HTML

Living Standard — Last Updated 13 May 2016

Multipage Version	One-Page Version	PDF Version
whatwg.org/html	html.spec.whatwg.org	whatwg.org/pdf

FAQ	Validators	Join our Mailing List	Join us on IRC
whatwg.org/faq	validator.whatwg.org	whatwg@whatwg.org	#whatwg on Freenode

Contribute on GitHub	Commits	Twitter Updates	Legacy Open Bugs	Open Issues	Open an Issue
whatwg/html repository	on GitHub	@htmlstandard	filed in Bugzilla	filed on GitHub	whatwg.org/newbug

Table of contents

1 Introduction ... 2
2 Common infrastructure ... 3
3 Semantics, structure, and APIs of HTML documents ... 4
4 The elements of HTML ... 5
5 Microdata ... 12
6 User interaction ... 13
7 Loading Web pages ... 14
8 Web application APIs ... 15
9 Communication ... 17
10 Web workers ... 17
11 Web storage ... 18
12 The HTML syntax ... 18
13 The XHTML syntax ... 21
14 Rendering ... 21
15 Obsolete features ... 22
16 IANA considerations ... 23
Index ... 23
References ... 23
Acknowledgements ... 23

Full table of contents

1 Introduction ... 24
- 1.1 Where does this specification fit? ... 24
- 1.2 Is this HTML5? ... 24
- 1.3 Background ... 24
- 1.4 Audience ... 25
- 1.5 Scope ... 25
- 1.6 History ... 25
- 1.7 Design notes ... 26
  - 1.7.1 Serialisability of script execution ... 26
  - 1.7.2 Compliance with other specifications ... 27
  - 1.7.3 Extensibility ... 27
- 1.8 HTML vs XHTML ... 27
- 1.9 Structure of this specification ... 28
  - 1.9.1 How to read this specification ... 29
  - 1.9.2 Typographic conventions ... 29
- 1.10 Privacy concerns ... 30
  - 1.10.1 Cross-site communication ... 31
- 1.11 A quick introduction to HTML ... 31
  - 1.11.1 Writing secure applications with HTML ... 33
  - 1.11.2 Common pitfalls to avoid when using the scripting APIs ... 34
  - 1.11.3 How to catch mistakes when writing HTML: validators and conformance checkers ... 35
- 1.12 Conformance requirements for authors ... 35
  - 1.12.1 Presentational markup ... 36
  - 1.12.2 Syntax errors ... 36
  - 1.12.3 Restrictions on content models and on attribute values ... 38
- 1.13 Suggested reading ... 40

2 Common infrastructure ... 42
2.1 Terminology ... 42
2.1.1 Resources ... 42
2.1.2 XML ... 43
2.1.3 DOM trees ... 43
2.1.4 Scripting ... 44
2.1.5 Plugins ... 44
2.1.6 Character encodings ... 44
2.2 Conformance requirements ... 45
2.2.1 Conformance classes ... 46
2.2.2 Dependencies ... 48
2.2.3 Extensibility ... 60
2.2.4 Interactions with XPath and XSLT ... 62
2.3 Case-sensitivity and string comparison ... 63
2.4 Common microsyntaxes ... 63
2.4.1 Common parser idioms ... 63
2.4.2 Boolean attributes ... 65
2.4.3 Keywords and enumerated attributes ... 65
2.4.4 Numbers ... 65
2.4.4.1 Signed integers ... 65
2.4.4.2 Non-negative integers ... 66
2.4.4.3 Floating-point numbers ... 66
2.4.4.4 Percentages and lengths ... 68
2.4.4.5 Non-zero percentages and lengths ... 69
2.4.4.6 Lists of floating-point numbers ... 69
2.4.4.7 Lists of dimensions ... 70
2.4.5 Dates and times ... 71
2.4.5.1 Months ... 71
2.4.5.2 Dates ... 72
2.4.5.3 Yearless dates ... 72
2.4.5.4 Times ... 73
2.4.5.5 Local dates and times ... 74
2.4.5.6 Time zones ... 75
2.4.5.7 Global dates and times ... 76
2.4.5.8 Weeks ... 77
2.4.5.9 Durations ... 78
2.4.5.10 Vaguer moments in time ... 81
2.4.6 Colours ... 82
2.4.7 Space-separated tokens ... 84
2.4.8 Comma-separated tokens ... 84
2.4.9 References ... 85
2.4.10 Media queries ... 85
2.5 URLs ... 86
2.5.1 Terminology ... 86
2.5.2 Parsing URLs ... 86
2.5.3 Dynamic changes to base URLs ... 87
2.6 Fetching resources ... 87
2.6.1 Terminology ... 87
2.6.2 Determining the type of a resource ... 87

2.6.3 Extracting character encodings from `meta` elements ... 88
2.6.4 CORS settings attributes ... 88
2.6.5 Referrer policy attributes ... 89
2.7 Common DOM interfaces ... 89
2.7.1 Reflecting content attributes in IDL attributes ... 89
2.7.2 Collections ... 91
2.7.2.1 The `HTMLAllCollection` interface ... 91
2.7.2.2 The `HTMLFormControlsCollection` interface ... 92
2.7.2.3 The `HTMLOptionsCollection` interface ... 94
2.7.3 The `DOMStringMap` interface ... 96
2.7.4 Garbage collection ... 97
2.8 Namespaces ... 97
2.9 Safe passing of structured data ... 97
2.9.1 Cloneable objects ... 97
2.9.2 Transferable objects ... 98
2.9.3 StructuredCloneWithTransfer (*input*, *transferList*, *targetRealm*) ... 98
2.9.4 StructuredClone (*input*, *targetRealm* [, *memory*]) ... 99
2.9.5 IsTransferable (*O*) ... 101
2.9.6 TransferHelper (*input*, *targetRealm*) ... 102
2.9.7 Monkey patch for `Blob` and `FileList` objects ... 102

3 Semantics, structure, and APIs of HTML documents ... 103
3.1 Documents ... 103
3.1.1 The `Document` object ... 103
3.1.2 Resource metadata management ... 104
3.1.3 DOM tree accessors ... 106
3.1.4 Loading XML documents ... 110
3.2 Elements ... 110
3.2.1 Semantics ... 110
3.2.2 Elements in the DOM ... 112
3.2.3 Element definitions ... 114
3.2.3.1 Attributes ... 115
3.2.4 Content models ... 115
3.2.4.1 The "nothing" content model ... 115
3.2.4.2 Kinds of content ... 116
3.2.4.2.1 Metadata content ... 116
3.2.4.2.2 Flow content ... 117
3.2.4.2.3 Sectioning content ... 117
3.2.4.2.4 Heading content ... 117
3.2.4.2.5 Phrasing content ... 117
3.2.4.2.6 Embedded content ... 118
3.2.4.2.7 Interactive content ... 118
3.2.4.2.8 Palpable content ... 118
3.2.4.2.9 Script-supporting elements ... 119
3.2.4.3 Transparent content models ... 119
3.2.4.4 Paragraphs ... 119
3.2.5 Global attributes ... 121
3.2.5.1 The `title` attribute ... 124
3.2.5.2 The `lang` and `xml:lang` attributes ... 125
3.2.5.3 The `translate` attribute ... 126

3.2.5.4 The dir attribute ... 127
3.2.5.5 The style attribute ... 129
3.2.5.6 Embedding custom non-visible data with the data-* attributes ... 130
3.2.6 Requirements relating to the bidirectional algorithm ... 132
3.2.6.1 Authoring conformance criteria for bidirectional-algorithm formatting characters ... 132
3.2.6.2 User agent conformance criteria ... 133
3.2.7 Requirements related to ARIA and to platform accessibility APIs ... 133

4 The elements of HTML ... 134
4.1 The document element ... 134
4.1.1 The html element ... 134
4.2 Document metadata ... 135
4.2.1 The head element ... 135
4.2.2 The title element ... 136
4.2.3 The base element ... 137
4.2.4 The link element ... 138
4.2.5 The meta element ... 143
4.2.5.1 Standard metadata names ... 144
4.2.5.2 Other metadata names ... 147
4.2.5.3 Pragma directives ... 147
4.2.5.4 Other pragma directives ... 151
4.2.5.5 Specifying the document's character encoding ... 151
4.2.6 The style element ... 152
4.2.7 Interactions of styling and scripting ... 155
4.3 Sections ... 156
4.3.1 The body element ... 156
4.3.2 The article element ... 157
4.3.3 The section element ... 159
4.3.4 The nav element ... 162
4.3.5 The aside element ... 165
4.3.6 The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6 elements ... 167
4.3.7 The hgroup element ... 168
4.3.8 The header element ... 170
4.3.9 The footer element ... 171
4.3.10 The address element ... 173
4.3.11 Headings and sections ... 174
4.3.11.1 Creating an outline ... 176
4.3.11.2 Sample outlines ... 180
4.3.11.3 Exposing outlines to users ... 184
4.3.12 Usage summary ... 184
4.3.12.1 Article or section? ... 186
4.4 Grouping content ... 186
4.4.1 The p element ... 186
4.4.2 The hr element ... 188
4.4.3 The pre element ... 190
4.4.4 The blockquote element ... 191
4.4.5 The ol element ... 194
4.4.6 The ul element ... 196

4.4.7 The li element ... 196
4.4.8 The dl element ... 198
4.4.9 The dt element ... 200
4.4.10 The dd element ... 201
4.4.11 The figure element ... 201
4.4.12 The figcaption element ... 204
4.4.13 The main element ... 204
4.4.14 The div element ... 206
4.5 Text-level semantics ... 207
4.5.1 The a element ... 207
4.5.2 The em element ... 209
4.5.3 The strong element ... 210
4.5.4 The small element ... 211
4.5.5 The s element ... 213
4.5.6 The cite element ... 213
4.5.7 The q element ... 214
4.5.8 The dfn element ... 216
4.5.9 The abbr element ... 217
4.5.10 The ruby element ... 218
4.5.11 The rt element ... 224
4.5.12 The rp element ... 224
4.5.13 The data element ... 225
4.5.14 The time element ... 226
4.5.15 The code element ... 230
4.5.16 The var element ... 231
4.5.17 The samp element ... 232
4.5.18 The kbd element ... 233
4.5.19 The sub and sup elements ... 234
4.5.20 The i element ... 234
4.5.21 The b element ... 235
4.5.22 The u element ... 236
4.5.23 The mark element ... 237
4.5.24 The bdi element ... 239
4.5.25 The bdo element ... 240
4.5.26 The span element ... 241
4.5.27 The br element ... 241
4.5.28 The wbr element ... 242
4.5.29 Usage summary ... 243
4.6 Links ... 244
4.6.1 Introduction ... 244
4.6.2 Links created by a and area elements ... 244
4.6.3 API for a and area elements ... 245
4.6.4 Following hyperlinks ... 250
4.6.5 Downloading resources ... 251
4.6.5.1 Hyperlink auditing ... 253
4.6.6 Link types ... 254

4.6.6.1 Link type "alternate" ... 255
4.6.6.2 Link type "author" ... 256
4.6.6.3 Link type "bookmark" ... 256
4.6.6.4 Link type "dns-prefetch" ... 257
4.6.6.5 Link type "external" ... 257
4.6.6.6 Link type "help" ... 257
4.6.6.7 Link type "icon" ... 258
4.6.6.8 Link type "license" ... 259
4.6.6.9 Link type "nofollow" ... 260
4.6.6.10 Link type "noreferrer" ... 260
4.6.6.11 Link type "noopener" ... 260
4.6.6.12 Link type "pingback" ... 260
4.6.6.13 Link type "preconnect" ... 261
4.6.6.14 Link type "prefetch" ... 261
4.6.6.15 Link type "prerender" ... 261
4.6.6.16 Link type "search" ... 261
4.6.6.17 Link type "stylesheet" ... 261
4.6.6.18 Link type "tag" ... 263
4.6.6.19 Sequential link types ... 264
4.6.6.19.1 Link type "next" ... 264
4.6.6.19.2 Link type "prev" ... 264
4.6.6.20 Other link types ... 264
4.7 Edits ... 266
4.7.1 The ins element ... 266
4.7.2 The del element ... 267
4.7.3 Attributes common to ins and del elements ... 268
4.7.4 Edits and paragraphs ... 269
4.7.5 Edits and lists ... 269
4.7.6 Edits and tables ... 270
4.8 Embedded content ... 271
4.8.1 Introduction ... 271
4.8.1.1 Adaptive images ... 276
4.8.2 The picture element ... 277
4.8.3 The source element ... 278
4.8.4 The img element ... 280
4.8.4.1 Requirements for providing text to act as an alternative for images ... 297
4.8.4.1.1 General guidelines ... 297
4.8.4.1.2 A link or button containing nothing but the image ... 297
4.8.4.1.3 A phrase or paragraph with an alternative graphical representation: charts, diagrams, graphs, maps, illustrations ... 298
4.8.4.1.4 A short phrase or label with an alternative graphical representation: icons, logos ... 299
4.8.4.1.5 Text that has been rendered to a graphic for typographical effect ... 300
4.8.4.1.6 A graphical representation of some of the surrounding text ... 301
4.8.4.1.7 Ancillary images ... 302
4.8.4.1.8 A purely decorative image that doesn't add any information ... 303
4.8.4.1.9 A group of images that form a single larger picture with no links ... 303
4.8.4.1.10 A group of images that form a single larger picture with links ... 304
4.8.4.1.11 A key part of the content ... 304
4.8.4.1.12 An image not intended for the user ... 307
4.8.4.1.13 An image in an e-mail or private document intended for a specific person who is known to be able to view images ... 307

4.8.4.1.14 Guidance for markup generators ... 308
4.8.4.1.15 Guidance for conformance checkers ... 308
4.8.5 The `iframe` element ... 308
4.8.6 The `embed` element ... 315
4.8.7 The `object` element ... 318
4.8.8 The `param` element ... 324
4.8.9 The `video` element ... 325
4.8.10 The `audio` element ... 329
4.8.11 The `track` element ... 330
4.8.12 Media elements ... 333
4.8.12.1 Error codes ... 334
4.8.12.2 Location of the media resource ... 335
4.8.12.3 MIME types ... 336
4.8.12.4 Network states ... 337
4.8.12.5 Loading the media resource ... 337
4.8.12.6 Offsets into the media resource ... 347
4.8.12.7 Ready states ... 349
4.8.12.8 Playing the media resource ... 351
4.8.12.9 Seeking ... 357
4.8.12.10 Media resources with multiple media tracks ... 359
4.8.12.10.1 `AudioTrackList` and `VideoTrackList` objects ... 359
4.8.12.10.2 Selecting specific audio and video tracks declaratively ... 363
4.8.12.11 Timed text tracks ... 363
4.8.12.11.1 Text track model ... 363
4.8.12.11.2 Sourcing in-band text tracks ... 367
4.8.12.11.3 Sourcing out-of-band text tracks ... 368
4.8.12.11.4 Guidelines for exposing cues in various formats as text track cues ... 370
4.8.12.11.5 Text track API ... 371
4.8.12.11.6 Text tracks describing chapters ... 376
4.8.12.11.7 Event handlers for objects of the text track APIs ... 378
4.8.12.11.8 Best practices for metadata text tracks ... 378
4.8.12.12 User interface ... 380
4.8.12.13 Time ranges ... 381
4.8.12.14 The `TrackEvent` interface ... 382
4.8.12.15 Event summary ... 383
4.8.12.16 Security and privacy considerations ... 385
4.8.12.17 Best practices for authors using media elements ... 385
4.8.12.18 Best practices for implementors of media elements ... 385
4.8.13 The `map` element ... 386
4.8.14 The `area` element ... 387
4.8.15 Image maps ... 389
4.8.15.1 Authoring ... 389
4.8.15.2 Processing model ... 390
4.8.16 MathML ... 392
4.8.17 SVG ... 393
4.8.18 Dimension attributes ... 393
4.9 Tabular data ... 394
4.9.1 The `table` element ... 394
4.9.1.1 Techniques for describing tables ... 398
4.9.1.2 Techniques for table design ... 401
4.9.2 The `caption` element ... 402

4.9.3 The colgroup element ... 403
4.9.4 The col element ... 403
4.9.5 The tbody element ... 404
4.9.6 The thead element ... 405
4.9.7 The tfoot element ... 406
4.9.8 The tr element ... 407
4.9.9 The td element ... 409
4.9.10 The th element ... 410
4.9.11 Attributes common to td and th elements ... 412
4.9.12 Processing model ... 413
4.9.12.1 Forming a table ... 413
4.9.12.2 Forming relationships between data cells and header cells ... 416
4.9.13 Examples ... 418
4.10 Forms ... 420
4.10.1 Introduction ... 420
4.10.1.1 Writing a form's user interface ... 421
4.10.1.2 Implementing the server-side processing for a form ... 423
4.10.1.3 Configuring a form to communicate with a server ... 424
4.10.1.4 Client-side form validation ... 424
4.10.1.5 Enabling client-side automatic filling of form controls ... 426
4.10.1.6 Improving the user experience on mobile devices ... 426
4.10.1.7 The difference between the field type, the autofill field name, and the input modality ... 427
4.10.1.8 Date, time, and number formats ... 428
4.10.2 Categories ... 428
4.10.3 The form element ... 429
4.10.4 The label element ... 432
4.10.5 The input element ... 434
4.10.5.1 States of the type attribute ... 440
4.10.5.1.1 Hidden state (type=hidden) ... 440
4.10.5.1.2 Text (type=text) state and Search state (type=search) ... 440
4.10.5.1.3 Telephone state (type=tel) ... 441
4.10.5.1.4 URL state (type=url) ... 441
4.10.5.1.5 E-mail state (type=email) ... 443
4.10.5.1.6 Password state (type=password) ... 444
4.10.5.1.7 Date state (type=date) ... 445
4.10.5.1.8 Month state (type=month) ... 446
4.10.5.1.9 Week state (type=week) ... 447
4.10.5.1.10 Time state (type=time) ... 448
4.10.5.1.11 Local Date and Time state (type=datetime-local) ... 449
4.10.5.1.12 Number state (type=number) ... 450
4.10.5.1.13 Range state (type=range) ... 451
4.10.5.1.14 Colour state (type=color) ... 455
4.10.5.1.15 Checkbox state (type=checkbox) ... 455
4.10.5.1.16 Radio Button state (type=radio) ... 456
4.10.5.1.17 File Upload state (type=file) ... 457
4.10.5.1.18 Submit Button state (type=submit) ... 459
4.10.5.1.19 Image Button state (type=image) ... 460
4.10.5.1.20 Reset Button state (type=reset) ... 462
4.10.5.1.21 Button state (type=button) ... 462
4.10.5.2 Implementation notes regarding localization of form controls ... 463
4.10.5.3 Common input element attributes ... 463
4.10.5.3.1 The maxlength and minlength attributes ... 463

4.10.5.3.2 The size attribute ... 463
4.10.5.3.3 The readonly attribute ... 464
4.10.5.3.4 The required attribute ... 464
4.10.5.3.5 The multiple attribute ... 465
4.10.5.3.6 The pattern attribute ... 466
4.10.5.3.7 The min and max attributes ... 467
4.10.5.3.8 The step attribute ... 468
4.10.5.3.9 The list attribute ... 469
4.10.5.3.10 The placeholder attribute ... 471
4.10.5.4 Common input element APIs ... 472
4.10.5.5 Common event behaviours ... 475
4.10.6 The button element ... 476
4.10.7 The select element ... 479
4.10.8 The datalist element ... 484
4.10.9 The optgroup element ... 485
4.10.10 The option element ... 486
4.10.11 The textarea element ... 489
4.10.12 The keygen element ... 494
4.10.13 The output element ... 497
4.10.14 The progress element ... 499
4.10.15 The meter element ... 500
4.10.16 The fieldset element ... 505
4.10.17 The legend element ... 507
4.10.18 Form control infrastructure ... 508
4.10.18.1 A form control's value ... 508
4.10.18.2 Mutability ... 508
4.10.18.3 Association of controls and forms ... 508
4.10.19 Attributes common to form controls ... 510
4.10.19.1 Naming form controls: the name attribute ... 510
4.10.19.2 Submitting element directionality: the dirname attribute ... 510
4.10.19.3 Limiting user input length: the maxlength attribute ... 510
4.10.19.4 Setting minimum input length requirements: the minlength attribute ... 511
4.10.19.5 Enabling and disabling form controls: the disabled attribute ... 511
4.10.19.6 Form submission ... 512
4.10.19.6.1 Autofocusing a form control: the autofocus attribute ... 514
4.10.19.7 Input modalities: the inputmode attribute ... 515
4.10.19.8 Autofill ... 516
4.10.19.8.1 Autofilling form controls: the autocomplete attribute ... 516
4.10.19.8.2 Processing model ... 521
4.10.20 APIs for the text field selections ... 528
4.10.21 Constraints ... 531
4.10.21.1 Definitions ... 531
4.10.21.2 Constraint validation ... 532
4.10.21.3 The constraint validation API ... 533
4.10.21.4 Security ... 536
4.10.22 Form submission ... 536
4.10.22.1 Introduction ... 536
4.10.22.2 Implicit submission ... 537
4.10.22.3 Form submission algorithm ... 537
4.10.22.4 Constructing the form data set ... 540
4.10.22.5 Selecting a form submission encoding ... 542

4.10.22.6 URL-encoded form data ... 542
4.10.22.7 Multipart form data ... 542
4.10.22.8 Plain text form data ... 543
4.10.23 Resetting a form ... 543
4.11 Interactive elements ... 544
4.11.1 The `details` element ... 544
4.11.2 The `summary` element ... 548
4.11.3 The `menu` element ... 548
4.11.4 The `menuitem` element ... 551
4.11.5 Context menus ... 553
4.11.5.1 Declaring a context menu ... 553
4.11.5.2 Processing model ... 554
4.11.5.3 The `RelatedEvent` interfaces ... 555
4.11.6 Commands ... 556
4.11.6.1 Facets ... 556
4.11.6.2 Using the `a` element to define a command ... 556
4.11.6.3 Using the `button` element to define a command ... 557
4.11.6.4 Using the `input` element to define a command ... 557
4.11.6.5 Using the `option` element to define a command ... 557
4.11.6.6 Using the `menuitem` element to define a command ... 558
4.11.6.7 Using the `accesskey` attribute on a `label` element to define a command ... 558
4.11.6.8 Using the `accesskey` attribute on a `legend` element to define a command ... 558
4.11.6.9 Using the `accesskey` attribute to define a command on other elements ... 558
4.11.7 The `dialog` element ... 559
4.11.7.1 Anchor points ... 564
4.12 Scripting ... 564
4.12.1 The `script` element ... 564
4.12.1.1 Processing model ... 569
4.12.1.2 Scripting languages ... 574
4.12.1.3 Restrictions for contents of `script` elements ... 574
4.12.1.4 Inline documentation for external scripts ... 576
4.12.1.5 Interaction of `script` elements and XSLT ... 577
4.12.2 The `noscript` element ... 577
4.12.3 The `template` element ... 579
4.12.3.1 Interaction of `template` elements with XSLT and XPath ... 582
4.12.4 The `slot` element ... 582
4.12.5 The `canvas` element ... 583
4.12.5.1 The 2D rendering context ... 586
4.12.5.1.1 Implementation notes ... 594
4.12.5.1.2 The canvas state ... 595
4.12.5.1.3 Line styles ... 595
4.12.5.1.4 Text styles ... 599
4.12.5.1.5 Building paths ... 603
4.12.5.1.6 `Path2D` objects ... 607
4.12.5.1.7 Transformations ... 608
4.12.5.1.8 Image sources for 2D rendering contexts ... 610
4.12.5.1.9 Fill and stroke styles ... 611
4.12.5.1.10 Drawing rectangles to the bitmap ... 614
4.12.5.1.11 Drawing text to the bitmap ... 615
4.12.5.1.12 Drawing paths to the canvas ... 617
4.12.5.1.13 Drawing focus rings and scrolling paths into view ... 620
4.12.5.1.14 Drawing images ... 621

4.12.5.1.15 Hit regions ... 623
4.12.5.1.16 Pixel manipulation ... 629
4.12.5.1.17 Compositing ... 634
4.12.5.1.18 Image smoothing ... 634
4.12.5.1.19 Shadows ... 635
4.12.5.1.20 Filters ... 636
4.12.5.1.21 Working with externally-defined SVG filters ... 636
4.12.5.1.22 Drawing model ... 637
4.12.5.1.23 Best practices ... 637
4.12.5.1.24 Examples ... 638
4.12.5.2 The `ImageBitmap` rendering context ... 642
4.12.5.3 Colour spaces and colour correction ... 644
4.12.5.4 Serialising bitmaps to a file ... 644
4.12.5.5 Security with `canvas` elements ... 645
4.13 Custom elements ... 645
4.13.1 Introduction ... 645
4.13.1.1 Creating an autonomous custom element ... 646
4.13.1.2 Creating a customized built-in element ... 647
4.13.1.3 Drawbacks of autonomous custom elements ... 648
4.13.1.4 Upgrading elements after their creation ... 649
4.13.2 Requirements for custom element constructors ... 650
4.13.3 Core concepts ... 651
4.13.4 The `CustomElementsRegistry` interface ... 653
4.13.5 Upgrades ... 656
4.13.6 Custom element reactions ... 656
4.14 Common idioms without dedicated elements ... 658
4.14.1 The main part of the content ... 658
4.14.2 Bread crumb navigation ... 661
4.14.3 Tag clouds ... 661
4.14.4 Conversations ... 662
4.14.5 Footnotes ... 664
4.15 Disabled elements ... 666
4.16 Matching HTML elements using selectors and CSS ... 666
4.16.1 Case-sensitivity of the CSS 'attr()' function ... 666
4.16.2 Case-sensitivity of selectors ... 666
4.16.3 Pseudo-classes ... 667

5 Microdata ... 672
5.1 Introduction ... 672
5.1.1 Overview ... 672
5.1.2 The basic syntax ... 672
5.1.3 Typed items ... 675
5.1.4 Global identifiers for items ... 675
5.1.5 Selecting names when defining vocabularies ... 676
5.2 Encoding microdata ... 677
5.2.1 The microdata model ... 677
5.2.2 Items ... 677
5.2.3 Names: the `itemprop` attribute ... 679
5.2.4 Values ... 680
5.2.5 Associating names with items ... 681

5.2.6 Microdata and other namespaces ... 683
5.3 Sample microdata vocabularies ... 683
5.3.1 vCard ... 683
5.3.1.1 Conversion to vCard ... 692
5.3.1.2 Examples ... 696
5.3.2 vEvent ... 697
5.3.2.1 Conversion to iCalendar ... 702
5.3.2.2 Examples ... 703
5.3.3 Licensing works ... 704
5.3.3.1 Examples ... 705
5.4 Converting HTML to other formats ... 705
5.4.1 JSON ... 705

6 User interaction ... 708
6.1 The `hidden` attribute ... 708
6.2 Inert subtrees ... 709
6.3 Activation ... 709
6.4 Focus ... 711
6.4.1 Introduction ... 711
6.4.2 Data model ... 711
6.4.3 The `tabindex` attribute ... 714
6.4.4 Processing model ... 715
6.4.5 Sequential focus navigation ... 719
6.4.6 Focus management APIs ... 721
6.5 Assigning keyboard shortcuts ... 722
6.5.1 Introduction ... 722
6.5.2 The `accesskey` attribute ... 723
6.5.3 Processing model ... 724
6.6 Editing ... 724
6.6.1 Making document regions editable: The `contenteditable` content attribute ... 724
6.6.2 Making entire documents editable: The `designMode` IDL attribute ... 726
6.6.3 Best practices for in-page editors ... 726
6.6.4 Editing APIs ... 727
6.6.5 Spelling and grammar checking ... 727
6.7 Drag and drop ... 729
6.7.1 Introduction ... 729
6.7.2 The drag data store ... 731
6.7.3 The `DataTransfer` interface ... 732
6.7.3.1 The `DataTransferItemList` interface ... 734
6.7.3.2 The `DataTransferItem` interface ... 736
6.7.4 The `DragEvent` interface ... 737
6.7.5 Processing model ... 739
6.7.6 Events summary ... 744
6.7.7 The `draggable` attribute ... 744
6.7.8 The `dropzone` attribute ... 745
6.7.9 Security risks in the drag-and-drop model ... 746

7 Loading Web pages ... 748
7.1 Browsing contexts ... 748
7.1.1 Nested browsing contexts ... 749
7.1.1.1 Navigating nested browsing contexts in the DOM ... 750
7.1.2 Auxiliary browsing contexts ... 750
7.1.2.1 Navigating auxiliary browsing contexts in the DOM ... 750
7.1.3 Security ... 751
7.1.4 Groupings of browsing contexts ... 751
7.1.5 Browsing context names ... 752
7.1.6 Script settings for browsing contexts ... 754
7.2 Security infrastructure for `Window`, `WindowProxy`, and `Location` objects ... 754
7.2.1 Integration with IDL ... 755
7.2.2 Shared internal slot: [[CrossOriginPropertyDescriptorMap]] ... 755
7.2.3 Shared abstract operations ... 755
7.2.3.1 CrossOriginProperties (*O*) ... 755
7.2.3.2 IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin (*O*) ... 756
7.2.3.3 CrossOriginGetOwnPropertyHelper (*O*, *P*) ... 756
7.2.3.3.1 CrossOriginPropertyDescriptor (*crossOriginProperty*, *originalDesc*) ... 756
7.2.3.3.2 CrossOriginFunctionWrapper (*needsWrapping*, *functionToWrap*) ... 757
7.2.3.4 CrossOriginGet (*O*, *P*, *Receiver*) ... 757
7.2.3.5 CrossOriginSet (*O*, *P*, *V*, *Receiver*) ... 757
7.2.3.6 CrossOriginOwnPropertyKeys (*O*) ... 757
7.3 The `Window` object ... 758
7.3.1 APIs for creating and navigating browsing contexts by name ... 759
7.3.2 Accessing other browsing contexts ... 761
7.3.3 Named access on the `Window` object ... 762
7.3.4 Garbage collection and browsing contexts ... 762
7.3.5 Closing browsing contexts ... 763
7.3.6 Browser interface elements ... 763
7.4 The `WindowProxy` exotic object ... 765
7.4.1 [[GetPrototypeOf]] ( ) ... 765
7.4.2 [[SetPrototypeOf]] (*V*) ... 765
7.4.3 [[IsExtensible]] ( ) ... 765
7.4.4 [[PreventExtensions]] ( ) ... 765
7.4.5 [[GetOwnProperty]] (*P*) ... 765
7.4.6 [[DefineOwnProperty]] (*P*, *Desc*) ... 766
7.4.7 [[Get]] (*P*, *Receiver*) ... 766
7.4.8 [[Set]] (*P*, *V*, *Receiver*) ... 766
7.4.9 [[Delete]] (*P*) ... 767
7.4.10 [[OwnPropertyKeys]] ( ) ... 767
7.5 Origin ... 767
7.5.1 Relaxing the same-origin restriction ... 769
7.6 Sandboxing ... 770
7.7 Session history and navigation ... 773
7.7.1 The session history of browsing contexts ... 773
7.7.2 The `History` interface ... 774
7.7.3 Implementation notes for session history ... 779
7.7.4 The `Location` interface ... 780

7.7.4.1 [[GetPrototypeOf]] ( ) ... 787
7.7.4.2 [[SetPrototypeOf]] (*V*) ... 787
7.7.4.3 [[IsExtensible]] ( ) ... 787
7.7.4.4 [[PreventExtensions]] ( ) ... 787
7.7.4.5 [[GetOwnProperty]] (*P*) ... 787
7.7.4.6 [[DefineOwnProperty]] (*P*, *Desc*) ... 787
7.7.4.7 [[Get]] (*P*, *Receiver*) ... 787
7.7.4.8 [[Set]] (*P*, *V*, *Receiver*) ... 788
7.7.4.9 [[Delete]] (*P*) ... 788
7.7.4.10 [[OwnPropertyKeys]] ( ) ... 788
7.8 Browsing the Web ... 788
7.8.1 Navigating across documents ... 788
7.8.2 Page load processing model for HTML files ... 794
7.8.3 Page load processing model for XML files ... 795
7.8.4 Page load processing model for text files ... 795
7.8.5 Page load processing model for `multipart/x-mixed-replace` resources ... 796
7.8.6 Page load processing model for media ... 796
7.8.7 Page load processing model for content that uses plugins ... 797
7.8.8 Page load processing model for inline content that doesn't have a DOM ... 797
7.8.9 Navigating to a fragment ... 797
7.8.10 History traversal ... 799
7.8.10.1 Persisted user state restoration ... 800
7.8.10.2 The `PopStateEvent` interface ... 801
7.8.10.3 The `HashChangeEvent` interface ... 801
7.8.10.4 The `PageTransitionEvent` interface ... 801
7.8.11 Unloading documents ... 802
7.8.11.1 The `BeforeUnloadEvent` interface ... 804
7.8.12 Aborting a document load ... 804
7.9 Offline Web applications ... 804
7.9.1 Introduction ... 804
7.9.1.1 Supporting offline caching for legacy applications ... 806
7.9.1.2 Event summary ... 806
7.9.2 Application caches ... 807
7.9.3 The cache manifest syntax ... 808
7.9.3.1 Some sample manifests ... 808
7.9.3.2 Writing cache manifests ... 810
7.9.3.3 Parsing cache manifests ... 811
7.9.4 Downloading or updating an application cache ... 814
7.9.5 The application cache selection algorithm ... 820
7.9.6 Changes to the networking model ... 821
7.9.7 Expiring application caches ... 821
7.9.8 Disk space ... 822
7.9.9 Security concerns with offline applications caches ... 822
7.9.10 Application cache API ... 822
7.9.11 Browser state ... 825

8 Web application APIs ... 826
8.1 Scripting ... 826
8.1.1 Introduction ... 826

8.1.2 Enabling and disabling scripting ... 826
8.1.3 Processing model ... 826
8.1.3.1 Definitions ... 826
8.1.3.2 Fetching scripts ... 828
8.1.3.3 Creating scripts ... 830
8.1.3.4 Calling scripts ... 831
8.1.3.5 Realms, settings objects, and global objects ... 833
8.1.3.5.1 Entry ... 835
8.1.3.5.2 Incumbent ... 835
8.1.3.5.3 Current ... 835
8.1.3.5.4 Relevant ... 835
8.1.3.6 Killing scripts ... 836
8.1.3.7 Integration with the JavaScript job queue ... 836
8.1.3.7.1 EnqueueJob(*queueName*, *job*, *arguments*) ... 837
8.1.3.8 Integration with the JavaScript module system ... 837
8.1.3.8.1 HostResolveImportedModule(*referencingModule*, *specifier*) ... 837
8.1.3.9 Runtime script errors ... 838
8.1.3.9.1 Runtime script errors in documents ... 839
8.1.3.9.2 The `ErrorEvent` interface ... 839
8.1.3.10 Unhandled promise rejections ... 839
8.1.3.10.1 HostPromiseRejectionTracker(*promise*, *operation*) ... 840
8.1.3.10.2 The `PromiseRejectionEvent` interface ... 840
8.1.3.11 HostEnsureCanCompileStrings(*callerRealm*, *calleeRealm*) ... 841
8.1.4 Event loops ... 841
8.1.4.1 Definitions ... 841
8.1.4.2 Processing model ... 842
8.1.4.3 Generic task sources ... 845
8.1.5 Events ... 845
8.1.5.1 Event handlers ... 845
8.1.5.2 Event handlers on elements, `Document` objects, and `Window` objects ... 849
8.1.5.2.1 IDL definitions ... 851
8.1.5.3 Event firing ... 853
8.2 The `WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope` mixin ... 853
8.3 Base64 utility methods ... 854
8.4 Dynamic markup insertion ... 855
8.4.1 Opening the input stream ... 855
8.4.2 Closing the input stream ... 858
8.4.3 `document.write()` ... 858
8.4.4 `document.writeln()` ... 859
8.5 Timers ... 859
8.6 User prompts ... 862
8.6.1 Simple dialogs ... 862
8.6.2 Printing ... 863
8.7 System state and capabilities ... 864
8.7.1 The `Navigator` object ... 864
8.7.1.1 Client identification ... 864
8.7.1.2 Language preferences ... 866
8.7.1.3 Custom scheme and content handlers: the `registerProtocolHandler()` and `registerContentHandler()` methods ... 867
8.7.1.3.1 Security and privacy ... 872
8.7.1.3.2 Sample user interface ... 873
8.7.1.4 Cookies ... 874

8.7.1.5 Plugins ... 874
8.8 Images ... 879
8.9 Animation Frames ... 884

9 Communication ... 886
9.1 The `MessageEvent` interfaces ... 886
9.2 Server-sent events ... 887
9.2.1 Introduction ... 887
9.2.2 The `EventSource` interface ... 888
9.2.3 Processing model ... 889
9.2.4 Parsing an event stream ... 890
9.2.5 Interpreting an event stream ... 891
9.2.6 Authoring notes ... 893
9.2.7 Connectionless push and other features ... 894
9.2.8 Garbage collection ... 894
9.2.9 Implementation advice ... 895
9.2.10 IANA considerations ... 895
9.2.10.1 `text/event-stream` ... 895
9.2.10.2 `Last-Event-ID` ... 896
9.3 Web sockets ... 897
9.3.1 Introduction ... 897
9.3.2 The `WebSocket` interface ... 897
9.3.3 Feedback from the protocol ... 900
9.3.4 Ping and Pong frames ... 902
9.3.5 The `CloseEvent` interfaces ... 902
9.3.6 Garbage collection ... 903
9.4 Cross-document messaging ... 903
9.4.1 Introduction ... 903
9.4.2 Security ... 904
9.4.2.1 Authors ... 904
9.4.2.2 User agents ... 904
9.4.3 Posting messages ... 905
9.5 Channel messaging ... 906
9.5.1 Introduction ... 906
9.5.1.1 Examples ... 906
9.5.1.2 Ports as the basis of an object-capability model on the Web ... 907
9.5.1.3 Ports as the basis of abstracting out service implementations ... 908
9.5.2 Message channels ... 908
9.5.3 Message ports ... 909
9.5.4 Broadcasting to many ports ... 911
9.5.5 Ports and garbage collection ... 912
9.6 Broadcasting to other browsing contexts ... 912

10 Web workers ... 915
10.1 Introduction ... 915
10.1.1 Scope ... 915
10.1.2 Examples ... 915
10.1.2.1 A background number-crunching worker ... 915

10.1.2.2 Worker used for background I/O ... 916
10.1.2.3 Using a JavaScript module as a worker ... 918
10.1.2.4 Shared workers introduction ... 919
10.1.2.5 Shared state using a shared worker ... 921
10.1.2.6 Delegation ... 926
10.1.3 Tutorials ... 927
10.1.3.1 Creating a dedicated worker ... 927
10.1.3.2 Communicating with a dedicated worker ... 928
10.1.3.3 Shared workers ... 928
10.2 Infrastructure ... 929
10.2.1 The global scope ... 929
10.2.1.1 The `WorkerGlobalScope` common interface ... 929
10.2.1.2 Dedicated workers and the `DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope` interface ... 930
10.2.1.3 Shared workers and the `SharedWorkerGlobalScope` interface ... 931
10.2.2 The event loop ... 932
10.2.3 The worker's lifetime ... 932
10.2.4 Processing model ... 933
10.2.5 Runtime script errors ... 935
10.2.6 Creating workers ... 935
10.2.6.1 The `AbstractWorker` abstract interface ... 935
10.2.6.2 Script settings for workers ... 936
10.2.6.3 Dedicated workers and the `Worker` interface ... 936
10.2.6.4 Shared workers and the `SharedWorker` interface ... 938
10.2.7 Concurrent hardware capabilities ... 939
10.3 APIs available to workers ... 940
10.3.1 Importing scripts and libraries ... 940
10.3.2 The `WorkerNavigator` object ... 940
10.3.3 Worker locations ... 941

11 Web storage ... 943
11.1 Introduction ... 943
11.2 The API ... 944
11.2.1 The `Storage` interface ... 944
11.2.2 The `sessionStorage` attribute ... 945
11.2.3 The `localStorage` attribute ... 945
11.2.4 The `storage` event ... 946
11.2.4.1 The `StorageEvent` interface ... 946
11.3 Disk space ... 947
11.4 Privacy ... 947
11.4.1 User tracking ... 947
11.4.2 Sensitivity of data ... 948
11.5 Security ... 948
11.5.1 DNS spoofing attacks ... 948
11.5.2 Cross-directory attacks ... 949
11.5.3 Implementation risks ... 949

12 The HTML syntax ... 950
12.1 Writing HTML documents ... 950

12.1.1 The DOCTYPE ... 950
12.1.2 Elements ... 951
12.1.2.1 Start tags ... 952
12.1.2.2 End tags ... 953
12.1.2.3 Attributes ... 953
12.1.2.4 Optional tags ... 955
12.1.2.5 Restrictions on content models ... 959
12.1.2.6 Restrictions on the contents of raw text and escapable raw text elements ... 960
12.1.3 Text ... 960
12.1.3.1 Newlines ... 960
12.1.4 Character references ... 960
12.1.5 CDATA sections ... 961
12.1.6 Comments ... 961
12.2 Parsing HTML documents ... 961
12.2.1 Overview of the parsing model ... 963
12.2.2 The input byte stream ... 963
12.2.2.1 Parsing with a known character encoding ... 964
12.2.2.2 Determining the character encoding ... 964
12.2.2.3 Character encodings ... 968
12.2.2.4 Changing the encoding while parsing ... 969
12.2.2.5 Preprocessing the input stream ... 969
12.2.3 Parse state ... 970
12.2.3.1 The insertion mode ... 970
12.2.3.2 The stack of open elements ... 971
12.2.3.3 The list of active formatting elements ... 973
12.2.3.4 The element pointers ... 974
12.2.3.5 Other parsing state flags ... 974
12.2.4 Tokenization ... 974
12.2.4.1 Data state ... 975
12.2.4.2 Character reference in data state ... 975
12.2.4.3 RCDATA state ... 975
12.2.4.4 Character reference in RCDATA state ... 976
12.2.4.5 RAWTEXT state ... 976
12.2.4.6 Script data state ... 976
12.2.4.7 PLAINTEXT state ... 976
12.2.4.8 Tag open state ... 977
12.2.4.9 End tag open state ... 977
12.2.4.10 Tag name state ... 977
12.2.4.11 RCDATA less-than sign state ... 978
12.2.4.12 RCDATA end tag open state ... 978
12.2.4.13 RCDATA end tag name state ... 978
12.2.4.14 RAWTEXT less-than sign state ... 979
12.2.4.15 RAWTEXT end tag open state ... 979
12.2.4.16 RAWTEXT end tag name state ... 979
12.2.4.17 Script data less-than sign state ... 979
12.2.4.18 Script data end tag open state ... 980
12.2.4.19 Script data end tag name state ... 980
12.2.4.20 Script data escape start state ... 980
12.2.4.21 Script data escape start dash state ... 981
12.2.4.22 Script data escaped state ... 981
12.2.4.23 Script data escaped dash state ... 981
12.2.4.24 Script data escaped dash dash state ... 981

12.2.4.25 Script data escaped less-than sign state ... 982
12.2.4.26 Script data escaped end tag open state ... 982
12.2.4.27 Script data escaped end tag name state ... 982
12.2.4.28 Script data double escape start state ... 983
12.2.4.29 Script data double escaped state ... 983
12.2.4.30 Script data double escaped dash state ... 983
12.2.4.31 Script data double escaped dash dash state ... 984
12.2.4.32 Script data double escaped less-than sign state ... 984
12.2.4.33 Script data double escape end state ... 984
12.2.4.34 Before attribute name state ... 985
12.2.4.35 Attribute name state ... 985
12.2.4.36 After attribute name state ... 986
12.2.4.37 Before attribute value state ... 986
12.2.4.38 Attribute value (double-quoted) state ... 987
12.2.4.39 Attribute value (single-quoted) state ... 987
12.2.4.40 Attribute value (unquoted) state ... 987
12.2.4.41 Character reference in attribute value state ... 988
12.2.4.42 After attribute value (quoted) state ... 988
12.2.4.43 Self-closing start tag state ... 989
12.2.4.44 Bogus comment state ... 989
12.2.4.45 Markup declaration open state ... 989
12.2.4.46 Comment start state ... 989
12.2.4.47 Comment start dash state ... 990
12.2.4.48 Comment state ... 990
12.2.4.49 Comment end dash state ... 990
12.2.4.50 Comment end state ... 991
12.2.4.51 Comment end bang state ... 991
12.2.4.52 DOCTYPE state ... 992
12.2.4.53 Before DOCTYPE name state ... 992
12.2.4.54 DOCTYPE name state ... 992
12.2.4.55 After DOCTYPE name state ... 993
12.2.4.56 After DOCTYPE public keyword state ... 993
12.2.4.57 Before DOCTYPE public identifier state ... 994
12.2.4.58 DOCTYPE public identifier (double-quoted) state ... 994
12.2.4.59 DOCTYPE public identifier (single-quoted) state ... 994
12.2.4.60 After DOCTYPE public identifier state ... 995
12.2.4.61 Between DOCTYPE public and system identifiers state ... 995
12.2.4.62 After DOCTYPE system keyword state ... 996
12.2.4.63 Before DOCTYPE system identifier state ... 996
12.2.4.64 DOCTYPE system identifier (double-quoted) state ... 996
12.2.4.65 DOCTYPE system identifier (single-quoted) state ... 997
12.2.4.66 After DOCTYPE system identifier state ... 997
12.2.4.67 Bogus DOCTYPE state ... 997
12.2.4.68 CDATA section state ... 998
12.2.4.69 CDATA section bracket state ... 998
12.2.4.70 CDATA section end state ... 998
12.2.4.71 Tokenizing character references ... 998
12.2.5 Tree construction ... 1000
12.2.5.1 Creating and inserting nodes ... 1001
12.2.5.2 Parsing elements that contain only text ... 1006
12.2.5.3 Closing elements that have implied end tags ... 1006
12.2.5.4 The rules for parsing tokens in HTML content ... 1007
12.2.5.4.1 The "initial" insertion mode ... 1007

12.2.5.4.2 The "before html" insertion mode ... 1009
12.2.5.4.3 The "before head" insertion mode ... 1009
12.2.5.4.4 The "in head" insertion mode ... 1010
12.2.5.4.5 The "in head noscript" insertion mode ... 1012
12.2.5.4.6 The "after head" insertion mode ... 1013
12.2.5.4.7 The "in body" insertion mode ... 1014
12.2.5.4.8 The "text" insertion mode ... 1024
12.2.5.4.9 The "in table" insertion mode ... 1025
12.2.5.4.10 The "in table text" insertion mode ... 1027
12.2.5.4.11 The "in caption" insertion mode ... 1028
12.2.5.4.12 The "in column group" insertion mode ... 1028
12.2.5.4.13 The "in table body" insertion mode ... 1029
12.2.5.4.14 The "in row" insertion mode ... 1030
12.2.5.4.15 The "in cell" insertion mode ... 1031
12.2.5.4.16 The "in select" insertion mode ... 1032
12.2.5.4.17 The "in select in table" insertion mode ... 1033
12.2.5.4.18 The "in template" insertion mode ... 1034
12.2.5.4.19 The "after body" insertion mode ... 1035
12.2.5.4.20 The "in frameset" insertion mode ... 1036
12.2.5.4.21 The "after frameset" insertion mode ... 1036
12.2.5.4.22 The "after after body" insertion mode ... 1037
12.2.5.4.23 The "after after frameset" insertion mode ... 1037
12.2.5.5 The rules for parsing tokens in foreign content ... 1038
12.2.6 The end ... 1040
12.2.7 Coercing an HTML DOM into an infoset ... 1041
12.2.8 An introduction to error handling and strange cases in the parser ... 1042
12.2.8.1 Misnested tags: ... 1042
12.2.8.2 Misnested tags: ... 1043
12.2.8.3 Unexpected markup in tables ... 1044
12.2.8.4 Scripts that modify the page as it is being parsed ... 1046
12.2.8.5 The execution of scripts that are moving across multiple documents ... 1047
12.2.8.6 Unclosed formatting elements ... 1047
12.3 Serialising HTML fragments ... 1048
12.4 Parsing HTML fragments ... 1050
12.5 Named character references ... 1051

13 The XHTML syntax ... 1061
13.1 Writing XHTML documents ... 1061
13.2 Parsing XHTML documents ... 1061
13.3 Serialising XHTML fragments ... 1062
13.4 Parsing XHTML fragments ... 1063

14 Rendering ... 1065
14.1 Introduction ... 1065
14.2 The CSS user agent style sheet and presentational hints ... 1065
14.3 Non-replaced elements ... 1066
14.3.1 Hidden elements ... 1066
14.3.2 The page ... 1066
14.3.3 Flow content ... 1067
14.3.4 Phrasing content ... 1069
14.3.5 Bidirectional text ... 1071
14.3.6 Quotes ... 1072

14.3.7 Sections and headings ... 1078
14.3.8 Lists ... 1078
14.3.9 Tables ... 1079
14.3.10 Margin collapsing quirks ... 1084
14.3.11 Form controls ... 1084
14.3.12 The `hr` element ... 1085
14.3.13 The `fieldset` and `legend` elements ... 1085
14.4 Replaced elements ... 1086
14.4.1 Embedded content ... 1086
14.4.2 Images ... 1087
14.4.3 Attributes for embedded content and images ... 1088
14.4.4 Image maps ... 1089
14.5 Bindings ... 1089
14.5.1 Introduction ... 1089
14.5.2 The `button` element ... 1089
14.5.3 The `details` and `summary` elements ... 1090
14.5.4 The `input` element as a text entry widget ... 1090
14.5.5 The `input` element as domain-specific widgets ... 1091
14.5.6 The `input` element as a range control ... 1091
14.5.7 The `input` element as a colour well ... 1092
14.5.8 The `input` element as a checkbox and radio button widgets ... 1092
14.5.9 The `input` element as a file upload control ... 1092
14.5.10 The `input` element as a button ... 1092
14.5.11 The `marquee` element ... 1093
14.5.12 The `meter` element ... 1094
14.5.13 The `progress` element ... 1094
14.5.14 The `select` element ... 1095
14.5.15 The `textarea` element ... 1095
14.5.16 The `keygen` element ... 1096
14.6 Frames and framesets ... 1096
14.7 Interactive media ... 1098
14.7.1 Links, forms, and navigation ... 1098
14.7.2 The `title` attribute ... 1098
14.7.3 Editing hosts ... 1099
14.7.4 Text rendered in native user interfaces ... 1099
14.8 Print media ... 1101
14.9 Unstyled XML documents ... 1101

15 Obsolete features ... 1102
15.1 Obsolete but conforming features ... 1102
15.1.1 Warnings for obsolete but conforming features ... 1102
15.2 Non-conforming features ... 1103
15.3 Requirements for implementations ... 1108
15.3.1 The `applet` element ... 1108
15.3.2 The `marquee` element ... 1109
15.3.3 Frames ... 1111

15.3.4 Other elements, attributes and APIs 1113

16 IANA considerations 1123

16.1 `text/html` 1123

16.2 `multipart/x-mixed-replace` 1124

16.3 `application/xhtml+xml` 1125

16.4 `text/cache-manifest` 1126

16.5 `text/ping` 1127

16.6 `application/microdata+json` 1128

16.7 `` `Ping-From` `` 1129

16.8 `` `Ping-To` `` 1129

16.9 `web+` scheme prefix 1130

Index 1131

Elements 1131

Element content categories 1138

Attributes 1139

Element Interfaces 1146

All Interfaces 1148

Events 1151

MIME Types 1152

References 1155

Acknowledgements 1163

1 Introduction

Spec bugs: 23036

1.1 Where does this specification fit?

This specification defines a big part of the Web platform, in lots of detail. Its place in the Web platform specification stack relative to other specifications can be best summed up as follows:

1.2 Is this HTML5?

This section is non-normative.

In short: Yes.

In more length: The term "HTML5" is widely used as a buzzword to refer to modern Web technologies, many of which (though by no means all) are developed at the WHATWG. This document is one such; others are available from the WHATWG specification index.

Note *Although we have asked them to stop doing so, the W3C also republishes some parts of this specification as separate documents.*

1.3 Background

This section is non-normative.

HTML is the World Wide Web's core markup language. Originally, HTML was primarily designed as a language for semantically describing scientific documents. Its general design, however, has enabled it to be adapted, over the subsequent years, to describe a number of other types of documents and even applications.

1.4 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.

1.5 Scope

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.

1.6 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 serialisation, 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. In 2011, however, the groups came to the conclusion that they had different goals: the W3C wanted to publish a "finished" version of "HTML5", while the WHATWG wanted to continue working on a Living Standard for HTML, continuously maintaining the specification rather than freezing it in a state with known problems, and adding new features as needed to evolve the platform.

Since then, the WHATWG has been working on this specification (amongst others), and the W3C has been copying fixes made by the WHATWG into their fork of the document (which also has other changes).

1.7 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.

1.7.1 Serialisability 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[p936], the intent is that the behaviour of implementations can be thought of as completely serialising the execution of all scripts in all browsing contexts[p748].

1.7.2 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.

1.7.3 Extensibility

This section is non-normative.

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

- Authors can use the `class`[p122] 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-*=""`[p130] 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="">`[p143] mechanism to include page-wide metadata by registering extensions to the predefined set of metadata names[p147].
- Authors can use the `rel=""`[p245] mechanism to annotate links with specific meanings by registering extensions to the predefined set of link types[p264]. This is also used by microformats.
- Authors can embed raw data using the `<script type="">`[p564] mechanism with a custom type, for further handling by inline or server-side scripts.
- Authors can create plugins[p44] and invoke them using the `embed`[p315] element. This is how Flash works.
- Authors can extend APIs using the JavaScript prototyping mechanism. This is widely used by script libraries, for instance.
- Authors can use the microdata feature (the `itemscope=""`[p677] and `itemprop=""`[p679] attributes) to embed nested name-value pairs of data to be shared with other applications and sites.

1.8 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`[p1123] MIME type[p43], then it will be processed as an HTML document by Web browsers. This specification defines the latest HTML syntax, known simply as "HTML".

The second concrete syntax is the XHTML syntax, which is an application of XML. When a document is transmitted with an XML MIME type[p43], such as `application/xhtml+xml`[p1125], 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 the latest XHTML syntax, known simply as "XHTML".

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`[p577] 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.

1.9 Structure of this specification

This section is non-normative.

This specification is divided into the following major sections:

Introduction[p24]

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

Common infrastructure[p42]

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

Semantics, structure, and APIs of HTML documents[p103]

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[p134]

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.

Microdata[p672]

This specification introduces a mechanism for adding machine-readable annotations to documents, so that tools can extract trees of name-value pairs from the document. This section describes this mechanism and some algorithms that can be used to convert HTML documents into other formats. This section also defines some sample Microdata vocabularies for contact information, calendar events, and licensing works.

User interaction[p708]

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.

Loading Web pages[p748]

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[p826]

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

Web workers[p915]

This section defines an API for background threads in JavaScript.

The communication APIs[p886]

This section describes some mechanisms that applications written in HTML can use to communicate with other applications from different domains running on the same client. It also introduces a server-push event stream mechanism known as Server Sent Events or `EventSource`[p888], and a two-way full-duplex socket protocol for scripts known as Web Sockets.

Web storage[p943]

This section defines a client-side storage mechanism based on name-value pairs.

The HTML syntax[p950]

The XHTML syntax[p1061]

All of these features would be for naught if they couldn't be represented in a serialised 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[p1065]

This section defines the default rendering rules for Web browsers.

There are also some appendices, listing obsolete features[p1102] and IANA considerations[p1123], and several indices.

1.9.1 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.

Example

For example, "the `foo` attribute's value must be a valid integer[p65]" 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[p65]" is a requirement on consumers, as it describes how to process the content.

Requirements on producers have no bearing whatsoever on consumers.

Example

Continuing the above example, a requirement stating that a particular attribute's value is constrained to being a valid integer[p65] 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.

1.9.2 Typographic conventions

This is a definition, requirement, or explanation.

Note *This is a note.*

Example This is an example.

This is an open issue.

⚠Warning! ***This is a warning.***

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

Note

***variable* = *object* . `method`[p29] ([*optionalArgument*])**

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

CSS
```
/* 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[p29] or like *this*[p29].

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`[p29].

Other code fragments are marked up `like this`.

Byte sequences with bytes in the range 0x00 to 0x7F, inclusive, are marked up like `` `this` ``.

Variables are marked up like *this*.

In an algorithm, steps in synchronous sections[p844] are marked with ⧗.

In some cases, requirements are given in the form of lists with conditions and corresponding requirements. In such cases, the requirements that apply to a condition are always the first set of requirements that follow the condition, even in the case of there being multiple sets of conditions for those requirements. Such cases are presented as follows:

↪ **This is a condition**

↪ **This is another condition**

This is the requirement that applies to the conditions above.

↪ **This is a third condition**

This is the requirement that applies to the third condition.

1.10 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 anonymise 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 minimise 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.

p30

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][p1158] [CSSOMVIEW][p1156]
- The user's time zone.

1.10.1 Cross-site communication

The `postMessage()`[p905] API provides a mechanism by which two sites can communicate directly. At first glance, this might appear to open a new way by which the problems described above can occur. However, in practice, multiple mechanisms exist by which two sites can communicate that predate this API: a site embedding another can send data via an `iframe`[p308] element's dimensions; a site can use a cross-site image request with a unique identifier known to the server to initiate a server-side data exchange; or indeed the fingerprinting techniques described above can be used by two sites to uniquely identify a visitor such that information can then be exchanged on the server side.

Fundamentally, users that do not trust a site to treat their information with respect have to avoid visiting that site at all.

1.11 A quick introduction to HTML

This section is non-normative.

A basic HTML document looks like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
 <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[p952], such as "`<body>`", and an end tag[p953], such as "`</body>`". (Certain start tags and end tags can in certain cases be omitted[p955] 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[p244], formed using the `a`[p207] element and its `href`[p244] attribute:

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

Attributes[p953] are placed inside the start tag, and consist of a name[p953] and a value[p953], separated by an "`=`" character. The attribute value can remain unquoted[p953] if it doesn't contain space characters[p63] 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[p31] would be turned into the following DOM tree:

```
├DOCTYPE: html
└html[p134] lang[p125]="en"
  ├head[p135]
  │ ├#text: ⏎␣␣
  │ ├title[p136]
  │ │ └#text: Sample page
  │ └#text: ⏎␣
  ├#text: ⏎␣
  └body[p156]
    ├#text: ⏎␣␣
    ├h1[p167]
    │ └#text: Sample page
    ├#text: ⏎␣␣
    ├p[p186]
    │ ├#text: This is a
    │ ├a[p207] href[p244]="demo.html"
    │ │ └#text: simple
    │ └#text: sample.
    ├#text: ⏎␣␣
    ├#comment: this is a comment
    └#text: ⏎␣⏎
```

The document element of this tree is the `html`[p134] element, which is the element always found in that position in HTML documents. It contains two elements, `head`[p135] and `body`[p156], 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 ("⏎") 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`[p135] start tag ends up being dropped silently, and all the whitespace after the `body`[p156] end tag ends up placed at the end of the `body`[p156].

The `head`[p135] element contains a `title`[p136] element, which itself contains a `Text` node with the text "Sample page". Similarly, the `body`[p156] element contains an `h1`[p167] element, a `p`[p186] 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`[p564] element or using event handler content attributes[p846]. For example, here is a form with a script that sets the value of the form's `output`[p497] 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[p207] element in the tree above) can have its "href[p244]" 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 synthesiser, 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 lang="en">
 <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.

1.11.1 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][p1159]

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 safelist-based, allowing known-safe constructs and disallowing all other input. Blocklist-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).

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 safelist filters:

- When allowing harmless-seeming elements like `img`[p280], it is important to safelist any provided attributes as well. If one allowed all attributes then an attacker could, for instance, use the `onload`[p850] 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 safelisted, as there are many schemes that can be abused. The most prominent example is "`javascript:`[p789]", but user agents can implement (and indeed, have historically implemented) others.
- Allowing a `base`[p137] element to be inserted means any `script`[p564] 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`[p308] 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`[p759] object to the value of the `top`[p750] attribute).

1.11.2 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 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[p846], 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.

Example

One way this could manifest itself is with `img`[p280] elements and the `load`[p1151] 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`[p850] handler on an `img`[p280] element to catch the `load`[p1151] event:

```
<img src="games.png" alt="Games" onload="gamesLogoHasLoaded(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`[p280] element and then in a separate script added the event listeners, there's a chance that the `load`[p1151] event would be fired in between, leading it to be missed:

```
<!-- Do not use this style, it has a race condition! -->
 <img id="games" src="games.png" alt="Games">
 <!-- 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>
```

1.11.3 How to catch mistakes when writing HTML: validators and conformance checkers

This section is non-normative.

Authors are encouraged to make use of conformance checkers (also known as *validators*) to catch common mistakes. The WHATWG maintains a list of such tools at: https://validator.whatwg.org/

1.12 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.

1.12.1 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 colour of a site that uses `<font color="">` 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`[p129] attribute and the `style`[p152] element. Use of the `style`[p129] 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`[p152] 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`[p235], `i`[p234], `hr`[p188], `s`[p213], `small`[p211], and `u`[p236].

1.12.2 Syntax errors

This section is non-normative.

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

Unintuitive error-handling behaviour

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

Example

For example, the following markup fragment results in a DOM with an `hr`[p188] element that is an *earlier* sibling of the corresponding `table`[p394] 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[p962].

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

Some error-handling behaviour, such as the behaviour 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 behaviour 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.

Example

For example, the following markup results in poor performance, since all the unclosed `i` p234 elements have to be reconstructed in each paragraph, resulting in progressively more elements in each paragraph:

```
<p><i>She dreamt.
<p><i>She dreamt that she ate breakfast.
<p><i>Then lunch.
<p><i>And finally dinner.
```

The resulting DOM for this fragment would be:

- p p186
  - i p234
    - #text: *She dreamt.*
- p p186
  - i p234
    - i p234
      - #text: *She dreamt that she ate breakfast.*
- p p186
  - i p234
    - i p234
      - i p234
        - #text: *Then lunch.*
- p p186
  - i p234
    - i p234
      - i p234
        - i p234
          - #text: *And finally dinner.*

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.

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&copy`", because even without the final semicolon, "`&copy`" 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&amp;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.

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

Example Another example of this is the DOCTYPE, which is required to trigger no-quirks mode, because the behaviour 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.

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]p1161

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.

Example For example, it is unclear whether the author intended the following to be an h1p167 heading or an h2p167 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.

Example For example, if the author typed `<capton>` 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.

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.

1.12.3 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.

Example For example, this specification disallows nesting a `section`[p159] element inside a `kbd`[p233] 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.

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>
```

Example Another example is the restrictions on the content models of the `ul`[p196] element, which only allows `li`[p196] element children. Lists by definition consist just of zero or more list items, so if a `ul`[p196] element contains something other than an `li`[p196] 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 behaviours that make certain combinations likely to lead to confusion. Where these have equivalent alternatives without this problem, the confusing combinations are disallowed.

Example For example, `div`[p206] elements are rendered as block boxes, and `span`[p241] elements as inline boxes. Putting a block box in an inline box is unnecessarily confusing; since either nesting just `div`[p206] elements, or nesting just `span`[p241] elements, or nesting `span`[p241] elements inside `div`[p206] elements all serve the same purpose as nesting a `div`[p206] element in a `span`[p241] element, but only the latter involves a block box in an inline box, the latter combination is disallowed.

Example Another example would be the way interactive content[p118] cannot be nested. For example, a `button`[p476] element cannot contain a `textarea`[p489] element. This is because the default behaviour 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.

Example For example, setting the `disabled`[p511] 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.

Example For example, the `area`[p387] element's `shape`[p388] attribute, despite accepting both `circ`[p388] and `circle`[p388] values in practice as synonyms, disallows the use of the `circ`[p388] 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.

Example For example, a `form`[p429] element isn't allowed inside phrasing content[p117], because when parsed as HTML, a `form`[p429] element's start tag will imply a `p`[p186] element's end tag. Thus, the following markup results in two paragraphs[p119], 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.

Example This is why, for instance, it is non-conforming to have two `id`[p122] 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.

Example For example, a `script`[p564] element's `src`[p566] 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`[p564] element when the `src`[p566] 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 serialisation), 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 transitionary step when migrating between HTML and XHTML.

Example For example, there are somewhat complicated rules surrounding the `lang`[p125] and `xml:lang`[p125] attributes intended to keep the two synchronised.

Example Another example would be the restrictions on the values of `xmlns` attributes in the HTML serialisation, 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.

Example For example, limiting the values of the `target`[p244] attribute that start with an U+005F LOW LINE 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.

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

1.13 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]**[p1155]

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]**[p1161]

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]**[p1161]

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 low vision, 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]**[p1155]

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]**[p1161]

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.

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[p950] or the XHTML syntax[p1061], 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`[p103] objects and their descendant DOM trees, and to serialised byte streams using the HTML syntax[p950] or XHTML syntax[p1061], 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`[p103] objects can find themselves in. [DOM][p1157] (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`[p1123], and the term XML document refers to resources labeled with an XML MIME type[p43].

The term **XHTML document** is used to refer to both `Document`[p103]s in the XML document mode that contains element nodes in the HTML namespace[p97], and byte streams labeled with an XML MIME type[p43] that contain elements from the HTML namespace[p97], 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. Some algorithms run **in parallel**; this means that the algorithm's subsequent steps are to be run, one after another, at the same time as other logic in the specification (e.g. at the same time as the event loop[p841]). This specification does not define the precise mechanism by which this is achieved, be it time-sharing cooperative multitasking, fibers, threads, processes, using different hyperthreads, cores, CPUs, machines, etc. By contrast, an operation that is to run **immediately** must interrupt the currently running task, run itself, and then resume the previously running task.

The term "transparent black" refers to the colour 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.

Example

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.

Example

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][p1157]

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][p1159] [MQ][p1158]

A string is a **valid MIME type** if it matches the `media-type` rule defined in section 3.1.1.1 "Media Type" of RFC 7231. In particular, a valid MIME type[p43] may include MIME type parameters. [HTTP][p1157]

A string is a **valid MIME type with no parameters** if it matches the `media-type` rule defined in section 3.1.1.1 "Media Type" of RFC 7231, but does not contain any U+003B SEMICOLON characters (;). In other words, if it consists only of a type and subtype, with no MIME Type parameters. [HTTP][p1157]

The term **HTML MIME type** is used to refer to the MIME type[p43] `text/html`[p1123].

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.

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`[p97] 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[p97] ("`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`[p476] elements are elements with the element type `button`[p476], meaning they have the local name "`button`" and (implicitly as defined above) the HTML namespace[p97].

Attribute names are said to be **XML-compatible** if they match the `Name` production defined in XML and they contain no U+003A COLON characters (:). [XML][p1162]

The term **XML MIME type** is used to refer to the MIME types[p43] `text/xml`[p1154], `application/xml`[p1153], and any MIME type[p43] whose subtype ends with the four characters "`+xml`". [RFC7303][p1160]

2.1.3 DOM trees

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[p63]).

An element's **child text content** is the concatenation of the data of all the `Text` nodes that are children of the element (ignoring any other nodes such as comments or elements), in tree order.

A **node *A* is inserted** into a node *B* when the insertion steps are invoked with *A* as the argument and *A*'s new parent is *B*. Similarly, a **node *A* is removed** from a node *B* when the removing steps are invoked with *A* as the *removedNode* argument and *B* as the *oldParent* argument.

A **node is inserted into a document** when the insertion steps are invoked with it as argument and it is now in a document. Analogously, a **node is removed from a document** when the removing steps are invoked with it as argument and it is now no longer in a document.

A **node is connected** when the insertion steps are invoked with it as argument and it is now in a shadow-including document. Analogously, a **node is disconnected** when the removing steps are invoked with it as argument and it is now no longer in a shadow-including document.

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 WHATWG DOM standard: **firing** an event means to create and dispatch[p44] 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 initialised to true. [DOM][p1157]

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`[p103] object, but that neither act as child browsing contexts[p749] of the `Document`[p103] nor introduce any `Node` objects to the `Document`[p103]'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[p44].

Example

One example of a plugin would be a PDF viewer that is instantiated in a browsing context[p748] 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][p1159]

A plugin can be **secured** if it honors the semantics of the `sandbox`[p312] attribute.

Example

For example, a secured plugin would prevent its contents from creating pop-up windows when the plugin is instantiated inside a sandboxed `iframe`[p308].

⚠Warning!

Browsers should take extreme care when interacting with external content intended for plugins[p44]. 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.

Since different users having different sets of plugins[p44] provides a fingerprinting vector that increases the chances of users being uniquely identified, user agents are encouraged to support the exact same set of plugins[p44] for each user.

p30

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 WHATWG 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 standard. [ENCODING][p1157]

A **UTF-16 encoding** is UTF-16BE or UTF-16LE. [ENCODING][p1157]

An **ASCII-compatible encoding** is any encoding that is not a UTF-16 encoding[p44]. [ENCODING][p1157]

Note *Since support for encodings that are not defined in the WHATWG Encoding standard is prohibited, UTF-16 encodings[p44] are the only encodings that this specification needs to treat as not being ASCII-compatible encodings[p44].*

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][p1161]

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[p45] 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][p1161]

In this specification, the term **character**, when not qualified as *Unicode* character, is synonymous with the term Unicode code point[p45].

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][p1161]

The **code-unit length** of a string is the number of code units[p45] 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[p45], rather than in terms of Unicode characters[p45].*

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", "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][p1159]

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.

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.)

Example 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[p1061] must process elements and attributes from the HTML namespace[p97] 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.

Example A conforming XHTML processor would, upon finding an XHTML `script`[p564] 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`[p564] element as an opaque element that forms part of the transform.

Web browsers that support the HTML syntax[p950] must process documents labeled with an HTML MIME type[p43] 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][p1161]

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`[p564] element in the example above would still implement the `HTMLScriptElement`[p565] 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[p47].*

Example 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 colour 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 the rendering section[p1065] defines as the behaviour 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`[p191] element is not a quote, conformance checkers running without the input of human judgement do not have to check that `blockquote`[p191] elements only contain quoted material).

Conformance checkers must check that the input document conforms when parsed without a browsing context[p748] (meaning that no scripts are run, and that the parser's scripting flag[p974] is disabled), and should also check that the input document conforms when parsed with a browsing context[p748] 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][p1155])

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

Note *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.

Example A tool that generates document outlines[p176] 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[p46]. 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.

Example For example, it is not conforming to use an `address`[p173] 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`[p173] 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`[p206], `b`[p235], `i`[p234], and `span`[p241] and making liberal use of the `style`[p129] 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 (referr the XHTML syntax[p1061]), and one using a custom format[p950] inspired by SGML (referred to as the HTML syntax[p950]). Implementations must s p30 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 behaviour. 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 WHATWG Encoding standard defines requirements around character encodings. [UNICODE][p1161]

Note *This specification introduces terminology[p44] based on the terms defined in those specifications, as described earlier.*

The following terms are used as defined in the WHATWG Encoding standard: [ENCODING][p1157]

- **Getting an encoding**
- **Get an output encoding**
- 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
- The **UTF-8 decode without BOM** algorithm which is identical to UTF-8 decode except that it does not strip one leading UTF-8 Byte Order Mark (BOM)
- The **UTF-8 decode without BOM or fail** algorithm which is identical to UTF-8 decode without BOM except that it returns failure upon encountering an error
- The **encode** algorithm which takes a character stream and an encoding and returns a byte stream
- The **UTF-8 encode** algorithm which takes a character stream and returns a byte stream.

XML and related specifications

Implementations that support the XHTML syntax[p1061] must support some version of XML, as well as its corresponding namespaces specification, because that syntax uses an XML serialisation with namespaces. [XML][p1162] [XMLNS][p1162]

The attribute with the tag name `xml:space` in the XML namespace[p97] is defined by the XML specification. [XML][p1162]

This specification also references the `<?xml-stylesheet?>` processing instruction, defined in the *Associating Style Sheets with XML documents* specification. [XMLSSPI][p1162]

This specification also non-normatively mentions the `XSLTProcessor` interface and its `transformToFragment()` and `transformToDocument()` methods. [XSLTP][p1162]

URLs

The following terms are defined in the WHATWG URL standard: [URL][p1161]

- **host**
- **domain**
- **IPv4 address**
- **IPv6 address**
- **URL**
- **Origin** of URLs
- **Absolute URL**
- **Relative URL**
- The **URL parser** and **basic URL parser** as well as these parser states:
  - **scheme start state**
  - **host state**
  - **hostname state**
  - **port state**
  - **path start state**
  - **query state**
  - **fragment state**
- **URL record**, as well as its individual components:
  - **scheme**
  - **username**
  - **password**
  - **host**
  - **port**
  - **path**
  - **query**
  - **fragment**
  - **cannot-be-a-base-URL flag**
- A **network scheme**
- The **URL serialiser**
- The **host parser**
- The **host serialiser**
- **Host equals**
- **serialise an integer**
- **Default encode set**
- **Percent encode**
- **UTF-8 percent encode**
- **Percent decode**
- **set the username**
- **set the password**
- The **domain to Unicode** algorithm
- The `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` format
- The `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` **serializer**

A number of schemes and protocols are referenced by this specification also:

- The `about:` scheme [ABOUT][p1155]
- The `blob:` scheme [FILEAPI][p1157]
- The `data:` scheme [RFC2397][p1159]
- The `http:` scheme [HTTP][p1157]
- The `https:` scheme [HTTP][p1157]
- The `mailto:` scheme [MAILTO][p1158]
- The `sms:` scheme [SMS][p1160]
- The `urn:` scheme [URN][p1161]

Media fragment syntax is defined in the *Media Fragments URI* specification. [MEDIAFRAG][p1158]

HTTP and related specifications

The following terms are defined in the HTTP specifications: [HTTP][p1157]

- `Accept` header
- `Accept-Language` header
- `Cache-Control` header
- `Content-Disposition` header
- `Content-Language` header
- `Last-Modified` header
- `Referer` header

The following terms are defined in the Cookie specification: [COOKIES][p1155]

- **cookie-string**
- **receives a set-cookie-string**
- `Cookie` header

The following term is defined in the Web Linking specification: [WEBLINK][p1161]

- `Link` header

Fetch

The following terms are defined in the WHATWG Fetch standard: [FETCH][p1157]

- `about:blank`
- **HTTPS state value**
- **referrer policy**
- **CORS protocol**
- **default `User-Agent` value**
- **extract a MIME type**
- **fetch**
- **ok status**
- `Origin` header
- **process response**
- **set**
- **terminate**
- the `RequestCredentials` enumeration
- **response** and its associated:
  - **type**
  - **url**
  - **url list**
  - **status**
  - **header list**
  - **body**
  - **internal response**
  - **CSP list**
  - **HTTPS state**
- **request** and its associated:
  - **url**
  - **method**
  - **header list**
  - **body**
  - **client**
  - **target browsing context**
  - **initiator**
  - **type**
  - **destination**
  - **origin**
  - **omit-`Origin`-header flag**
  - **same-origin data-URL flag**
  - **referrer**
  - **synchronous flag**
  - **mode**
  - **credentials mode**
  - **use-URL-credentials flag**
  - **unsafe-request flag**
  - **cache mode**
  - **redirect mode**
  - **cryptographic nonce metadata**
  - **parser metadata**

The following terms are defined in *Referrer Policy*: [REFERRERPOLICY][p1159]

- The `policy-token` production
- The **"`no-referrer`"**, **"`no-referrer-when-downgrade`"**, **"`origin`"**, **"`origin-when-cross-origin`"**, and **"`unsafe-url`"** policies
- The `Referrer-Policy` HTTP header
- The **determine the referrer policy** algorithm
- The **set the referrer policy** algorithm

The following terms are defined in *Mixed Content*: [MIX][p1158]

- ***a priori* authenticated URL**

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][p1161]

The following terms are defined in the Web IDL specification:

- **array index property name**
- **Supported property indices**
- **Determine the value of an indexed property**
- **Support named properties**
- **Supported property names**
- **Determine the value of a named property**
- **perform a security check**
- **Platform object**
- **Global environment associated with** a platform object
- **Frozen array**
- **Read only** (when applied to arrays)
- **Callback this value**
- **Converting** between WebIDL types and JS types
- **invoke the Web IDL callback function**

The Web IDL specification also defines the following types that are used in Web IDL fragments in this specification:

- `ArrayBuffer`
- `ArrayBufferView`
- `boolean`
- `DOMString`
- `USVString`
- `double`
- `Error`
- `Function`
- `long`
- `object`
- `RegExp`
- `Uint8ClampedArray`
- `unrestricted double`
- `unsigned long`

The term **throw** in this specification is used as defined in the WebIDL specification. The `DOMException` type and the following exception names are defined by WebIDL and used by this specification:

- `"IndexSizeError"`
- `"HierarchyRequestError"`
- `"InvalidCharacterError"`
- `"NotFoundError"`
- `"NotSupportedError"`
- `"InvalidStateError"`
- `"SyntaxError"`
- `"InvalidAccessError"`
- `"SecurityError"`
- `"NetworkError"`
- `"AbortError"`
- `"QuotaExceededError"`
- `"DataCloneError"`
- `"NotAllowedError"`

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 resulting truncated time.

Example

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. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

Note

The term "JavaScript" is used to refer to ECMA-262, rather than the official term ECMAScript, since the term JavaScript is more widely known. Similarly, the MIME type[p43] 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[p27] according to RFC 4329. [RFC4329][p1160]

User agents must follow the additions and clarifications made in the WHATWG JavaScript standard. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

The following terms are defined in the JavaScript specification and used in this specification:

- **automatic semicolon insertion**

- **early error**
- **Directive Prologue**
- **JavaScript execution context**
- **JavaScript execution context stack**
- **running JavaScript execution context**
- **JavaScript realm**
- The **current Realm Record**
- **Use Strict Directive**
- **Well-Known Symbols**, including **@@hasInstance**, **@@isConcatSpreadable**, **@@toPrimitive**, and **@@toStringTag**
- **Well-Known Intrinsic Objects**, including **%ArrayBuffer%**, **%ArrayPrototype%**, **%ObjProto_toString%**, and **%ObjProto_valueOf%**
- The ***FunctionBody*** production
- The ***Module*** production
- The ***Pattern*** production
- The ***Script*** production
- The **Type** notation
- The **List** and **Record** specification types
- The **Property Descriptor** specification type
- The **Source Text Module Record** specification type and its **ModuleEvaluation** and **ModuleDeclarationInstantiation** methods
- The **ArrayCreate** abstract operation
- The **Call** abstract operation
- The **CloneArrayBuffer** abstract operation
- The **Construct** abstract operation
- The **CreateDataProperty** abstract operation
- The **DetachArrayBuffer** abstract operation
- The **EnqueueJob** abstract operation
- The **FunctionCreate** abstract operation
- The **Get** abstract operation
- The **GetActiveScriptOrModule** abstract operation
- The **HasOwnProperty** abstract operation
- The **HostEnsureCanCompileStrings** abstract operation
- The **HostPromiseRejectionTracker** abstract operation
- The **HostResolveImportedModule** abstract operation
- The **InitializeHostDefinedRealm** abstract operation
- The **IsAccessorDescriptor** abstract operation
- The **IsCallable** abstract operation
- The **IsConstructor** abstract operation
- The **IsDataDescriptor** abstract operation
- The **IsDetachedBuffer** abstract operation
- The **NewObjectEnvironment** abstract operation
- The **OrdinaryGetPrototypeOf** abstract operation
- The **OrdinarySetPrototypeOf** abstract operation
- The **OrdinaryIsExtensible** abstract operation
- The **OrdinaryPreventExtensions** abstract operation
- The **OrdinaryGetOwnProperty** abstract operation
- The **OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty** abstract operation
- The **OrdinaryGet** abstract operation
- The **OrdinarySet** abstract operation
- The **OrdinaryDelete** abstract operation
- The **OrdinaryOwnPropertyKeys** abstract operation
- The **ParseModule** abstract operation
- The **ParseScript** abstract operation
- The **RunJobs** abstract operation
- The **SameValue** abstract operation
- The **ScriptEvaluation** abstract operation
- The **ToBoolean** abstract operation
- The **ToString** abstract operation
- The **ToUint32** abstract operation
- The **TypedArrayCreate** abstract operation
- The **Abstract Equality Comparison** algorithm
- The **Strict Equality Comparison** algorithm
- The `Date` class
- The `TypeError` class
- The `RangeError` class
- The `typeof` operator
- **The *TypedArray* Constructors** table

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][p1157]

Implementations must support DOM and the events defined in UI 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][p1157] [UIEVENTS][p1157]

In particular, the following features are defined in the WHATWG DOM standard: [DOM][p1157]

- `Attr` interface

- `Comment` interface
- `DOMImplementation` interface
- `Document` interface
- `XMLDocument` interface
- `DocumentFragment` interface
- `DocumentType` interface
- `ChildNode` interface
- `Element` interface
- `Node` interface
- `NodeList` interface
- `ProcessingInstruction` interface
- `Text` interface
- **node document** concept
- **host** concept
- **shadow root** concept
- `HTMLCollection` interface
- `HTMLCollection.length` attribute
- `HTMLCollection.item()` method
- `HTMLCollection.namedItem()` method
- The terms **collection** and **represented by the collection**
- `DOMTokenList` interface
- `DOMTokenList.value` attribute
- `createDocument()` method
- `createHTMLDocument()` method
- `createElement()` method
- `createElementNS()` method
- `getElementById()` method
- `getElementsByClassName()` method
- `appendChild()` method
- `cloneNode()` method
- `importNode()` method
- `preventDefault()` method
- `id` attribute
- `textContent` attribute
- The **tree** and **shadow tree** concepts
- The **tree order** concept
- The **root** concept
- The **inclusive ancestor** concept
- The **document element** concept
- The **in a document** concept
- The **in a shadow-including document** concept
- The **slot** concept, and its **name** and **assigned nodes**
- The **find flattened slotables** algorithm
- The **pre-insert**, **insert**, **append**, **replace**, **remove**, and **adopt** algorithms for nodes
- The **change**, **append**, **remove**, **replace**, and **set value** algorithms for attributes
- The **insertion steps**, **removing steps**, and **adopting steps** hooks
- The **attribute list** concept
- The **data** of a text node
- `Event` interface
- `EventTarget` interface
- `EventInit` dictionary type
- `target` attribute
- `currentTarget` attribute
- `isTrusted` attribute
- `initEvent()` method
- `addEventListener()` method
- The **type** of an event
- The concept of an **event listener** and the event listeners associated with an `EventTarget`
- The concept of a **target override**
- The **encoding** (herein the *character encoding*) and **content type** of a `Document`[p103]
- 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 term **supported tokens**
- The concept of a DOM **range**, and the terms **start**, **end**, and **boundary point** as applied to ranges.
- The **create an element** algorithm
- The **element interface** concept
- The concepts of **custom element state**, and of **defined** and **custom** elements
- `MutationObserver` interface and **mutation observers** in general

The following features are defined in the UI Events specification: [UIEVENTS][p1157]

- `MouseEvent` interface
- The `MouseEvent` interface's `relatedTarget` attribute

- `MouseEventInit` dictionary type
- The `FocusEvent` interface
- The `FocusEvent` interface's `relatedTarget` attribute
- The `UIEvent` interface
- The `UIEvent` interface's `view` attribute
- The `UIEvent` interface's `detail` attribute
- `click` event
- `dblclick` event
- `mousedown` event
- `mouseenter` event
- `mouseleave` event
- `mousemove` event
- `mouseout` event
- `mouseover` event
- `mouseup` event
- `wheel` event
- `keydown` event
- `keyup` event
- `keypress` event

The following features are defined in the Touch Events specification: [TOUCH][p1161]

- `Touch` interface
- **Touch point** concept

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][p1157]

- `DOMParser`
- `innerHTML`
- `outerHTML`

The `Selection` interface is defined in the *Selection API* specification. [SELECTION][p1160]

Note *User agents are encouraged to implement the features described in the HTML Editing APIs specification. [EDITING][p1157]*

The following parts of the WHATWG Fullscreen API standard are referenced from this specification, in part to define the rendering of `dialog`[p559] elements, and also to define how the Fullscreen API interacts with HTML: [FULLSCREEN][p1157]

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

The *High Resolution Time* specification provides the `DOMHighResTimeStamp` typedef and the `Performance` interface's `now()` method. [HRT][p1157]

File API

This specification uses the following features defined in the File API specification: [FILEAPI][p1157]

- `Blob` interface
- `File` interface
- `FileList` interface
- The concept of a **closed** `Blob`
- `Blob.type`
- The concept of **read errors**

Media Source Extensions

The following terms are defined in the Media Source Extensions specification: [MEDIASOURCE][p1158]

- `MediaSource` interface
- **Detaching from a media element**

Media Capture and Streams

The following term is defined in the Media Capture and Streams specification: [MEDIASTREAM][p1158]

- `MediaStream` interface

XMLHttpRequest

This specification references the XMLHttpRequest specification to describe how the two specifications interact and to use its `ProgressEvent` features. The following features and terms are defined in the XMLHttpRequest specification: [XHR][p1162]

- `XMLHttpRequest` interface
- `XMLHttpRequest.responseXML` attribute
- `ProgressEvent` interface
- `ProgressEvent.lengthComputable` attribute
- `ProgressEvent.loaded` attribute
- `ProgressEvent.total` attribute
- **Fire a progress event named e**

Battery Status

The following features are defined in the *Battery Status API* specification: [BATTERY][p1155]

- `getBattery()` method

Media Queries

Implementations must support *Media Queries*. The **<media-condition>** feature is defined therein. [MQ][p1158]

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.

When this specification requires that something be **parsed according to a particular CSS grammar**, the relevant algorithm in the CSS Syntax specification must be followed. [CSSSYNTAX][p1156]

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][p1156] [CSS][p1156]

Example

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 colour value, the close parenthesis is implied by this error handling rule, and a value is obtained (the colour '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 following terms and features are defined in the CSS specification: [CSS][p1156]

- **viewport**
- **line box**
- **out-of-flow**
- **in-flow**
- **replaced element**
- **intrinsic dimensions**
- **content area**
- **content box**
- **border box**
- **margin box**
- **border edge**
- **margin edge**
- **collapsing margins**
- **containing block**
- **inline box**
- **block box**
- The **'margin-top'**, **'margin-bottom'**, **'margin-left'**, and **'margin-right'** properties
- The **'padding-top'**, **'padding-bottom'**, **'padding-left'**, and **'padding-right'** properties
- The **'float'** property
- The **'clear'** property
- The **'width'** property
- The **'height'** property
- The **'line-height'** property
- The **'vertical-align'** property
- The **'content'** property
- The **'inline-block'** value of the 'display' property

The CSS specification also defines the following border properties: [CSS][p1156]

Border properties

	Top	Bottom	Left	Right
Width	'border-top-width'	'border-bottom-width'	'border-left-width'	'border-right-width'
Style	'border-top-style'	'border-bottom-style'	'border-left-style'	'border-right-style'

Color	'border-top-color'	'border-bottom-color'	'border-left-color'	'border-right-color'

The terms **intrinsic width** and **intrinsic height** refer to the width dimension and the height dimension, respectively, of intrinsic dimensions.

The basic version of the **'display'** property is defined in the *CSS* specification, and the property is extended by other CSS modules. [CSS][p1156] [CSSRUBY][p1156] [CSSTABLE][p1156]

The following terms and features are defined in the *CSS Color* specification: [CSSCOLOR][p1156]

- **named colour**
- **<color>**
- The **'color'** property

The term **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][p1156]

The term **default object size** and the **'object-fit'** property are also defined in the *CSS Image Values and Replaced Content* specification. [CSSIMAGES][p1156]

The following features are defined in the *CSS Backgrounds and Borders* specification: [CSSBG][p1156]

- The **'background-color'** property
- The **'background-image'** property
- The **<position>** CSS data type

The following features are defined in the *CSS Fonts* specification: [CSSFONTS][p1156]

- The **'font-family'** property
- The **'font-weight'** property
- The **'font-size'** property
- The **'font'** property

The **'list-style-type'** property is defined in the *CSS Lists and Counters* specification. [CSSLISTS][p1156]

The **'overflow'** property is defined in the *CSS Overflow* specification. [CSSOVERFLOW][p1156]

The following features are defined in the *CSS Positioned Layout* specification: [CSSPOSITION][p1156]

- The **'position'** property
- The **'top'** property

The **'ruby-base'** value of the 'display' property is defined in the *CSS Ruby Layout* specification. [CSSRUBY][p1156]

The following features are defined in the *CSS Table* specification: [CSSTABLE][p1156]

- The **'border-spacing'** property
- The **'border-collapse'** property
- The **'table-cell'** value of the 'display' property

The following features are defined in the *CSS Text* specification: [CSSTEXT][p1156]

- The **'white-space'** property
- The **'text-align'** property
- The **'letter-spacing'** property

The following features are defined in the *CSS Writing Modes* specification: [CSSWM][p1157]

- The **'direction'** property
- The **'unicode-bidi'** property

The following features are defined in the *CSS Basic User Interface* specification: [CSSUI][p1156]

- The **'outline'** property
- The **'cursor'** property
- The **'appearance'** property

Implementations that support scripting must support the CSS Object Model. The following features and terms are defined in the CSSOM specifications: [CSSOM][p1156] [CSSOMVIEW][p1156]

- `Screen` interface
- `LinkStyle` interface

- `CSSStyleDeclaration` interface
- `cssText` attribute of `CSSStyleDeclaration`
- `StyleSheet` interface
- **create a CSS style sheet**
- **remove a CSS style sheet**
- **associated CSS style sheet**
- **CSS style sheets** and their properties: **type**, **location**, **parent CSS style sheet**, **owner node**, **owner CSS rule**, **media**, **title**, **alternate flag**, **disabled flag**, **CSS rules**, **origin-clean flag**
- **Alternative style sheet sets** and the **preferred style sheet set**
- **Serialising a CSS value**
- **run the resize steps**
- **run the scroll steps**
- **evaluate media queries and report changes**
- **Scroll an element into view**
- **Scroll to the beginning of the document**
- The `resize` event
- The `scroll` event
- **The *features* argument of `window.open`**

The following features and terms are defined in the *CSS Syntax* specifications: [CSSSYNTAX][p1156]

- **Parse a comma-separated list of component values**
- **component value**
- **environment encoding**
- **<whitespace-token>**

The following terms are defined in the *Selectors* specification: [SELECTORS][p1160]

- **type selector**
- **attribute selector**
- **pseudo-class**

The following features are defined in the *CSS Values and Units* specification: [CSSVALUES][p1156]

- **<length>**
- The **'em'** unit
- The **'ex'** unit
- The **'vw'** unit
- The **'in'** unit
- The **'px'** unit
- The **'attr()'** function
- The **'calc()'** function

The term **style attribute** is defined in the *CSS Style Attributes* specification. [CSSATTR][p1156]

The following terms are defined in the *CSS Cascading and Inheritance* specification: [CSSCASCADE][p1156]

- **specified value**
- **computed value**
- **used value**

The `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object's use of fonts depends on the features described in the CSS *Fonts* and *Font Loading* specifications, including in particular `FontFace` objects and the **font source** concept. [CSSFONTS][p1156] [CSSFONTLOAD][p1156]

The following interfaces and terms are defined in the Geometry Interfaces Module specification: [GEOMETRY][p1157]

- `DOMMatrix` interface
- `DOMMatrixInit` interface
- The **create a `DOMMatrix` from a dictionary** algorithm for `DOMMatrixInit`

Intersection Observer

The following term is defined in the Intersection Observer specification: [INTERSECTIONOBSERVER][p1158]

- **run the update intersection observations steps**

WebGL

The following interface is defined in the WebGL specification: [WEBGL][p1161]

- `WebGLRenderingContext` interface

WebVTT

Implementations may support WebVTT as a text track format for subtitles, captions, chapter titles, metadata, etc, for media resources. [WEBVTT][p1161]

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**
- `VTTCue` interface

The WebSocket protocol

The following terms are defined in the WHATWG Fetch standard: [FETCH][p1157]

- **establish a WebSocket connection**

The following terms are defined in the WebSocket protocol specification: [WSP][p1161]

- **the WebSocket connection is established**
- **extensions in use**
- **subprotocol in use**
- **a WebSocket message has been received**
- **send a WebSocket Message**
- **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**
- `Sec-WebSocket-Protocol` field

ARIA

The `role` attribute is defined in the ARIA specification, as are the following roles: [ARIA][p1155]

- `alert`
- `alertdialog`
- `application`
- `article`
- `banner`
- `button`
- `checkbox`
- `columnheader`
- `combobox`
- `complementary`
- `contentinfo`
- `dialog`
- `directory`
- `document`
- `grid`
- `gridcell`
- `group`
- `heading`
- `img`
- `link`
- `list`
- `listbox`
- `listitem`
- `log`
- `main`
- `marquee`
- `menu`
- `menubar`
- `menuitem`
- `menuitemcheckbox`
- `menuitemradio`
- `navigation`
- `note`
- `option`
- `presentation`
- `progressbar`
- `radio`
- `region`
- `row`

- `rowgroup`
- `rowheader`
- `search`
- `separator`
- `slider`
- `spinbutton`
- `status`
- `tab`
- `tablist`
- `textbox`
- `toolbar`
- `tree`
- `treeitem`

In addition, the following `aria-*` content attributes are defined in the ARIA specification: [ARIA][p1155]

- `aria-checked`
- `aria-describedby`
- `aria-disabled`
- `aria-expanded`
- `aria-hidden`
- `aria-invalid`
- `aria-label`
- `aria-level`
- `aria-multiline`
- `aria-multiselectable`
- `aria-owns`
- `aria-readonly`
- `aria-required`
- `aria-selected`
- `aria-sort`
- `aria-valuemax`
- `aria-valuemin`
- `aria-valuenow`

Finally, the following terms are defined in the ARIA specification:

- **accessible name**

Content Security Policy

The following terms are defined in *Content Security Policy*: [CSP][p1155]

- **Content Security Policy**
- **Content Security Policy directive**
- The **Content Security Policy syntax**
- **enforce the policy**
- The **parse a serialized Content Security Policy** algorithm
- The **Initialize a global object's CSP list** algorithm
- The **Initialize a Document's CSP list** algorithm
- The **Should element's inline behavior be blocked by Content Security Policy?** algorithm
- The `report-uri` **directive**
- The **EnsureCSPDoesNotBlockStringCompilation** abstract operation
- The **Is base allowed for Document?** algorithm

The following terms are defined in *Content Security Policy: Document Features*: [CSPDOCUMENT][p1156]

- The `frame-ancestors` **directive**
- The `sandbox` **directive**

Service Workers

The following terms are defined in *Service Workers*: [SW][p1161]

- **match service worker registration**

MathML

While support for MathML as a whole is not required by this specification (though it is encouraged, at least for Web browsers), certain features depend upon small parts of MathML being implemented. [MATHML][p1158]

The following features are defined in the MathML specification:

- **MathML** `annotation-xml` element
- **MathML** `math` element
- **MathML** `merror` element

- **MathML `mi`** element
- **MathML `mn`** element
- **MathML `mo`** element
- **MathML `ms`** element
- **MathML `mtext`** element

SVG

While support for SVG as a whole is not required by this specification (though it is encouraged, at least for Web browsers), certain features depend upon parts of SVG being implemented.

Also, the SVG specifications do not reflect implementation reality. Implementations implement subsets of SVG 1.1 and SVG Tiny 1.2. Although it is hoped that the in-progress SVG 2 specification is a more realistic target for implementations, until that specification is ready, user agents that implement SVG must do so with the following willful violations[p27] and additions. [SVG][p1160] [SVGTINY12][p1161] [SVG2][p1161]

User agents that implement SVG must not implement the following features from SVG 1.1:

- The `tref` element
- The `cursor` element (use CSS's `cursor` property instead)
- The font-defining SVG elements: `font`, `glyph`, `missing-glyph`, `hkern`, `vkern`, `font-face`, `font-face-src`, `font-face-uri`, `font-face-format`, and `font-face-name` (use CSS's `@font-face` instead)
- The `externalResourcesRequired` attribute
- The `enable-background` property
- The `contentScriptType` and `contentStyleType` attributes (use the `type` attribute on the SVG `script` and `style` elements instead)

User agents that implement SVG must implement the following features from SVG Tiny 1.2:

- The `non-scaling-stroke` value for the `vector-effect` property
- The `class` attribute is allowed on all SVG elements
- The `tabindex` attribute is allowed on visible SVG elements
- The ARIA accessibility attributes are allowed on all SVG elements

The following features are defined in the SVG specifications:

- **`SVGImageElement`** interface
- **`SVGScriptElement`** interface
- **`SVGSVGElement`** interface
- **SVG `desc`** element
- **SVG `foreignObject`** element
- **SVG `image`** element
- **SVG `script`** element
- **SVG `svg`** element
- **SVG `title`** element
- **SVG `use`** element

Filter Effects

The following feature is defined in the *Filter Effects* specification: [FILTERS][p1157]

- **`<filter-function-list>`**

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 *HTTP State Management Mechanism* (Cookies) as well. [HTTP][p1157] [COOKIES][p1155]

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

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 serialisation and need not be supported in the HTML serialisation, 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[p950], 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.

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.

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.

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`[p431] array would be in violation of the above requirement, as it would violate the definition of `elements`[p431] given in this specification.

When adding new reflecting[p89] IDL attributes corresponding to content attributes of the form "`x-vendor-feature`", the IDL attribute should be named "`vendorFeature`" (i.e. the "`x`" is dropped from the IDL attribute's name). Such IDL attributes must have the `[CEReactions]`[p658] extended attribute specified, if they are not readonly.

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 recognise the requirements of such an extension specification, it becomes an **applicable specification** for the purposes of conformance requirements in this specification.

Note *Someone could write a specification that defines any arbitrary byte stream as conforming, and then claim that their random junk is conforming. However, that does not mean that their random junk actually is conforming for everyone's purposes: if someone else decides that that specification does not apply to their work, then they can quite legitimately say that the aforementioned random junk is just that, junk, and not conforming at all. As far as conformance goes, what matters in a particular community is what that community* agrees *is applicable.*

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.

2.2.4 Interactions with XPath and XSLT

Spec bugs: 18460

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 `xmlns` 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[p27] 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][p1162]*

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[p97], ASCII-lowercase[p63] the element's local name, and ASCII-lowercase[p63] the names of any non-namespaced attributes on the element.

Note *This requirement is a willful violation[p27] 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 serialise the output are unaffected.) [XSLT10][p1162]*

This specification does not specify precisely how XSLT processing interacts with the HTML parser[p961] infrastructure (for example, whether an XSLT processor acts as if it puts any elements into a stack of open elements[p971]). However, XSLT processors must stop parsing[p1040] if they successfully complete, and must set the current document readiness[p106] first to "`interactive`" and then to "`complete`" if they are aborted.

This specification does not specify how XSLT interacts with the navigation[p788] algorithm, how it fits in with the event loop[p841], 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[p577], and of XSLT, XPath, and HTML in the `template` element section[p582].*

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, with no language-specific tailorings. [UNICODE][p1161]

Except where otherwise stated, string comparisons must be performed in a case-sensitive[p63] 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 behaviour that differs from what is required in this specification, since error-handling behaviour 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, U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab), U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), and U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR).

The **White_Space characters** are those that have the Unicode property "White_Space" in the Unicode `PropList.txt` data file. [UNICODE][p1161]

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 **control characters** are those whose Unicode "General_Category" property has the value "Cc" in the Unicode `UnicodeData.txt` data file. [UNICODE][p1161]

The **uppercase ASCII letters** are the characters in the range U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A to U+005A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z.

The **lowercase ASCII letters** are the characters in the range U+0061 LATIN SMALL LETTER A to U+007A LATIN SMALL LETTER Z.

The **ASCII letters** are the characters that are either uppercase ASCII letters[p63] or lowercase ASCII letters[p64].

The **ASCII digits** are the characters in the range U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0) to U+0039 DIGIT NINE (9).

The **alphanumeric ASCII characters** are those that are either ASCII letters[p64] or ASCII digits[p64].

The **ASCII hex digits** are the characters in the ranges U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0) to U+0039 DIGIT NINE (9), 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 U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0) to U+0039 DIGIT NINE (9) 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 U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0) to U+0039 DIGIT NINE (9) 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[p64] that are space characters[p63]. The collected characters are not used.

When a user agent is to **strip line breaks** from a string, the user agent must remove any U+000A LINE FEED (LF) and U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) 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[p63] 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[p63] in that string with a single U+0020 SPACE character, and then strip leading and trailing whitespace[p64] 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[p64] 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[p84] and on commas[p85], this algorithm does not apply (those algorithms also perform whitespace trimming[p64]).*

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[p63] 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.*

Example

Here is an example of a checkbox that is checked and disabled. The `checked`[p439] and `disabled`[p511] 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[p63] 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[p63] 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*[p65], then the attribute represents that state. Otherwise, if the attribute value matches none of the keywords but there is a *missing value default*[p65] 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*[p65] 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[p64], optionally prefixed with a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-).

A valid integer[p65] without a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-) prefix represents the number that is represented in base ten by that string of digits. A valid integer[p65] *with* a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-) 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[p64].
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 HYPHEN-MINUS 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 PLUS SIGN 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[p64], then return an error.
8. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64], 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[p64].

A valid non-negative integer[p66] 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[p65].
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 HYPHEN-MINUS character (-).
2. One or both of the following, in the given order:
    1. A series of one or more ASCII digits[p64].
    2. Both of the following, in the given order:
        1. A single U+002E FULL STOP character (.).
        2. A series of one or more ASCII digits[p64].
3. Optionally:
    1. Either a U+0065 LATIN SMALL LETTER E character (e) or a U+0045 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E character (E).
    2. Optionally, a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) or U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+).
    3. A series of one or more ASCII digits[p64].

A valid floating-point number[p66] 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 HYPHEN-MINUS 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 HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) between the E and the number and the number is not zero, or else ignoring a U+002B PLUS SIGN 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*[p66].

The **best representation of the number *n* as a floating-point number** is the string obtained from running ToString(*n*). The abstract operation ToString is not uniquely determined. When there are multiple possible strings that could be obtained from 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[p64].
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 PLUS SIGN 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 FULL STOP (.), and that is not the last character in *input*, and the character after the character indicated by *position* is an ASCII digit[p64], then set *value* to zero and jump to the step labeled *fraction*.
10. If the character indicated by *position* is not an ASCII digit[p64], then return an error.
11. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64], 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 FULL STOP (.), 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[p64], U+0065 LATIN SMALL LETTER E (e), or U+0045 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E (E), then jump to the step labeled *conversion*.
    3. If the character indicated by *position* is a U+0065 LATIN SMALL LETTER E character (e) or a U+0045 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E character (E), 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[p64], jump back to the step labeled *fraction loop* in these substeps.

14. If the character indicated by *position* is a U+0065 LATIN SMALL LETTER E character (e) or a U+0045 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E character (E), 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 HYPHEN-MINUS 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 PLUS SIGN 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[p64], then jump to the step labeled *conversion*.
    5. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64], 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 0.0, or an error; if a number is returned, then it is further categorised 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[p64].
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. If *position* is past the end of *input*, return an error.
7. If the character indicated by *position* is not an ASCII digit[p64], then return an error.
8. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64], and interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten integer. Let *value* be that number.
9. If *position* is past the end of *input*, return *value* as a length.
10. 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[p64], 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[p64], return to the step labeled *fraction loop* in these substeps.

11. If *position* is past the end of *input*, return *value* as a length.
12. If the character indicated by *position* is a U+0025 PERCENT SIGN character (%), return *value* as a percentage.
13. Return *value* as a length.

2.4.4.5 Non-zero percentages and lengths

The **rules for parsing non-zero 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 0.0, or an error; if a number is returned, then it is further categorised as either a percentage or a length.

1. Let *input* be the string being parsed.
2. Let *value* be the result of parsing *input* using the rules for parsing dimension values[p68].
3. If *value* is an error, return an error.
4. If *value* is zero, return an error.
5. If *value* is a percentage, return *value* as a percentage.
6. Return *value* as a length.

2.4.4.6 Lists of floating-point numbers

A **valid list of floating-point numbers** is a number of valid floating-point numbers[p66] separated by U+002C COMMA characters, with no other characters (e.g. no space characters[p63]). In addition, there might be restrictions on the number of floating-point numbers that can be given, or on the range of values allowed.

The **rules for parsing a list of floating-point numbers** 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 floating-point numbers. This list will be the result of this algorithm.
4. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are space characters[p63], U+002C COMMA, or U+003B SEMICOLON characters. This skips past any leading delimiters.
5. While *position* is not past the end of *input*:
    1. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are not space characters[p63], U+002C COMMA, U+003B SEMICOLON, ASCII digits[p64], U+002E FULL STOP, or U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters. This skips past leading garbage.

2. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are not space characters[p63], U+002C COMMA, or U+003B SEMICOLON characters, and let *unparsed number* be the result.
3. Let *number* be the result of parsing *unparsed number* using the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67].
4. If *number* is an error, set *number* to zero.
5. Append *number* to *numbers*.
6. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are space characters[p63], U+002C COMMA, or U+003B SEMICOLON characters. This skips past the delimiter.

6. Return *numbers*.

2.4.4.7 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 *raw input* be the string being parsed.
2. If the last character in *raw input* is a U+002C COMMA character (,), then remove that character from *raw input*.
3. Split the string *raw input* on commas[p85]. Let *raw tokens* be the resulting list of tokens.
4. Let *result* be an empty list of number/unit pairs.
5. For each token in *raw tokens*, 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[p64], collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64], 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 FULL STOP character (.), run these substeps:
        1. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] consisting of space characters[p63] and ASCII digits[p64]. Let *s* be the resulting sequence.
        2. Remove all space characters[p63] 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[p64].
    9. If the character at *position* is a U+0025 PERCENT SIGN character (%), then set *unit* to *percentage*.

       Otherwise, if the character at *position* is a U+002A ASTERISK 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][p1157]

When ASCII digits[p64] 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][p1158]*

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[p71], 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][p1157]

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[p428] in forms (for authors), implementation notes regarding localization of form controls[p463], and the `time`[p226] element.*

2.4.5.1 Months

A **month** consists of a specific proleptic-Gregorian date[p71] with no time-zone information and no date information beyond a year and a month. [GREGORIAN][p1157]

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[p64], representing *year*, where *year* > 0
2. A U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-)
3. Two ASCII digits[p64], representing the month *month*, in the range 1 ≤ *month* ≤ 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[p71] 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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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 ≤ *month* ≤ 12, then fail.
6. Return *year* and *month*.

2.4.5.2 Dates

A **date** consists of a specific proleptic-Gregorian date[p71] with no time-zone information, consisting of a year, a month, and a day. [GREGORIAN][p1157]

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[p71], representing *year* and *month*
2. A U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-)
3. Two ASCII digits[p64], representing *day*, in the range 1 ≤ *day* ≤ *maxday* where *maxday* is the number of days in the month *month* and year *year*[p71]

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[p72] 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[p71] to obtain *year* and *month*. If this returns nothing, then fail.
2. Let *maxday* be the number of days in month *month* of year *year*[p71].
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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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 ≤ *day* ≤ *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][p1157]

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 HYPHEN-MINUS characters (-)
2. Two ASCII digits[p64], representing the month *month*, in the range 1 ≤ *month* ≤ 12
3. A U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-)
4. Two ASCII digits[p64], representing *day*, in the range 1 ≤ *day* ≤ *maxday* where *maxday* is the number of days[p71] 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[p73] 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[p64] that are U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (-). If the collected sequence is not exactly zero or two characters long, then fail.
2. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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 ≤ *month* ≤ 12, then fail.
4. Let *maxday* be the number of days[p71] 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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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 ≤ *day* ≤ *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[p64], representing *hour*, in the range 0 ≤ *hour* ≤ 23
2. A U+003A COLON character (:)
3. Two ASCII digits[p64], representing *minute*, in the range 0 ≤ *minute* ≤ 59
4. If *second* is non-zero, or optionally if *second* is zero:
    1. A U+003A COLON character (:)
    2. Two ASCII digits[p64], representing the integer part of *second*, in the range 0 ≤ *s* ≤ 59
    3. If *second* is not an integer, or optionally if *second* is an integer:
        1. A 002E FULL STOP character (.)
        2. One, two, or three ASCII digits[p64], 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[p74] 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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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 ≤ *hour* ≤ 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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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 ≤ *minute* ≤ 59, then fail.

6. Let *second* be 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[p64], then fail.

    3. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are either ASCII digits[p64] 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, interpret the resulting sequence as a base-ten number (possibly with a fractional part). Set *second* to that number.

    4. If *second* is not a number in the range 0 ≤ *second* < 60, then fail.

8. 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[p71], 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][p1157]

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[p72] representing the date

2. A U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character (T) or a U+0020 SPACE character

3. A valid time string[p73] representing the time

A string is a **valid normalised 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[p72] representing the date

2. A U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character (T)

3. A valid time string[p73] 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[p72] 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[p74] 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 U+005A LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z character (Z), allowed only if the time zone is UTC
- Or, the following components, in the given order:
    1. Either a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+) or, if the time-zone offset is not zero, a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-), representing the sign of the time-zone offset
    2. Two ASCII digits[p64], representing the hours component *hour* of the time-zone offset, in the range 0 ≤ *hour* ≤ 23
    3. Optionally, a U+003A COLON character (:)
    4. Two ASCII digits[p64], representing the minutes component *minute* of the time-zone offset, in the range 0 ≤ *minute* ≤ 59

Note *This format allows for time-zone offsets from -23:59 to +23:59. Right now, in practice, 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, since time zones are used as political footballs and are thus subject to very whimsical policy decisions.*

Note *See also the usage notes and examples in the global date and time[p76] 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[p75] to obtain $timezone_{hours}$ and $timezone_{minutes}$. 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 $timezone_{hours}$ hours and $timezone_{minutes}$ 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 $timezone_{hours}$ be 0.
    2. Let $timezone_{minutes}$ be 0.
    3. Advance *position* to the next character in *input*.

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

1. If the character at *position* is a U+002B PLUS SIGN (+), let *sign* be "positive". Otherwise, it's a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-); let *sign* be "negative".
2. Advance *position* to the next character in *input*.
3. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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 $timezone_{hours}$.
    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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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 $timezone_{minutes}$.

    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 $timezone_{hours}$.
    2. Interpret the last two characters of *s* as a base-ten integer. Let that number be the $timezone_{minutes}$.

    Otherwise, fail.
5. If $timezone_{hours}$ is not a number in the range $0 \leq timezone_{hours} \leq 23$, then fail.
6. If *sign* is "negative", then negate $timezone_{hours}$.
7. If $timezone_{minutes}$ is not a number in the range $0 \leq timezone_{minutes} \leq 59$, then fail.
8. If *sign* is "negative", then negate $timezone_{minutes}$.

Otherwise, fail.

2. Return $timezone_{hours}$ and $timezone_{minutes}$.

2.4.5.7 Global dates and times

A **global date and time** consists of a specific proleptic-Gregorian date[p71], 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][p1157]

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[p72] representing the date
2. A U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character (T) or a U+0020 SPACE character
3. A valid time string[p73] representing the time
4. A valid time-zone offset string[p75] 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.

Example

The following are some examples of dates written as valid global date and time strings[p76].

"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[p71].
- 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.

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[p72] 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[p74] 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[p75] to obtain $timezone_{hours}$ and $timezone_{minutes}$. 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 $timezone_{hours}$ hours and $timezone_{minutes}$ minutes. That moment in time is a moment in the UTC time zone.
10. Let *timezone* be $timezone_{hours}$ hours and $timezone_{minutes}$ 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][p1157]

A week-year with a number *year* has 53 weeks if it corresponds to either a year *year* in the proleptic Gregorian calendar[p71] that has a Thursday as its first day (January 1st), or a year *year* in the proleptic Gregorian calendar[p71] 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[p71]. 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[p77] as defined here is equivalent to ISO weeks as defined in ISO 8601. [ISO8601][p1158]*

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[p64], representing *year*, where *year* > 0
2. A U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-)
3. A U+0057 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W character (W)
4. Two ASCII digits[p64], representing the week *week*, in the range 1 ≤ *week* ≤ *maxweek*, where *maxweek* is the week number of the last day[p78] 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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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 U+0057 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W character (W), then fail. Otherwise, move *position* forwards one character.
7. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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[p78] of year *year*.
9. If *week* is not a number in the range 1 ≤ *week* ≤ *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[p78] 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[p78] *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[p64] 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[p64] followed by a U+0048 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H character, representing a number of hours.
        2. One or more ASCII digits[p64] 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[p64], representing a number of seconds.
            2. Optionally, a U+002E FULL STOP character (.) followed by one, two, or three ASCII digits[p64], 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][p1158]*

- One or more duration time components[p79], each with a different duration time component scale[p79], 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[p63].
    2. One or more ASCII digits[p64], representing a number of time units, scaled by the duration time component scale[p79] specified (see below) to represent a number of seconds.
    3. If the duration time component scale[p79] specified is 1 (i.e. the units are seconds), then, optionally, a U+002E FULL STOP character (.) followed by one, two, or three ASCII digits[p64], representing a fraction of a second.
    4. Zero or more space characters[p63].
    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[p79]:

       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[p63].

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[p78] 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-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[p64].
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-disambiguator* to *months*, and skip whitespace[p64].
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[p64], 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 FULL STOP character (.), then let *N* equal zero. (Do not advance *position*. That is taken care of below.)

      Otherwise, if *next character* is an ASCII digit[p64], then collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64], 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 FULL STOP character (.), then run these substeps:
      1. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64]. 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[p64].
      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[p63], then skip whitespace[p64], 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[p64].

9. If *component count* is zero, fail.

10. If *months* is not zero, fail.

11. Return the duration[p78] 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[p72]
- A valid global date and time string[p76]

The rules to **parse a date or time string** are as follows. The algorithm will return either a date[p72], a time[p73], a global date and time[p76], 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[p72] 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 U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character (T) 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 U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character (T) 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[p74] 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[p75] to obtain $timezone_{hours}$ and $timezone_{minutes}$. 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 $timezone_{hours}$ hours and $timezone_{minutes}$ minutes, that moment in time being a moment in the UTC time zone; let *timezone* be $timezone_{hours}$ hours and $timezone_{minutes}$ minutes from UTC; and return *time* and *timezone*.

2.4.6 Colours

A **simple colour** consists of three 8-bit numbers in the range 0..255, representing the red, green, and blue components of the colour respectively, in the sRGB colour space. [SRGB][p1160]

A string is a **valid simple colour** if it is exactly seven characters long, and the first character is a U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character (#), and the remaining six characters are all ASCII hex digits[p64], 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 colour** if it is a valid simple colour[p82] 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 colour 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 colour[p82] 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[p64], then return an error.
5. Let *result* be a simple colour[p82].

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 serialising simple colour values** given a simple colour[p82] are as given in the following algorithm:

1. Let *result* be a string consisting of a single U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character (#).
2. Convert the red, green, and blue components in turn to two-digit hexadecimal numbers using lowercase ASCII hex digits[p64], 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 colour[p82].

Some obsolete legacy attributes parse colours in a more complicated manner, using the **rules for parsing a legacy colour 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 colour[p82] 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[p64] from *input*.
4. If *input* is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`transparent`", then return an error.
5. If *input* is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the named colours, then return the simple colour[p82] corresponding to that keyword. [CSSCOLOR][p1156]

   Note *CSS2 System Colors are not recognised.*

6. If *input* is four characters long, and the first character in *input* is a U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character (#), and the last three characters of *input* are all ASCII hex digits[p64], then run these substeps:
   1. Let *result* be a simple colour[p82].
   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 NUMBER SIGN character (#), remove it.
10. Replace any character in *input* that is not an ASCII hex digit[p64] with the character U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0).
11. While *input*'s length is zero or not a multiple of three, append a U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0) 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 U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0) 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 colour[p82].
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*.

Note *The 2D graphics context[p585] has a separate colour syntax that also handles opacity.*

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[p63], where words consist of any string of one or more characters, none of which are space characters[p63].

A string containing a set of space-separated tokens[p84] may have leading or trailing space characters[p63].

An **unordered set of unique space-separated tokens** is a set of space-separated tokens[p84] where none of the tokens are duplicated.

An **ordered set of unique space-separated tokens** is a set of space-separated tokens[p84] where none of the tokens are duplicated but where the order of the tokens is meaningful.

Sets of space-separated tokens[p84] 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[p84] 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[p64]
5. While *position* is not past the end of *input*:
    1. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are not space characters[p63].
    2. Append the string collected in the previous step to *tokens*.
    3. Skip whitespace[p64]
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 COMMA character (,), where tokens consist of any string of zero or more characters, neither beginning nor ending with space characters[p63], nor containing any U+002C COMMA characters (,), and optionally surrounded by space characters[p63].

Example 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[p84] sometimes have further restrictions on what consists 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[p64] that are not U+002C COMMA characters (,). Let *s* be the resulting sequence (which might be the empty string).
6. Strip leading and trailing whitespace[p64] 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 COMMA 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 NUMBER SIGN character (#) followed by a string which exactly matches the value of the `name` attribute of an element with type *type* in the same tree.

The **rules for parsing a hash-name reference** to an element of type *type*, given a context node *scope*, 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* in *scope*'s tree, in tree order, that has an `id`[p122] attribute whose value is a case-sensitive[p63] match for *s* or a `name` attribute whose value is a compatibility caseless[p63] match for *s*.

Note *Although `id`[p122] attributes are accounted for when parsing, they are not used in determining whether a value is a valid hash-name reference[p85]. That is, a hash-name reference that refers to an element based on `id`[p122] is a conformance error (unless that element also has a `name` attribute with the same value).*

2.4.10 Media queries

A string is a **valid media query list** if it matches the `<media-query-list>` production of the Media Queries specification. [MQ][p1158]

A string **matches the environment** of the user if it is the empty string, a string consisting of only space characters[p63], or is a media query list that matches the user's environment according to the definitions given in the Media Queries specification. [MQ][p1158]

2.5 URLs

2.5.1 Terminology

A URL is a **valid URL** if it conforms to the authoring conformance requirements in the WHATWG URL standard. [URL][p1161]

A string is a **valid non-empty URL** if it is a valid URL[p86] but it is not the empty string.

A string is a **valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces** if, after stripping leading and trailing whitespace[p64] from it, it is a valid URL[p86].

A string is a **valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces** if, after stripping leading and trailing whitespace[p64] from it, it is a valid non-empty URL[p86].

This specification defines the URL `about:legacy-compat` as a reserved, though unresolvable, `about:` URL, for use in DOCTYPE[p950]s in HTML documents when needed for compatibility with XML tools. [ABOUT][p1155]

This specification defines the URL `about:srcdoc` as a reserved, though unresolvable, `about:` URL, that is used as the URL of `iframe srcdoc` documents[p309]. [ABOUT][p1155]

The **fallback base URL** of a `Document`[p103] object *document* is the URL record obtained by running these substeps:

1. If *document* is an `iframe srcdoc` document[p309], then return the document base URL[p86] of *document*'s browsing context[p748]'s browsing context container[p749]'s node document.
2. If *document*'s URL is `about:blank`[p50], and *document*'s browsing context[p748] has a creator browsing context[p748], then return the creator base URL[p748].
3. Return *document*'s URL.

The **document base URL** of a `Document`[p103] object is the absolute URL obtained by running these substeps:

1. If there is no `base`[p137] element that has an `href`[p137] attribute in the `Document`[p103], then the document base URL[p86] is the `Document`[p103]'s fallback base URL[p86]; abort these steps.
2. Otherwise, the document base URL[p86] is the frozen base URL[p137] of the first `base`[p137] element in the `Document`[p103] that has an `href`[p137] attribute, in tree order.

2.5.2 Parsing URLs

Parsing a URL is the process of taking a URL string and obtaining the URL record that it implies. While this process is defined in the WHATWG URL standard, the HTML standard defines a wrapper for convenience. [URL][p1161]

Note *This wrapper is only useful when the character encoding for the URL parser has to match that of the document or environment settings object for legacy reasons. When that is not the case the URL parser can be used directly.*

To **parse a URL** *url*, relative to either a *document* or *environment settings object*, the user agent must use the following steps. Parsing a URL either results in failure or a resulting URL string[p86] and resulting URL record[p86].

1. Let *encoding* be *document*'s character encoding, if *document* was given, and *environment settings object*'s API URL character encoding[p827] otherwise.
2. Let *baseURL* be *document*'s base URL[p86], if *document* was given, and *environment settings object*'s API base URL[p827] otherwise.
3. Let *urlRecord* be the result of applying the URL parser to *url*, with *baseURL* and *encoding*.
4. If *urlRecord* is failure, then abort these steps with an error.
5. Let *urlString* be the result of applying the URL serialiser to *urlRecord*.
6. Return *urlString* as the **resulting URL string** and *urlRecord* as the **resulting URL record**.

2.5.3 Dynamic changes to base URLs

When a document's document base URL[p86] changes, all elements in that document are affected by a base URL change[p53].

The following are base URL change steps[p53], which run when an element is affected by a base URL change[p53] (as defined by the DOM specification):

↪ **If the element creates a hyperlink[p244]**

If the 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`[p244] attribute should be reparsed[p86] relative to the element's node document and the UI updated appropriately.

> **Example** For example, the CSS `:link`[p667]/`:visited`[p667] pseudo-classes might have been affected.

If the hyperlink has a `ping`[p245] attribute and its URL(s) are being shown to the user, then the `ping`[p245] attribute's tokens should be reparsed[p86] relative to the element's node document and the UI updated appropriately.

↪ **If the element is a `q`[p214], `blockquote`[p191], `ins`[p266], or `del`[p267] element with a `cite` attribute**

If the 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 reparsed[p86] relative to the element's node document and the UI updated appropriately.

↪ **Otherwise**

The element is not directly affected.

> **Example** For instance, changing the base URL doesn't affect the image displayed by `img`[p280] elements, although subsequent accesses of the `src`[p294] IDL attribute from script will return a new absolute URL that might no longer correspond to the image being shown.

2.6 Fetching resources

Spec bugs: 11235

2.6.1 Terminology

A response whose type is "`basic`", "`cors`", or "`default`" is **CORS-same-origin**. [FETCH][p1157]

A response whose type is "`opaque`" or "`opaqueredirect`" is **CORS-cross-origin**.

A response's **unsafe response** is its internal response if it has one, and the response itself otherwise.

To **create a potential-CORS request**, given a *url*, *corsAttributeState*, and an optional *same-origin fallback flag*, run these steps:

1. Let *mode* be "`no-cors`" if *corsAttributeState* is No CORS[p88], and "`cors`" otherwise.
2. If *same-origin fallback flag* is set and *mode* is "`no-cors`", set *mode* to "`same-origin`".
3. Let *credentialsMode* be "`include`".
4. If *corsAttributeState* is Anonymous[p88], set *credentialsMode* to "`same-origin`".
5. Let *request* be a new request whose url is *url*, destination is "`subresource`", mode is *mode*, credentials mode is *credentialsMode*, and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.

2.6.2 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 WHATWG MIME Sniffing standard. [MIMESNIFF][p1158]

The **computed MIME type** of a resource must be found in a manner consistent with the requirements given in the WHATWG MIME Sniffing standard. [MIMESNIFF][p1158]

The **rules for sniffing images specifically**, the **rules for distinguishing if a resource is text or binary**, and the **rules for sniffing audio and video specifically** are also defined in the WHATWG MIME Sniffing standard. These rules return a MIME type[p43] as their result. [MIMESNIFF][p1158]

⚠Warning! ***It is imperative that the rules in the WHATWG MIME Sniffing standard 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 WHATWG MIME Sniffing standard. [MIMESNIFF][p1158]***

2.6.3 Extracting character encodings from `meta`[p143] 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[p63] match for the word "`charset`". If no such match is found, return nothing and abort these steps.
3. Skip any space characters[p63] that immediately follow the word "`charset`" (there might not be any).
4. If the next character is not a U+003D EQUALS SIGN (=), then move *position* to point just before that next character, and jump back to the step labeled *loop*.
5. Skip any space characters[p63] that immediately follow the equals sign (there might not be any).
6. Process the next character as follows:

   ↪ **If it is a U+0022 QUOTATION MARK character (") and there is a later U+0022 QUOTATION MARK character (") in *s***

   ↪ **If it is a U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (') and there is a later U+0027 APOSTROPHE 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 QUOTATION MARK character (")**

   ↪ **If it is an unmatched U+0027 APOSTROPHE 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[p63] or U+003B SEMICOLON 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][p1157]*

2.6.4 CORS settings attributes

A **CORS settings attribute** is an enumerated attribute[p65]. 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
`anonymous`	**Anonymous**	Requests for the element will have their mode set to "`cors`" and their credentials mode set to "`same-origin`".
`use-credentials`	**Use Credentials**	Requests for the element will have their mode set to "`cors`" and their credentials mode set to "`include`".

The empty string is also a valid keyword, and maps to the Anonymous[p88] state. The attribute's *invalid value default*[p65] is the Anonymous[p88] state. For the purposes of reflection[p89], the canonical case for the Anonymous[p88] state is the `anonymous`[p88] keyword. The *missing value default*[p65], used when the attribute is omitted, is the **No CORS** state.

2.6.5 Referrer policy attributes

A **referrer policy attribute** is an enumerated attribute[p65]. 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. These states are all referrer policies, and their impact on the processing model of various fetches is defined in more detail in the WHATWG Fetch standard and in *Referrer Policy*. [FETCH][p1157] [REFERRERPOLICY][p1159]

Keyword	State	Brief description
`no-referrer`	`"no-referrer"`	Requests for the element will have no referrer sent at all.
`origin`	`"origin"`	Requests for the element will only send an origin[p767] as their referrer.
`no-referrer-when-downgrade`	`"no-referrer-when-downgrade"`	Requests for the element will send a full URL as their referrer to destinations that are *a priori* authenticated URLs; otherwise, no referrer will be sent.
`origin-when-cross-origin`	`"origin-when-cross-origin"`	Requests for the element will send a full URL as their referrer to the same origin[p767], but will only send an origin[p767] as their referrer for cross-origin requests.
`unsafe-url`	`"unsafe-url"`	Requests for the element will send a full URL as their referrer in all cases.

An additional state is given by the empty string (which is also a valid referrer policy). The attribute's *invalid value default*[p65] and *missing value default*[p65] are both the empty string state.

Note

Several signals can contribute to which processing model is used for a given fetch; a referrer policy attribute[p89] is only one of them. In general, the order in which these signals are processed are:

1. *First, the presence of a `noreferrer`[p260] link type;*
2. *Then, the value of a referrer policy attribute[p89];*
3. *Finally, a global policy, delivered via the `Referrer-Policy` header or a `meta`[p143] element with `name`[p144] attribute set to `referrer`[p145].*

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` or `USVString` attribute whose content attribute is defined to contain a URL and is also required to contain a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86], then on getting, the IDL attribute must parse[p86] the value of the content attribute relative to the element's node document and return the resulting URL string[p86] if that was successful, or the content attribute's value otherwise; and on setting, must set the content attribute to the specified literal value. If the content attribute is absent or if it is present and its value is the empty string, the IDL attribute must return the empty string.

If a reflecting IDL attribute is a `DOMString` or `USVString` attribute whose content attribute is defined to contain a URL, then on getting, the IDL attribute must parse[p86] the value of the content attribute relative to the element's node document and return the resulting URL string[p86] if that was successful, or the content attribute's value 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 empty string.

If a reflecting IDL attribute is a `DOMString` attribute whose content attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65], 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*[p65]); and on setting, the content attribute must be set to the specified new value.

If a reflecting IDL attribute is a nullable `DOMString` attribute whose content attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65], then, on getting, if the corresponding content attribute is in its *missing value default* then the IDL attribute must return null, otherwise, the IDL attribute must return the conforming value associated with the state the attribute is in (in its canonical case); and on setting, if the new value is null, the content attribute must be removed, and otherwise, 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[p65].)

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[p65], 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[p65] 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[p66], 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`" `DOMException`. Otherwise, the given value must be converted to the shortest possible string representing the number as a valid non-negative integer[p66] 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[p66], 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[p66] 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 behaviour 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[p66], 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`" `DOMException`. 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[p66] 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[p67], 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[p67] 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 behaviour 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[p67], 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[p67] 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][p1161]*

If a reflecting IDL attribute has the type `DOMTokenList`, then on getting it must return a `DOMTokenList` object whose associated element is the element in question and whose associated attribute's local name is the name of the attribute in question.

If a reflecting IDL attribute has the type `HTMLElement`[p113], or an interface that descends from `HTMLElement`[p113], 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 element's node 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`[p122] attribute, and has the same tree as the element of the attribute being set, and the given element is the first element in that tree whose ID is the value of that `id`[p122] attribute, then the content attribute must be set to the value of that `id`[p122] attribute. Otherwise, the content attribute must be set to the empty string.

2.7.2 Collections

The `HTMLFormControlsCollection`[p92] and `HTMLOptionsCollection`[p94] interfaces are collections derived from the `HTMLCollection` interface. The `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] interface is a collection, but is not so derived.

2.7.2.1 The `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] interface

The `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] interface is used for the legacy `document.all`[p1121] attribute. It operates similarly to `HTMLCollection`; the main differences are that it allows a staggering variety of different (ab)uses of its methods to all end up returning something, and that it can be called as a function as an alternative to property access.

Note *All `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] objects are rooted at a `Document`[p103] and have a filter that matches all elements, so the elements represented by the collection of an `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] object consist of all the descendant elements of the root `Document`[p103].*

IDL

```
[LegacyUnenumerableNamedProperties]
interface HTMLAllCollection {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter Element? (unsigned long index);
  getter (HTMLCollection or Element)? namedItem(DOMString name);
  legacycaller (HTMLCollection or Element)? item(optional DOMString nameOrIndex);
};
```

Note

***collection* . `length`[p92]**

Returns the number of elements in the collection.

***element* = *collection* . `item`[p92] (*index*)**
***element* = *collection*(*index*)**
***element* = *collection*[*index*]**

Returns the item with index *index* from the collection (determined by tree order).

***element* = *collection* . `item`[p92] (*name*)**
***collection* = *collection* . `item`[p92] (*name*)**
***element* = *collection* . `namedItem`[p92] (*name*)**
***collection* = *collection* . `namedItem`[p92] (*name*)**
***element* = *collection*(*name*)**
***collection* = *collection*(*name*)**
***element* = *collection*[*name*]**
***collection* = *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 `button`[p476], `form`[p429], `iframe`[p308], `input`[p434], `map`[p386], `meta`[p143], `object`[p318], `select`[p479], and `textarea`[p489] elements can have a name for the purpose of this method; their name is given by the value of their `name` attribute.

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`[p122] attributes of all the elements represented by the collection, and the non-empty values of all the `name` attributes of all the "all"-named elements[p92] represented by the collection, in tree order, ignoring later duplicates, with the `id`[p122] of an element preceding its `name` if it contributes both, they differ from each other, and neither is the duplicate of an earlier entry.

On getting, the **`length`** attribute must return the number of nodes represented by the collection.

The indexed property getter must return the result of getting the "all"-indexed element[p92] from this `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] given the passed index.

The **`namedItem(name)`** method must return the result of getting the "all"-named element(s)[p92] from this `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] given *name*.

The **`item(nameOrIndex)`** method (and the `legacycaller` behavior) must run the following steps:

1. If *nameOrIndex* was not provided, return null.
2. If *nameOrIndex*, converted to a JavaScript string value, is an array index property name, return the result of getting the "all"-indexed element[p92] from this `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] given the number represented by *nameOrIndex*.
3. Return the result of getting the "all"-named element(s)[p92] from this `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] given *nameOrIndex*.

The following elements are **"all"-named elements**: `a`[p207], `applet`[p1108], `button`[p476], `embed`[p315], `form`[p429], `frame`[p1112], `frameset`[p1111], `iframe`[p308], `img`[p280], `input`[p434], `map`[p386], `meta`[p143], `object`[p318], `select`[p479], and `textarea`[p489]

To **get the "all"-indexed element** from an `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] *collection* given an index *index*, return the *index*th element in *collection*, or null if there is no such *index*th element.

To **get the "all"-named element(s)** from an `HTMLAllCollection`[p91] *collection* given a name *name*, perform the following steps:

1. If *name* is the empty string, return null.
2. Let *subCollection* be an `HTMLCollection` object rooted at the same `Document`[p103] as *collection*, whose filter matches only elements that are either:
   - "all"-named elements[p92] with a `name` attribute equal to *name*, or,
   - elements with an ID equal to *name*.
3. If there is exactly one element in *subCollection*, then return that element.
4. Otherwise, if *subCollection* is empty, return null.
5. Otherwise, return *subCollection*.

2.7.2.2 The `HTMLFormControlsCollection`[p92] interface

The `HTMLFormControlsCollection`[p92] interface is used for collections of listed elements[p428] in `form`[p429] elements.

IDL

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

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

Note

***collection* . `length`**

Returns the number of elements in the collection.

***element* = *collection* . `item`(*index*)**

***element* = *collection*[*index*]**

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

***element* = *collection* . `namedItem`[p93](*name*)**

***radioNodeList* = *collection* . `namedItem`[p93](*name*)**

***element* = *collection*[*name*]**

***radioNodeList* = *collection*[*name*]**

Returns the item with ID or `name`[p510] *name* from the collection.

If there are multiple matching items, then a `RadioNodeList`[p92] 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`[p122] and `name`[p510] attributes of all the elements represented by the collection, in tree order, ignoring later duplicates, with the `id`[p122] of an element preceding its `name`[p510] 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`[p122] attribute or a `name`[p510] 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`[p122] attribute or a `name`[p510] attribute equal to *name*, then return null and stop the algorithm.
4. Otherwise, create a new `RadioNodeList`[p92] object representing a live[p44] view of the `HTMLFormControlsCollection`[p92] object, further filtered so that the only nodes in the `RadioNodeList`[p92] object are those that have either an `id`[p122] attribute or a `name`[p510] attribute equal to *name*. The nodes in the `RadioNodeList`[p92] object must be sorted in tree order.
5. Return that `RadioNodeList`[p92] object.

Members of the `RadioNodeList`[p92] interface inherited from the `NodeList` interface must behave as they would on a `NodeList` object.

The **`value`** IDL attribute on the `RadioNodeList`[p92] 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`[p92] object that is an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Radio Button[p456] state and whose checkedness[p508] is true. Otherwise, let it be null.
2. If *element* is null, return the empty string.
3. If *element* is an element with no `value`[p438] attribute, return the string "`on`".
4. Otherwise, return the value of *element*'s `value`[p438] attribute.

On setting, the `value`[p93] IDL attribute must run the following steps:

1. If the new value is the string "on": let *element* be the first element in tree order represented by the RadioNodeList[p92] object that is an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Radio Button[p456] state and whose value[p438] content attribute is either absent, or present and equal to the new value, if any. If no such element exists, then instead let *element* be null.

   Otherwise: let *element* be the first element in tree order represented by the RadioNodeList[p92] object that is an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Radio Button[p456] state and whose value[p438] content attribute is present and equal to the new value, if any. If no such element exists, then instead let *element* be null.

2. If *element* is not null, then set its checkedness[p508] to true.

2.7.2.3 The HTMLOptionsCollection[p94] interface

The HTMLOptionsCollection[p94] interface is used for collections of option[p486] elements. It is always rooted on a select[p479] element and has attributes and methods that manipulate that element's descendants.

IDL

```
interface HTMLOptionsCollection : HTMLCollection {
  // inherits item(), namedItem()
  attribute unsigned long length; // shadows inherited length
  [CEReactions] setter void (unsigned long index, HTMLOptionElement? option);
  [CEReactions] void add((HTMLOptionElement or HTMLOptGroupElement) element, optional (HTMLElement or
long)? before = null);
  [CEReactions] void remove(long index);
  attribute long selectedIndex;
};
```

Note

***collection* . length[p95] [= *value*]**

Returns the number of elements in the collection.

When set to a smaller number, truncates the number of option[p486] elements in the corresponding container.

When set to a greater number, adds new blank option[p486] elements to that container.

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

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

collection*[*index*] = *element

When *index* is a greater number than the number of items in the collection, adds new blank option[p486] elements in the corresponding container.

When set to null, removes the item at index *index* from the collection.

When set to an option[p486] element, adds or replaces it at index *index* from the collection.

***element* = *collection* . namedItem(*name*)**
***element* = *collection*[*name*]**

Returns the item with ID or name[p1104] *name* from the collection.

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

***collection* . add[p95](*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" DOMException if *element* is an ancestor of the element into which it is to be inserted.

***collection* . remove[p96](*index*)**

Removes the item with index *index* from the collection.

***collection* . selectedIndex[p96] [= *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 behaviour 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[p486] elements with no attributes and no child nodes must be appended to the select[p479] element on which the HTMLOptionsCollection[p94] 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[p486] 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[p95] never removes or adds any optgroup[p485] elements, and never adds new children to existing optgroup[p485] elements (though it can remove children from them).*

The supported property names consist of the non-empty values of all the id[p122] and name[p1104] attributes of all the elements represented by the collection, in tree order, ignoring later duplicates, with the id[p122] of an element preceding its name[p1104] if it contributes both, they differ from each other, and neither is the duplicate of an earlier entry.

When the user agent is to **set the value of a new indexed property or set the value of an existing 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[p96] 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[p486] elements with no attributes and no child nodes to the select[p479] element on which the HTMLOptionsCollection[p94] is rooted.
5. If *n* is greater than or equal to zero, append *value* to the select[p479] 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[p479] element on which the HTMLOptionsCollection[p94] is rooted, then throw a "HierarchyRequestError" DOMException and abort these steps.
2. If *before* is an element, but that element isn't a descendant of the select[p479] element on which the HTMLOptionsCollection[p94] is rooted, then throw a "NotFoundError" DOMException 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[p479] element on which the HTMLOptionsCollection[p94] is rooted.
6. Pre-insert *element* into *parent* node before *reference*.

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`[p479] element on which the `HTMLOptionsCollection`[p94] is rooted

2.7.3 The `DOMStringMap`[p96] interface

The `DOMStringMap`[p96] interface represents a set of name-value pairs. It exposes these using the scripting language's native mechanisms for property access.

When a `DOMStringMap`[p96] 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** (given a *name* and *value*), and one for **deleting names** (given a *name*).

IDL

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

The supported property names on a `DOMStringMap`[p96] object at any instant are the names of each pair returned from the algorithm for getting the list of name-value pairs[p96] at that instant, in the order returned.

To **determine the value of a named property** *name* in a `DOMStringMap`[p96], 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[p96].

To **set** the value of a named property *name* to value *value*, the algorithm for setting names to certain values[p96] must be run, passing *name* as the name and *value* as the value.

To **delete an existing named property** *name*, the algorithm for deleting names[p96] must be run, passing *name* as the name.

Example

The `dataset`[p130] attribute on elements exposes the `data-*`[p130] attributes on the element.

Given the following fragment and elements with similar constructions:

```
<img class="tower" id="tower5" data-x="12" data-y="5"
     data-ai="robotarget" data-hp="46" data-ability="flames"
     src="towers/rocket.png" alt="Rocket Tower">
```

...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 Garbage collection

There is an **implied strong reference** from any IDL attribute that returns a pre-existing object to that object.

Example

For example, the `window.document`[p759] attribute means that there is a strong reference from a `Window`[p758] object to its `Document`[p103] object. Similarly, there is always a strong reference from a `Document`[p103] to any descendant nodes, and from any node to its node 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/namespace`

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[p950], 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.

2.9 Safe passing of structured data

This section uses the terminology and typographic conventions from the JavaScript specification. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

2.9.1 Cloneable objects

Cloneable objects[p97] support being cloned across event loops[p841]. That is, they support being cloned across document and worker boundaries, including across documents of different origins[p767]. Not all objects are cloneable objects[p97] and not all aspects of objects that are cloneable objects[p97] are necessarily preserved when cloned.

Platform objects have the following internal method:

[[**Clone**]] (*targetRealm*, *memory*)

Unless specified otherwise, invoking the [[Clone[p97]]] internal method must throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException`. (By default, platform objects are not cloneable objects[p97].)

Platform objects that are cloneable objects[p97] have a [[Clone[p97]]] internal method which is specified to run a series of steps. The result of running those steps must be a thrown exception or a clone of **this**, created in *targetRealm*. It is up such objects to define what cloning means for them.

Objects defined in the JavaScript specification are handled by the StructuredClone[p99] abstract operation directly.

2.9.2 Transferable objects

Transferable objects[p98] support being transferred across event loops[p841]. Transferring is effectively recreating the object while sharing a reference to the underlying data and then detaching the object being transferred. This is useful to transfer ownership of expensive resources. Not all objects are transferable objects[p98] and not all aspects of objects that are transferable objects[p98] are necessarily preserved when transferred.

> **Note** *Transferring is an irreversible and non-idempotent operation. Once an object has been transferred, it cannot be transferred, or indeed used, again.*

Platform objects that are transferable objects[p98] have a [[**Detached**]] internal slot and the following internal method:

[[**Transfer**]] (*targetRealm*)

> **Note** *Whereas all platform objects have a [[Clone[p97]]] internal method, not all have a [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot and a [[Transfer[p98]]] internal method.*

Platform objects that are transferable objects[p98] must define the [[Transfer[p98]]] internal method such that it either throws an exception or returns a clone of **this**, created in *targetRealm*, with **this**'s underlying data shared with the return value, and **this**'s [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value set to true. It is up to such objects to define what transfering means for them.

Objects defined in the JavaScript specification are handled by the StructuredCloneWithTransfer[p98] abstract operation directly. (Technically, by IsTransferable[p101] and TransferHelper[p102].)

2.9.3 StructuredCloneWithTransfer (*input*, *transferList*, *targetRealm*)

1. Let *memory* be an empty map.

   > **Note** *The purpose of the* memory *map, both here and in the StructuredClone[p99] abstract operation, is to avoid cloning objects twice. This ends up preserving cycles and the identity of duplicate objects in graphs.*

2. For each object *transferable* in *transferList*:

   1. If IsTransferable[p101](*transferable*) is false, then throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException`.
   2. Let *placeholder* be a user-agent-defined placeholder object.
   3. Create an entry in *memory* with key *transferable* and value *placeholder*.

3. Let *clone* be the result of ? StructuredClone[p99](*input*, *targetRealm*, *memory*).

4. Let *outputTransferList* be a new empty List.

5. For each object *transferable* in *transferList*:

   1. Let *placeholderResult* be the value of the entry in *memory* whose key is *transferable*.
   2. Let *transferResult* be ? TransferHelper[p102](*transferable*, *targetRealm*).
   3. Within *clone*, replace references to *placeholderResult* with *transferResult*, such that everything holding a reference to *placeholderResult*, now holds a reference to *transferResult*.

      > **Note** *This is a rather unusual low-level operation for which no primitives are defined by JavaScript.*

4. Add *transferResult* as the last element of *outputTransferList*.

6. Return { [[Clone]]: *clone*, [[TransferList]]: *outputTransferList* }.

Note *Originally the StructuredCloneWithTransfer[p98] abstract operation was known as the "structured clone" algorithm. The StructuredClone[p99] abstract operation was known as the "internal structured clone" algorithm. Transferring objects, now handled by the StructuredCloneWithTransfer[p98] abstract operation, were formerly handled by parts of the algorithm of the `postMessage()`[p905] method on the `Window`[p758] object and the `postMessage()`[p910] method on the `MessagePort`[p909] object.*

2.9.4 StructuredClone (*input*, *targetRealm* [, *memory*])

1. If *memory* was not supplied, let *memory* be an empty map.

2. If *memory* contains an entry with key *input*, then return that entry's value.

3. If Type(*input*) is Undefined, Null, Boolean, String, or Number, then return *input*.

4. If Type(*input*) is Symbol, then throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException`.

5. Let *deepClone* be false.

6. If *input* has a [[BooleanData]] internal slot, then let *output* be a new Boolean object in *targetRealm* whose [[BooleanData]] internal slot value is the [[BooleanData]] internal slot value of *input*.

7. Otherwise, if *input* has a [[NumberData]] internal slot, then let *output* be a new Number object in *targetRealm* whose [[NumberData]] internal slot value is the [[NumberData]] internal slot value of *input*.

8. Otherwise, if *input* has a [[StringData]] internal slot, then let *output* be a new String object in *targetRealm* whose [[StringData]] internal slot value is the [[StringData]] internal slot value of *input*.

9. Otherwise, if *input* has a [[DateValue]] internal slot, then let *output* be a new Date object in *targetRealm* whose [[DateValue]] internal slot value is the [[DateValue]] internal slot value of *input*.

10. Otherwise, if *input* has a [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot, then let *output* be a new RegExp object in *targetRealm* whose [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot value is the [[RegExpMatcher]] internal slot value of *input*, whose [[OriginalSource]] internal slot value is the [[OriginalSource]] internal slot value of *input*, and whose whose [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot value is the [[OriginalFlags]] internal slot value of *input*.

11. Otherwise, if *input* has an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot, then:

    1. If IsDetachedBuffer(*input*) is true, then throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException`.

    2. Let *outputArrayBuffer* be the %ArrayBuffer% intrinsic object in *targetRealm*.

    3. Let *output* be ? CloneArrayBuffer(*input*, 0, *outputArrayBuffer*).

12. Otherwise, if *input* has a [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot, then:

    1. Let *buffer* be the value of *input*'s [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot.

    2. Let *bufferClone* be ? StructuredClone[p99](*buffer*, *targetRealm*, *memory*).

    3. If *input* has a [[DataView]] internal slot, then let *output* be a new DataView object in *targetRealm* whose [[DataView]] internal slot value is true, whose [[ViewedArrayBuffer]] internal slot value is *bufferClone*, whose [[ByteLength]] internal slot value is the [[ByteLength]] internal slot value of *input*, and whose [[ByteOffset]] internal slot value is the [[ByteOffset]] internal slot value of *input*.

    4. Otherwise:

        1. Assert: *input* has a [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot.

        2. Let *constructor* be the intrinsic object listed in column one of The *TypedArray* Constructors table for the value of *input*'s [[TypedArrayName]] internal slot in *targetRealm*.

3. Let *byteOffset* be *input*'s [[ByteOffset]] internal slot value.
4. Let *length* be *input*'s [[ArrayLength]] internal slot value.
5. Let *output* be ? TypedArrayCreate(*constructor*, « *bufferClone*, *byteOffset*, *length* »).

13. Otherwise, if *input* has [[MapData]] internal slot, then:
    1. Let *output* be a new Map object in *targetRealm* whose [[MapData]] internal slot value is a new empty List.
    2. Set *deepClone* to true.
14. Otherwise, if *input* has [[SetData]] internal slot, then:
    1. Let *output* be a new Set object in *targetRealm* whose [[SetData]] internal slot value is a new empty List.
    2. Set *deepClone* to true.
15. Otherwise, if *input* is an Array exotic object, then:
    1. Let *inputLen* be OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(*input*, "`length`").[[Value]].
    2. Let *outputProto* be the %ArrayPrototype% intrinsic object in *targetRealm*.
    3. Let *output* be ! ArrayCreate(*inputLen*, *outputProto*).
    4. Set *deepClone* to true.
16. Otherwise, if *input* has a [[Clone[p97]]] internal method, then let *output* be ? *input*.[[Clone[p97]]](*targetRealm*, *memory*).
17. Otherwise, if IsCallable(*input*) is true, then throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException`.
18. Otherwise, if *input* has any internal slot other than [[Prototype]] or [[Extensible]], then throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException`.

    Example For instance, a [[PromiseState]] or [[WeakMapData]] internal slot.

19. Otherwise, if *input* is an exotic object, then throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException`.

    Example For instance, a proxy object.

20. Otherwise:
    1. Let *output* be a new Object in *targetRealm*.
    2. Set *deepClone* to true.
21. Create an entry in *memory* whose key is *input* and value is *output*.
22. If *deepClone* is true, then:
    1. If *input* has a [[MapData]] internal slot, then:
        1. Let *inputList* the value of *input*'s [[MapData]] internal slot.
        2. Let *copiedList* be a new empty List.
        3. Repeat for each Record { [[Key]], [[Value]] } *entry* that is an element of *inputList*,
            1. Let *copiedEntry* be a new Record { [[Key]]: *entry*.[[Key]], [[Value]]: *entry*.[[Value]] }.
            2. If *copiedEntry*.[[Key]] is not empty, append *copiedEntry* as the last element of *copiedList*.
        4. Let *outputList* be the value of *output*'s [[MapData]] internal slot.
        5. For each Record { [[Key]], [[Value]] } *entry* that is an element of *copiedList*,
            1. Let *outputKey* be ? StructuredClone[p99](*entry*.[[Key]], *targetRealm*, *memory*).

        2. Let *outputValue* be ? StructuredClone[p99](*entry*.[[Value]], *targetRealm*, *memory*).
        3. Add { [[Key]]: *outputKey*, [[Value]]: *outputValue* } as the last element of *outputList*.
    2. Otherwise, if *input* has a [[SetData]] internal slot, then:
        1. Let *copiedList* be a copy of the value of *input*'s [[SetData]] internal slot.
        2. Let *outputList* be the value of *output*'s [[SetData]] internal slot.
        3. For each *entry* that is an element of *copiedList* that is not empty,
            1. Let *outputEntry* be ? StructuredClone[p99](*entry*, *targetResult*, *memory*).
            2. Add *outputEntry* as the last element of *outputList*.
    3. Otherwise:
        1. Let *enumerableKeys* be a new empty List.
        2. For each *key* in ! *input*.[[OwnPropertyKeys]]():
            1. If Type(*key*) is String, then:
                1. Let *inputDesc* be ! *input*.[[GetOwnProperty]](*key*).
                2. If *inputDesc*.[[Enumerable]] is true, then add *key* as the last element of *enumerableKeys*.
        3. For each *key* in *enumerableKeys*:
            1. If ! HasOwnProperty(*input*, *key*) is true, then:
                1. Let *inputValue* be ? *input*.[[Get]](*key*, *input*).
                2. Let *outputValue* be ? StructuredClone[p99](*inputValue*, *targetRealm*, *memory*).
                3. Perform ? CreateDataProperty(*output*, *key*, *outputValue*).
23. Return *output*.

Note *In general implementations will need to use some kind of serialization and marshalling to implement the creation of objects in* targetRealm*, as* targetRealm *could be in a different event loop[p841] and not easily accessible to the code that invokes StructuredCloneWithTransfer[p98] or StructuredClone[p99].*

2.9.5 IsTransferable (*O*)

1. Assert: Type(*O*) is Object.
2. If *O* has an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot, then:
    1. If IsDetachedBuffer(*O*) is true, then return false.
    2. Return true.
3. Otherwise, if *O* has a [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot, then:
    1. If *O*'s [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value is true, then return false.
    2. Return true.
4. Return false.

2.9.6 TransferHelper (*input*, *targetRealm*)

1. If *input* has an [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot, then:

    1. Let *output* be a new ArrayBuffer object in *targetRealm* whose [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot value is the [[ArrayBufferByteLength]] internal slot value of *input*, and whose [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot value is the [[ArrayBufferData]] internal slot value of *input*.

    2. Perform ! DetachArrayBuffer(*input*).

    3. Return *output*.

2. Return ? *input*.[[Transfer[p98]]](*targetRealm*).

2.9.7 Monkey patch for `Blob` and `FileList` objects

This monkey patch will be removed in due course. See w3c/FileAPI issue 32.

`Blob` objects are cloneable objects[p97].

Each `Blob` object's [[Clone[p97]]] internal method, given *targetRealm* and ignoring *memory*, must run these steps:

1. If **this** is closed, then throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException`.

2. Return a new instance of **this** in *targetRealm*, corresponding to the same underlying data.

`FileList` objects are cloneable objects[p97].

Each `FileList` object's [[Clone[p97]]] internal method, given *targetRealm* and *memory*, must run these steps:

1. Let *output* be a new `FileList` object in *targetRealm*.

2. For each *file* in **this**, add ? StructuredClone[p99](*file*, *targetRealm*, *memory*) to the end of the list of `File` objects of *output*.

3. Return *output*.

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`[p103] object. [DOM][p1157]

The `Document`[p103] object's **URL** is defined in the WHATWG DOM standard. It is initially set when the `Document`[p103] object is created, but can change during the lifetime of the `Document`[p103] object; for example, it changes when the user navigates[p788] to a fragment[p797] on the page and when the `pushState()`[p777] method is called with a new URL. [DOM][p1157]

> ⚠Warning! ***Interactive user agents typically expose the `Document`[p103] object's URL 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`[p103] is created by a script[p826] using the `createDocument()` or `createHTMLDocument()` the `Document`[p103] is both ready for post-load tasks[p1041] and completely loaded[p1041] immediately.

The document's referrer is an absolute URL that can be set when the `Document`[p103] is created. If it is not explicitly set, then its value is the empty string.

Each `Document`[p103] object has a **reload override flag** that is originally unset. The flag is set by the `document.open()`[p855] and `document.write()`[p855] methods in certain situations. When the flag is set, the `Document`[p103] 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**, given a source browsing context[p788], it must act as follows:

1. Let *source* be the value of the browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748]'s reload override buffer[p103].
2. Let *address* be the browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748]'s URL.
3. Let *HTTPS state* be the HTTPS state[p104] of the browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748].
4. Let *CSP list* be the CSP list[p104] of the browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748].
5. Navigate[p788] the browsing context[p748] to a new response whose body is *source*, CSP list is *CSP list* and HTTPS state is *HTTPS state*, with the *exceptions enabled flag*[p788] set and replacement enabled[p800]. The source browsing context[p788] is that given to the overridden reload[p103] algorithm. When the navigate[p788] algorithm creates a `Document`[p103] object for this purpose, set that `Document`[p103]'s reload override flag[p103] and set its reload override buffer[p103] to *source*. Rethrow any exceptions.

   When it comes time to set the document's address[p792] in the navigation algorithm[p788], use *address* as the override URL[p792].

3.1.1 The `Document`[p103] object

The WHATWG DOM standard defines a `Document` interface, which this specification extends significantly:

IDL
```
enum DocumentReadyState { "loading", "interactive", "complete" };
typedef (HTMLScriptElement or SVGScriptElement) HTMLOrSVGScriptElement;

[OverrideBuiltins]
partial /*sealed*/ interface Document {
  // resource metadata management
  [PutForwards=href, Unforgeable] readonly attribute Location? location;
  attribute USVString domain;
  readonly attribute USVString referrer;
  attribute USVString cookie;
  readonly attribute DOMString lastModified;
```

```
  readonly attribute DocumentReadyState readyState;

  // DOM tree accessors
  getter object (DOMString name);
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString title;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString dir;
  [CEReactions] attribute HTMLElement? body;
  readonly attribute HTMLHeadElement? head;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection images;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection embeds;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection plugins;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection links;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection forms;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection scripts;
  NodeList getElementsByName(DOMString elementName);
  readonly attribute HTMLOrSVGScriptElement? currentScript; // classic scripts in a document only

  // dynamic markup insertion
  [CEReactions] Document open(optional DOMString type = "text/html", optional DOMString replace = "");
  WindowProxy open(DOMString url, DOMString name, DOMString features, optional boolean replace =
false);
  [CEReactions] void close();
  [CEReactions] void write(DOMString... text);
  [CEReactions] void writeln(DOMString... text);

  // user interaction
  readonly attribute WindowProxy? defaultView;
  readonly attribute Element? activeElement;
  boolean hasFocus();
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString designMode;
  [CEReactions] 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;

  // also has obsolete members
};
Document implements GlobalEventHandlers;
Document implements DocumentAndElementEventHandlers;
```

The Document[p103] has an **HTTPS state** (an HTTPS state value), initially "none", which represents the security properties of the network channel used to deliver the Document[p103]'s data.

The Document[p103] has a **CSP list**, which is a list of Content Security Policy objects active in this context. The list is empty unless otherwise specified.

The Document[p103] has a **module map**, which is a module map[p837], initially empty.

3.1.2 Resource metadata management

Note

document **.** **`referrer`**[p105]

Returns the URL of the `Document`[p103] 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`[p260] link type can be used to block the referrer.

The **`referrer`** attribute must return the document's referrer[p103].

Note

document **.** **`cookie`**[p105] **[=** ***value*** **]**

Returns the HTTP cookies that apply to the `Document`[p103]. 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[p771] (e.g. in an `iframe`[p308] with the `sandbox`[p312] attribute), a `"SecurityError" DOMException` will be thrown on getting and setting.

The **`cookie`** attribute represents the cookies of the resource identified by the document's URL.

A `Document`[p103] object that falls into one of the following conditions is a **cookie-averse `Document` object**:

- A `Document`[p103] that has no browsing context[p748].
- A `Document`[p103] whose URL's scheme is not a network scheme.

On getting, if the document is a cookie-averse `Document` object[p105], then the user agent must return the empty string. Otherwise, if the `Document`[p103]'s origin[p767] is an opaque origin[p767], the user agent must throw a `"SecurityError" DOMException`. Otherwise, the user agent must return the cookie-string[p50] for the document's URL for a "non-HTTP" API, decoded using UTF-8 decode without BOM. [COOKIES][p1155]

On setting, if the document is a cookie-averse `Document` object[p105], then the user agent must do nothing. Otherwise, if the `Document`[p103]'s origin[p767] is an opaque origin[p767], the user agent must throw a `"SecurityError" DOMException`. Otherwise, the user agent must act as it [p30] when receiving a set-cookie-string[p50] for the document's URL via a "non-HTTP" API, consisting of the new value encoded as UTF-8. [COOKIES][p1155] [ENCODING][p1157]

Note *Since the `cookie`[p105] 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.*

⚠Warning! ***The `cookie`[p105] attribute's getter and setter synchronously access shared state. Since there is no locking mechanism, other browsing contexts in a multiprocess user agent can modify cookies while scripts are running. 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.***

Note

document **.** **`lastModified`**[p105]

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`[p103]'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 SOLIDUS character (/).

3. The day component of the date.
4. A U+002F SOLIDUS 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 COLON character (:).
9. The minutes component of the time.
10. A U+003A COLON character (:).
11. The seconds component of the time.

All the numeric components above, other than the year, must be given as two ASCII digits[p64] 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[p64] representing the number in base ten, zero-padded if necessary.

The `Document`[p103]'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.

Note

***document*.`readyState`[p106]**

Returns "`loading`" while the `Document`[p103] is loading, "`interactive`" once it is finished parsing but still loading sub-resources, and "`complete`" once it has loaded.

The `readystatechange`[p1152] event fires on the `Document`[p103] object when this value changes.

Each document has a **current document readiness**. When a `Document`[p103] object is created, it must have its current document readiness[p106] set to the string "`loading`" if the document is associated with an HTML parser[p961], an XML parser[p1061], 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[p853] named `readystatechange`[p1152] at the `Document`[p103] object.

A `Document`[p103] is said to have an **active parser** if it is associated with an HTML parser[p961] or an XML parser[p1061] that has not yet been stopped[p1040] or aborted[p1041].

The **`readyState`** IDL attribute must, on getting, return the current document readiness[p106].

3.1.3 DOM tree accessors

The `html` element of a document is its document element, if it's an `html`[p134] element, and null otherwise.

Note

***document*.`head`[p106]**

Returns the `head` element[p106].

The `head` element of a document is the first `head`[p135] element that is a child of the `html` element[p106], if there is one, or null otherwise.

The **`head`** attribute, on getting, must return the `head` element[p106] of the document (a `head`[p135] element or null).

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	4.0-4.1+
Firefox	4+
IE	9+
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	2.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5.1+
Opera	11+
IE Mobile	10+

Note

***document* . `title`[p107] [= *value*]**

Returns the document's title, as given by the `title` element[p107] for HTML and as given by the SVG `title` element for SVG.

Can be set, to update the document's title. If there is no appropriate element to update, the new value is ignored.

The `title` element of a document is the first `title`[p136] 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 document element is an SVG `svg` element, then let *value* be the child text content[p43] of the first SVG `title` element that is a child of the document element.
2. Otherwise, let *value* be the child text content[p43] of the `title` element[p107], or the empty string if the `title` element[p107] is null.
3. Strip and collapse whitespace[p64] in *value*.
4. Return *value*.

On setting, the steps corresponding to the first matching condition in the following list must be run:

↪ **If the document element is an SVG `svg` element**

1. If there is an SVG `title` element that is a child of the document element, let *element* be the first such element.
2. Otherwise:
    1. Let *element* be the result of creating an element given the document element's node document, `title`, and the SVG namespace[p97].
    2. Insert *element* as the first child of the document element.
3. Act as if the `textContent` IDL attribute of *element* was set to the new value being assigned.

↪ **If the document element is in the HTML namespace[p97]**

1. If the `title` element[p107] is null and the `head` element[p106] is null, then abort these steps.
2. If the `title` element[p107] is non-null, let *element* be the `title` element[p107].
3. Otherwise:
    1. Let *element* be the result of creating an element given the document element's node document, `title`[p136], and the HTML namespace[p97].
    2. Append *element* to the `head` element[p106].
4. Act as if the `textContent` IDL attribute of *element* was set to the new value being assigned.

↪ **Otherwise**

Do nothing.

Note

***document* . `body`[p108] [= *value*]**

Returns the body element[p107].

Can be set, to replace the body element[p107].

If the new value is not a `body`[p156] or `frameset`[p1111] element, this will throw a "`HierarchyRequestError`" `DOMException`.

The body element of a document is the first child of the `html` element[p106] that is either a `body`[p156] element or a `frameset`[p1111] element. If there is no such element, it is null.

The **body** attribute, on getting, must return the body element[p107] of the document (either a body[p156] element, a frameset[p1111] element, or null). On setting, the following algorithm must be run:

1. If the new value is not a body[p156] or frameset[p1111] element, then throw a "HierarchyRequestError" DOMException and abort these steps.
2. Otherwise, if the new value is the same as the body element[p107], do nothing. Abort these steps.
3. Otherwise, if the body element[p107] is not null, then replace the body element[p107] with the new value within the body element[p107]'s parent and abort these steps.
4. Otherwise, if there is no document element, throw a "HierarchyRequestError" DOMException and abort these steps.
5. Otherwise, the body element[p107] is null, but there's a document element. Append the new value to the document element.

Note

***document*.images**[p108]

Returns an HTMLCollection of the img[p280] elements in the Document[p103].

***document*.embeds**[p108]

***document*.plugins**[p108]

Return an HTMLCollection of the embed[p315] elements in the Document[p103].

***document*.links**[p108]

Returns an HTMLCollection of the a[p207] and area[p387] elements in the Document[p103] that have href[p244] attributes.

***document*.forms**[p108]

Return an HTMLCollection of the form[p429] elements in the Document[p103].

***document*.scripts**[p108]

Return an HTMLCollection of the script[p564] elements in the Document[p103].

The **images** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the Document[p103] node, whose filter matches only img[p280] elements.

The **embeds** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the Document[p103] node, whose filter matches only embed[p315] elements.

The **plugins** attribute must return the same object as that returned by the embeds[p108] attribute.

The **links** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the Document[p103] node, whose filter matches only a[p207] elements with href[p244] attributes and area[p387] elements with href[p244] attributes.

The **forms** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the Document[p103] node, whose filter matches only form[p429] elements.

The **scripts** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the Document[p103] node, whose filter matches only script[p564] elements.

Note

***collection* = *document*.getElementsByName**[p108]**(*name*)**

Returns a NodeList of elements in the Document[p103] that have a name attribute with the value *name*.

The **getElementsByName(*name*)** method takes a string *name*, and must return a live[p44] NodeList containing all the HTML elements[p43] in that document that have a name attribute whose value is equal to the *name* argument (in a case-sensitive[p63] manner), in tree order. When the method is invoked on a Document[p103] 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.

Note

document **.** **`currentScript`**[p109]

Returns the `script`[p564] element, or the SVG `script` element, that is currently executing, as long as the element represents a classic script[p826]. In the case of reentrant script execution, returns the one that most recently started executing amongst those that have not yet finished executing.

Returns null if the `Document`[p103] is not currently executing a `script`[p564] or SVG `script` element (e.g., because the running script is an event handler, or a timeout), or if the currently executing `script`[p564] or SVG `script` element represents a module script[p827].

The **`currentScript`** attribute, on getting, must return the value to which it was most recently set. When the `Document`[p103] is created, the `currentScript`[p109] must be initialised to null.

Support:	
Chrome	29+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	8+
Firefox	4+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	12+
Safari	8+
Opera	16+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Note *This API has fallen out of favor in the implementor and standards community, as it globally exposes `script`[p564] or SVG elements. As such, it is not available in newer contexts, such as when running module scripts[p827] or when running script We are looking into creating a new solution for identifying the running script in such contexts, which does not make it glo see issue #1013.*

The `Document`[p103] interface supports named properties. The supported property names at any moment consist of the values of tl attributes of all the `applet`[p1108], exposed[p109] `embed`[p315], `form`[p429], `iframe`[p308], `img`[p280], and exposed[p109] `object`[p318] elements `Document`[p103] that have non-empty `name` content attributes, and the values of the `id`[p122] content attributes of all the `applet`[p1108] and exposed[p109] `object`[p318] elements in the `Document`[p103] that have non-empty `id`[p122] content attributes, and the values of the `id`[p122] content attributes of all the `img`[p280] elements in the `Document`[p103] that have both non-empty `name` content attributes and non-empty `id`[p122] content attributes. The supported property names must be in tree order, ignoring later duplicates, with values from `id`[p122] 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[p109] with the name *name* in the `Document`[p103].

   Note *There will be at least one such element, by definition.*

2. If *elements* has only one element, and that element is an `iframe`[p308] element, then return the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of the nested browsing context[p749] represented by that `iframe`[p308] 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`[p103] node, whose filter matches only named elements[p109] with the name *name*.

Named elements with the name *name*, for the purposes of the above algorithm, are those that are either:

- `applet`[p1108], exposed[p109] `embed`[p315], `form`[p429], `iframe`[p308], `img`[p280], or exposed[p109] `object`[p318] elements that have a `name` content attribute whose value is *name*, or
- `applet`[p1108] or exposed[p109] `object`[p318] elements that have an `id`[p122] content attribute whose value is *name*, or
- `img`[p280] elements that have an `id`[p122] content attribute whose value is *name*, and that have a non-empty `name` content attribute present also.

An `embed`[p315] or `object`[p318] element is said to be **exposed** if it has no exposed[p109] `object`[p318] ancestor, and, for `object`[p318] elements, is additionally either not showing its fallback content[p118] or has no `object`[p318] or `embed`[p315] descendants.

Note *The `dir`[p128] attribute on the `Document`[p103] interface is defined along with the `dir`[p127] content attribute.*

3.1.4 Loading XML documents

IDL

```
partial interface XMLDocument {
  [CEReactions] 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. Parse[p86] *url*, relative to the entry settings object[p835]. If this is not successful, throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps. Otherwise, let *urlRecord* be the resulting URL record[p86].
3. If *urlRecord*'s origin is not the same as the origin[p767] of *document*, throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
4. Remove all child nodes of *document*, without firing any mutation events.
5. Set the current document readiness[p106] of *document* to "`loading`".
6. Run the remainder of these steps in parallel[p42], and return true from the method.
7. Let *result* be a `Document`[p103] object.
8. Let *success* be false.
9. Let *request* be a new request whose url is *urlRecord*, client is entry settings object[p835], destination is "`subresource`", synchronous flag is set, mode is "`same-origin`", credentials mode is "`same-origin`", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.
10. Let *response* be the result of fetching *request*.
11. If *response*'s Content-Type metadata[p87] is an XML MIME type[p43], then run these substeps:
    1. Create a new XML parser[p1061] associated with the *result* document.
    2. Pass this parser *response*'s body.
    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.
12. Queue a task[p842] to run the following steps.
    1. Set the current document readiness[p106] 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[p853] named `load`[p1151] 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`[p194] element represents an ordered list, and the `lang`[p125] 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.

Example

As a simple example, consider a Web page written by an author who only considered desktop computer Web browsers:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
```

```
  <head>
   <title>My Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
   <h1>Welcome to my page</h1>
   <p>I like cars and lorries and have a big Jeep!</p>
   <h2>Where I live</h2>
   <p>I live in a small hut on a mountain!</p>
  </body>
 </html>
```

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 the 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.

Example

For example, the following snippet, intended to represent the heading of a corporate site, is non-conforming because the second line is not intended to be a heading of a subsection, but merely a subheading or subtitle (a subordinate heading for the same section).

```
<body>
 <h1>ACME Corporation</h1>
 <h2>The leaders in arbitrary fast delivery since 1920</h2>
 ...
```

The hgroup[p168] element is intended for these kinds of situations:

```
<body>
 <hgroup>
  <h1>ACME Corporation</h1>
  <h2>The leaders in arbitrary fast delivery since 1920</h2>
 </hgroup>
 ...
```

Example

The document in this next example is similarly non-conforming, despite being syntactically correct, because the data placed in the cells is clearly not tabular data, and the cite[p213] element mis-used:

```
<!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>
```

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[p61], as doing so makes it significantly harder for the language to be extended in the future.

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.

Example

HTML has a `progress`[p499] 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[p43] 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[p43] 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.

Example

For example, an `ol`[p194] element represents an ordered list.

The basic interface, from which all the HTML elements[p43]' interfaces inherit, and which must be used by elements that have no additional requirements, is the `HTMLElement`[p113] interface.

IDL

```
[Constructor]
interface HTMLElement : Element {
  // metadata attributes
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString title;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString lang;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean translate;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString dir;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute DOMStringMap dataset;

  // user interaction
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean hidden;
  void click();
  [CEReactions] attribute long tabIndex;
  void focus();
  void blur();
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString accessKey;
  readonly attribute DOMString accessKeyLabel;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean draggable;
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList dropzone;
  [CEReactions] attribute HTMLMenuElement? contextMenu;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean spellcheck;
  void forceSpellCheck();
};
HTMLElement implements GlobalEventHandlers;
HTMLElement implements DocumentAndElementEventHandlers;
HTMLElement implements ElementContentEditable;

interface HTMLUnknownElement : HTMLElement { };
```

The `HTMLElement`[p113] 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.

An **`HTMLElement()`** constructor is provided. It cannot be invoked directly, but instead works when invoked via a `super()` call inside a custom element constructor[p651]. When invoked, the constructor must perform the following steps:

1. Let *registry* be the current global object[p835]'s `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] object.
2. Let *definition* be the entry in *registry* with constructor[p652] equal to NewTarget. If there is no such definition, then throw a `TypeError` and abort these steps.
3. Let *prototype* be *definition*'s prototype[p652].
4. If *definition*'s construction stack[p653] is empty, then:
    1. Let *element* be a new element that implements the `HTMLElement`[p113] interface, with no attributes, namespace set to the HTML namespace[p97], local name set to *definition*'s local name[p652], and node document set to the current global object[p835]'s `Document` object[p748].
    2. Perform *element*.[[SetPrototypeOf]](*prototype*). Rethrow any exceptions.
    3. Return *element*.

    Note *This occurs when author script constructs a new custom element directly, e.g. via `new MyCustomElement()`.*
5. Let *instance* be the last entry in *definition*'s construction stack[p653].
6. If *instance* is an *already constructed* marker[p653], then throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

    Note *This can occur when the author code inside the custom element constructor[p651] invokes `super()` multiple times.*
7. Perform *element*.[[SetPrototypeOf]](*prototype*). Rethrow any exceptions.
8. Replace the last entry in *definition*'s construction stack[p653] with an *already constructed* marker[p653].

9. Return *instance*.

> **Note** *This step is normally reached when upgrading[p656] a custom element; the existing element is returned, so that the `super()` call inside the custom element constructor[p651] assigns that existing element to **this**.*

The element interface for an element with name *name* in the HTML namespace[p97] is determined as follows:

1. If *name* is `bgsound`[p1103], `blink`[p1104], `isindex`[p1103], `multicol`[p1104], `nextid`[p1103], or `spacer`[p1104], then return `HTMLUnknownElement`[p113].
2. If *name* is `acronym`[p1103], `basefont`[p1104], `big`[p1104], `center`[p1104], `nobr`[p1104], `noembed`[p1103], `noframes`[p1103], `plaintext`[p1103], `rb`[p1103], `rtc`[p1103], `strike`[p1103], or `tt`[p1104], then return `HTMLElement`[p113].
3. If *name* is `listing`[p1103] or `xmp`[p1103], then return `HTMLPreElement`[p190].
4. Otherwise, if this specification defines an interface appropriate for the element type[p43] corresponding to the local name *name*, then return that interface.
5. If other applicable specifications[p61] define an appropriate interface for *name*, then return the interface they define.
6. If *name* is a valid custom element name[p652], then return `HTMLElement`[p113].
7. Return `HTMLUnknownElement`[p113].

> **Note** *The use of `HTMLElement`[p113] instead of `HTMLUnknownElement`[p113] in the case of valid custom element names[p652] is done to ensure that any potential future upgrades[p656] only cause a linear transition of the element's prototype chain, from `HTMLElement`[p113] to a subclass, instead of a lateral one, from `HTMLUnknownElement`[p113] to an unrelated subclass.*

3.2.3 Element definitions

Each element in this specification has a definition that includes the following information:

Categories

A list of categories[p116] to which the element belongs. These are used when defining the content models[p115] 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[p117] and phrasing content[p117] can be used anywhere that either flow content[p117] or phrasing content[p117] is expected, but since anywhere that flow content[p117] is expected, phrasing content[p117] is also expected (since all phrasing content[p117] is flow content[p117]), only "where phrasing content[p117] 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`[p1123] syntax, the start[p952] and end[p953] tags can be omitted. This information is redundant with the normative requirements given in the optional tags[p955] 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[p112], along with any additional normative conformance criteria that may apply to authors and implementations. Examples are sometimes also included.

3.2.3.1 Attributes

An attribute value is a string. Except where otherwise specified, attribute values on HTML elements[p43] may be any string value, including the empty string, and there is no restriction on what text can be specified in such attribute values.

3.2.4 Content models

Each element defined in this specification has a content model: a description of the element's expected contents[p115]. An HTML element[p43] 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, except for `template`[p579] elements, where the children are those in the template contents[p580] (a separate `DocumentFragment` assigned to the element when the element is created).

The space characters[p63] 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[p115], 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[p115]) between them. Similarly, a node is the* only child *of an element if that element contains no other nodes other than inter-element whitespace[p115], comment nodes, and processing instruction nodes.*

Authors must not use HTML elements[p43] 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.

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`[p206] element. Thus, a `div`[p206] element is allowed in that context, even though this is not explicitly normatively stated by this specification. [ATOM][p1155]

In addition, HTML elements[p43] may be orphan nodes (i.e. without a parent node).

Example

For example, creating a `td`[p409] element and storing it in a global variable in a script is conforming, even though `td`[p409] elements are otherwise only supposed to be used inside `tr`[p407] elements.

```
var data = {
  name: "Banana",
  cell: document.createElement('td'),
};
```

3.2.4.1 The "nothing" content model

When an element's content model is **nothing**, the element must contain no `Text` nodes (other than inter-element whitespace[p115]) and no element nodes.

Note

Most HTML elements whose content model is "nothing" are also, for convenience, void elements[p951] (elements that have no end tag[p953] in the HTML syntax[p950]). However, these are entirely separate concepts.

3.2.4.2 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[p116]
- Flow content[p117]
- Sectioning content[p117]
- Heading content[p117]
- Phrasing content[p117]
- Embedded content[p118]
- Interactive content[p118]

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.

3.2.4.2.1 Metadata content

Metadata content is content that sets up the presentation or behaviour 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`[p137], `link`[p138], `meta`[p143], `noscript`[p577], `script`[p564], `style`[p152], `template`[p579], `title`[p136]

Elements from other namespaces whose semantics are primarily metadata-related (e.g. RDF) are also metadata content[p116].

Example

Thus, in the XML serialisation, 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#" xml:lang="en">
 <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 serialisation, however.

3.2.4.2.2 Flow content

Most elements that are used in the body of documents and applications are categorised as **flow content**.

⇒ a[p207], abbr[p217], address[p173], area[p387] (if it is a descendant of a map[p386] element), article[p157], aside[p165], audio[p329], b[p235], bdi[p239], bdo[p240], blockquote[p191], br[p241], button[p476], canvas[p583], cite[p213], code[p230], data[p225], datalist[p484], del[p267], details[p544], dfn[p216], dialog[p559], div[p206], dl[p198], em[p209], embed[p315], fieldset[p505], figure[p201], footer[p171], form[p429], h1[p167], h2[p167], h3[p167], h4[p167], h5[p167], h6[p167], header[p170], hgroup[p168], hr[p188], i[p234], iframe[p308], img[p280], input[p434], ins[p266], kbd[p233], keygen[p494], label[p432], link[p138] (if it is allowed in the body[p139]), main[p204], map[p386], mark[p237], mathml math, menu[p548], meta[p143] (if the itemprop[p679] attribute is present), meter[p500], nav[p162], noscript[p577], object[p318], ol[p194], output[p497], p[p186], picture[p277], pre[p190], progress[p499], q[p214], ruby[p218], s[p213], samp[p232], script[p564], section[p159], select[p479], slot[p582], small[p211], span[p241], strong[p210], sub[p234], sup[p234], svg svg, table[p394], template[p579], textarea[p489], time[p226], u[p236], ul[p196], var[p231], video[p325], wbr[p242], autonomous custom elements[p651], text[p118]

3.2.4.2.3 Sectioning content

Sectioning content is content that defines the scope of headings[p117] and footers[p171].

⇒ article[p157], aside[p165], nav[p162], section[p159]

Each sectioning content[p117] element potentially has a heading and an outline[p176]. See the section on headings and sections[p174] for further details.

Note *There are also certain elements that are sectioning roots[p175]. These are distinct from sectioning content[p117], but they can also have an outline[p176].*

3.2.4.2.4 Heading content

Heading content defines the header of a section (whether explicitly marked up using sectioning content[p117] elements, or implied by the heading content itself).

⇒ h1[p167], h2[p167], h3[p167], h4[p167], h5[p167], h6[p167], hgroup[p168]

3.2.4.2.5 Phrasing content

Spec bugs: 25493

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[p117] form paragraphs[p119].

⇒ a[p207], abbr[p217], area[p387] (if it is a descendant of a map[p386] element), audio[p329], b[p235], bdi[p239], bdo[p240], br[p241], button[p476], canvas[p583], cite[p213], code[p230], data[p225], datalist[p484], del[p267], dfn[p216], em[p209], embed[p315], i[p234], iframe[p308], img[p280],

input[p434], ins[p266], kbd[p233], keygen[p494], label[p432], link[p138] (if it is allowed in the body[p139]), map[p386], mark[p237], mathml math, meta[p143] (if the itemprop[p679] attribute is present), meter[p500], noscript[p577], object[p318], output[p497], picture[p277], progress[p499], q[p214], ruby[p218], s[p213], samp[p232], script[p564], select[p479], slot[p582], small[p211], span[p241], strong[p210], sub[p234], sup[p234], svg svg, template[p579], textarea[p489], time[p226], u[p236], var[p231], video[p325], wbr[p242], autonomous custom elements[p651], text[p118]

Note *Most elements that are categorised as phrasing content can only contain elements that are themselves categorised as phrasing content, not any flow content.*

Text, in the context of content models, means either nothing, or `Text` nodes. Text[p118] is sometimes used as a content model on its own, but is also phrasing content[p117], and can be inter-element whitespace[p115] (if the `Text` nodes are empty or contain just space characters[p63]).

`Text` nodes and attribute values must consist of Unicode characters[p45], must not contain U+0000 characters, must not contain permanently undefined Unicode characters (noncharacters), and must not contain control characters[p63] other than space characters[p63]. This specification includes extra constraints on the exact value of `Text` nodes and attribute values depending on their precise context.

3.2.4.2.6 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[p329], canvas[p583], embed[p315], iframe[p308], img[p280], mathml math, object[p318], picture[p277], svg svg, video[p325]

Elements that are from namespaces other than the HTML namespace[p97] and that convey content but not metadata, are embedded content[p118] 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.

3.2.4.2.7 Interactive content

Interactive content is content that is specifically intended for user interaction.

⇒ a[p207] (if the href[p244] attribute is present), audio[p329] (if the controls[p380] attribute is present), button[p476], details[p544], embed[p315], iframe[p308], img[p280] (if the usemap[p389] attribute is present), input[p434] (if the type[p436] attribute is *not* in the hidden[p440] state), keygen[p494], label[p432], object[p318] (if the usemap[p389] attribute is present), select[p479], textarea[p489], video[p325] (if the controls[p380] attribute is present)

The tabindex[p714] attribute can also make any element into interactive content[p118].

3.2.4.2.8 Palpable content

As a general rule, elements whose content model allows any flow content[p117] or phrasing content[p117] should have at least one node in its contents[p115] that is **palpable content** and that does not have the hidden[p708] attribute specified.

Note *Palpable content[p118] makes an element non-empty by providing either some descendant non-empty text[p118], or else something users can hear (audio[p329] elements) or view (video[p325] or img[p280] or canvas[p583] elements) or otherwise interact with (for example, interactive form controls).*

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[p207], abbr[p217], address[p173], article[p157], aside[p165], audio[p329] (if the controls[p380] attribute is present), b[p235], bdi[p239], bdo[p240], blockquote[p191], button[p476], canvas[p583], cite[p213], code[p230], data[p225], details[p544], dfn[p216], div[p206], dl[p198] (if the element's children include at least one name-value group), em[p209], embed[p315], fieldset[p505], figure[p201], footer[p171], form[p429], h1[p167], h2[p167], h3[p167], h4[p167], h5[p167], h6[p167], header[p170], hgroup[p168], i[p234], iframe[p308], img[p280], input[p434] (if the type[p436] attribute is *not* in the hidden[p440] state), ins[p266], kbd[p233], keygen[p494], label[p432], main[p204], map[p386], mark[p237], mathml math, menu[p548] (if the type[p549] attribute is in the toolbar[p549] state), meter[p500], nav[p162], object[p318], ol[p194] (if the element's children include at least one li[p196] element), output[p497], p[p186], pre[p190], progress[p499], q[p214], ruby[p218], s[p213], samp[p232], section[p159], select[p479], small[p211], span[p241], strong[p210], sub[p234], sup[p234], svg svg, table[p394], textarea[p489], time[p226], u[p236], ul[p196] (if the element's children include at least one li[p196] element), var[p231], video[p325], autonomous custom elements[p651], text[p118] that is not inter-element whitespace[p115]

3.2.4.2.9 Script-supporting elements

Script-supporting elements are those that do not represent[p112] anything themselves (i.e. they are not rendered), but are used to support scripts, e.g. to provide functionality for the user.

The following elements are script-supporting elements:

⇒ script[p564], template[p579]

3.2.4.3 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[p119] 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.

Example

For instance, an ins[p266] element inside a ruby[p218] element cannot contain an rt[p224] element, because the part of the ruby[p218] element's content model that allows ins[p266] elements is the part that allows phrasing content[p117], and the rt[p224] element is not phrasing content[p117].

Note *In some cases, where transparent elements are nested in each other, the process has to be applied iteratively.*

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[p207] element, the content models are examined. The a[p207] element's content model is transparent, as is the map[p386] element's, as is the ins[p266] element's, as is the part of the object[p318] element's in which the ins[p266] element is found. The object[p318] element is found in the p[p186] element, whose content model is phrasing content[p117]. 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[p117].

3.2.4.4 Paragraphs

Note *The term paragraph[p119] as defined in this section is used for more than just the definition of the p[p186] element. The paragraph[p119] concept defined here is used to describe how to interpret documents. The p[p186] element is merely one of several ways of marking up a paragraph[p119].*

A **paragraph** is typically a run of phrasing content[p117] 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.

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[p115] 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[p117] are defined relative to what the document looks like without the `a`[p207], `ins`[p266], `del`[p267], and `map`[p386] 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.*

Example

The following example takes the markup from the earlier example and puts `ins`[p266] and `del`[p267] 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`[p266] and `del`[p267] elements — the `ins`[p266] element straddles the heading and the first paragraph, and the `del`[p267] 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`[p207], `ins`[p266], `del`[p267], and `map`[p386] elements in the document with their contents[p115]. Then, in *view*, for each run of sibling phrasing content[p117] nodes uninterrupted by other types of content, in an element that accepts content other than phrasing content[p117] as well as phrasing content[p117], 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[p118] nor inter-element whitespace[p115], a paragraph exists in the original DOM from immediately before *first* to immediately after *last*. (Paragraphs can thus span across `a`[p207], `ins`[p266], `del`[p267], and `map`[p386] elements.)

Conformance checkers may warn authors of cases where they have paragraphs that overlap each other (this can happen with `object`[p318], `video`[p325], `audio`[p329], and `canvas`[p583] elements, and indirectly through elements in other namespaces that allow HTML to be further embedded therein, like SVG `svg` or MathML `math`).

A paragraph[p119] is also formed explicitly by `p`[p186] elements.

Note *The `p`[p186] 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.*

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>
```

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.
 </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`[p318] 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`[p186] 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>
```

3.2.5 Global attributes

The following attributes are common to and may be specified on all HTML elements[p43] (even those not defined in this specification):

- `accesskey`[p723]
- `contenteditable`[p725]
- `contextmenu`[p553]
- `dir`[p127]
- `draggable`[p744]
- `dropzone`[p745]
- `hidden`[p708]

- `is`[p651]
- `itemid`[p677]
- `itemprop`[p679]
- `itemref`[p678]
- `itemscope`[p677]
- `itemtype`[p677]
- `lang`[p125]
- `spellcheck`[p727]
- `style`[p129]
- `tabindex`[p714]
- `title`[p124]
- `translate`[p126]

These attributes are only defined by this specification as attributes for HTML elements[p43]. 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.

Example

For example, in the following XML fragment, the "`bogus`" element does not have a `dir`[p127] attribute as defined in this specification, despite having an attribute with the literal name "`dir`". Thus, the directionality[p127] of the inner-most `span`[p241] element is 'rtl[p127]', inherited from the `div`[p206] 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>
```

The WHATWG DOM standard defines the user agent requirements for the **`class`**, **`id`**, and **`slot`** attributes for any element in any namespace. [DOM][p1157]

The `class`[p122], `id`[p122], and `slot`[p122] attributes may be specified on all HTML elements[p43].

When specified on HTML elements[p43], the `class`[p122] attribute must have a value that is a set of space-separated tokens[p84] representing the various classes that the element belongs to.

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`[p122] 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.

When specified on HTML elements[p43], the `id`[p122] attribute value must be unique amongst all the IDs in the element's tree and must contain at least one character. The value must not contain any space characters[p63].

Note

The `id`[p122] attribute specifies its element's unique identifier (ID).

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.

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 fragments, 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`[p122] attribute.

There are no conformance requirements for the `slot`[p122] attribute specific to HTML elements[p43].

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[p133] can be specified (the ARIA `role`[p58] and `aria-*`[p59] attributes). [ARIA][p1155]

The following event handler content attributes[p846] may be specified on any HTML element[p43]:

- onabort[p849]
- onblur[p850]*
- oncancel[p849]
- oncanplay[p849]
- oncanplaythrough[p849]
- onchange[p849]
- onclick[p849]
- onclose[p849]
- oncontextmenu[p849]
- oncuechange[p849]
- ondblclick[p849]
- ondrag[p849]
- ondragend[p849]
- ondragenter[p849]
- ondragexit[p849]
- ondragleave[p849]
- ondragover[p849]
- ondragstart[p849]
- ondrop[p849]
- ondurationchange[p849]
- onemptied[p849]
- onended[p849]
- onerror[p850]*
- onfocus[p850]*
- oninput[p849]
- oninvalid[p849]
- onkeydown[p849]
- onkeypress[p849]
- onkeyup[p849]
- onload[p850]*
- onloadeddata[p849]
- onloadedmetadata[p849]
- onloadstart[p849]
- onmousedown[p849]
- onmouseenter[p849]
- onmouseleave[p850]
- onmousemove[p850]
- onmouseout[p850]
- onmouseover[p850]
- onmouseup[p850]
- onwheel[p850]
- onpause[p850]
- onplay[p850]
- onplaying[p850]
- onprogress[p850]
- onratechange[p850]
- onreset[p850]
- onresize[p850]*
- onscroll[p850]*
- onseeked[p850]
- onseeking[p850]
- onselect[p850]
- onshow[p850]
- onstalled[p850]
- onsubmit[p850]
- onsuspend[p850]
- ontimeupdate[p850]
- ontoggle[p850]
- onvolumechange[p850]
- onwaiting[p850]

Note *The attributes marked with an asterisk have a different meaning when specified on `body`[p156] elements as those elements expose event handlers[p845] of the `Window`[p758] 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[p333] will ever receive a `volumechange`[p384] event fired by the user agent.*

Custom data attributes[p130] (e.g. `data-foldername` or `data-msgid`) can be specified on any HTML element[p43], to store custom data specific to the page.

In HTML documents, elements in the HTML namespace[p97] may have an `xmlns` 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 `xmlns` 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[p961], the attribute ends up in no namespace, not the "`http://www.w3.org/2000/xmlns/`" namespace like namespace declaration attributes in XML do.*

> **Note** *In XML, an `xmlns` attribute is part of the namespace declaration mechanism, and an element cannot actually have an `xmlns` attribute in no namespace specified.*

The XML specification also allows the use of the `xml:space`[p48] attribute in the XML namespace[p97] on any element in an XML document. This attribute has no effect on HTML elements[p43], as the default behaviour in HTML is to preserve whitespace. [XML][p1162]

> **Note** *There is no way to serialise the `xml:space`[p48] attribute on HTML elements[p43] in the `text/html`[p1123] syntax.*

3.2.5.1 The `title`[p124] attribute

The **`title`** attribute represents[p112] 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[p118], 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`[p124] 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`[p124] attribute of the nearest ancestor HTML element[p43] with a `title`[p124] 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`[p124] attribute's value contains U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters, the content is split into multiple lines. Each U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character represents a line break.

> **Example**
>
> Caution is advised with respect to the use of newlines in `title`[p124] attributes.
>
> For instance, the following snippet actually defines an abbreviation's expansion *with a line break in it*:
>
> ```
> My logs show that there was some interest in <abbr title="Hypertext
> Transport Protocol">HTTP</abbr> today.
> ```

Some elements, such as `link`[p138], `abbr`[p217], and `input`[p434], define additional semantics for the `title`[p124] 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`[p138], `style`[p152], `dfn`[p216], `abbr`[p217], or `menuitem`[p551] 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`[p124] attribute, then return its value.
3. Otherwise, if the element has a parent element, then return the parent element's advisory information[p124].
4. Otherwise, return the empty string.

User agents should inform the user when elements have advisory information[p124], otherwise the information would not be discoverable.

The `title` IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `title`[p124] content attribute.

3.2.5.2 The `lang`[p125] and `xml:lang`[p125] 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][p1155]

The `lang` attribute in the XML namespace[p97] is defined in XML. [XML][p1162]

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`[p125] attribute in no namespace may be used on any HTML element[p43].

The `lang` attribute in the XML namespace[p125] may be used on HTML elements[p43] 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[p125] to be specified on their elements). If both the `lang`[p125] attribute in no namespace and the `lang` attribute in the XML namespace[p125] are specified on the same element, they must have exactly the same value when compared in an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] manner.

Authors must not use the `lang` attribute in the XML namespace[p125] on HTML elements[p43] 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[p43] in HTML documents, but such attributes must only be specified if a `lang`[p125] attribute in no namespace is also specified, and both attributes must have the same value when compared in an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p125] set or is an HTML element[p43] and has a `lang`[p125] in no namespace attribute set. That attribute specifies the language of the node (regardless of its value).

If both the `lang`[p125] attribute in no namespace and the `lang` attribute in the XML namespace[p125] are set on an element, user agents must use the `lang` attribute in the XML namespace[p125], and the `lang`[p125] attribute in no namespace must be ignored[p43] for the purposes of determining the element's language.

If node's inclusive ancestors do not have have either attribute set, but there is a pragma-set default language[p148] set, then that is the language of the node. If there is no pragma-set default language[p148] 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 recognised 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][p1155]

Example 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(abcde)`, 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[p89] the lang[p125] content attribute in no namespace.

3.2.5.3 The translate[p126] attribute

The **translate** attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65] 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*[p65] (and the *invalid value default*[p65]).

Each element (even non-HTML elements) has a **translation mode**, which is in either the translate-enabled[p126] state or the no-translate[p126] state. If an HTML element[p43]'s translate[p126] attribute is in the *yes* state, then the element's translation mode[p126] is in the translate-enabled[p126] state; otherwise, if the element's translate[p126] attribute is in the *no* state, then the element's translation mode[p126] is in the no-translate[p126] state. Otherwise, either the element's translate[p126] attribute is in the *inherit* state, or the element is not an HTML element[p43] and thus does not have a translate[p126] attribute; in either case, the element's translation mode[p126] is in the same state as its parent element's, if any, or in the translate-enabled[p126] state, if the element is a document element.

When an element is in the **translate-enabled** state, the element's translatable attributes[p126] 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 a name of a computer program.

The following attributes are **translatable attributes**:

- abbr[p411] on th[p410] elements
- alt on area[p388], img[p281], and input[p460] elements
- content[p144] on meta[p143] elements, if the name[p144] attribute specifies a metadata name whose value is known to be translatable
- download[p245] on a[p207] and area[p387] elements
- label on menuitem[p552], menu[p549], optgroup[p486], option[p487], and track[p331] elements
- lang[p125] on HTML elements[p43]; must be "translated" to match the language used in the translation
- placeholder on input[p471] and textarea[p492] elements
- srcdoc[p309] on iframe[p308] elements; must be parsed and recursively processed
- style[p129] on HTML elements[p43]; must be parsed and recursively processed (e.g. for the values of 'content' properties)
- title[p124] on all HTML elements[p43]
- value[p438] on input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Button[p462] state or the Reset Button[p462] state

Other specifications may define other attributes that are also translatable attributes[p126]. For example, ARIA would define the aria-label attribute as translatable.

The **translate** IDL attribute must, on getting, return true if the element's translation mode[p126] is translate-enabled[p126], 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.

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 lang=en> <!-- default on the document 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>
```

3.2.5.4 The `dir` attribute

The `dir`[p127] attribute specifies the element's text directionality. The attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65] 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][p1155]*

> **Note** *For `textarea`[p489] and `pre`[p190] elements, the heuristic is applied on a per-paragraph level.*

The attribute has no *invalid value default*[p65] and no *missing value default*[p65].

The directionality of an element (any element, not just an HTML element[p43]) 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`[p127] attribute is in the ltr[p127] state**
- **If the element is a document element and the `dir`[p127] attribute is not in a defined state (i.e. it is not present or has an invalid value)**
- **If the element is an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Telephone[p441] state, and the `dir`[p127] attribute is not in a defined state (i.e. it is not present or has an invalid value)**

  The directionality[p127] of the element is 'ltr[p127]'.

- **If the element's `dir`[p127] attribute is in the rtl[p127] state**

  The directionality[p127] of the element is 'rtl[p127]'.

- **If the element is an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Text[p440], Search[p440], Telephone[p441], URL[p441], or E-mail[p443] state, and the `dir`[p127] attribute is in the auto[p127] state**
- **If the element is a `textarea`[p489] element and the `dir`[p127] attribute is in the auto[p127] state**

  If the element's value[p508] 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[p508], then the directionality[p127] of the element is 'rtl[p127]'. [BIDI][p1155]

  Otherwise, if the element's value[p508] is not the empty string, or if the element is a document element, the directionality[p127] of the element is 'ltr[p127]'.

  Otherwise, the directionality[p127] of the element is the same as the element's parent element's directionality[p127].

- **If the element's `dir`[p127] attribute is in the auto[p127] state**
- **If the element is a `bdi`[p239] element and the `dir`[p127] 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[p127] is being determined.
  - The character is of bidirectional character type L, AL, or R. [BIDI][p1155]

- The character is not in a `Text` node that has an ancestor element that is a descendant of the element whose directionality[p127] is being determined and that is either:
    - A `bdi`[p239] element.
    - A `script`[p564] element.
    - A `style`[p152] element.
    - A `textarea`[p489] element.
    - An element with a `dir`[p127] attribute in a defined state.

If such a character is found and it is of bidirectional character type AL or R, the directionality[p127] of the element is '`rtl`[p127]'.

If such a character is found and it is of bidirectional character type L, the directionality[p127] of the element is '`ltr`[p127]'.

Otherwise, if the element is a document element, the directionality[p127] of the element is '`ltr`[p127]'.

Otherwise, the directionality[p127] of the element is the same as the element's parent element's directionality[p127].

↪ **If the element has a parent element and the `dir`[p127] attribute is not in a defined state (i.e. it is not present or has an invalid value)**

The directionality[p127] of the element is the same as the element's parent element's directionality[p127].

Note *Since the `dir`[p127] attribute is only defined for HTML elements[p43], it cannot be present on elements from other namespaces. Thus, elements from other namespaces always just inherit their directionality[p127] from their parent element, or, if they don't have one, default to '`ltr`[p127]'.*

Note *This attribute has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm[p133].*

The **directionality of an attribute** of an HTML element[p43], 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[p128] and the element's `dir`[p127] attribute is in the `auto`[p127] state**

Find the first character (in logical order) of the attribute's value that is of bidirectional character type L, AL, or R. [BIDI][p1155]

If such a character is found and it is of bidirectional character type AL or R, the directionality of the attribute[p128] is '`rtl`[p127]'.

Otherwise, the directionality of the attribute[p128] is '`ltr`[p127]'.

↪ **Otherwise**

The directionality of the attribute[p128] is the same as the element's directionality[p127].

The following attributes are **directionality-capable attributes**:

- `abbr`[p411] on `th`[p410] elements
- `alt` on `area`[p388], `img`[p281], and `input`[p460] elements
- `content`[p144] on `meta`[p143] elements, if the `name`[p144] attribute specifies a metadata name whose value is primarily intended to be human-readable rather than machine-readable
- `label` on `menuitem`[p552], `menu`[p549], `optgroup`[p486], `option`[p487], and `track`[p331] elements
- `placeholder` on `input`[p471] and `textarea`[p492] elements
- `title`[p124] on all HTML elements[p43]

Note

***document* . `dir`[p128] [= *value*]**

Returns the `html` element[p106]'s `dir`[p127] attribute's value, if any.

Can be set, to either "`ltr`", "`rtl`", or "`auto`" to replace the `html` element[p106]'s `dir`[p127] attribute's value.

If there is no `html` element[p106], returns the empty string and ignores new values.

The `dir` IDL attribute on an element must reflect[p89] the `dir`[p127] content attribute of that element, limited to only known values[p89].

The `dir` IDL attribute on `Document`[p103] objects must reflect[p89] the `dir`[p127] content attribute of the `html` element[p106], if any, limited to only known values[p89]. 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`[p127] 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).*

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> ما اسمك؟</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 "شكرًا".</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`[p186] 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?

Teacher: ما اسمك؟

Student: Thanks.

Teacher: That's written "شكرًا".

Teacher: Do you know how to write "Please"?

Student: "من فضلك", right?

As noted earlier, the `auto`[p127] 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.

3.2.5.5 The `style` attribute

All HTML elements[p43] may have the `style`[p129] content attribute set. This is a style attribute as defined by the *CSS Style Attributes* specification. [CSSATTR][p1156]

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 style attributes. [CSSATTR][p1156]

However, if the Should element's inline behavior be blocked by Content Security Policy? algorithm returns "`Blocked`" when executed upon the attribute's element, "`style attribute`", and the attribute's value, then the style rules defined in the attribute's value must not be applied to the element. [CSP][p1155]

Documents that use `style`[p129] attributes on any of their elements must still be comprehensible and usable if those attributes were removed.

Note *In particular, using the `style`[p129] 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`[p708] attribute.)*

Note

***element*.`style`[p129]**

Returns a `CSSStyleDeclaration` object for the element's `style`[p129] attribute.

The `style` IDL attribute is defined in the CSS Object Model (CSSOM) specification. [CSSOM][p1156]

Example

In the following example, the words that refer to colours are marked up using the `span`[p241] element and the `style`[p129] attribute to make those words show up in the relevant colours 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>
```

3.2.5.6 Embedding custom non-visible data with the `data-*`[p130] attributes

Support:	
Chrome	7+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	6+
IE	11+
Opera Mini (limited)	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5.1+
Opera	11.1+
IE Mobile	11+

Source: caniuse.com

A **custom data attribute** is an attribute in no namespace whose name starts with the string "`data-`", has at least one character a XML-compatible[p43], and contains no uppercase ASCII letters[p63].

Note

All attribute names on HTML elements[p43] in HTML documents get ASCII-lowercased automatically, so the restriction on letters doesn't affect such documents.

Custom data attributes[p130] are intended to store custom data private to the page or application, for which there are no more appro elements.

These attributes are not intended for use by software that is not known to the administrators of the site that uses the attributes. For generic extensions that are to be used by multiple independent tools, either this specification should be extended to provide the feature explicitly, or a technology like microdata[p672] should be used (with a standardised vocabulary).

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-usable metadata.

Example

Similarly, a page author could write markup that provides information for a translation tool that they are intending to use:

```
<p>The third <span data-mytrans-de="Anspruch">claim</span> covers the case of <span
translate="no">HTML</span> markup.</p>
```

In this example, the "`data-mytrans-de`" attribute gives specific text for the MyTrans product to use when translating the phrase "claim" to German. However, the standard `translate`[p126] attribute is used to tell it that in all languages, "HTML" is to remain unchanged. When a standard attribute is available, there is no need for a custom data attribute[p130] to be used.

Every HTML element[p43] may have any number of custom data attributes[p130] specified, with any value.

Note

***element*.`dataset`[p130]**

Returns a `DOMStringMap`[p96] object for the element's `data-*`[p130] 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-*`[p130] attributes on an element. On getting, the `dataset`[p130] IDL attribute must return a `DOMStringMap`[p96] object, associated with the following algorithms, which expose these attributes on their element:

The algorithm for getting the list of name-value pairs[p96]

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[p63], in the order that those attributes are listed in the element's attribute 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 HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) in the name that is followed by a lowercase ASCII letter[p64], remove the U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) and replace the character that followed it by the same character converted to ASCII uppercase[p63].

4. Return *list*.

The algorithm for setting names to certain values[p96]

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 HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) followed by a lowercase ASCII letter[p64], throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

4. For each uppercase ASCII letter[p63] in *name*, insert a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) before the character and replace the character with the same character converted to ASCII lowercase[p63].

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[p96]

1. Let *name* be the name passed to the algorithm.

2. For each uppercase ASCII letter[p63] in *name*, insert a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) before the character and replace the character with the same character converted to ASCII lowercase[p63].

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.

Note *This algorithm will only get invoked by the Web IDL specification for names that are given by the earlier algorithm for getting the list of name-value pairs[p96]. [WEBIDL][p1161]*

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`[p122] attribute along with `data-*`[p130] 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 behaviour 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[p130], 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.

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`).

3.2.6 Requirements relating to the bidirectional algorithm

3.2.6.1 Authoring conformance criteria for bidirectional-algorithm formatting characters

Text content[p118] in HTML elements[p43] with `Text` nodes in their contents[p115], and text in attributes of HTML elements[p43] 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][p1155]

The aforementioned restrictions are defined by specifying that certain parts of documents form bidirectional-algorithm formatting character ranges[p132], and then imposing a requirement on such ranges.

The strings resulting from applying the following algorithm to an HTML element[p43] *element* are bidirectional-algorithm formatting character ranges[p132]:

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`[p241] element**

   ↪ **If *node* is an HTML element[p43] that is flow content[p117] but that is not also phrasing content[p117]**

   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[p132].

The value of a namespace-less attribute of an HTML element[p43] is a bidirectional-algorithm formatting character range[p132].

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][p1155]

```
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`[p127] attribute, the `bdo`[p240] element, and the `bdi`[p239] 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][p1155]

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[p1065] 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. [CSSGC][p1156]

The following elements and attributes have requirements defined by the rendering[p1065] section that, due to the requirements in this section, are requirements on all user agents (not just those that support the suggested default rendering[p46]):

- `dir`[p127] attribute
- `bdi`[p239] element
- `bdo`[p240] element
- `br`[p241] element
- `pre`[p190] element
- `textarea`[p489] element
- `wbr`[p242] element

3.2.7 Requirements related to ARIA and to platform accessibility APIs

User agent requirements for implementing Accessibility API semantics on HTML elements[p43] are defined in *HTML Accessibility API Mappings*. [HTMLAAM][p1157]

Conformance checker requirements for checking use of ARIA `role`[p58] and `aria-*`[p59] attributes on HTML elements[p43] are defined in *ARIA in HTML*. [ARIAHTML][p1155]

4 The elements of HTML

4.1 The document element

4.1.1 The `html` element

Categories[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As document's document element.
Wherever a subdocument fragment is allowed in a compound document.

Content model[p114]:

A `head`[p135] element followed by a `body`[p156] element.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

An `html`[p134] element's start tag[p952] can be omitted if the first thing inside the `html`[p134] element is not a comment[p961].
An `html`[p134] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `html`[p134] element is not immediately followed by a comment[p961].

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`manifest`[p134] — Application cache manifest[p807]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLHtmlElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `html`[p134] element represents[p112] the root of an HTML document.

Authors are encouraged to specify a `lang`[p125] attribute on the root `html`[p134] 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[p807] manifest[p807], if there is one. If the attribute is present, the attribute's value must be a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86].

The `manifest`[p134] attribute only has an effect[p820] 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[p820], later `base`[p137] elements cannot affect the parsing of URLs[p86] in `manifest`[p134] attributes, as the attributes are processed before those elements are seen.*

Note *The `window.applicationCache`[p823] IDL attribute provides scripted access to the offline application cache[p807] mechanism.*

Example

The `html`[p134] 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[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As the first element in an html[p134] element.

Content model[p114]:

If the document is an iframe srcdoc document[p309] or if title information is available from a higher-level protocol: Zero or more elements of metadata content[p116], of which no more than one is a title[p136] element and no more than one is a base[p137] element.

Otherwise: One or more elements of metadata content[p116], of which exactly one is a title[p136] element and no more than one is a base[p137] element.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

A head[p135] element's start tag[p952] can be omitted if the element is empty, or if the first thing inside the head[p135] element is an element.

A head[p135] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the head[p135] element is not immediately followed by a space character[p63] or a comment[p961].

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLHeadElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The head[p135] element represents[p112] a collection of metadata for the Document[p103].

Example

The collection of metadata in a head[p135] element can be large or small. Here is an example of a very short one:

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang=en>
 <head>
  <title>A document with a short head</title>
 </head>
 <body>
 ...
```

Here is an example of a longer one:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML LANG="EN">
 <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[p136] 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[p136] element can be omitted.*

4.2.2 The title element

Categories[p114]:

Metadata content[p116].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

In a head[p135] element containing no other title[p136] elements.

Content model[p114]:

Text[p118] that is not inter-element whitespace[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLTitleElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString text;
};
```

The title[p136] element represents[p112] 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[p136] element per document.

Note *If it's reasonable for the Document[p103] to have no title, then the title[p136] element is probably not required. See the head[p135] element's content model for a description of when the element is required.*

Note

***title* . text[p136] [= *value*]**

Returns the child text content[p43] of the element.

Can be set, to replace the element's children with the given value.

The IDL attribute **text** must return the child text content[p43] of the title[p136] element. On setting, it must act the same way as the textContent IDL attribute.

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`[p107] 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`[p136] element are used in this way, the directionality[p127] of that `title`[p136] element should be used to set the directionality of the document's title in the user interface.

4.2.3 The `base` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Metadata content[p116].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

In a `head`[p135] element containing no other `base`[p137] elements.

Content model[p114]**:**

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`href`[p137] — Document base URL[p86]
`target`[p137] — Default browsing context[p748] for hyperlink[p244] navigation[p788] and form submission[p536]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLBaseElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString href;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString target;
};
```

The `base`[p137] element allows authors to specify the document base URL[p86] for the purposes of parsing URLs[p86], and the name of the default browsing context[p748] for the purposes of following hyperlinks[p250]. The element does not represent[p112] any content beyond this information.

There must be no more than one `base`[p137] element per document.

A `base`[p137] element must have either an `href`[p137] attribute, a `target`[p137] attribute, or both.

The **`href`** content attribute, if specified, must contain a valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86].

A `base`[p137] element, if it has an `href`[p137] attribute, must come before any other elements in the tree that have attributes defined as taking URLs, except the `html`[p134] element (its `manifest`[p134] attribute isn't affected by `base`[p137] elements).

Note *If there are multiple `base`[p137] elements with `href`[p137] attributes, all but the first are ignored.*

The **`target`** attribute, if specified, must contain a valid browsing context name or keyword[p752], which specifies which browsing context[p748] is to be used as the default when hyperlinks[p244] and forms[p429] in the `Document`[p103] cause navigation[p788].

A `base`[p137] element, if it has a `target`[p137] attribute, must come before any elements in the tree that represent hyperlinks[p244].

Note *If there are multiple `base`[p137] elements with `target`[p137] attributes, all but the first are ignored.*

A `base`[p137] element that is the first `base`[p137] element with an `href`[p137] content attribute in a `Document` has a **frozen base URL**. The frozen base URL[p137] must be immediately[p42] set[p138] for an element whenever any of the following situations occur:

- The `base`[p137] element becomes the first `base`[p137] element in tree order with an `href`[p137] content attribute in its `Document`[p103].

- The `base`[p137] element is the first `base`[p137] element in tree order with an `href`[p137] content attribute in its `Document`[p103], and its `href`[p137] content attribute is changed.

To **set the frozen base URL** for an element *element*:

1. Let *document* be *element*'s node document.
2. Let *urlRecord* be the result of parsing the value of *element*'s `href`[p137] content attribute with *document*'s fallback base URL[p86], and *document*'s character encoding. (Thus, the `base`[p137] element isn't affected by itself.)
3. Set *element*'s frozen base URL[p137] to *document*'s fallback base URL[p86], if *urlRecord* is failure or running Is base allowed for Document? on the resulting URL record[p86] and *document* returns "`Blocked`", and to *urlRecord* otherwise.

The **`href`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the result of running the following algorithm:

1. Let *document* be *element*'s node document.
2. Let *url* be the value of the `href`[p137] attribute of this element, if it has one, and the empty string otherwise.
3. Let *urlRecord* be the result of parsing *url* with *document*'s fallback base URL[p86], and *document*'s character encoding. (Thus, the `base`[p137] element isn't affected by other `base`[p137] elements or itself.)
4. If *urlRecord* is failure, return *url*.
5. Return the serialisation of *urlRecord*.

The `href`[p138] IDL attribute, on setting, must set the `href`[p137] content attribute to the given new value.

The **`target`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

Example

In this example, a `base`[p137] element is used to set the document base URL[p86]:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>
        <title>This is an example for the &lt;base&gt; element</title>
        <base href="http://www.example.com/news/index.html">
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>Visit the <a href="archives.html">archives</a>.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

The link in the above example would be a link to "`http://www.example.com/news/archives.html`".

4.2.4 The `link` element

Spec bugs: 21622

Categories[p114]:

Metadata content[p116].
If the element is allowed in the body[p139]: flow content[p117].
If the element is allowed in the body[p139]: phrasing content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where metadata content[p116] is expected.
In a `noscript`[p577] element that is a child of a `head`[p135] element.
If the element is allowed in the body[p139]: where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`href`[p139] — Address of the hyperlink[p244]
`crossorigin`[p140] — How the element handles crossorigin requests
`rel`[p139] — Relationship between the document containing the hyperlink and the destination resource
`media`[p141] — Applicable media
`hreflang`[p141] — Language of the linked resource
`type`[p141] — Hint for the type of the referenced resource
`sizes`[p258] — Sizes of the icons (for `rel`[p139]="`icon`[p258]")
`referrerpolicy`[p140] — Determines the referrer policy for fetches initiated by the element
Also, the `title`[p142] attribute has special semantics[p142] on this element: Title of the link; alternative style sheet set name.

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLLinkElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString href;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString? crossOrigin;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString rel;
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList relList;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString media;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString hreflang;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList sizes;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString referrerPolicy;

  // also has obsolete members
};
HTMLLinkElement implements LinkStyle;
```

The `link`[p138] 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[p86]. If the `href`[p139] attribute is absent, then the element does not define a link.

A `link`[p138] element must have either a `rel`[p139] attribute or an `itemprop`[p679] attribute, but not both.

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[p84]. The allowed keywords and their meanings[p254] are defined in a later section. If the `rel`[p139] 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.

`rel`[p139]'s supported tokens are the keywords defined in HTML link types[p254] which are allowed on `link`[p138] elements, impact the processing model, and are supported by the user agent. The possible supported tokens are `alternate`[p255], `dns-prefetch`[p257], `icon`[p258], `pingback`[p260], `preconnect`[p261], `prefetch`[p261], `prerender`[p261], `stylesheet`[p261], and `next`[p264]. `rel`[p139]'s supported tokens must only include the tokens from this list that the user agent implements the processing model for.

If a `link`[p138] element has an `itemprop`[p679] attribute, or has a `rel`[p139] attribute that contains only keywords that are body-ok[p254], then the element is said to be **allowed in the body**. This means that the element can be used where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Note

If the `rel`[p139] attribute is used, the element can only sometimes be used in the `body`[p156] of the page. When used with the `itemprop`[p679] attribute, the element can be used both in the `head`[p135] element and in the `body`[p156] of the page, subject to the constraints of the microdata model.

Two categories of links can be created using the `link`[p138] element: Links to external resources[p244] and hyperlinks[p244]. The link types section[p254] defines whether a particular link type is an external resource or a hyperlink. One `link`[p138] 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`[p139] attribute. User agents must process the links on a per-link basis, not a per-element basis.

Note *Each link created for a `link`[p138] element is handled separately. For instance, if there are two `link`[p138] 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`[p138] element has a `rel`[p139] attribute with the value `next stylesheet`, it creates both a hyperlink[p244] (for the `next`[p264] keyword) and an external resource link[p244] (for the `stylesheet`[p261] keyword), and they are affected by other attributes (such as `media`[p141] or `title`[p142]) differently.*

Example

For example, the following `link`[p138] 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[p88]. It is intended for use with external resource links.

The **`referrerpolicy`** attribute is a referrer policy attribute[p89]. It too is intended for use with external resource links, where it helps set the referrer policy used when obtaining[p140] the external resource. [REFERRERPOLICY][p1159].

The exact behaviour 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`[p139] attribute's value is the empty string, then abort these steps.
2. Parse[p86] the URL given by the `href`[p139] attribute, relative to the element's node document. If that fails, then abort these steps. Otherwise, let *url* be the resulting URL record[p86].
3. Let *corsAttributeState* be the current state of the element's `crossorigin`[p140] content attribute.
4. Let *request* be the result of creating a potential-CORS request[p87] given *url* and *corsAttributeState*.
5. Set *request*'s client to the `link`[p138] element's node document's `Window`[p758] object's environment settings object[p827].
6. Fetch *request*.

User agents may opt to only try to obtain such resources when they are needed, instead of pro-actively 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[p43] are complete, the user agent must, if the loads were successful, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `link`[p138] element, or, if the resource or one of its critical subresources[p43] 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[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the `link`[p138] 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[p842] for these tasks[p841] is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

The element must delay the load event[p1040] of the element's node document until all the attempts to obtain the resource and its critical subresources[p43] 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[p1040].)

Interactive user agents may provide users with a means to follow the hyperlinks[p250] created using the `link`[p138] 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[p138] element in the document:

- The relationship between this document and the resource (given by the rel[p139] attribute)
- The title of the resource (given by the title[p142] attribute).
- The address of the resource (given by the href[p139] attribute).
- The language of the resource (given by the hreflang[p141] attribute).
- The optimum media for the resource (given by the media[p141] attribute).

User agents could also include other information, such as the type of the resource (as given by the type[p141] attribute).

Note *Hyperlinks created with the link[p138] element and its rel[p139] attribute apply to the whole document. This contrasts with the rel[p245] attribute of a[p207] and area[p387] 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 list[p85].

If the link is a hyperlink[p244] then the media[p141] attribute is purely advisory, and describes for which media the document in question was designed.

However, if the link is an external resource link[p244], then the media[p141] attribute is prescriptive. The user agent must apply the external resource when the media[p141] attribute's value matches the environment[p85] 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[p141] attribute is omitted, is "all", meaning that by default links apply to all media.

The **hreflang** attribute on the link[p138] element has the same semantics as the hreflang attribute on the a element[p245].

The **type** attribute gives the MIME type[p43] of the linked resource. It is purely advisory. The value must be a valid MIME type[p43].

For external resource links[p244], the type[p141] 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[p43], 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[p43] for the given link relationship, then the UA should not obtain[p140] the resource; if the UA does support the given MIME type[p43] for the given link relationship, then the UA should obtain[p140] the resource at the appropriate time as specified for the external resource link[p244]'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[p140] the resource if the type was known and supported, then the user agent should obtain[p140] the resource under the assumption that it will be supported.

User agents must not consider the type[p141] attribute authoritative — upon fetching the resource, user agents must not use the type[p141] 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[p87], 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[p87], and use the resulting computed 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[p87] 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[p261] link type defines rules for processing the resource's Content-Type metadata[p87].*

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.

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[p43] 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`[p1153], 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[p87] metadata, or with a syntactically incorrect type like `Content-Type: "null"`, then the default type for `stylesheet`[p261] 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`[p142] attribute defines alternative style sheet sets[p57].

Note *The `title`[p142] attribute on `link`[p138] elements differs from the global `title`[p124] 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`[p258] attribute is used with the `icon`[p258] link type. The attribute must not be specified on `link`[p138] elements that do not have a `rel`[p139] attribute that specifies the `icon`[p258] keyword.

The activation behaviour[p710] of `link`[p138] elements that create hyperlinks[p244] is to run the following steps:

1. If the `link`[p138] element's node document is not fully active[p749], then abort these steps.
2. Follow the hyperlink[p250] created by the `link`[p138] element.

HTTP `Link` headers, 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 headers are to be processed according to the rules given in the relevant specifications. [HTTP][p1157] [WEBLINK][p1161]

Note *Registration of relation types in HTTP `Link` headers is distinct from HTML link types[p254], 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[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **`crossOrigin`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `crossorigin`[p140] content attribute.

The IDL attribute **`relList`** must reflect[p89] the `rel`[p139] content attribute.

The IDL attribute **`referrerPolicy`** must reflect[p89] the `referrerpolicy`[p140] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89].

Other specifications may add HTML link types[p254] as defined in Other link types[p264], with the following additional requirements:

- Such specifications may require that their link types be included in `rel`[p139]'s supported tokens.
- Such specifications may specify that their link types are body-ok[p254].

The `LinkStyle` interface is also implemented by this element. [CSSOM][p1156]

Example

Here, a set of `link`[p138] 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">
```

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[p114]**:**

Metadata content[p116].
If the `itemprop`[p679] attribute is present: flow content[p117].
If the `itemprop`[p679] attribute is present: phrasing content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

If the `charset`[p144] attribute is present, or if the element's `http-equiv`[p147] attribute is in the Encoding declaration state[p148]: in a `head`[p135] element.
If the `http-equiv`[p147] attribute is present but not in the Encoding declaration state[p148]: in a `head`[p135] element.
If the `http-equiv`[p147] attribute is present but not in the Encoding declaration state[p148]: in a `noscript`[p577] element that is a child of a `head`[p135] element.
If the `name`[p144] attribute is present: where metadata content[p116] is expected.
If the `itemprop`[p679] attribute is present: where metadata content[p116] is expected.
If the `itemprop`[p679] attribute is present: where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`name`[p144] — Metadata name
`http-equiv`[p147] — Pragma directive
`content`[p144] — Value of the element
`charset`[p144] — Character encoding declaration[p151]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLMetaElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString httpEquiv;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString content;

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `meta`[p143] element represents[p112] various kinds of metadata that cannot be expressed using the `title`[p136], `base`[p137], `link`[p138], `style`[p152], and `script`[p564] elements.

The `meta`[p143] element can represent document-level metadata with the `name`[p144] attribute, pragma directives with the `http-equiv`[p147] attribute, and the file's character encoding declaration[p151] when an HTML document is serialised to string form (e.g. for transmission over the network or for disk storage) with the `charset`[p144] attribute.

Exactly one of the `name`[p144], `http-equiv`[p147], `charset`[p144], and `itemprop`[p679] attributes must be specified.

If either `name`[p144], `http-equiv`[p147], or `itemprop`[p679] is specified, then the `content`[p144] 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[p151]. If the attribute is present in an XML document, its value must be an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`utf-8`" (and the document is therefore forced to use UTF-8 as its encoding).

> **Note** *The `charset`[p144] attribute on the `meta`[p143] 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`[p143] element with a `charset`[p144] 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`[p143] element has a **`name`** attribute, it sets document metadata. Document metadata is expressed in terms of name-value pairs, the `name`[p144] attribute on the `meta`[p143] element giving the name, and the `content`[p144] 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`[p143] element has no `content`[p144] attribute, then the value part of the metadata name-value pair is the empty string.

The **`name`** and **`content`** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name. The IDL attribute **`httpEquiv`** must reflect[p89] the content attribute `http-equiv`[p147].

4.2.5.1 Standard metadata names

This specification defines a few names for the `name`[p144] attribute of the `meta`[p143] element.

Names are case-insensitive, and must be compared in an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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`[p144] metadata name must not be used. Translations of the Web application's name may be given, using the `lang`[p125] attribute to specify the language of each name.

There must not be more than one `meta`[p143] element with a given language[p125] and with its `name`[p144] attribute set to the value `application-name`[p144] per document.

User agents may use the application name in UI in preference to the page's `title`[p136], 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.

To find the application name to use given an ordered list of languages (e.g. British English, American English, and English), user agents must run the following steps:

1. Let *languages* be the list of languages.
2. Let *default language* be the language[p125] of the `Document`[p103]'s document element, if any, and if that language is not unknown.
3. If there is a *default language*, and if it is not the same language as any of the languages in *languages*, append it to *languages*.
4. Let *winning language* be the first language in *languages* for which there is a `meta`[p143] element in the `Document`[p103] that has its `name`[p144] attribute set to the value `application-name`[p144] and whose language[p125] is the language in question.

   If none of the languages have such a `meta`[p143] element, then abort these steps; there's no given application name.

5. Return the value of the `content`[p144] attribute of the first `meta`[p143] element in the `Document`[p103] in tree order that has its `name`[p144] attribute set to the value `application-name`[p144] and whose language[p125] is *winning language*.

Note *This algorithm would be used by a browser when it needs a name for the page, for instance, to label a bookmark. The languages it would provide to the algorithm would be the user's preferred languages.*

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`[p143] element with its `name`[p144] attribute set to the value `description`[p145] 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.

Example Here is what a tool called "Frontweaver" could include in its output, in the page's `head`[p135] 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[p84], each of which is a keyword relevant to the page.

Example This page about typefaces on British motorways uses a `meta`[p143] element to specify some keywords that users might use to look for the page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en-GB">
 <head>
  <title>Typefaces on UK motorways</title>
  <meta name="keywords" content="british,type face,font,fonts,highway,highways">
 </head>
 <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`[p143] element with a `name`[p144] attribute and a `content`[p144] attribute and whose `name`[p144] attribute's value is `keywords`[p145], run the following substeps:
    1. Split the value of the element's `content` attribute on commas[p85].
    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.

Example 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.

referrer

The value must match the `policy-token` production, defining a default referrer policy for the `Document`[p103]. [REFERRERPOLICY][p1159]

In particular, although they impact the processing model, the legacy values `never`, `default`, and `always` must not be used by authors; instead, use `no-referrer`, `no-referrer-when-downgrade`, and `unsafe-url`, respectively.

Note *The valid values for the `content`[p144] attribute in this state match the keywords for referrer policy attributes[p89].*

If any `meta`[p143] elements are inserted into the document[p43] or removed from the document[p43], or existing `meta`[p143] elements have their `name`[p144] or `content`[p144] attributes changed, user agents must run the following algorithm:

1. Let *candidate elements* be the list of all `meta`[p143] elements that meet the following criteria, in tree order:
   - The element is in a document.
   - The element has a `name`[p144] attribute, whose value is `referrer`[p145].
   - The element has a `content`[p144] attribute
   - The element is a child of a `head`[p135] element
2. For each *element* in *candidate elements*, run the following substeps:
   1. Let *value* be the result of stripping leading and trailing whitespace[p64] from the value of *element*'s `content`[p144] attribute.
   2. If *value* is not the empty string, then:
      1. Let *policy* be the result of determining the policy for *value*.
      2. If *policy* is not the empty string, then Set the referrer policy for *element*'s node document's relevant settings object[p835] to *policy*, and abort this algorithm.

`theme-color`

The value must be a string that matches the CSS <color> production, defining a suggested colour that user agents should use to customize the display of the page or of the surrounding user interface. For example, a browser might colour the page's title bar with the specified value, or use it as a colour highlight in a tab bar or task switcher.

There must not be more than one `meta`[p143] element with its `name`[p144] attribute set to the value `theme-color`[p146] per document.

Example This standard itself uses "WHATWG green" as its theme colour:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>HTML Standard</title>
<meta name="theme-color" content="#3c790a">
...
```

To obtain a page's theme colour, user agents must run the following steps:

1. Let *candidate elements* be the list of all `meta`[p143] elements that meet the following criteria, in tree order:
   - The element is in a document.
   - The element has a `name`[p144] attribute, whose value is `theme-color`[p146].
   - The element has a `content`[p144] attribute
2. For each *element* in *candidate elements*, run the following substeps:
   1. Let *value* be the result of stripping leading and trailing whitespace[p64] from the value of *element*'s `content`[p144] attribute.
   2. If *value* can be parsed as a CSS <color> value[p55], return the parsed colour.
3. If this step is reached, the page has no theme colour.

If any `meta`[p143] elements are inserted into the document[p43] or removed from the document[p43], or existing `meta`[p143] elements have their `name`[p144] or `content`[p144] attributes changed, user agents must re-run the above algorithm and apply the result to any affected UI.

When using the theme colour in UI, user agents may adjust it in implementation-specific ways to make it more suitable for the UI in question. For example, if a user agent intends to use the theme colour as a background and display white text over it, it might use a darker variant of the theme colour in that part of the UI, to ensure adequate contrast.

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][p1161]

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 must 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 rejected 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 should 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`[p138] element, not the `meta`[p143] element.

4.2.5.3 Pragma directives

When the **`http-equiv`** attribute is specified on a `meta`[p143] element, the element is a pragma directive.

The `http-equiv`[p147] attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65]. 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[p148]	`content-language`	Non-conforming
Encoding declaration[p148]	`content-type`	
Default style[p148]	`default-style`	
Refresh[p149]	`refresh`	
Cookie setter[p150]	`set-cookie`	Non-conforming
X-UA-Compatible[p150]	`x-ua-compatible`	
Content security policy[p151]	`Content-Security-Policy`	

Spec bugs: 28520

When a `meta`[p143] element is inserted into the document[p43], if its `http-equiv`[p147] 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`[p125] attribute instead.*

This pragma sets the **pragma-set default language**. Until such a pragma is successfully processed, there is no pragma-set default language[p148].

1. If the `meta`[p143] element has no `content`[p144] attribute, then abort these steps.
2. If the element's `content`[p144] attribute contains a U+002C COMMA character (,) then abort these steps.
3. Let *input* be the value of the element's `content`[p144] attribute.
4. Let *position* point at the first character of *input*.
5. Skip whitespace[p64].
6. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are not space characters[p63].
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[p148] to *candidate*.

   Note *If the value consists of multiple space-separated tokens, tokens after the first are ignored.*

Note *This pragma is almost, but not quite, entirely unlike the HTTP `Content-Language` header of the same name. [HTTP][p1157]*

Encoding declaration state (`http-equiv="content-type"`)

The Encoding declaration state[p148] is just an alternative form of setting the `charset`[p144] attribute: it is a character encoding declaration[p151]. This state's user agent requirements are all handled by the parsing section of the specification.

For `meta`[p143] elements with an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute in the Encoding declaration state[p148], the `content`[p144] attribute must have a value that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for a string that consists of: the literal string "`text/html;`", optionally followed by any number of space characters[p63], followed by the literal string "`charset=`", followed by one of the labels of the character encoding of the character encoding declaration[p151].

A document must not contain both a `meta`[p143] element with an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute in the Encoding declaration state[p148] and a `meta`[p143] element with the `charset`[p144] attribute present.

The Encoding declaration state[p148] may be used in HTML documents, but elements with an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute in that state must not be used in XML documents.

Default style state (`http-equiv="default-style"`)

This pragma sets the name of the default alternative style sheet set[p57].

1. If the `meta`[p143] element has no `content`[p144] attribute, or if that attribute's value is the empty string, then abort these steps.

2. Set the preferred style sheet set[p57] to the value of the element's `content`[p144] attribute. [CSSOM][p1156]

Refresh state (`http-equiv="refresh"`)

This pragma acts as timed redirect.

1. If another `meta`[p143] element with an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute in the Refresh state[p149] has already been successfully processed (i.e. when it was inserted the user agent processed it and reached the step labeled *end*), then abort these steps.
2. If the `meta`[p143] element has no `content`[p144] 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`[p144] attribute.
4. Let *position* point at the first character of *input*.
5. Skip whitespace[p64].
6. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64], and parse the resulting string using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66]. 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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64] and U+002E FULL STOP characters (.). Ignore any collected characters.
8. Let *url* be the `meta`[p143] element's node document's URL.
9. If *position* is past the end of *input*, jump to the step labeled *end*.
10. If the character in *input* pointed to by *position* is not a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;), a U+002C COMMA character (,), or a space character[p63], then abort these steps.
11. Skip whitespace[p64].
12. If the character in *input* pointed to by *position* is a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;), a U+002C COMMA character (,), then advance *position* to the next character.
13. Skip whitespace[p64].
14. If *position* is past the end of *input*, jump to the step labeled *end*.
15. Let *url* be equal to the substring of *input* from the character at *position* to the end of the string.
16. If the character in *input* pointed to by *position* is a U+0055 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U character (U) or a U+0075 LATIN SMALL LETTER U character (u), then advance *position* to the next character. Otherwise, jump to the step labeled *skip quotes*.
17. If the character in *input* pointed to by *position* is a U+0052 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R character (R) or a U+0072 LATIN SMALL LETTER R character (r), then advance *position* to the next character. Otherwise, jump to the step labeled *parse*.
18. If the character in *input* pointed to by *position* is s U+004C LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L character (L) or a U+006C LATIN SMALL LETTER L character (l), then advance *position* to the next character. Otherwise, jump to the step labeled *parse*.
19. Skip whitespace[p64].
20. If the character in *input* pointed to by *position* is a U+003D EQUALS SIGN (=), then advance *position* to the next character. Otherwise, jump to the step labeled *parse*.
21. Skip whitespace[p64].
22. *Skip quotes*: If the character in *input* pointed to by *position* is either a U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (') or U+0022 QUOTATION MARK character ("), then let *quote* be that character, and advance *position* to the next character. Otherwise, let *quote* be the empty string.
23. Let *url* be equal to the substring of *input* from the character at *position* to the end of the string.
24. 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.
25. *Parse*: Parse[p86] *url* relative to the `meta`[p143] element's node document. If that fails, abort these steps. Otherwise, let *urlRecord* be the resulting URL record[p86]

26. *End*: 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`[p143] element's node document's active sandboxing flag set[p773] does not have the sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag[p771] set, navigate[p788] the `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748] to *urlRecord*, with replacement enabled[p800], and with the `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748] as the source browsing context[p788].

      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[p1041], adjusted to take into account user or user agent preferences.
      - At least *time* seconds have elapsed since the `meta`[p143] element was inserted into the document[p43], adjusted to take into account user or user agent preferences.

    - Provide the user with an interface that, when selected, navigates[p788] a browsing context[p748] to *urlRecord*, with the `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748] as the source browsing context[p788].
    - 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`[p143] elements with an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute in the Refresh state[p149], the `content`[p144] attribute must have a value consisting either of:

- just a valid non-negative integer[p66], or
- a valid non-negative integer[p66], followed by a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;), followed by one or more space characters[p63], followed by a substring that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`URL`", followed by a U+003D EQUALS SIGN character (=), followed by a valid URL[p86] that does not start with a literal U+0027 APOSTROPHE (') or U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (") 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.

Example A news organization's front page could include the following markup in the page's `head`[p135] element, to ensure that the page automatically reloads from the server every five minutes:

```
<meta http-equiv="Refresh" content="300">
```

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][p1155]

It is non-conforming. Real HTTP headers should be used instead.

1. If the `meta`[p143] element has no `content`[p144] attribute, or if that attribute's value is the empty string, then abort these steps.
2. Act as if receiving a set-cookie-string[p50] for the document's URL via a "non-HTTP" API, consisting of the value of the element's `content`[p144] attribute encoded as UTF-8. [COOKIES][p1155] [ENCODING][p1157]

X-UA-Compatible state (`http-equiv="x-ua-compatible"`)

In practice, this pragma encourages Internet Explorer to more closely follow the specifications.

For `meta`[p143] elements with an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute in the X-UA-Compatible state[p150], the `content`[p144] attribute must have a value that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`IE=edge`".

User agents are required to ignore this pragma.

Content security policy state (`http-equiv="content-security-policy"`)

This pragma enforces a Content Security Policy on a `Document`[p103]. [CSP][p1155]

1. If the `meta`[p143] element is not a child of a `head`[p135] element, abort these steps.
2. If the `meta`[p143] element has no `content`[p144] attribute, or if that attribute's value is the empty string, then abort these steps.
3. Let *policy* be the result of executing Content Security Policy's parse a serialized Content Security Policy algorithm on the `meta`[p143] element's `content`[p144] attribute's value.
4. Remove all occurrences of the `report-uri`, `frame-ancestors`, and `sandbox` directives from *policy*.
5. Enforce the policy *policy*.

For `meta`[p143] elements with an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute in the Content security policy state[p151], the `content`[p144] attribute must have a value consisting of a valid Content Security Policy, but must not contain any `report-uri`, `frame-ancestors`, or `sandbox` directives. The Content Security Policy given in the `content`[p144] attribute will be enforced upon the current document. [CSP][p1155]

Example

A page might choose to mitigate the risk of cross-site scripting attacks by preventing the execution of inline JavaScript, as well as blocking all plugin content, using a policy such as the following:

Spec bugs: 28339, 28563

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Security-Policy" content="script-src 'self'; object-src 'none'">
```

There must not be more than one `meta`[p143] 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][p1161]

Such extensions must use a name that is identical to an HTTP header registered in the Permanent Message Header Field Registry, and must have behaviour identical to that described for the HTTP header. [IANAPERMHEADERS][p1158]

Pragma directives corresponding to headers describing metadata, or not requiring specific user agent processing, must not be registered; instead, use metadata names[p147]. 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 behaviour 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 must 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 rejected as invalid. Conformance checkers may cache this information (e.g. for performance reasons or to avoid the use of unreliable network connectivity).

Spec bugs: 18338

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[p151]:

- The character encoding name given must be an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the labels of the character encoding used to serialise the file. [ENCODING][p1157]
- The character encoding declaration must be serialised without the use of character references[p960] or character escapes of any kind.
- The element containing the character encoding declaration must be serialised completely within the first 1024 bytes of the document.

In addition, due to a number of restrictions on `meta`[p143] elements, there can only be one `meta`[p143]-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[p87], and the document is not an `iframe srcdoc` document[p309], then the character encoding used must be an ASCII-compatible encoding[p44], and the encoding must be specified using a `meta`[p143] element with a `charset`[p144] attribute or a `meta`[p143] element with an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute in the Encoding declaration state[p148].

> **Note** *A character encoding declaration is required (either in the Content-Type metadata[p87] 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[p309], the document must not have a character encoding declaration[p151]. (In this case, the source is already decoded, since it is part of the document that contained the `iframe`[p308].)

If an HTML document contains a `meta`[p143] element with a `charset`[p144] attribute or a `meta`[p143] element with an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute in the Encoding declaration state[p148], then the character encoding used must be an ASCII-compatible encoding[p44].

Authors should use UTF-8. Conformance checkers may advise authors against using legacy encodings. [ENCODING][p1157]

Authoring tools should default to using UTF-8 for newly-created documents. [ENCODING][p1157]

Authors must not use encodings that are not defined in the WHATWG Encoding standard. Additionally, authors should not use ISO-2022-JP. [ENCODING][p1157]

> **Note** *Some encodings that are not defined in the WHATWG Encoding standard use bytes in the range 0x20 to 0x7E, inclusive, to encode characters other than the corresponding characters in the range U+0020 to U+007E, inclusive, and represent a potential security vulnerability: A user agent might end up interpreting supposedly benign plain text content as HTML tags and JavaScript.*

> **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.

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`[p135] 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[p114]:

Metadata content[p116].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where metadata content[p116] is expected.
In a `noscript`[p577] element that is a child of a `head`[p135] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Depends on the value of the `type`[p153] attribute, but must match requirements described in prose below.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`media`[p153] — Applicable media
`nonce`[p153] — Cryptographic nonce used in *Content Security Policy* checks [CSP][p1155]
`type`[p153] — Type of embedded resource
Also, the `title`[p153] attribute has special semantics[p153] on this element: Alternative style sheet set name.

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL
```
interface HTMLStyleElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString media;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString nonce;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
};
HTMLStyleElement implements LinkStyle;
```

The `style`[p152] element allows authors to embed style information in their documents. The `style`[p152] element is one of several inputs to the styling processing model. The element does not represent[p112] content for the user.

The **`type`** attribute gives the styling language. If the attribute is present, its value must be a valid MIME type[p43] that designates a styling language. The `charset` parameter must not be specified. The default value for the `type`[p153] attribute, which is used if the attribute is absent, is "`text/css`". [RFC2318][p1159]

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[p43] here.

The **`media`** attribute says which media the styles apply to. The value must be a valid media query list[p85]. The user agent must apply the styles when the `media`[p153] attribute's value matches the environment[p85] 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`[p153] attribute is omitted, is "`all`", meaning that by default styles apply to all media.

The **`nonce`** attribute represents a cryptographic nonce ("number used once") which can be used by *Content Security Policy* to determine whether or not the style specified by an element will be applied to the document. The value is text. [CSP][p1155]

The **`title`** attribute on `style`[p152] elements defines alternative style sheet sets[p57]. If the `style`[p152] element has no `title`[p153] attribute, then it has no title; the `title`[p124] attribute of ancestors does not apply to the `style`[p152] element. [CSSOM][p1156]

Note *The `title`[p153] attribute on `style`[p152] elements, like the `title`[p142] attribute on `link`[p138] elements, differs from the global `title`[p124] attribute in that a `style`[p152] block without a title does not inherit the title of the parent element: it merely has no title.*

The `textContent` of a `style`[p152] element must match the `style` production in the following ABNF, the character set for which is Unicode. [ABNF][p1155]

```
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         = "-->"
```

The user agent must run the **update a `style` block** algorithm that applies for the style sheet language specified by the `style`[p152] element's `type`[p153] attribute, passing it the element's **style data**, whenever one of the following conditions occur:

- The element is popped off the stack of open elements[p971] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061].
- The element is not on the stack of open elements[p971] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061], and it is connected[p43] or disconnected[p43].
- The element is not on the stack of open elements[p971] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061], and one of its child nodes is modified by a script.

For styling languages that consist of pure text (as opposed to XML), a `style`[p152] element's style data[p154] is the child text content[p43] of the `style`[p152] element. For XML-based styling languages, the style data[p154] consists of all the child nodes of the `style`[p152] element.

The update a `style` block[p154] algorithm for CSS (`text/css`[p1153]) is as follows:

1. Let *element* be the `style`[p152] element.
2. If *element* has an associated CSS style sheet, remove the CSS style sheet in question.
3. If *element*'s root is neither a shadow root nor a document[p103], then abort these steps.
4. If the Should element's inline behavior be blocked by Content Security Policy? algorithm returns "`Blocked`" when executed upon the `style`[p152] element, "`style`", and the `style`[p152] element's `style data`[p154], then abort these steps. [CSP][p1155]
5. Create a CSS style sheet with the following properties:

   type
   `text/css`

   owner node
   element

   media
   The `media`[p153] attribute of *element*.

   > Note *This is a reference to the (possibly absent at this time) attribute, rather than a copy of the attribute's current value. The CSSOM specification defines what happens when the attribute is dynamically set, changed, or removed.*

   title
   The `title`[p153] attribute of *element*.

   > Note *Again, this is a reference to the attribute.*

   alternate flag
   Unset.

   origin-clean flag
   Set.

   location
   parent CSS style sheet
   owner CSS rule
   null

   disabled flag
   Left at its default value.

   CSS rules
   Left uninitialised.

This specification does not define any other styling language's *update a `style` block*[p154] algorithm.

Once the attempts to obtain the style sheet's critical subresources[p43], if any, are complete, or, if the style sheet has no critical subresources[p43], 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[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `style`[p152] element, or, if one of the style sheet's critical subresources[p43] 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[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the `style`[p152] 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[p842] for these tasks[p841] is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

The element must delay the load event[p1040] of the element's node document until all the attempts to obtain the style sheet's critical subresources[p43], 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][p1156]*

The **`media`**, **`nonce`**, and **`type`** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The `LinkStyle` interface is also implemented by this element. [CSSOM][p1156]

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 Interactions of styling and scripting

Style sheets, whether added by a `link`[p138] element, a `style`[p152] 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[p155] flag must be set. If the style sheet referenced no other resources (e.g. it was an internal style sheet given by a `style`[p152] element with no `@import` rules), then the style rules must be immediately[p42] made available to script; otherwise, the style rules must only be made available to script once the event loop[p841] reaches its *update the rendering* step.

A style sheet in the context of the `Document`[p103] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061] is said to be **a style sheet that is blocking scripts** if the element was created by that `Document`[p103]'s parser, and the element is either a `style`[p152] element or a `link`[p138] element that was an external resource link that contributes to the styling processing model[p261] 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[p155] flag is not yet set, and, the last time the event loop[p841] reached step 1[p842], 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 colour 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 colour is), and might thus make poor choices (e.g. deciding to use black as the colour 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`[p103] **has a style sheet that is blocking scripts** if there is either a style sheet that is blocking scripts[p155] in the context of that `Document`[p103], or if that `Document`[p103] has a browsing context[p748] that has a parent browsing context[p749], and the active document[p748] of that parent browsing context[p749] itself has a style sheet that is blocking scripts[p156].

A `Document`[p103] **has no style sheet that is blocking scripts** if it does not have a style sheet that is blocking scripts[p156] as defined in the previous paragraph.

4.3 Sections

Support:	
Chrome	26+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android (limited)	9.9+
iOS Safari	7.0-7.1+
Firefox	21+
IE (limited)	9+
Opera Mini (limited)	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	12+
Safari	6.1+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile (limited)	10+

Source: caniuse.com

4.3.1 The `body` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Sectioning root[p175].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As the second element in an `html`[p134] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

A `body`[p156] element's start tag[p952] can be omitted if the element is empty, or if the first thing inside the `body`[p156] element is not a space character[p63] or a comment[p961], except if the first thing inside the `body`[p156] element is a `meta`[p143], `link`[p138], `script`[p564], `style`[p152], or `template`[p579] element.

A `body`[p156] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `body`[p156] element is not immediately followed by a comment[p961].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`onafterprint`[p850]
`onbeforeprint`[p850]
`onbeforeunload`[p850]
`onhashchange`[p850]
`onlanguagechange`[p850]
`onmessage`[p850]
`onoffline`[p850]
`ononline`[p850]
`onpagehide`[p851]
`onpageshow`[p851]
`onpopstate`[p851]
`onrejectionhandled`[p851]
`onstorage`[p851]
`onunhandledrejection`[p851]
`onunload`[p851]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLBodyElement : HTMLElement {

  // also has obsolete members
};
HTMLBodyElement implements WindowEventHandlers;
```

The `body`[p156] element represents[p112] the main content of the document.

In conforming documents, there is only one body[p156] element. The document.body[p108] IDL attribute provides scripts with easy access to a document's body[p156] element.

Note *Some DOM operations (for example, parts of the drag and drop[p729] model) are defined in terms of "the body element[p107]". This refers to a particular element in the DOM, as per the definition of the term, and not any arbitrary body[p156] element.*

The body[p156] element exposes as event handler content attributes[p846] a number of the event handlers[p845] of the Window[p758] object. It also mirrors their event handler IDL attributes[p846].

The onblur[p850], onerror[p850], onfocus[p850], onload[p850], onresize[p850], and onscroll[p850] event handlers[p845] of the Window[p758] object, exposed on the body[p156] element, replace the generic event handlers[p845] with the same names normally supported by HTML elements[p43].

Example Thus, for example, a bubbling error[p1151] event dispatched on a child of the body element[p107] of a Document[p103] would first trigger the onerror[p850] event handler content attributes[p846] of that element, then that of the root html[p134] element, and only *then* would it trigger the onerror[p850] event handler content attribute[p846] on the body[p156] element. This is because the event would bubble from the target, to the body[p156], to the html[p134], to the Document[p103], to the Window[p758], and the event handler[p845] on the body[p156] is watching the Window[p758] not the body[p156]. A regular event listener attached to the body[p156] using addEventListener(), however, would be run when the event bubbled through the body[p156] and not when it reaches the Window[p758] object.

Example

This page updates an indicator to show whether or not the user is online:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <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>
```

4.3.2 The article element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Sectioning content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `article`[p157] element [represents[p112]] 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`[p157] elements are nested, the inner `article`[p157] 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`[p157] elements nested within the `article`[p157] element for the blog entry.

Author information associated with an `article`[p157] element (q.v. the `address`[p173] element) does not apply to nested `article`[p157] elements.

Note *When used specifically with content to be redistributed in syndication, the `article`[p157] element is similar in purpose to the `entry` element in Atom. [ATOM][p1155]*

Note *The schema.org microdata vocabulary can be used to provide the publication date for an `article`[p157] element, using one of the CreativeWork subtypes.*

When the main content of the page (i.e. excluding footers, headers, navigation blocks, and sidebars) is all one single self-contained composition, that content may be marked with an `article`[p157], but it is technically redundant in that case (since it's self-evident that the page is a single composition, as it is a single document).

Example

This example shows a blog post using the `article`[p157] element, with some schema.org annotations:

```
<article itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/BlogPosting">
 <header>
  <h1 itemprop="headline">The Very First Rule of Life</h1>
  <p><time itemprop="datePublished" datetime="2009-10-09">3 days ago</time></p>
  <link itemprop="url" 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 itemprop="discussionUrl" href="?comments=1">Show comments...</a>
 </footer>
</article>
```

Here is that same blog post, but showing some of the comments:

```
<article itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/BlogPosting">
 <header>
  <h1 itemprop="headline">The Very First Rule of Life</h1>
  <p><time itemprop="datePublished" datetime="2009-10-09">3 days ago</time></p>
  <link itemprop="url" 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>
  <h1>Comments</h1>
  <article itemprop="comment" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/UserComments" id="c1">
   <link itemprop="url" href="#c1">
   <footer>
    <p>Posted by: <span itemprop="creator" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Person">
     <span itemprop="name">George Washington</span>
    </span></p>
    <p><time itemprop="commentTime" datetime="2009-10-10">15 minutes ago</time></p>
```

```
    </footer>
    <p>Yeah! Especially when talking about your lobbyist friends!</p>
   </article>
   <article itemprop="comment" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/UserComments" id="c2">
    <link itemprop="url" href="#c2">
    <footer>
     <p>Posted by: <span itemprop="creator" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Person">
      <span itemprop="name">George Hammond</span>
     </span></p>
     <p><time itemprop="commentTime" 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`[p171] to give the information for each comment (such as who wrote it and when): the `footer`[p171] element *can* appear at the start of its section when appropriate, such as in this case. (Using `header`[p170] in this case wouldn't be wrong either; it's mostly a matter of authoring preference.)

Example

In this example, `article`[p157] elements are used to host widgets on a portal page. The widgets are implemented as customized built-in elements[p651] in order to get specific styling and scripted behavior.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang=en>
<title>eHome Portal</title>
<script src="/scripts/widgets.css">
<link rel=stylesheet href="/styles/main.css">
<article is="stock-widget">
 <h1>Stocks</h1>
 <table>
  <thead> <tr> <th> Stock <th> Value <th> Delta
  <tbody> <template> <tr> <td> <td> <td> </template>
 </table>
 <p> <input type=button value="Refresh" onclick="this.parentElement.refresh()">
</article>
<article is="news-widget">
 <h1>News</h1>
 <ul>
  <template>
   <li>
    <p><img> <strong></strong>
    <p>
  </template>
 </ul>
 <p> <input type=button value="Refresh" onclick="this.parentElement.refresh()">
</article>
```

4.3.3 The `section` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Sectioning content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `section`[p159] element represents[p112] a generic section of a document or application. A section, in this context, is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.

Example

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`[p157] element instead of the `section`[p159] element when it would make sense to syndicate the contents of the element.

Note

The `section`[p159] 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`[p206] element instead. A general rule is that the `section`[p159] element is appropriate only if the element's contents would be listed explicitly in the document's outline[p176].

Example

In the following example, we see an article (part of a larger Web page) about apples, containing two short sections.

```
<article>
 <hgroup>
  <h1>Apples</h1>
  <h2>Tasty, delicious fruit!</h2>
 </hgroup>
 <p>The apple is the pomaceous fruit of the apple tree.</p>
 <section>
  <h1>Red Delicious</h1>
  <p>These bright red apples are the most common found in many
  supermarkets.</p>
 </section>
 <section>
  <h1>Granny Smith</h1>
  <p>These juicy, green apples make a great filling for
  apple pies.</p>
 </section>
</article>
```

Notice how the use of `section`[p159] means that the author can use `h1`[p167] 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.

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 minimise the amount of inter-element whitespace[p115].)

```
<!DOCTYPE Html>
<Html Lang=En
 ><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>
```

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.

```
<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>
 <hgroup>
  <h1>My Book</h1>
  <h2>A sample with not much content</h2>
 </hgroup>
 <p><small>Published by Dummy Publicorp Ltd.</small></p>
</header>
<section class="chapter">
 <h1>My First Chapter</h1>
 <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">
 <h1>It Continues: The Second Chapter</h1>
 <p>Bla dee bla, dee bla dee bla. Boom.</p>
</section>
```

```
<section class="chapter">
 <h1>Chapter Three: A Further Example</h1>
 <p>It's not like a battle between brightness and earthtones would go
 unnoticed.</p>
 <p>But it might ruin my story.</p>
</section>
<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>
```

4.3.4 The `nav` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Sectioning content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117], but with no `main`[p204] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `nav`[p162] element represents[p112] a section of a page that links to other pages or to parts within the page: a section with navigation links.

Note *Not all groups of links on a page need to be in a `nav`[p162] 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`[p171] element alone is sufficient for such cases; while a `nav`[p162] 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).*

Example

In the following example, there are two `nav`[p162] 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>
   <article>
    <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>
   </article>
   <footer>
    <p><small>© copyright 1998 Exampland Emperor</small></p>
   </footer>
  </body>
```

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 itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Blog">
 <header>
  <h1>Wake up sheeple!</h1>
  <p><a href="news.html">News</a> -
     <a href="blog.html">Blog</a> -
     <a href="forums.html">Forums</a></p>
  <p>Last Modified: <span itemprop="dateModified">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 itemprop="blogPosts" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/BlogPosting">
   <header>
    <h1 itemprop="headline">My Day at the Beach</h1>
   </header>
   <main itemprop="articleBody">
    <p>Today I went to the beach and had a lot of fun.</p>
```

```
      ...more content...
     </main>
     <footer>
      <p>Posted <time itemprop="datePublished" datetime="2009-10-10">Thursday</time>.</p>
     </footer>
    </article>
    ...more blog posts...
   </main>
   <footer>
    <p>Copyright ©
     <span itemprop="copyrightYear">2010</span>
     <span itemprop="copyrightHolder">The Example Company</span>
    </p>
    <p><a href="about.html">About</a> -
       <a href="policy.html">Privacy Policy</a> -
       <a href="contact.html">Contact Us</a></p>
   </footer>
  </body>
```

Notice the main[p204] elements being used to wrap all the contents of the page other than the header and footer, and all the contents of the blog entry other than its header and footer.

You can also see microdata annotations in the above example that use the schema.org vocabulary to provide the publication date and other metadata about the blog post.

Example

A nav[p162] 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>
```

Example

In this example, nav[p162] is used in an e-mail application, to let the user switch folders:

```
<p><input type=button value="Compose" onclick="compose()"></p>
<nav>
 <h1>Folders</h1>
 <ul>
  <li> <a href="/inbox" onclick="return openFolder(this.href)">Inbox</a> <span
class=count></span>
  <li> <a href="/sent" onclick="return openFolder(this.href)">Sent</a>
  <li> <a href="/drafts" onclick="return openFolder(this.href)">Drafts</a>
  <li> <a href="/trash" onclick="return openFolder(this.href)">Trash</a>
  <li> <a href="/customers" onclick="return openFolder(this.href)">Customers</a>
 </ul>
</nav>
```

4.3.5 The `aside` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Sectioning content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117], but with no `main`[p204] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `aside`[p165] element represents[p112] a section of a page that consists of content that is tangentially related to the content around the `aside`[p165] 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`[p162] 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`[p165] element just for parentheticals, since those are part of the main flow of the document.*

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>
```

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>

...
```

Example

The following extract shows how aside[p165] 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>
 <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>
```

4.3.6 The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6 elements

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Heading content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As a child of an hgroup[p168] element.
Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLHeadingElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

These elements represent[p112] headings for their sections.

The semantics and meaning of these elements are defined in the section on headings and sections[p174].

These elements have a **rank** given by the number in their name. The h1[p167] element is said to have the highest rank, the h6[p167] element has the lowest rank, and two elements with the same name have equal rank.

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>
 <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.

The two styles can be combined, for compatibility with legacy tools while still future-proofing for when that compatibility is no longer needed. This third snippet again has the same outline as the previous two:

```
<body>
 <h1>Let's call it a draw(ing surface)</h1>
 <section>
  <h2>Diving in</h2>
 </section>
 <section>
  <h2>Simple shapes</h2>
 </section>
 <section>
  <h2>Canvas coordinates</h2>
  <section>
   <h3>Canvas coordinates diagram</h3>
  </section>
 </section>
 <section>
  <h2>Paths</h2>
 </section>
</body>
```

4.3.7 The `hgroup` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Heading content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

One or more `h1`[p167], `h2`[p167], `h3`[p167], `h4`[p167], `h5`[p167], `h6`[p167], and `template`[p579] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The hgroup[p168] element represents[p112] the heading of a section, which consists of all the h1[p167]–h6[p167] element children of the hgroup[p168] element. The element is used to group a set of h1[p167]–h6[p167] elements when the heading has multiple levels, such as subheadings, alternative titles, or taglines.

The rank[p167] of an hgroup[p168] element is the rank of the highest-ranked h1[p167]–h6[p167] element descendant of the hgroup[p168] element, if there are any such elements, or otherwise the same as for an h1[p167] element (the highest rank). Other elements of heading content[p117] in the hgroup[p168] element indicate subheadings or subtitles.

The section on headings and sections[p174] defines how hgroup[p168] elements are assigned to individual sections.

Example

Here are some examples of valid headings.

```
<hgroup>
 <h1>The reality dysfunction</h1>
 <h2>Space is not the only void</h2>
</hgroup>

<hgroup>
 <h1>Dr. Strangelove</h1>
 <h2>Or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb</h2>
</hgroup>
```

The point of using hgroup[p168] in these examples is to mask the h2[p167] element (which acts as a secondary title) from the outline[p176] algorithm.

How a user agent exposes such multi-level headings in user interfaces (e.g. in tables of contents or search results) is left open to implementors, as it is a user interface issue. The first example above could be rendered as:

```
The reality dysfunction: Space is not the only void
```

Alternatively, it could look like this:

```
The reality dysfunction (Space is not the only void)
```

In interfaces where a title can be rendered on multiple lines, it could be rendered as follows, maybe with the first line in a bigger font size:

```
The reality dysfunction
Space is not the only void
```

Example

In the following example, an hgroup[p168] element is used to mark up a two-level heading in a wizard-style dialog box:

```
<dialog onclose="walletSetup.continue(this.returnValue)">
 <hgroup>
  <h1>Wallet Setup</h1>
  <h2>Configure your Wallet funding source</h2>
 </hgroup>
 <p>Your Wallet can be used to buy wands at the merchant in town, to buy potions from travelling
 salesmen you may find in the dungeons, and to pay for mercenaries.</p>
 <p>We support two payment sources:</p>
 <form method=dialog>
  <fieldset oninput="this.getElementsByTagName('input')[0].checked = true">
   <legend> <label> <input type=radio name=payment-type value=cc> Credit Card </label> </legend>
   <p><label>Name on card: <input name=cc1 autocomplete="section-cc cc-name" placeholder="Y.
Name"></label>
   <p><label>Card number: <input name=cc2 inputmode=numeric autocomplete="section-cc cc-number"
placeholder="6331 1019 9999 0016"></label>
   <p><label>Expiry Date: <input name=cc3 type=month autocomplete="section-cc cc-exp"
placeholder="2020-02"></label>
   <p><label>Security Code: <input name=cc4 inputmode=numeric autocomplete="section-cc cc-csc"
placeholder="246"></label>
```

```
    </fieldset>
    <fieldset oninput="this.getElementsByTagName('input')[0].checked = true">
     <legend> <label> <input type=radio name=payment-type value=bank> Checking Account </label>
  </legend>
     <p><label>Name on account: <input name=bank1 autocomplete="section-bank cc-name"></label>
     <p><label>Routing number: <input name=bank2 inputmode=numeric></label>
     <p><label>Account number: <input name=bank3 inputmode=numeric></label>
    </fieldset>
    <button type=submit value="back"> ← Back </button>
    <button type=submit value="next"> Next → </button>
   </form>
  </dialog>
```

4.3.8 The `header` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117], but with no `header`[p170], `footer`[p171], or `main`[p204] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `header`[p170] element represents[p112] a group of introductory or navigational aids.

Note *A `header`[p170] element is intended to usually contain the section's heading (an `h1`[p167]–`h6`[p167] element or an `hgroup`[p168] element), but this is not required. The `header`[p170] element can also be used to wrap a section's table of contents, a search form, or any relevant logos.*

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>
 <hgroup>
  <h1>Fullscreen API</h1>
  <h2>Living Standard — Last Updated 19 October 2015</h2>
 </hgroup>
 <dl>
  <dt>Participate:</dt>
  <dd><a href="https://github.com/whatwg/fullscreen">GitHub whatwg/fullscreen</a></dd>
  <dt>Commits:</dt>
  <dd><a href="https://github.com/whatwg/fullscreen/commits">GitHub whatwg/fullscreen/
commits</a></dd>
```

```
    </dl>
  </header>
```

Note *The header[p170] element is not sectioning content[p117]; it doesn't introduce a new section.*

Example

In this example, the page has a page heading given by the h1[p167] element, and two subsections whose headings are given by h2[p167] elements. The content after the header[p170] element is still part of the last subsection started in the header[p170] element, because the header[p170] element doesn't take part in the outline[p176] 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" -->
 ...
```

4.3.9 The footer element

Spec bugs: 12990

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117], but with no header[p170], footer[p171], or main[p204] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses HTMLElement[p113].

The footer[p171] element represents[p112] a footer for its nearest ancestor sectioning content[p117] or sectioning root[p175] 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[p171] element contains entire sections, they represent[p112] 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[p173] element, possibly itself inside a footer[p171]. Bylines and other information that could be suitable for both a header[p170] or a footer[p171] 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[p117] or sectioning root[p175] element is the body element[p107], then it applies to the whole page.

Note *The `footer`[p171] element is not sectioning content[p117]; it doesn't introduce a new section.*

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>
 <hgroup>
  <h1>Lorem ipsum</h1>
  <h2>The ipsum of all lorems</h2>
 </hgroup>
 <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>
 <footer><a href="../">Back to index...</a></footer>
</body>
```

Example

Here is an example which shows the `footer`[p171] element being used both for a site-wide footer and for a section footer.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML LANG="en"><HEAD>
<TITLE>The Ramblings of a Scientist</TITLE>
<BODY>
<H1>The Ramblings of a Scientist</H1>
<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>
<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>
```

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><img src="images/somersaults.jpeg" alt=""> 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><img src="images/kindplus.jpeg"> Tired of walking on the edge of
    a clif<!-- 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><img src="images/crisps.jpeg"> 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">About us...</a>
    <li> <a href="/feedback">Send feedback!</a>
    <li> <a href="/sitemap">Sitemap</a>
   </ul>
  </nav>
  <p><small>Copyright © 2015 The Snacker —
  <a href="/tos">Terms of Service</a></small></p>
 </footer>
</body>
```

4.3.10 The `address` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117], but with no heading content[p117] descendants, no sectioning content[p117] descendants, and no `header`[p170], `footer`[p171], or `address`[p173] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `address`[p173] element represents[p112] the contact information for its nearest `article`[p157] or `body`[p156] element ancestor. If that is the body element[p107], then the contact information applies to the document as a whole.

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[p173] 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[p186] element is the appropriate element for marking up postal addresses in general.)

The address[p173] element must not contain information other than contact information.

Example

For example, the following is non-conforming use of the address[p173] element:

```
<ADDRESS>Last Modified: 1999/12/24 23:37:50</ADDRESS>
```

Typically, the address[p173] element would be included along with other information in a footer[p171] element.

The contact information for a node *node* is a collection of address[p173] elements defined by the first applicable entry from the following list:

- **If *node* is an article[p157] element**
- **If *node* is a body[p156] element**

  The contact information consists of all the address[p173] elements that have *node* as an ancestor and do not have another body[p156] or article[p157] element ancestor that is a descendant of *node*.

- **If *node* has an ancestor element that is an article[p157] element**
- **If *node* has an ancestor element that is a body[p156] element**

  The contact information of *node* is the same as the contact information of the nearest article[p157] or body[p156] element ancestor, whichever is nearest.

- **If *node*'s node document has a body element[p107]**

  The contact information of *node* is the same as the contact information of the body element[p107] of the Document[p103].

- **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.

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>
```

4.3.11 Headings and sections

The h1[p167]–h6[p167] elements and the hgroup[p168] element are headings.

The first element of heading content[p117] in an element of sectioning content[p117] represents[p112] the heading for that section. Subsequent headings of equal or higher rank[p167] start new (implied) sections, headings of lower rank[p167] start implied subsections that are part of the previous one. In both cases, the element represents[p112] the heading of the implied section.

Certain elements are said to be **sectioning roots**, including blockquote[p191] and td[p409] 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[p191], body[p156], details[p544], dialog[p559], fieldset[p505], figure[p201], td[p409]

Sectioning content[p117] elements are always considered subsections of their nearest ancestor sectioning root[p175] or their nearest ancestor element of sectioning content[p117], whichever is nearest, regardless of what implied sections other headings may have created.

Example

For the following fragment:

```
<body>
 <h1>Foo</h1>
 <h2>Bar</h2>
 <blockquote>
  <h3>Bla</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[p156] 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[p159] section)

Notice how the section[p159] ends the earlier implicit section so that a later paragraph ("Grunt") is back at the top level.

Sections may contain headings of any rank[p167], but authors are strongly encouraged to either use only h1[p167] elements, or to use elements of the appropriate rank[p167] for the section's nesting level.

Authors are also encouraged to explicitly wrap sections in elements of sectioning content[p117], instead of relying on the implicit sections generated by having multiple headings in one element of sectioning content[p117].

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>Colour</h1>
  <p>Apples come in various colours.</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>
   <section>
    <h2>Colour</h2>
    <p>Apples come in various colours.</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>
 <section>
  <h1>Colour</h1>
  <p>Apples come in various colours.</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.

4.3.11.1 Creating an outline

This section defines an algorithm for creating an outline for a sectioning content[p117] element or a sectioning root[p175] 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[p117] element or a sectioning root[p175] element consists of a list of one or more potentially nested sections[p176]. The element for which an outline[p176] is created is said to be **the outline's owner**.

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`[p159] elements, though some may correspond to such elements — they are merely conceptual sections.)

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`[p156] node (and thus the entire document):

1. Section created for `body`[p156] node.
   Associated with heading "A".
   Also associated with paragraph "B".
   Nested sections:
   1. Section implied for first `h2`[p167] element.
      Associated with heading "C".
      Also associated with paragraph "D".
      No nested sections.
   2. Section implied for second `h2`[p167] 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[p117] element or a sectioning root[p175] element to determine that element's outline[p176] is as follows:

1. Let *current outline target* be null. (It holds the element whose outline[p176] is being created.)
2. Let *current section* be null. (It holds a pointer to a section[p176], 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. Initialise this stack to empty.
4. Walk over the DOM in tree order, starting with the sectioning content[p117] element or sectioning root[p175] 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[p117] element or an element with a `hidden`[p708] attribute.*

   Pop that element from the stack.

   ↪ **If the top of the stack is a heading content[p117] element or an element with a `hidden`[p708] attribute**

   Do nothing.

   ↪ **When entering an element with a `hidden`[p708] 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[p117] element**

   Run these steps:

   1. If *current outline target* is not null, run these substeps:
      1. If the *current section* has no heading, create an implied heading and let that be the heading for the *current section*.
      2. Push *current outline target* onto the stack.
   2. Let *current outline target* be the element that is being entered.
   3. Let *current section* be a newly created section[p176] for the *current outline target* element.
   4. Associate *current outline target* with *current section*.
   5. Let there be a new outline[p176] for the new *current outline target*, initialised with just the new *current section* as the only section[p176] in the outline.

   ↪ **When exiting a sectioning content[p117] 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[p176] of the *current outline target* element.
   4. Append the outline[p176] of the sectioning content[p117] element being exited to the *current section*. (This does not change which section is the last section in the outline[p176].)

↪ **When entering a sectioning root[p175] element**

Run these steps:

1. If *current outline target* is not null, push *current outline target* onto the stack.
2. Let *current outline target* be the element that is being entered.
3. Let *current outline target*'s *parent section* be *current section*.
4. Let *current section* be a newly created section[p176] for the *current outline target* element.
5. Let there be a new outline[p176] for the new *current outline target*, initialised with just the new *current section* as the only section[p176] in the outline.

↪ **When exiting a sectioning root[p175] 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. Let *current section* be *current outline target*'s *parent section*.
3. Pop the top element from the stack, and let the *current outline target* be that element.

↪ **When exiting a sectioning content[p117] element or a sectioning root[p175] element (when the stack is empty)**

Note *The* current outline target *is the element being exited, and it is the sectioning content[p117] element or a sectioning root[p175] 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[p117] 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[p167] equal to or higher than the heading of the last section of the outline[p176] of the *current outline target*, or if the heading of the last section of the outline[p176] of the *current outline target* is an implied heading, then create a new section[p176] and append it to the outline[p176] 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:

1. Let *candidate section* be *current section*.
2. *Heading loop*: If the element being entered has a rank[p167] lower than the rank[p167] of the heading of the *candidate section*, then create a new section[p176], 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 *new candidate section* be the section[p176] that contains *candidate section* in the outline[p176] of *current outline target*.
4. Let *candidate section* be *new candidate 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`[p167] *has the* highest *rank, and* `h6`[p167] *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[p176] yet, associate the node with the section[p176] *current section*.

5. Associate all non-element nodes that are in the subtree for which an outline is being created with the section[p176] with which their parent element is associated.

6. Associate all nodes in the subtree with the heading of the section[p176] 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[p107] of a `Document`[p103] is the outline[p176] of the entire document.

When creating an interactive table of contents, entries should jump the user to the relevant sectioning content[p117] element, if the section[p176] was created for a real element in the original document, or to the relevant heading content[p117] element, if the section[p176] in the tree was generated for a heading in the above process.

Note *Selecting the first section[p176] of the document therefore always takes the user to the top of the document, regardless of where the first heading in the `body`[p156] is to be found.*

The **outline depth** of a heading content[p117] element associated with a section[p176] *section* is the number of sections[p176] that are ancestors of *section* in the outermost outline[p176] that *section* finds itself in when the outlines[p176] of its `Document`[p103]'s elements are created, plus 1. The outline depth[p179] of a heading content[p117] element not associated with a section[p176] is 1.

User agents should provide default headings for sections that do not have explicit section headings.

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`[p156]) with two subsections (a `nav`[p162] and an `aside`[p165]). 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.

Note *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[p117] element or a sectioning root[p175] element), and the* enter *and* exit *arguments are callbacks that are called with the nodes as they are entered and exited. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]*

```
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;
          }
        }
      }
    }
```

4.3.11.2 Sample outlines

This section is non-normative.

Example

The following document shows a straight-forward application of the outline[p176] algorithm. First, here is the document, which is a book with very short chapters and subsections:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang=en>
<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`[p136] element does not participate in the outline.

Example

Here is a similar document, but this time using `section`[p159] elements to get the same effect:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang=en>
<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

Example

A document can contain multiple top-level headings:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang=en>
<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` [p156] element is split into three.

Example

Mixing both the `h1` [p167]–`h6` [p167] model and the `section` [p159]/`h1` [p167] 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[p156] wrapped in a section[p159]:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang=en>
<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[p159] element. Effectively, the section[p159] is split into three, just like the implied body[p156] element in the previous example.

(In this example, "*(untitled page)*" is the implied heading for the body[p156] element, since it has no explicit heading.)

Example

Headings never rise above other sections. Thus, in the following example, the first h1[p167] does not actually describe the page header; it describes the header for the second half of the page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang=en>
<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

Example

Thus, when an article[p157] element starts with a nav[p162] block and only later has its heading, the result is that the nav[p162] block is not part of the same section as the rest of the article[p157] in the outline. For instance, take this document:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
<title>We're adopting a child! — Ray's blog</title>
<h1>Ray's blog</h1>
<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>
```

```
 <main>
  <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>
 </main>
</article>
</html>
```

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`[p170] and `main`[p204] elements have no effect whatsoever on the document outline.

Example

The `hgroup`[p168] element can be used for subheadings. For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
<title>Chronotype: CS Student</title>
<hgroup>
 <h1> The morning </h1>
 <h2> 06:00 to 12:00 </h2>
</hgroup>
<p>We sleep.</p>
<hgroup>
 <h1> The afternoon </h1>
 <h2> 12:00 to 18:00 </h2>
</hgroup>
<p>We study.</p>
<hgroup>
 <h2>Additional Commentary</h2>
 <h3>Because not all this is necessarily true</h3>
 <h6>Ok it's almost certainly not true</h6>
</hgroup>
<p>Yeah we probably play, rather than study.</p>
<hgroup>
 <h1> The evening </h1>
 <h2> 18:00 to 00:00 </h2>
</hgroup>
<p>We play.</p>
<hgroup>
 <h1> The night </h1>
 <h2> 00:00 to 06:00 </h2>
</hgroup>
<p>We play some more.</p>
</html>
```

The resulting outline would be:

1. The morning 06:00 to 12:00
2. The afternoon 12:00 to 18:00
    1. Additional Commentary Because not all this is necessarily true Ok it's almost certainly not true
3. The evening 18:00 to 00:00
4. The night 00:00 to 06:00

Exactly how this is represented by user agents, as most interface issues, is left as a matter of implementation preference, but the key part is that the `hgroup`[p168]'s descendant `h1`[p167]–`h6`[p167] elements are what form the element's heading. Thus, the following would be equally valid:

1. The morning — 06:00 to 12:00
2. The afternoon — 12:00 to 18:00

```
                1. Additional Commentary — Because not all this is necessarily true — Ok it's almost certainly not true
        3. The evening — 18:00 to 00:00
        4. The night — 00:00 to 06:00

But so would the following:

        1. The morning
        2. The afternoon
                1. Additional Commentary
        3. The evening
        4. The night

The following would also be valid, though maybe less practical in most contexts:

        1. The morning
           06:00 to 12:00
        2. The afternoon
           12:00 to 18:00
                1. Additional Commentary
                   Because not all this is necessarily true
                   Ok it's almost certainly not true
        3. The evening
           18:00 to 00:00
        4. The night
           00:00 to 06:00
```

4.3.11.3 Exposing outlines to users

User agents are encouraged to expose page outlines to users to aid in navigation. This is especially true for non-visual media, e.g. screen readers.

However, to mitigate the difficulties that arise from authors misusing sectioning content[p117], user agents are also encouraged to offer a mode that navigates the page using heading content[p117] alone.

Example

For instance, a user agent could map the arrow keys as follows:

`Shift+← Left`

Go to previous section, including subsectons of previous sections

`Shift+→ Right`

Go to next section, including subsections of the current section

`Shift+↑ Up`

Go to parent section of the current section

`Shift+↓ Down`

Go to next section, skipping subsections of the current section

Plus in addition, the user agent could map the `j` and `k` keys to navigating to the previous or next element of heading content[p117], regardless of the section's outline depth and ignoring sections with no headings.

4.3.12 Usage summary

This section is non-normative.

Element	Purpose Example

body[p156]	The main content of the document.
	`<!DOCTYPE HTML>`
	`<html lang="en">`
	`<head> <title>Steve Hill's Home Page</title> </head>`
	`<body> <p>Hard Trance is My Life.</p> </body>`
	`</html>`

Element	Purpose Example

article[p157]	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.
	`<article>`
	`  <img src="/tumblr_masqy2s5yn1rzfqbpo1_500.jpg" alt="Yellow smiley face with the caption 'masif'">`
	`  <p>My fave Masif tee so far!</p>`
	`  <footer>Posted 2 days ago</footer>`
	`</article>`
	`<article>`
	`  <img src="/tumblr_m9tf6wSr6W1rzfqbpo1_500.jpg" alt="">`
	`  <p>Happy 2nd birthday Masif Saturdays!!!</p>`
	`  <footer>Posted 3 weeks ago</footer>`
	`</article>`

section[p159]	A generic section of a document or application. A section, in this context, is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.
	`<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>`

nav[p162]	A section of a page that links to other pages or to parts within the page: a section with navigation links.
	`<nav>`
	`  <p><a href="/">Home</a>`
	`  <p><a href="/biog.html">Bio</a>`
	`  <p><a href="/discog.html">Discog</a>`
	`</nav>`

aside[p165]	A section of a page that consists of content that is tangentially related to the content around the aside[p165] element, and which could be considered separate from that content. Such sections are often represented as sidebars in printed typography.
	`<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 <a href="buy.html">playlist page</a>.</aside>`
	`<p>This year we played a kind of trance that originated in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands in the mid 90s.</p>`

h1[p167]–h6[p167]	A section heading
	`<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>`

hgroup[p168]	The heading of a section, which consists of all the h1[p167]–h6[p167] element children of the hgroup[p168] element. The element is used to group a set of h1[p167]–h6[p167] elements when the heading has multiple levels, such as subheadings, alternative titles, or taglines.
	`<hgroup>`
	`  <h1>Burning Music</h1>`
	`  <h2>The Guide To Music On The Playa</h2>`
	`</hgroup>`
	`<section>`
	`  <hgroup>`
	`  <h1>Main Stage</h1>`
	`  <h2>The Fiction Of A Music Festival</h2>`
	`  </hgroup>`
	`  <p>If you want to play on a stage, you should bring one.</p>`
	`</section>`
	`<section>`
	`  <hgroup>`
	`  <h1>Loudness!</h1>`
	`  <h2>Questions About Amplified Music</h2>`
	`  </hgroup>`
	`  <p>Amplifiers up to 300W or 90dB are welcome.</p>`
	`</section>`

header[p170]	A group of introductory or navigational aids.
	`<article>`
	`  <header>`
	`  <h1>Hard Trance is My Life</h1>`
	`  <p>By DJ Steve Hill and Technikal</p>`
	`  </header>`

Element	Purpose Example
	`<p>The album with the amusing punctuation has red artwork.</p>` `</article>`

footer[p171]	A footer for its nearest ancestor sectioning content[p117] or sectioning root[p175] element. A footer typically contains information about its section such as who wrote it, links to related documents, copyright data, and the like.
	`<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>`

4.3.12.1 Article or section?

This section is non-normative.

A section[p159] forms part of something else. An article[p157] 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[p159] 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 article[p157]s because that was the whole thing.

A comment on an article is not part of the article[p157] on which it is commenting, therefore it is its own article[p157].

4.4 Grouping content

4.4.1 The p element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

A p[p186] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the p[p186] element is immediately followed by an address[p173], article[p157], aside[p165], blockquote[p191], details[p544], div[p206], dl[p198], fieldset[p505], figcaption[p204], figure[p201], footer[p171], form[p429], h1[p167], h2[p167], h3[p167], h4[p167], h5[p167], h6[p167], header[p170], hgroup[p168], hr[p188], main[p204], menu[p548], nav[p162], ol[p194], p[p186], pre[p190], section[p159], table[p394], or ul[p196] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element and the parent element is an HTML element[p43] that is not an a[p207], audio[p329], del[p267], ins[p266], map[p386], noscript[p577], or video[p325] element.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLParagraphElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The p[p186] element represents[p112] a paragraph[p119].

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 (¶).

Example

The following examples are conforming HTML fragments:

```
<p>The little kitten gently seated herself on a piece of
carpet. Later in her 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[p186] element should not be used when a more specific element is more appropriate.

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>
```

Note *List elements (in particular, `ol`[p194] and `ul`[p196] elements) cannot be children of `p`[p186] elements. When a sentence contains a bulleted list, therefore, one might wonder how it should be marked up.*

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[p119]*, in HTML terms, is not a logical concept, but a structural one. In the fantastic example above, there are actually* five *paragraphs*[p119] *as defined by this specification: one before the list, one for each bullet, and one after the list.*

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`[p206] element instead of the `p`[p186] element.

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`[p206] instead of having to consider each part of the example separately.

4.4.2 The `hr` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLHRElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The hr[p188] element represents[p112] a paragraph[p119]-level thematic break, e.g. a scene change in a story, or a transition to another topic within a section of a reference book.

Example

The following fictional extract from a project manual shows two sections that use the hr[p188] 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[p188] element between the sections themselves, since the section[p159] elements and the h1[p167] elements imply thematic changes themselves.

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[p188] 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`[p188] element does not affect the document's outline[p176].*

4.4.3 The `pre` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLPreElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `pre`[p190] element represents[p112] a block of preformatted text, in which structure is represented by typographic conventions rather than by elements.

Note *In the HTML syntax[p950], a leading newline character immediately following the `pre`[p190] element start tag is stripped.*

Some examples of cases where the `pre`[p190] 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`[p190] element can be used with a `code`[p230] element; to represent a block of computer output the `pre`[p190] element can be used with a `samp`[p232] element. Similarly, the `kbd`[p233] element can be used within a `pre`[p190] element to indicate text that the user is to enter.

Note *This element has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm*[p133].

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>
```

Example

In the following snippet, `samp`[p232] and `kbd`[p233] elements are mixed in the contents of a `pre`[p190] 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>
```

Example

The following shows a contemporary poem that uses the `pre`[p190] 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>
```

4.4.4 The `blockquote` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Sectioning root[p175].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

`cite`[p192] — Link to the source of the quotation or more information about the edit

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLQuoteElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString cite;
};
```

Note *The `HTMLQuoteElement`[p192] interface is also used by the `q`[p214] element.*

The `blockquote`[p191] element represents[p112] a section that is quoted from another source.

Content inside a `blockquote`[p191] must be quoted from another source, whose address, if it has one, may be cited in the **`cite`** attribute.

If the `cite`[p192] attribute is present, it must be a valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]. To obtain the corresponding citation link, the value of the attribute must be parsed[p86] relative to the element's node document. 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`[p191] may be abbreviated or may have context added in the conventional manner for the text's language.

Example

For example, in English this is traditionally done using square brackets. Consider a page with the sentence "Jane ate the cracker. She then said she liked apples and fish."; it could be quoted as follows:

```
<blockquote>
 <p>[Jane] then said she liked [...] fish.</p>
</blockquote>
```

Attribution for the quotation, if any, must be placed outside the `blockquote`[p191] element.

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>
</blockquote>
<p>— Stephen Roberts</p>
```

The other examples below show other ways of showing attribution.

The **`cite`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the element's `cite` content attribute.

Example

Here a `blockquote`[p191] element is used in conjunction with a `figure`[p201] element and its `figcaption`[p204] to clearly relate a quote to its attribution (which is not part of the quote and therefore doesn't belong inside the `blockquote`[p191] 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 "<cite>Wonder and Skepticism</cite>", from
   the <cite>Skeptical Inquirer</cite> Volume 19, Issue 1 (January-February
   1995)</figcaption>
  </figure>
```

Example

This next example shows the use of cite[p213] alongside blockquote[p191]:

```
<p>His next piece was the aptly named <cite>Sonnet 130</cite>:</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>
  ...
```

Example

This example shows how a forum post could use blockquote[p191] to show what post a user is replying to. The article[p157] 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>boing</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>
  </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>
```

Example

This example shows the use of a `blockquote`[p191] for short snippets, demonstrating that one does not have to use `p`[p186] elements inside `blockquote`[p191] 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*[p662] *are shown in a later section; it is not appropriate to use the* `cite`[p213] *and* `blockquote`[p191] *elements for this purpose.*

4.4.5 The `ol` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
If the element's children include at least one `li`[p196] element: Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Zero or more `li`[p196] and script-supporting[p119] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`reversed`[p194] — Number the list backwards
`start`[p194] — Ordinal value[p197] of the first item
`type`[p195] — Kind of list marker

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLOListElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean reversed;
  [CEReactions] attribute long start;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `ol`[p194] element represents[p112] 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`[p196] element child nodes of the `ol`[p194] element, in tree order.

The **`reversed`** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. 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[p65] giving the ordinal value[p197] of the first list item.

If the start[p194] attribute is present, user agents must parse it as an integer[p65], 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[p194] attribute, and is the number of child li[p196] elements otherwise.

The first item in the list has the ordinal value[p197] given by the ol[p194] element's start[p194] attribute, unless that li[p196] element has a value[p197] attribute with a value that can be successfully parsed, in which case it has the ordinal value[p197] given by that value[p197] attribute.

Each subsequent item in the list has the ordinal value[p197] given by its value[p197] attribute, if it has one, or, if it doesn't, the ordinal value[p197] of the previous item, plus one if the reversed[p194] 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[p63] match for one of the characters given in the first cell of one of the rows of the following table. The type[p195] 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[p195] 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.	...	mmmcmxcix.	$\overline{\text{iv}}$.	$\overline{\text{iv}}$i.	...
I (U+0049)	**upper-roman**	Uppercase roman numerals	I.	II.	III.	...	MMMCMXCIX.	$\overline{\text{IV}}$.	$\overline{\text{IV}}$I.	...

User agents should render the items of the list in a manner consistent with the state of the type[p195] attribute of the ol[p194] element. Numbers less than or equal to zero should always use the decimal system regardless of the type[p195] attribute.

Note *For CSS user agents, a mapping for this attribute to the 'list-style-type' CSS property is given in the rendering section[p1079] (the mapping is straightforward: the states above have the same names as their corresponding CSS values).*

Note *It is possible to redefine the default CSS list styles used to implement this attribute in CSS user agents; doing so will affect how list items are rendered.*

The **reversed**, **start**, and **type** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name. The start[p195] IDL attribute has the same default as its content attribute.

Example

The following markup shows a list where the order matters, and where the ol[p194] element is therefore appropriate. Compare this list to the equivalent list in the ul[p196] section to see an example of the same items using the ul[p196] 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>
```

4.4.6 The `ul` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
If the element's children include at least one `li`[p196] element: Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Zero or more `li`[p196] and script-supporting[p119] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLUListElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `ul`[p196] element represents[p112] 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`[p196] element child nodes of the `ul`[p196] element.

Example

The following markup shows a list where the order does not matter, and where the `ul`[p196] element is therefore appropriate. Compare this list to the equivalent list in the `ol`[p194] section to see an example of the same items using the `ol`[p194] 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 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>
```

4.4.7 The `li` element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Inside `ol`[p194] elements.

Inside ul[p196] elements.

Inside menu[p548] elements whose type[p549] attribute is in the toolbar[p549] state.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

An li[p196] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the li[p196] element is immediately followed by another li[p196] element or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

If the element is not a child of an ul[p196] or menu[p548] element: value[p197] — Ordinal value[p197] of the list item

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLLIElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute long value;

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The li[p196] element represents[p112] a list item. If its parent element is an ol[p194], ul[p196], or menu[p548] element, 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[p196] element.

If the parent element is an ol[p194] element, then the li[p196] element has an **ordinal value**.

The **value** attribute, if present, must be a valid integer[p65] giving the ordinal value[p197] of the list item.

If the value[p197] attribute is present, user agents must parse it as an integer[p65], 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[p197] attribute is processed relative to the element's parent ol[p194] element (q.v.), if there is one. If there is not, the attribute has no effect.

The **value** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the value of the value[p197] content attribute.

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[p201] element and its figcaption[p204] 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">Црна мачка, бели 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[p194] attribute on the ol[p194] 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">Црна мачка, бели 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 p167) inside li p196 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.*

4.4.8 The dl element

Categories p114:

Flow content p117.
If the element's children include at least one name-value group: Palpable content p118.

Contexts in which this element can be used p114:

Where flow content p117 is expected.

Content model p114:

Zero or more groups each consisting of one or more dt p200 elements followed by one or more dd p201 elements, optionally intermixed with script-supporting elements p119.

Tag omission in text/html p114:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes p114:

Global attributes p121

DOM interface p114:

IDL
```
interface HTMLDListElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The dl p198 element represents p112 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 p200 elements) followed by one or more values (dd p201 elements), ignoring any nodes other than dt p200 and dd p201 elements. Within a single dl p198 element, there should not be more than one dt p200 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 p201 element.

The order of the list of groups, and of the names and values within each group, may be significant.

If a dl p198 element has no dt p200 or dd p201 element children, it contains no groups.

If a dl p198 element has one or more non-whitespace p115 Text node children, or has child elements that are neither dt p200 nor dd p201 elements, all such Text nodes and elements, as well as their descendants (including any dt p200 or dd p201 elements), do not form part of any groups in that dl p198.

If a dl p198 element has one or more dt p200 element children but no dd p201 element children, then it consists of one group with names but no values.

If a dl[p198] element has one or more dd[p201] element children but no dt[p200] element children, then it consists of one group with values but no names.

If a dl[p198] element's first dt[p200] or dd[p201] element child is a dd[p201] element, then the first group has no associated name.

If a dl[p198] element's last dt[p200] or dd[p201] element child is a dt[p200] element, then the last group has no associated value.

Note *When a dl[p198] element doesn't match its content model, it is often due to accidentally using dd[p201] elements in the place of dt[p200] elements and vice versa. Conformance checkers can spot such mistakes and might be able to advise authors how to correctly use the markup.*

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>
```

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>
```

Example

The following example illustrates the use of the dl[p198] 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>
```

Example

The following example shows the dl[p198] 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>
```

Example

The following snippet shows a dl[p198] element being used as a glossary. Note the use of dfn[p216] 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 dl[p198] element is inappropriate for marking up dialogue. Examples of how to mark up dialogue[p662] are shown below.*

4.4.9 The dt element

Categories[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Before dd[p201] or dt[p200] elements inside dl[p198] elements.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117], but with no header[p170], footer[p171], sectioning content[p117], or heading content[p117] descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

A dt[p200] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the dt[p200] element is immediately followed by another dt[p200] element or a dd[p201] element.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses HTMLElement[p113].

The dt[p200] element represents[p112] the term, or name, part of a term-description group in a description list (dl[p198] element).

Note *The dt[p200] element itself, when used in a dl[p198] element, does not indicate that its contents are a term being defined, but this can be indicated using the dfn[p216] element.*

Example

This example shows a list of frequently asked questions (a FAQ) marked up using the dt[p200] element for questions and the dd[p201] 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>
```

4.4.10 The `dd` element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

After `dt`[p200] or `dd`[p201] elements inside `dl`[p198] elements.

Content model[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

A `dd`[p201] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `dd`[p201] element is immediately followed by another `dd`[p201] element or a `dt`[p200] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `dd`[p201] element represents[p112] the description, definition, or value, part of a term-description group in a description list (`dl`[p198] element).

Example

A `dl`[p198] can be used to define a vocabulary list, like in a dictionary. In the following example, each entry, given by a `dt`[p200] with a `dfn`[p216], has several `dd`[p201]s, showing the various parts of the definition.

```
<dl>
 <dt><dfn>happiness</dfn></dt>
 <dd class="pronunciation">/'hæ 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 jois'/</dd>
 <dd><i class="part-of-speech"><abbr>v.intr.</abbr></i> To be delighted oneself.</dd>
 <dd><i class="part-of-speech"><abbr>v.tr.</abbr></i> To cause one to be delighted.</dd>
</dl>
```

4.4.11 The `figure` element

Spec bugs: 25552

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Sectioning root[p175].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Either: One `figcaption`[p204] element followed by flow content[p117].
Or: Flow content[p117] followed by one `figcaption`[p204] element.
Or: Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The figure[p201] element represents[p112] some flow content[p117], 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[p201], but an entire sentence made of images would be fitting.*

The element can thus be used to annotate illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

Note *When a figure[p201] 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[p201] 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[p204] element child of the element, if any, represents the caption of the figure[p201] element's contents. If there is no child figcaption[p204] element, then there is no caption.

A figure[p201] 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[p201] and figcaption[p204] 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[p165] element should be used (and can itself wrap a figure[p201]). For example, a pull quote that repeats content from an article[p157] would be more appropriate in an aside[p165] than in a figure[p201], 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.

Example

This example shows the figure[p201] 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&lt;byte> data);
 void initSelfDestruct();
}</code></pre>
</figure>
<p>The API is designed to use UTF-8.</p>
```

Example

Here we see a figure[p201] element to mark up a photo that is the main content of the page (as in a gallery).

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
<title>Bubbles at work — My Gallery™</title>
<figure>
 <img src="bubbles-work.jpeg"
      alt="Bubbles, sitting in his office chair, works on his
           latest project intently.">
 <figcaption>Bubbles at work</figcaption>
</figure>
<nav><a href="19414.html">Prev</a> — <a href="19416.html">Next</a></nav>
```

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[p201] 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:

<blockquote>
 <img src="promblem-packed-action.png" alt="ROUGH COPY! Promblem-Packed Action!">
</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.

<figure>
 <img src="ex-a.png" alt="Two squiggles on a dirty piece of paper.">
 <figcaption>Exhibit A. The alleged <cite>rough copy</cite> comic.</figcaption>
</figure>

<figure>
 <video src="ex-b.mov"></video>
 <figcaption>Exhibit B. The <cite>Rough Copy</cite> trailer.</figcaption>
</figure>

<p>The case was resolved out of court.
```

Example

Here, a part of a poem is marked up using figure[p201].

```
<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>
```

Example

In this example, which could be part of a much larger work discussing a castle, nested figure[p201] 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>
  <img src="castle1423.jpeg" alt="The castle has one tower, and a tall wall around it.">
 </figure>
 <figure>
  <figcaption>Oil-based paint on canvas. Maria Towle, 1858.</figcaption>
  <img src="castle1858.jpeg" alt="The castle now has two towers and two walls.">
 </figure>
 <figure>
  <figcaption>Film photograph. Peter Jankle, 1999.</figcaption>
  <img src="castle1999.jpeg" alt="The castle lies in ruins, the original tower all that remains
in one piece.">
 </figure>
</figure>
```

Example

The previous example could also be more succinctly written as follows (using title[p124] attributes in place of the nested figure[p201]/figcaption[p204] pairs):

```
<figure>
 <img src="castle1423.jpeg" title="Etching. Anonymous, ca. 1423."
      alt="The castle has one tower, and a tall wall around it.">
 <img src="castle1858.jpeg" title="Oil-based paint on canvas. Maria Towle, 1858."
```

```
     alt="The castle now has two towers and two walls.">
 <img src="castle1999.jpeg" title="Film photograph. Peter Jankle, 1999."
     alt="The castle lies in ruins, the original tower all that remains in one piece.">
 <figcaption>The castle through the ages: 1423, 1858, and 1999 respectively.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Example

The figure is sometimes referenced only implicitly from the content:

```
<article>
 <h1>Fiscal negotiations stumble in Congress as deadline nears</h1>
 <figure>
  <img src="obama-reid.jpeg" alt="Obama and Reid sit together smiling in the Oval Office.">
  <figcaption>Barack Obama and Harry Reid. White House press photograph.</figcaption>
 </figure>
 <p>Negotiations in Congress to end the fiscal impasse sputtered on Tuesday, leaving both
chambers
 grasping for a way to reopen the government and raise the country's borrowing authority with a
 Thursday deadline drawing near.</p>
 ...
</article>
```

4.4.12 The `figcaption` element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As the first or last child of a `figure`[p201] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `figcaption`[p204] element represents[p112] a caption or legend for the rest of the contents of the `figcaption`[p204] element's parent `figure`[p201] element, if any.

4.4.13 The `main` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `main`[p204] element can be used as a container for the dominant contents of another element. It represents[p112] its children.

Note *The `main`[p204] element is distinct from the `section`[p159] and `article`[p157] elements in that the `main`[p204] element does not contribute to the document outline[p176].*

Note *There is no restriction as to the number of `main`[p204] elements in a document. Indeed, there are many cases where it would make sense to have multiple `main`[p204] elements. For example, a page with multiple `article`[p157] elements might need to indicate the dominant contents of each such element.*

Example

In this example, the author has used a presentation where each component of the page is rendered in a box. To wrap the main content of the page (as opposed to the header, the footer, the navigation bar, and a sidebar), the `main`[p204] element is used.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<title>RPG System 17</title>
<style>
 header, nav, aside, main, footer {
   margin: 0.5em; border: thin solid; padding: 0.5em;
   background: #EFF; color: black; box-shadow: 0 0 0.25em #033;
 }
 h1, h2, p { margin: 0; }
 nav, main { float: left; }
 aside { float: right; }
 footer { clear: both; }
</style>
<header>
 <h1>System Eighteen</h1>
</header>
<nav>
 <a href="../16/">← System 17</a>
 <a href="../18/">RPXIX →</a>
</nav>
<aside>
 <p>This system has no HP mechanic, so there's no healing.
</aside>
<main>
 <h2>Character creation</h2>
 <p>Attributes (magic, strength, agility) are purchased at the cost of one point per level.</p>
 <h2>Rolls</h2>
 <p>Each encounter, roll the dice for all your skills. If you roll more than the opponent, you
win.</p>
</main>
<footer>
 <p>Copyright © 2013
</footer>
</html>
```

4.4.14 The `div` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLDivElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `div`[p206] element has no special meaning at all. It represents[p112] its children. It can be used with the `class`[p122], `lang`[p125], and `title`[p124] attributes to mark up semantics common to a group of consecutive elements.

Note

Authors are strongly encouraged to view the `div`[p206] element as an element of last resort, for when no other element is suitable. Use of more appropriate elements instead of the `div`[p206] element leads to better accessibility for readers and easier maintainability for authors.

Example

For example, a blog post would be marked up using `article`[p157], a chapter using `section`[p159], a page's navigation aids using `nav`[p162], and a group of form controls using `fieldset`[p505].

On the other hand, `div`[p206] 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`[p206] 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 behaviour 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 Text-level semantics

4.5.1 The a element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
If the element has an href[p244] attribute: Interactive content[p118].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Transparent[p119], but there must be no interactive content[p118] or a[p207] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
href[p244] — Address of the hyperlink[p244]
target[p244] — Browsing context[p748] for hyperlink[p244] navigation[p788]
download[p245] — Whether to download the resource instead of navigating to it, and its file name if so
ping[p245] — URLs to ping
rel[p245] — Relationship between the location in the document containing the hyperlink and the destination resource
hreflang[p245] — Language of the linked resource
type[p245] — Hint for the type of the referenced resource
referrerpolicy[p245] — Determines the referrer policy for fetches initiated by the element

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLAnchorElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString target;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString download;
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList ping;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString rel;
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList relList;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString hreflang;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;

  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString text;

  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString referrerPolicy;

  // also has obsolete members
};
HTMLAnchorElement implements HTMLHyperlinkElementUtils;
```

If the a[p207] element has an href[p244] attribute, then it represents[p112] a hyperlink[p244] (a hypertext anchor) labeled by its contents.

If the a[p207] element has no href[p244] attribute, then the element represents[p112] 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[p244], download[p245], ping[p245], rel[p245], hreflang[p245], type[p245], and referrerpolicy[p245] attributes must be omitted if the href[p244] attribute is not present.

If the itemprop[p679] attribute is specified on an a[p207] element, then the href[p244] attribute must also be specified.

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 a[p207] 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[p244], target[p244], download[p245], ping[p245], and referrerpolicy[p245] attributes affect what happens when users follow hyperlinks[p250] or download hyperlinks[p251] created using the a[p207] element. The rel[p245], hreflang[p245], and type[p245] attributes may be used to indicate to the user the likely nature of the target resource before the user follows the link.

The activation behaviour[p710] of a[p207] elements that create hyperlinks[p244] is to run the following steps:

1. If the a[p207] element's node document is not fully active[p749], then abort these steps.
2. If either the a[p207] element has a download[p245] attribute and the algorithm is not allowed to show a popup[p752]; or, if the user has not indicated a specific browsing context[p748] for following the link, and the element's target[p244] attribute is present, and applying the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name[p753], using the value of the target[p244] 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 settings object[p835], throw an "InvalidAccessError" DOMException.
    2. Abort these steps without following the hyperlink.
3. If the target of the click event is an img[p280] element with an ismap[p294] attribute specified, then server-side image map processing must be performed, as follows:
    1. Let *x* and *y* be zero.
    2. If the click event was a real pointing-device-triggered click event on the img[p280] element, then set *x* to the distance in CSS pixels from the left edge of the image to the location of the click, and set *y* to the distance in CSS pixels from the top edge of the image to the location of the click.
    3. If *x* is negative, set *x* to zero.
    4. If *y* is negative, set *y* to zero.
    5. Let *hyperlink suffix* be a U+003F QUESTION MARK character, the value of *x* expressed as a base-ten integer using ASCII digits[p64], a U+002C COMMA character (,), and the value of *y* expressed as a base-ten integer using ASCII digits[p64].
4. Finally, the user agent must follow the hyperlink[p250] or download the hyperlink[p251] created by the a[p207] element, as determined by the download[p245] attribute and any expressed user preference, passing *hyperlink suffix*, if the steps above defined it.

Note

***a*.text**[p208]

Same as textContent.

The IDL attributes **download**, **ping**, **target**, **rel**, **hreflang**, and **type**, must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The IDL attribute **relList** must reflect[p89] the rel[p245] content attribute.

The IDL attribute **referrerPolicy** must reflect[p89] the referrerpolicy[p245] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89].

The **text** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the same value as the textContent IDL attribute on the element, and on setting textContent IDL attribute on the element had been set to the new value.

Support:

Chrome	None
Chrome for Android	None
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	9.0-9.2+
Firefox	30+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	None
Edge	None
Safari	9+
Opera	None
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Example

The a[p207] 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&amp;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&amp;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>
```

4.5.2 The em element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses HTMLElement[p113].

The em[p209] element represents[p112] stress emphasis of its contents.

The level of stress that a particular piece of content has is given by its number of ancestor em[p209] 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.

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 emphasise 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>
```

Note

The `em`[p209] 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 `i`[p234] element is more appropriate.

The `em`[p209] element also isn't intended to convey importance; for that purpose, the `strong`[p210] element is more appropriate.

4.5.3 The `strong` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `strong`[p210] element represents[p112] strong importance, seriousness, or urgency for its contents.

Importance: The `strong`[p210] element can be used in a heading, caption, or paragraph to distinguish the part that really matters from other parts that might be more detailed, more jovial, or merely boilerplate. (This is distinct from marking up subheadings, for which the `hgroup`[p168] element is appropriate.)

Example

For example, the first word of the previous paragraph is marked up with `strong`[p210] to distinguish it from the more detailed text in the rest of the paragraph.

Seriousness: The `strong`[p210] element can be used to mark up a warning or caution notice.

Urgency: The `strong`[p210] element can be used to denote contents that the user needs to see sooner than other parts of the document.

The relative level of importance of a piece of content is given by its number of ancestor `strong`[p210] elements; each `strong`[p210] element increases the importance of its contents.

Changing the importance of a piece of text with the `strong`[p210] element does not change the meaning of the sentence.

Example

Here, the word "chapter" and the actual chapter number are mere boilerplate, and the actual name of the chapter is marked up with `strong`[p210]:

```
<h1>Chapter 1: <strong>The Praxis</strong></h1>
```

In the following example, the name of the diagram in the caption is marked up with `strong`[p210], to distinguish it from boilerplate text (before) and the description (after):

```
<figcaption>Figure 1. <strong>Ant colony dynamics</strong>. The ants in this colony are
affected by the heat source (upper left) and the food source (lower right).</figcaption>
```

In this example, the heading is really "Flowers, Bees, and Honey", but the author has added a light-hearted addition to the heading. The `strong`[p210] element is thus used to mark up the first part to distinguish it from the latter part.

```
<h1><strong>Flowers, Bees, and Honey</strong> and other things I don't understand</h1>
```

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>
```

Example

In this example, the `strong`[p210] element is used to denote the part of the text that the user is intended to read first.

```
<p>Welcome to Remy, the reminder system.</p>
<p>Your tasks for today:</p>
<ul>
 <li><p><strong>Turn off the oven.</strong></p></li>
 <li><p>Put out the trash.</p></li>
 <li><p>Do the laundry.</p></li>
</ul>
```

4.5.4 The `small` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `small`[p211] element represents[p112] 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`[p211] element does not "de-emphasize" or lower the importance of text emphasized by the `em`[p209] element or marked as important with the `strong`[p210] element. To mark text as not emphasized or important, simply do not mark it up with the `em`[p209] or `strong`[p210] elements respectively.*

The `small`[p211] 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`[p211] element: in such a case, the text is not a side comment, it is the main content of the page.

The `small`[p211] element must not be used for subheadings; for that purpose, use the `hgroup`[p168] element.

Example

In this example, the `small`[p211] element is used to indicate that value-added tax is not included in a price of a hotel room:

Example

```
<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>
```

Example

In this second example, the `small`[p211] 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>
```

Example

In this last example, the `small`[p211] element is marked as being *important* small print.

```
<p><strong><small>Continued use of this service will result in a kiss.</small></strong></p>
```

4.5.5 The `s` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `s`[p213] element represents[p112] contents that are no longer accurate or no longer relevant.

Note *The `s`[p213] element is not appropriate when indicating document edits; to mark a span of text as having been removed from a document, use the `del`[p267] element.*

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>
```

4.5.6 The `cite` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `cite`[p213] element represents[p112] 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, a computer program, 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`[p235] 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[p241] element can be used.)

Example

This next example shows a typical use of the cite[p213] 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>
```

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[p213] 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>
```

Example

The cite[p213] 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[p214] element is appropriate).*

Example

This is incorrect usage, because cite[p213] 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[p213] element:

```
<p><q>This is correct</q>, said Ian.</p>
```

As mentioned above, the b[p235] 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>
```

4.5.7 The q element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

`cite`[p215] — Link to the source of the quotation or more information about the edit

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLQuoteElement`[p192].

The `q`[p214] element represents[p112] some phrasing content[p117] 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`[p214] elements; they will be inserted into the rendering by the user agent.

Content inside a `q`[p214] 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`[p215] attribute is present, it must be a valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]. To obtain the corresponding citation link, the value of the attribute must be parsed[p86] relative to the element's node document. 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`[p214] element must not be used in place of quotation marks that do not represent quotes; for example, it is inappropriate to use the `q`[p214] element for marking up sarcastic statements.

The use of `q`[p214] elements to mark up quotations is entirely optional; using explicit quotation punctuation without `q`[p214] elements is just as correct.

Example

Here is a simple example of the use of the `q`[p214] element:

```
<p>The man said <q>Things that are impossible just take
longer</q>. I disagreed with him.</p>
```

Example

Here is an example with both an explicit citation link in the `q`[p214] element, and an explicit citation outside:

```
<p>The W3C page <cite>About W3C</cite> says the W3C's
mission is <q cite="https://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>
```

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>
```

Example

In the following example, quotation marks are used instead of the `q`[p214] element:

```
<p>His best argument was “I disagree”, which
I thought was laughable.</p>
```

Example

In the following example, there is no quote — the quotation marks are used to name a word. Use of the `q`[p214] 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>
```

4.5.8 The `dfn` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117], but there must be no `dfn`[p216] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
Also, the `title`[p216] attribute has special semantics[p216] on this element: Full term or expansion of abbreviation.

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `dfn`[p216] element represents[p112] the defining instance of a term. The paragraph[p119], description list group[p198], or section[p117] that is the nearest ancestor of the `dfn`[p216] element must also contain the definition(s) for the term[p216] given by the `dfn`[p216] element.

Defining term: If the `dfn`[p216] 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`[p217] element with a `title`[p217] attribute, then the exact value of *that* attribute is the term being defined. Otherwise, it is the exact `textContent` of the `dfn`[p216] element that gives the term being defined.

If the `title`[p216] attribute of the `dfn`[p216] element is present, then it must contain only the term being defined.

Note *The `title`[p124] attribute of ancestor elements does not affect `dfn`[p216] elements.*

An `a`[p207] element that links to a `dfn`[p216] element represents an instance of the term defined by the `dfn`[p216] element.

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`[p207] 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>
```

4.5.9 The `abbr` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
Also, the `title`[p217] attribute has special semantics[p217] on this element: Full term or expansion of abbreviation.

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `abbr`[p217] element represents[p112] 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.

Example

The paragraph below contains an abbreviation marked up with the `abbr`[p217] element. This paragraph defines the term[p216] "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 Technology
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>
```

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`[p217] element.

```
<p>The
<abbr title="Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group">WHATWG</abbr>
started working on HTML5 in 2004.</p>
```

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>
```

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 Dashiva 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.

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`[p217] element with a `title`[p124] 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`[p217] element with a `title`[p124] 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`[p217] element can be used without a `title`[p124] attribute.

Providing an expansion in a `title`[p124] attribute once will not necessarily cause other `abbr`[p217] elements in the same document with the same contents but without a `title`[p124] attribute to behave as if they had the same expansion. Every `abbr`[p217] element is independent.

4.5.10 The `ruby` element

Spec bugs: 25555

Support:

Chrome (limited)	5+
Chrome for Android (limited)	50+
UC Browser for Android (limited)	9.9+
iOS Safari (limited)	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	38+
IE (limited)	5.5+
Android Browser (limited)	3+
Edge (limited)	12+
Safari (limited)	5+
Opera (limited)	15+
IE Mobile (limited)	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

See prose.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `ruby`[p218] 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`[p218] elements consists of one or more of the following sequences:

1. One or the other of the following:
    - Phrasing content[p117], but with no `ruby`[p218] elements and with no `ruby`[p218] element descendants
    - A single `ruby`[p218] element that itself has no `ruby`[p218] element descendants
2. One or the other of the following:
    - One or more `rt`[p224] elements
    - An `rp`[p224] element followed by one or more `rt`[p224] elements, each of which is itself followed by an `rp`[p224] element

The `ruby`[p218] and `rt`[p224] 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][p1158]

Note *At the time of writing, CSS does not yet provide a way to fully control the rendering of the HTML `ruby`[p218] 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.

Example

```
<ruby>B<rt>annotation</ruby>
```

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。
```

君くん子しは和わして同どうぜず。

This example can also be written as follows, using one `ruby`[p218] element with two segments of base text and two annotations (one for each) rather than two back-to-back `ruby`[p218] elements each with one base text segment and annotation (as in the markup above):

```
<ruby>君<rt>くん</rt>子<rt>し</ruby>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.

Example

```
<ruby>B<rt>annotation</rt>B<rt>annotation</ruby>
```

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`[p218] 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></ruby>の<ruby>方<rt>ほう</rt>角<rt>がく</rt></ruby>を<ruby>凝<rt>ぎょう</rt>視<rt>し</rt></ruby>する
```

鬼き門もんの方ほう角がくを凝ぎょう視しする

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.

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></ruby>の<ruby>方<rt>ほう</rt>角<rt>がく</rt></ruby>を<ruby>凝<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]*[p1158]

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.

Example

```
<ruby>BASE<rt>annotation</ruby>
```

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>
```

境界面インターフェース

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>
```

編集者editor

Group ruby for Jukuji 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.)

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>
```

紫陽花あじさい

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.

Example

```
<ruby>BASE<rt>annotation 1<rt>annotation 2</ruby>
```

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>
```

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`[p218] element is used to give the inner annotations, and then that whole `ruby`[p218] is then given an annotation at the "outer" level.

Example

```
<ruby><ruby>B<rt>a</rt>A<rt>n</rt>S<rt>t</rt>E<rt>n</rt></ruby><rt>annotation</ruby>
```

Example

Here both a phonetic reading and the meaning are given in ruby annotations. The annotation on the nested `ruby`[p218] element gives a mono-ruby phonetic annotation for each base character, while the annotation in the `rt`[p224] element that is a child of the outer `ruby`[p218] 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
```

東とう南なんたつみの方角

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
```

東とう南なんSoutheastの方角

Within a `ruby`[p218] element that does not have a `ruby`[p218] 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[p115] and `rp`[p224] 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`[p224] 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`[p218] element represents[p112] 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][p1157]

At any particular time, the segmentation and categorisation of content of a `ruby`[p218] 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`[p218] element for which the algorithm is being run.
4. If *root* has a `ruby`[p218] 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`[p224] or `rp`[p224] 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`[p218] element, and if *current parent* is the same element as *root*, then push a ruby level[p222] and then jump to the step labeled *start mode*.
14. If the *index*th node in *current parent* is an `rt`[p224] or `rp`[p224] element, then set the current base text[p222] 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`[p224] element, then push a ruby annotation[p222] and jump to the step labeled *annotation mode increment*.

19. If the *index*th node in *current parent* is an `rp`[p224] 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[p115], 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`[p224] element or an `rp`[p224] 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[p115], then jump to the step labeled *base mode* (without further incrementing *index*, so the inter-element whitespace[p115] 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[p222] and jump to the step labeled *base mode post-increment*.

28. *End*: Return *base text segments* and *annotation segments*. Any content of the `ruby`[p218] 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 *new text segment* be a base text segment described by the range *annotation range*.

3. Add *new text segment* to *base text segments*.

4. Let *current base text* be *new text 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`[p224] 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 *new annotation segment* be an annotation segment described by the range *annotation range*.

4. If *current base text* is not null, associate *new annotation segment* with *current base text*.

5. Add *new annotation segment* to *annotation segments*.

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:

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>ㄗˋ</rt></ruby>
```

This might be rendered as:

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:

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>
 <ruby>HT<rt>Hypertext</rt>M<rt>Markup</rt>L<rt>Language</rt></ruby>
 <rt>An abstract language for describing documents and applications
</ruby>
```

4.5.11 The `rt` element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As a child of a `ruby`[p218] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

An `rt`[p224] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `rt`[p224] element is immediately followed by an `rt`[p224] or `rp`[p224] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `rt`[p224] element marks the ruby text component of a ruby annotation. When it is the child of a `ruby`[p218] element, it doesn't represent[p112] anything itself, but the `ruby`[p218] element uses it as part of determining what *it* represents[p112].

An `rt`[p224] element that is not a child of a `ruby`[p218] element represents[p112] the same thing as its children.

4.5.12 The `rp` element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As a child of a `ruby`[p218] element, either immediately before or immediately after an `rt`[p224] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

An `rp`[p224] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `rp`[p224] element is immediately followed by an `rt`[p224] or `rp`[p224] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `rp`[p224] element can be used to provide parentheses or other content around a ruby text component of a ruby annotation, to be shown by user agents that don't support ruby annotations.

An `rp`[p224] element that is a child of a `ruby`[p218] element represents[p112] nothing. An `rp`[p224] element whose parent element is not a `ruby`[p218] element represents[p112] its children.

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`[p224] so that in legacy user agents the readings are in parentheses:

```
...
<ruby>漢<rp> (</rp><rt>かん</rt><rp>) </rp>字<rp> (</rp><rt>じ</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）...
```

Example

When there are multiple annotations for a segment, rp[p224] 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[p224] 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.
```

4.5.13 The `data` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`value`[p225] — Machine-readable value

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLDataElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString value;
};
```

The `data`[p225] element represents[p112] its contents, along with a machine-readable form of those contents in the `value`[p225] 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`[p226] element can be used instead.*

The element can be used for several purposes.

When combined with microformats or the microdata attributes[p672] defined in this specification, 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`[p225] 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-*`[p130] attributes can also be useful in such situations.)

The `value` IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

Example

Here, a short table has its numeric values encoded using the data[p225] element so that the table sorting JavaScript library can provide a sorting mechanism on each column despite the numbers being presented in textual form in one column and in a decomposed form in another.

```
<script src="sortable.js"></script>
<table class="sortable">
 <thead> <tr> <th> Game <th> Corporations <th> Map Size
 <tbody>
  <tr> <td> 1830 <td> <data value="8">Eight</data> <td> <data value="93">19+74 hexes (93
total)</data>
  <tr> <td> 1856 <td> <data value="11">Eleven</data> <td> <data value="99">12+87 hexes (99
total)</data>
  <tr> <td> 1870 <td> <data value="10">Ten</data> <td> <data value="149">4+145 hexes (149
total)</data>
</table>
```

4.5.14 The time element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

If the element has a datetime[p226] attribute: Phrasing content[p117].
Otherwise: Text[p118], but must match requirements described in prose below.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
datetime[p226] — Machine-readable value

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLTimeElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString dateTime;
};
```

The time[p226] element represents[p112] its contents, along with a machine-readable form of those contents in the datetime[p226] 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[p226] element that does not have a datetime[p226] content attribute must not have any element descendants.

The **datetime value** of a time[p226] element is the value of the element's datetime[p226] content attribute, if it has one, otherwise the child text content[p43] of the time[p226] element.

The datetime value[p226] of a time[p226] element must match one of the following syntaxes.

A valid month string[p71]

Example

```
<time>2011-11</time>
```

A valid date string[p72]

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18</time>
```

A valid yearless date string[p72]

Example
```
<time>11-18</time>
```

A valid time string[p73]

Example
```
<time>14:54</time>
```

Example
```
<time>14:54:39</time>
```

Example
```
<time>14:54:39.929</time>
```

A valid local date and time string[p74]

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18T14:54</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18T14:54:39</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18T14:54:39.929</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18 14:54</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18 14:54:39</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18 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[p76] is likely more useful.*

A valid time-zone offset string[p75]

Example
```
<time>Z</time>
```

Example
```
<time>+0000</time>
```

Example
```
<time>+00:00</time>
```

Example
```
<time>-0800</time>
```

Example
```
<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][p1161]*

A valid global date and time string[p76]

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18T14:54Z</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18T14:54:39Z</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18T14:54:39.929Z</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18T14:54+0000</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18T14:54:39+0000</time>
```

Example
```
<time>2011-11-18T14:54:39.929+0000</time>
```

Example `<time>2011-11-18T14:54+00:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18T14:54:39+00:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18T14:54:39.929+00:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18T06:54-0800</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18T06:54:39-0800</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18T06:54:39.929-0800</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18T06:54-08:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18T06:54:39-08:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18T06:54:39.929-08:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 14:54Z</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 14:54:39Z</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 14:54:39.929Z</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 14:54+0000</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 14:54:39+0000</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 14:54:39.929+0000</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 14:54+00:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 14:54:39+00:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 14:54:39.929+00:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 06:54-0800</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 06:54:39-0800</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 06:54:39.929-0800</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 06:54-08:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 06:54:39-08:00</time>`

Example `<time>2011-11-18 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[p74] combined with that geographic location is likely more useful.*

A valid week string[p78]

Example `<time>2011-W47</time>`

Four or more ASCII digits[p64], at least one of which is not U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0)

Example `<time>2011</time>`

Example `<time>0001</time>`

A valid duration string[p78]

Example `<time>PT4H18M3S</time>`

Example

```
<time>4h 18m 3s</time>
```

The **machine-readable equivalent of the element's contents** must be obtained from the element's datetime value[p226] by using the following algorithm:

1. If parsing a month string[p71] from the element's datetime value[p226] returns a month[p71], that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
2. If parsing a date string[p72] from the element's datetime value[p226] returns a date[p72], that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
3. If parsing a yearless date string[p72] from the element's datetime value[p226] returns a yearless date[p72], that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
4. If parsing a time string[p73] from the element's datetime value[p226] returns a time[p73], that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
5. If parsing a local date and time string[p74] from the element's datetime value[p226] returns a local date and time[p74], that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
6. If parsing a time-zone offset string[p75] from the element's datetime value[p226] returns a time-zone offset[p75], that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
7. If parsing a global date and time string[p77] from the element's datetime value[p226] returns a global date and time[p76], that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
8. If parsing a week string[p78] from the element's datetime value[p226] returns a week[p77], that is the machine-readable equivalent; abort these steps.
9. If the element's datetime value[p226] consists of only ASCII digits[p64], at least one of which is not U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0), 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[p80] from the element's datetime value[p226] returns a duration[p78], 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[p89] the element's `datetime`[p226] content attribute.

Example

The `time`[p226] 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`[p226] 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>
```

Example

Here, a fictional microdata vocabulary based on the Atom vocabulary is used with the `time`[p226] 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>
```

Example

In this example, another article's publication date is marked up using time[p226], 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 her bike.</p>
</article>
```

Example

In the following snippet, the time[p226] 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[p226] element) could scan through the page and look at all the time[p226] elements therein to create an index of dates and times.

Example

For example, this element conveys the string "Friday" with the additional semantic that the 18th of November 2011 is the meaning that corresponds to "Friday":

```
Today is <time datetime="2011-11-18">Friday</time>.
```

Example

In this example, a specific time in the Pacific Standard Time timezone is specified:

```
Your next meeting is at <time datetime="2011-11-18T15:00-08:00">3pm</time>.
```

4.5.15 The code element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses HTMLElement[p113].

The code[p230] element represents[p112] a fragment of computer code. This could be an XML element name, a file name, a computer program, or any other string that a computer would recognize.

There is no formal way to indicate the language of computer code being marked up. Authors who wish to mark code[p230] elements with the language used, e.g. so that syntax highlighting scripts can use the right rules, can use the class[p122] attribute, e.g. by adding a class prefixed with "language-" to the element.

Example

The following example shows how the element can be used in a paragraph to mark up element names and computer code, including punctuation.

```
<p>The <code>code</code> element represents a fragment of computer
code.</p>

<p>When you call the <code>activate()</code> method on the
<code>robotSnowman</code> object, the eyes glow.</p>

<p>The example below uses the <code>begin</code> keyword to indicate
the start of a statement block. It is paired with an <code>end</code>
keyword, which is followed by the <code>.</code> punctuation character
(full stop) to indicate the end of the program.</p>
```

Example

The following example shows how a block of code could be marked up using the `pre`[p190] and `code`[p230] elements.

```
<pre><code class="language-pascal">var i: Integer;
begin
   i := 1;
end.</code></pre>
```

A class is used in that example to indicate the language used.

Note *See the `pre`[p190] element for more details.*

4.5.16 The `var` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `var`[p231] element represents[p112] a variable. This could be an actual variable in a mathematical expression or programming context, an identifier representing a constant, a symbol identifying a physical quantity, a function parameter, or just be a term used as a placeholder in prose.

Example

In the paragraph below, the letter "n" is being used as a variable in prose:

```
<p>If there are <var>n</var> pipes leading to the ice
cream factory then I expect at <em>least</em> <var>n</var>
flavors of ice cream to be available for purchase!</p>
```

For mathematics, in particular for anything beyond the simplest of expressions, MathML is more appropriate. However, the `var`[p231] element can still be used to refer to specific variables that are then mentioned in MathML expressions.

Example

In this example, an equation is shown, with a legend that references the variables in the equation. The expression itself is marked up with MathML, but the variables are mentioned in the figure's legend using var[p231].

```
<figure>
 <math>
  <mi>a</mi>
  <mo>=</mo>
  <msqrt>
   <msup><mi>b</mi><mn>2</mn></msup>
   <mi>+</mi>
   <msup><mi>c</mi><mn>2</mn></msup>
  </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>
```

Example

Here, the equation describing mass-energy equivalence is used in a sentence, and the var[p231] element is used to mark the variables and constants in that equation:

```
<p>Then she turned to the blackboard and picked up the chalk. After a few moment's
thought, she wrote <var>E</var> = <var>m</var> <var>c</var><sup>2</sup>. The teacher
looked pleased.</p>
```

4.5.17 The samp element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses HTMLElement[p113].

The samp[p232] element represents[p112] sample or quoted output from another program or computing system.

Note *See the pre[p190] and kbd[p233] elements for more details.*

Note *This element can be contrasted with the output[p497] element, which can be used to provide immediate output in a Web application.*

Example

This example shows the samp[p232] 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>
```

Example

This second example shows a block of sample output. Nested samp[p232] and kbd[p233] elements allow for the styling of specific elements of the sample output using a style sheet. There's also a few parts of the samp[p232] that are annotated with even more detailed markup, to enable very precise styling. To achieve this, span[p241] 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>
```

4.5.18 The kbd element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses HTMLElement[p113].

The kbd[p233] element represents[p112] user input (typically keyboard input, although it may also be used to represent other input, such as voice commands).

When the kbd[p233] element is nested inside a samp[p232] element, it represents the input as it was echoed by the system.

When the kbd[p233] element *contains* a samp[p232] element, it represents input based on system output, for example invoking a menu item.

When the kbd[p233] element is nested inside another kbd[p233] element, it represents an actual key or other single unit of input as appropriate for the input mechanism.

Example

Here the kbd[p233] element is used to indicate keys to press:

```
<p>To make George eat an apple, press <kbd><kbd>Shift</kbd>+<kbd>F3</kbd></kbd></p>
```

In this second example, the user is told to pick a particular menu item. The outer kbd[p233] element marks up a block of input, with the inner kbd[p233] elements representing each individual step of the input, and the samp[p232] 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><samp>File</samp></kbd>|<kbd><samp>Eat Apple...</samp></kbd></kbd>
</p>
```

Such precision isn't necessary; the following is equally fine:

```
<p>To make George eat an apple, select <kbd>File | Eat Apple...</kbd></p>
```

4.5.19 The sub and sup elements

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Use HTMLElement[p113].

The sup[p234] element represents[p112] a superscript and the sub[p234] element represents[p112] 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[p234] and sup[p234] 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.

Example

```
<p>The most beautiful women are
<span lang="fr"><abbr>M<sup>lle</sup></abbr> Gwendoline</span> and
<span lang="fr"><abbr>M<sup>me</sup></abbr> Denise</span>.</p>
```

The sub[p234] element can be used inside a var[p231] element, for variables that have subscripts.

Example

Here, the sub[p234] element is used to represent 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><var>i</var></sub></var>, <var>y<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[p234] and sup[p234] if detailed mathematical markup is not desired. [MATHML][p1158]

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>
```

4.5.20 The i element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `i`[p234] element represents[p112] 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`[p125] attributes (or, in XML, `lang` attributes in the XML namespace[p125]).

Example

The examples below show uses of the `i`[p234] 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`[p234] 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`[p122] attribute on the `i`[p234] 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`[p234] element, for instance the `em`[p209] element for marking up stress emphasis, or the `dfn`[p216] element to mark up the defining instance of a term.

Note

Style sheets can be used to format `i`[p234] elements, just like any other element can be restyled. Thus, it is not the case that content in `i`[p234] elements will necessarily be italicized.

4.5.21 The `b` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `b`[p235] element represents[p112] 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.

Example

The following example shows a use of the `b`[p235] element to highlight key words without marking them up as important:

```
<p>The <b>frobonitor</b> and <b>barbinator</b> components are fried.</p>
```

Example

In the following example, objects in a text adventure are highlighted as being special by use of the `b`[p235] element.

```
<p>You enter a small room. Your <b>sword</b> glows
brighter. A <b>rat</b> scurries past the corner wall.</p>
```

Example

Another case where the `b`[p235] 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 class="lede">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`[p234] element, authors can use the `class`[p122] attribute on the `b`[p235] 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`[p235] element should be used as a last resort when no other element is more appropriate. In particular, headings should use the `h1`[p167] to `h6`[p167] elements, stress emphasis should use the `em`[p209] element, importance should be denoted with the `strong`[p210] element, and text marked or highlighted should use the `mark`[p237] element.

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`[p210], not `b`[p235].

Note

Style sheets can be used to format `b`[p235] elements, just like any other element can be restyled. Thus, it is not the case that content in `b`[p235] elements will necessarily be boldened.

4.5.22 The `u` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `u`[p236] element represents[p112] 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`[p209] element should be used; for marking key words or phrases either the `b`[p235] element or the `mark`[p237] element should be used, depending on the context; for marking book titles, the `cite`[p213] element should be used; for labeling text with explicit textual annotations, the `ruby`[p218] element should be used; for technical terms, taxonomic designation, transliteration, a thought, or for labeling ship names in Western texts, the `i`[p234] element should be used.

Note *The default rendering of the `u`[p236] element in visual presentations clashes with the conventional rendering of hyperlinks (underlining). Authors are encouraged to avoid using the `u`[p236] element where it could be confused for a hyperlink.*

Example

In this example, a `u`[p236] element is used to mark a word as misspelt:

```
<p>The <u>see</u> is full of fish.</p>
```

4.5.23 The `mark` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `mark`[p237] element represents[p112] 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.

Example

This example shows how the mark[p237] 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[p236] element, possibly with a class, would be more appropriate.)

Example

Another example of the mark[p237] 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>
```

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>
```

This is separate from *syntax highlighting*, for which span[p241] 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>
```

Example

This is another example showing the use of mark[p237] 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[p237] elements in quotes to render in italics.

```
<style>
 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>
<article>
 <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 realised 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`[p209] element in this example, which is part of the original text being quoted, and the `mark`[p237] element, which is highlighting a part for comment.

Example

The following example shows the difference between denoting the *importance* of a span of text (`strong`[p210]) as opposed to denoting the *relevance* of a span of text (`mark`[p237]). 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>
```

4.5.24 The `bdi` element

Spec bugs: 27475

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
Also, the `dir`[p127] global attribute has special semantics on this element.

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `bdi`[p239] element represents[p112] a span of text that is to be isolated from its surroundings for the purposes of bidirectional text formatting. [BIDI][p1155]

Note *The `dir`[p127] global attribute defaults to `auto`[p127] on this element (it never inherits from the parent element like with other elements).*

Note *This element has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm*[p133].

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`[p239] 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>إيان</bdi>: 3 posts.
</ul>
```

- User jcranmer: 12 posts.
- User hober: 5 posts.
- User إيان: 3 posts.

When using the `bdi`[p239] element, the username acts as expected.

- User **jcranmer**: 12 posts.
- User **hober**: 5 posts.
- User 3 :إيان posts.

If the `bdi`[p239] element were to be replaced by a `b`[p235] element, the username would confuse the bidirectional algorithm and the third bullet would end up saying "User 3 :", followed by the Arabic name (right-to-left), followed by "posts" and a period.

4.5.25 The `bdo` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
Also, the `dir`[p127] global attribute has special semantics on this element.

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `bdo`[p240] element represents[p112] explicit text directionality formatting control for its children. It allows authors to override the Unicode bidirectional algorithm by explicitly specifying a direction override. [BIDI][p1155]

Authors must specify the `dir`[p127] attribute on this element, with the value `ltr`[p127] to specify a left-to-right override and with the value `rtl`[p127] to specify a right-to-left override. The `auto`[p127] value must not be specified.

Note *This element has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm*[p133].

4.5.26 The `span` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLSpanElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The `span`[p241] element doesn't mean anything on its own, but can be useful when used together with the global attributes[p121], e.g. `class`[p122], `lang`[p125], or `dir`[p127]. It represents[p112] its children.

Example

In this example, a code fragment is marked up using `span`[p241] elements and `class`[p122] attributes so that its keywords and identifiers can be colour-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>++) {
  <span class="ident">i_t3</span> = (<span class="ident">i_t3</span> & 0x1ffff) | (<span
class="ident">j</span> &lt;&lt; 17);
  <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;
  <span class="keyword">if</span> (<span class="ident">i_t6</span> == <span
class="ident">i_t1</span>)
    <span class="keyword">break</span>;
}</code></pre>
```

4.5.27 The `br` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLBRElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The br[p241] element represents[p112] 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[p241] elements must be used only for line breaks that are actually part of the content, as in poems or addresses.

Example

The following example is correct usage of the br[p241] element:

```
<p>P. Sherman<br>
42 Wallaby Way<br>
Sydney</p>
```

br[p241] elements must not be used for separating thematic groups in a paragraph.

Example

The following examples are non-conforming, as they abuse the br[p241] element:

```
<p><a ...>34 comments.</a><br>
<a ...>Add a comment.</a></p>

<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>

<p><label>Name: <input name="name"></label></p>
<p><label>Address: <input name="address"></label></p>
```

If a paragraph[p119] consists of nothing but a single br[p241] 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[p241] elements must not be considered part of the surrounding text.

Note *This element has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm[p133].*

4.5.28 The wbr element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Nothing[p115].

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	2+
IE	None
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	2.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	3.2+
Opera	9.5-9.6+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `wbr`[p242] element represents[p112] a line break opportunity.

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`[p242] element.

```
<p>So then she 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>
```

Any content inside `wbr`[p242] elements must not be considered part of the surrounding text.

Example

```
var wbr = document.createElement("wbr");
wbr.textContent = "This is wrong";
document.body.appendChild(wbr);
```

Note *This element has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm*[p133].

4.5.29 Usage summary

This section is non-normative.

Element	Purpose	Example
`a`[p207]	Hyperlinks	`Visit my <a href="drinks.html">drinks</a> page.`
`em`[p209]	Stress emphasis	`I must say I <em>adore</em> lemonade.`
`strong`[p210]	Importance	`This tea is <strong>very hot</strong>.`
`small`[p211]	Side comments	`These grapes are made into wine. <small>Alcohol is addictive.</small>`
`s`[p213]	Inaccurate text	`Price: <s>£4.50</s> £2.00!`
`cite`[p213]	Titles of works	`The case <cite>Hugo v. Danielle</cite> is relevant here.`
`q`[p214]	Quotations	`The judge said <q>You can drink water from the fish tank</q> but advised against it.`
`dfn`[p216]	Defining instance	`The term <dfn>organic food</dfn> refers to food produced without synthetic chemicals.`
`abbr`[p217]	Abbreviations	`Organic food in Ireland is certified by the <abbr title="Irish Organic Farmers and Growers Association">IOFGA</abbr>.`
`ruby`[p218], `rt`[p224], `rp`[p224]	Ruby annotations	`<ruby> OJ <rp>(<rt>Orange Juice<rp>)</ruby>`
`data`[p225]	Machine-readable equivalent	`Available starting today! <data value="UPC:022014640201">North Coast Organic Apple Cider</data>`
`time`[p226]	Machine-readable equivalent of date- or time-related data	`Available starting on <time datetime="2011-11-18">November 18th</time>!`
`code`[p230]	Computer code	`The <code>fruitdb</code> program can be used for tracking fruit production.`
`var`[p231]	Variables	`If there are <var>n</var> fruit in the bowl, at least <var>n</var>÷2 will be ripe.`
`samp`[p232]	Computer output	`The computer said <samp>Unknown error -3</samp>.`
`kbd`[p233]	User input	`Hit <kbd>F1</kbd> to continue.`
`sub`[p234]	Subscripts	`Water is H<sub>2</sub>O.`
`sup`[p234]	Superscripts	`The Hydrogen in heavy water is usually <sup>2</sup>H.`
`i`[p234]	Alternative voice	`Lemonade consists primarily of <i>Citrus limon</i>.`
`b`[p235]	Keywords	`Take a <b>lemon</b> and squeeze it with a <b>juicer</b>.`

Element	Purpose	Example
u[p236]	Annotations	`The mixture of apple juice and <u class="spelling">eldeflower</u> juice is very pleasant.`
mark[p237]	Highlight	`Elderflower cordial, with one <mark>part</mark> cordial to ten <mark>part</mark>s water, stands a<mark>part</mark> from the rest.`
bdi[p239]	Text directionality isolation	`The recommended restaurant is <bdi lang="">My Juice Café (At The Beach)</bdi>.`
bdo[p240]	Text directionality formatting	`The proposal is to write English, but in reverse order. "Juice" would become "<bdo dir=rtl>Juice</bdo>"`
span[p241]	Other	`In French we call it <span lang="fr">sirop de sureau</span>.`
br[p241]	Line break	`Simply Orange Juice Company Apopka, FL 32703 U.S.A.`
wbr[p242]	Line breaking opportunity	`www.simply<wbr>orange<wbr>juice.com`

4.6 Links

4.6.1 Introduction

Links are a conceptual construct, created by a[p207], area[p387], and link[p138] elements, that represent[p112] a connection between two resources, one of which is the current Document[p103]. 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[p788] to those resources, e.g. to visit them in a browser or download them.

For link[p138] elements with an href[p139] attribute and a rel[p139] attribute, links must be created for the keywords of the rel[p139] attribute, as defined for those keywords in the link types[p254] section.

Similarly, for a[p207] and area[p387] elements with an href[p244] attribute and a rel[p245] attribute, links must be created for the keywords of the rel[p245] attribute as defined for those keywords in the link types[p254] section. Unlike link[p138] elements, however, a[p207] and area[p387] elements with an href[p244] attribute that either do not have a rel[p245] attribute, or whose rel[p245] attribute has no keywords that are defined as specifying hyperlinks[p244], must also create a hyperlink[p244]. This implied hyperlink has no special meaning (it has no link type[p254]) beyond linking the element's node document to the resource given by the element's href[p244] attribute.

A hyperlink[p244] can have one or more **hyperlink annotations** that modify the processing semantics of that hyperlink.

4.6.2 Links created by a[p207] and area[p387] elements

The **href** attribute on a[p207] and area[p387] elements must have a value that is a valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86].

Note *The href[p244] attribute on a[p207] and area[p387] elements is not required; when those elements do not have href[p244] attributes they do not create hyperlinks.*

The **target** attribute, if present, must be a valid browsing context name or keyword[p752]. It gives the name of the browsing context[p748] that will be used. User agents use this name when following hyperlinks[p250].

When an a[p207] or area[p387] element's activation behaviour[p710] is invoked, the user agent may allow the user to indicate a preference regarding whether the hyperlink is to be used for navigation[p788] 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[p245] 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[p788] then the user agent must follow the hyperlink[p250], and if the decision is to use the hyperlink to download a resource, the user agent must download the hyperlink[p251]. 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 **ping** attribute, if present, gives the URLs of the resources that are interested in being notified if the user follows the hyperlink. The value must be a set of space-separated tokens[p84], each of which must be a valid non-empty URL[p86] whose scheme is "`http`" or "`https`". The value is used by the user agent for hyperlink auditing[p253].

The **rel** attribute on `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements controls what kinds of links the elements create. The attribute's value must be a set of space-separated tokens[p84]. The allowed keywords and their meanings[p254] are defined below.

`rel`[p245]'s supported tokens are the keywords defined in HTML link types[p254] which are allowed on `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements, impact the processing model, and are supported by the user agent. The possible supported tokens are `noreferrer`[p260] and `noopener`[p260]. `rel`[p245]'s supported tokens must only include the tokens from this list that the user agent implements the processing model for.

Other specifications may add HTML link types[p254] as defined in Other link types[p264]. These specifications may require that their link types be included in `rel`[p245]'s supported tokens.

The `rel`[p245] attribute has no default value. If the attribute is omitted or if none of the values in the attribute are recognised 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`[p207] elements that create hyperlinks[p244], if present, gives the language of the linked resource. It is purely advisory. The value must be a valid BCP 47 language tag. [BCP47][p1155] 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[p43] of the linked resource. It is purely advisory. The value must be a valid MIME type[p43]. User agents must not consider the `type`[p245] attribute authoritative — upon fetching the resource, user agents must not use metadata included in the link to the resource to determine its type.

The **referrerpolicy** attribute is a referrer policy attribute[p89]. Its purpose is to set the referrer policy used when following hyperlinks[p250]. [REFERRERPOLICY][p1159]

4.6.3 API for `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface HTMLHyperlinkElementUtils {
  [CEReactions] stringifier attribute USVString href;
  readonly attribute USVString origin;
  [CEReactions] attribute USVString protocol;
  [CEReactions] attribute USVString username;
  [CEReactions] attribute USVString password;
  [CEReactions] attribute USVString host;
  [CEReactions] attribute USVString hostname;
  [CEReactions] attribute USVString port;
  [CEReactions] attribute USVString pathname;
  [CEReactions] attribute USVString search;
  [CEReactions] attribute USVString hash;
};
```

Note

***hyperlink*.`toString()`**

***hyperlink*.`href`**[p247]

Returns the hyperlink's URL.

Can be set, to change the URL.

***hyperlink*.`origin`**[p247]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's origin.

***hyperlink*.`protocol`**[p247]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's scheme.

Can be set, to change the URL's scheme.

***hyperlink*.`username`**[p247]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's username.

Can be set, to change the URL's username.

***hyperlink*.`password`**[p248]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's password.

Can be set, to change the URL's password.

***hyperlink*.`host`**[p248]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's host and port (if different from the default port for the scheme).

Can be set, to change the URL's host and port.

***hyperlink*.`hostname`**[p248]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's host.

Can be set, to change the URL's host.

***hyperlink*.`port`**[p249]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's port.

Can be set, to change the URL's port.

***hyperlink*.`pathname`**[p249]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's path.

Can be set, to change the URL's path.

***hyperlink*.`search`**[p249]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's query (includes leading "`?`" if non-empty).

Can be set, to change the URL's query (ignores leading "`?`").

***hyperlink*.`hash`**[p250]

Returns the hyperlink's URL's fragment (includes leading "`#`" if non-empty).

Can be set, to change the URL's fragment (ignores leading "`#`").

An element implementing the `HTMLHyperlinkElementUtils`[p245] mixin has an associated **url** (null or a URL). It is initially null.

An element implementing the `HTMLHyperlinkElementUtils`[p245] mixin has an associated **set the url** algorithm, which sets this element's url[p246] to the resulting URL record[p86] of parsing[p86] this element's `href`[p244] content attribute value relative to this element's node document. If parsing[p86] was aborted with an error, set this element's url[p246] to null.

When elements implementing the `HTMLHyperlinkElementUtils`[p245] mixin are created, and whenever those elements have their `href`[p244] content attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must set the url[p246].

Note *This is only observable for `blob:` URLs as parsing them involves the StructuredClone[p99] abstract operation.*

An element implementing the `HTMLHyperlinkElementUtils`[p245] mixin has an associated **reinitialise url** algorithm, which runs these steps:

1. If element's url[p246] is non-null, its scheme is "`blob`", and its cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, terminate these steps.
2. Set the url[p246].

To **update `href`**, set the element's `href`[p244] content attribute's value to the element's url[p246], serialised.

The **`href`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* is null and this element has no `href`[p244] content attribute, return the empty string.
4. Otherwise, if *url* is null, return this element's `href`[p244] content attribute's value.
5. Return *url*, serialised.

The `href`[p247] attribute's setter must set this element's `href`[p244] content attribute's value to the given value.

The **`origin`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. If this element's url[p246] is null, return the empty string.
3. Return the Unicode serialization[p768] of this element's url[p246]'s origin.

Note *It returns the Unicode rather than the ASCII serialisation for compatibility with `MessageEvent`[p886].*

The **`protocol`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. If this element's url[p246] is null, return "`:`".
3. Return this element's url[p246]'s scheme, followed by "`:`".

The `protocol`[p247] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. If this element's url[p246] is null, terminate these steps.
3. Basic URL parse the given value, followed by `:`", with this element's url[p246] as *url* and scheme start state as *state override*.
4. Update `href`[p247].

The **`username`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. If this element's url[p246] is null, return the empty string.
3. Return this element's url[p246]'s username.

The `username`[p247] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].

3. If *url* or *url*'s host is null, or *url*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, terminate these steps.
4. Set the username, given *url* and the given value.
5. Update `href`[p247].

The **`password`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* or *url*'s password is null, return the empty string.
4. Return *url*'s password.

The `password`[p248] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* or *url*'s host is null, or *url*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, terminate these steps.
4. Set the password, given *url* and the given value.
5. Update `href`[p247].

The **`host`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* or *url*'s host is null, return the empty string.
4. If *url*'s port is null, return *url*'s host, serialised.
5. Return *url*'s host, serialised, followed by ":" and *url*'s port, serialised.

The `host`[p248] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* is null or *url*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, terminate these steps.
4. Basic URL parse the given value, with *url* as *url* and host state as *state override*.
5. Update `href`[p247].

The **`hostname`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* or *url*'s host is null, return the empty string.
4. Return *url*'s host, serialised.

The `hostname`[p248] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].

3. If *url* is null or *url*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, terminate these steps.
4. Basic URL parse the given value, with *url* as *url* and hostname state as *state override*.
5. Update `href`[p247].

The **`port`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* or *url*'s port is null, return the empty string.
4. Return *url*'s port, serialised.

The `port`[p249] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* or *url*'s host is null, *url*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, or *url*'s scheme is "`file`", terminate these steps.
4. Basic URL parse the given value, with *url* as *url* and port state as *state override*.
5. Update `href`[p247].

The **`pathname`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* is null, return the empty string.
4. If *url*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, return the first string in *url*'s path.
5. Return "`/`", followed by the strings in *url*'s path (including empty strings), separated from each other by "`/`".

The `pathname`[p249] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* is null or *url*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, terminate these steps.
4. Set *url*'s path to the empty list.
5. Basic URL parse the given value, with *url* as *url* and path start state as *state override*.
6. Update `href`[p247].

The **`search`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* is null, or *url*'s query is either null or the empty string, return the empty string.
4. Return "`?`", followed by *url*'s query.

The `search`[p249] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].

2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* is null, terminate these steps.
4. If the given value is the empty string, set *url*'s query to null.
5. Otherwise, run these substeps:
    1. Let *input* be the given value with a single leading "`?`" removed, if any.
    2. Set *url*'s query to the empty string.
    3. Basic URL parse *input*, with *url* as *url* and query state as *state override*, and this element's node document's document's character encoding as *encoding override*.
6. Update `href`[p247].

The **`hash`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* is null, or *url*'s fragment is either null or the empty string, return the empty string.
4. Return "`#`", followed by *url*'s fragment.

The `hash`[p250] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Reinitialise url[p247].
2. Let *url* be this element's url[p246].
3. If *url* is null or *url*'s scheme is "`javascript`", terminate these steps.
4. If the given value is the empty string, set *url*'s fragment to null.
5. Otherwise, run these substeps:
    1. Let *input* be the given value with a single leading "`#`" removed, if any.
    2. Set *url*'s fragment to the empty string.
    3. Basic URL parse *input*, with *url* as *url* and fragment state as *state override*.
6. Update `href`[p247].

4.6.4 Following hyperlinks

Spec bugs: 28925

When a user **follows a hyperlink** created by an element *subject*, optionally with a *hyperlink suffix*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *replace* be false.
2. Let *source* be *subject*'s node document's browsing context[p748].
3. If the user indicated a specific browsing context[p748] 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[p748]. If this is a new top-level browsing context[p749] (e.g. when the user followed the hyperlink using "Open in New Tab"), then *source* must be set as the new browsing context[p748]'s one permitted sandboxed navigator[p771].

    Otherwise, if *subject* is an `a`[p207] or `area`[p387] element that has a `target`[p244] attribute, then let *target* be the browsing context[p748] that is chosen by applying the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name[p753], using the value of the `target`[p244] attribute as the browsing context name. If these rules result in the creation of a new browsing context[p748], set *replace* to true.

Otherwise, if *target* is an a[p207] or area[p387] element with no target[p244] attribute, but the Document[p103] contains a base[p137] element with a target[p137] attribute, then let *target* be the browsing context[p748] that is chosen by applying the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name[p753], using the value of the target[p137] attribute of the first such base[p137] element as the browsing context name. If these rules result in the creation of a new browsing context[p748], set *replace* to true.

Otherwise, let *target* be *source*.

4. If *subject*'s link types[p254] include the noreferrer[p260] or noopener[p260] keyword, and *replace* is true, then disown *target*'s opener[p750].

5. Parse[p86] the URL given by *subject*'s href[p244] attribute, relative to *subject*'s node document.

6. If that is successful, let *URL* be the resulting URL string[p86].

   Otherwise, if parsing[p86] the URL failed, the user agent may report the error to the user in a user-agent-specific manner, may queue a task[p842] to navigate[p788] the *target* browsing context[p748] 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.

7. If there is a *hyperlink suffix*, append it to *URL*.

8. Queue a task[p842] to navigate[p788] the *target* browsing context[p748] to *URL*. If *replace* is true, the navigation must be performed with replacement enabled[p800]. The source browsing context[p788] must be *source*.

The task source[p842] for the tasks mentioned above is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

4.6.5 Downloading resources

Support:

Chrome	14+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	None
Firefox	20+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	13+
Safari	None
Opera	15+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

In some cases, resources are intended for later use rather than immediate viewing. To indicate that a resource is intended to be c use later, rather than immediately used, the download[p245] attribute can be specified on the a[p207] or area[p387] element that create 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 value can be overridden by the `Content-Disposition` HTTP header's filename parameters. [RFC6266][p1160]

In cross-origin situations, the download[p245] attribute has to be combined with the `Content-Disposition` HTTP header, spec 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 *subject*, optionally with a *hyperlink suffix*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Parse[p86] the URL given by *subject*'s href[p244] attribute, relative to *subject*'s node document.

2. If parsing[p86] the URL fails, the user agent may report the error to the user in a user-agent-specific manner, may navigate[p788] 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 URL string[p86].

4. If there is a *hyperlink suffix*, append it to *URL*.

5. Return to whatever algorithm invoked these steps and continue these steps in parallel[p42].

6. Let *request* be a new request whose url is *URL*, client is entry settings object[p835], initiator is "download", destination is the empty string, and whose omit-Origin-header flag, synchronous flag, and use-URL-credentials flag are all set.

7. Handle the result of fetching *request* as a download[p251].

When a user agent is to handle a resource obtained from a fetch **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[p251], 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][p1160]
3. Let *interface origin* be the origin[p767] of the `Document`[p103] in which the download[p251] or navigate[p788] action resulting in the download was initiated, if any.
4. Let *resource origin* be the origin[p767] 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[p769] 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][p1160]
7. If the download was not initiated from a hyperlink[p244] created by an `a`[p207] or `area`[p387] element, or if the element of the hyperlink[p244] from which it was initiated did not have a `download`[p245] 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`[p245] attribute of the element of the hyperlink[p244] 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][p1160]
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.

    ⚠Warning! ***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`[p245] 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.

    Example 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[p253] to determine the types of file on the file system, then return *filename* as the file name and abort these steps.

Note

16. Let *claimed type* be the type given by the resource's Content-Type metadata[p87], if any is known. Let *named type* be the type given by *filename*'s extension[p253], if any is known. For the purposes of this step, a *type* is a mapping of a MIME type[p43] to an extension[p253].

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[p87] is consistent with the type given by *filename*'s extension[p253]), 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[p253] 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[p253] (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.*

20. Return *filename* as the file name.

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`[p245] attribute, in deciding where to store the resulting file in the user's file system.

4.6.5.1 Hyperlink auditing

Spec bugs: 24137

If a hyperlink[p244] created by an `a`[p207] or `area`[p387] element has a `ping`[p245] attribute, and the user follows the hyperlink, and the value of the element's `href`[p244] attribute can be parsed[p86], relative to the element's node document, without failure, then the user agent must take the `ping`[p245] attribute's value, split that string on spaces[p84], parse[p86] each resulting token relative to the element's node document, and then run these substeps for each resulting URL record[p86] *ping URL*, ignoring tokens that fail to parse:

1. If *ping URL*'s scheme is not "`http`" or "`https`", then abort these steps.

2. Optionally, abort these steps. (For example, the user agent might wish to ignore any or all ping URLs in accordance with the user's expressed preferences.)

3. Let *request* be a new request whose url is *ping URL*, method is `POST`, body is `PING`, client is the environment settings object[p827] of the `Document`[p103] containing the hyperlink[p244], destination is "`subresource`", credentials mode is "`include`", referrer is "`no-referrer`", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.

4. Let *target URL* be the resulting URL string[p86] obtained from parsing[p86] the value of the element's `href`[p244] attribute and then run these substeps:

   ↪ **If the URL of the `Document`[p103] object containing the hyperlink being audited and *ping URL* have the same origin[p769]**

   ↪ **If the origins are different, but the HTTPS state[p104] of the `Document`[p103] containing the hyperlink being audited is "`none`"**

   request must include a `Ping-From`[p1129] header with, as its value, the URL of the document containing the hyperlink, and a `Ping-To`[p1129] HTTP header with, as its value, the *target URL*.

   ↪ **Otherwise**

   request must include a `Ping-To`[p1129] HTTP header with, as its value, *target URL*. request *does not include a `Ping-From`[p1129] header.*

5. Fetch *request*.

This may be done in parallel[p42] with the primary fetch, and is independent of the result of that fetch.

User agents should allow the user to adjust this behaviour, for example in conjunction with a setting that disables the sending of HTTP `Referer` (sic) headers. Based on the user's preferences, UAs may either ignore[p43] the `ping`[p245] attribute altogether, or selectively ignore URLs in the list (e.g. ignoring any third-party URLs); this is explicitly accounted for in the steps above.

User agents must ignore any entity bodies returned in the responses. User agents may close the connection prematurely once they start receiving a response body.

When the `ping`[p245] attribute is present, user agents should clearly indicate to the user that following the hyperlink will also cause secondary requests to be sent in the background, possibly including listing the actual target URLs.

Example For example, a visual user agent could include the hostnames of the target ping URLs along with the hyperlink's actual URL in a status bar or tooltip.

Note *The `ping`[p245] attribute is redundant with pre-existing technologies like HTTP redirects and JavaScript in allowing Web pages to track which off-site links are most popular or allowing advertisers to track click-through rates.*

However, the `ping`[p245] attribute provides these advantages to the user over those alternatives:

- *It allows the user to see the final target URL unobscured.*
- *It allows the UA to inform the user about the out-of-band notifications.*
- *It allows the user to disable the notifications without losing the underlying link functionality.*
- *It allows the UA to optimise the use of available network bandwidth so that the target page loads faster.*

Thus, while it is possible to track users without this feature, authors are encouraged to use the `ping`[p245] attribute so that the user agent can make the user experience more transparent.

4.6.6 Link types

The following table summarizes the link types that are defined by this specification, by their corresponding keywords. 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`[p138], `a`[p207], or `area`[p387] element, the element's `rel` attribute must be split on spaces[p84]. The resulting tokens are the keywords for the link types that apply to that element.

Except where otherwise specified, a keyword must not be specified more than once per `rel`[p245] attribute.

Some of the sections that follow the table below list synonyms for certain keywords. The indicated synonyms are to be handled as specified by user agents, but must not be used in documents (for example, the keyword "`copyright`").

Keywords are always ASCII case-insensitive[p63], and must be compared as such.

Example Thus, `rel="next"` is the same as `rel="NEXT"`.

Keywords that are **body-ok** affect whether `link`[p138] elements are allowed in the body[p139]. The body-ok[p254] keywords defined by this specification are `dns-prefetch`[p257], `pingback`[p260], `preconnect`[p261], `prefetch`[p261], `prerender`[p261], and `stylesheet`[p261]. Other specifications can also define body-ok[p254] keywords.

Link type	Effect on...		body-ok[p254]	Brief description
	`link`[p138]	`a`[p207] and `area`[p387]		
`alternate`[p255]	Hyperlink[p244]	Hyperlink[p244]	·	Gives alternate representations of the current document.
`author`[p256]	Hyperlink[p244]	Hyperlink[p244]	·	Gives a link to the author of the current document or article.
`bookmark`[p256]	*not allowed*	Hyperlink[p244]	·	Gives the permalink for the nearest ancestor section.
`dns-prefetch`[p261]	External Resource[p244]	*not allowed*	Yes	Specifies that the user agent should preemptively perform DNS resolution for the target resource's origin[p767].
`external`[p257]	*not allowed*	Annotation[p244]	·	Indicates that the referenced document is not part of the same site as the current document.
`help`[p257]	Hyperlink[p244]	Hyperlink[p244]	·	Provides a link to context-sensitive help.

Link type	Effect on...		body-ok[p254]	Brief description
	link[p138]	a[p207] and area[p387]		
icon[p258]	External Resource[p244]	*not allowed*	·	Imports an icon to represent the current document.
license[p259]	Hyperlink[p244]	Hyperlink[p244]	·	Indicates that the main content of the current document is covered by the copyright license described by the referenced document.
next[p264]	Hyperlink[p244]	Hyperlink[p244]	·	Indicates that the current document is a part of a series, and that the next document in the series is the referenced document.
nofollow[p260]	*not allowed*	Annotation[p244]	·	Indicates that the current document's original author or publisher does not endorse the referenced document.
noreferrer[p260]	*not allowed*	Annotation[p244]	·	Requires that the user agent not send an HTTP `Referer` (sic) header if the user follows the hyperlink.
noopener[p260]	*not allowed*	Annotation[p244]	·	Requires that any browsing context[p748] created by following the hyperlink must not have an opener browsing context[p750].
pingback[p260]	External Resource[p244]	*not allowed*	Yes	Gives the address of the pingback server that handles pingbacks to the current document.
preconnect[p261]	External Resource[p244]	*not allowed*	Yes	Specifies that the user agent should preemptively connect to the target resource's origin[p767].
prefetch[p261]	External Resource[p244]	*not allowed*	Yes	Specifies that the user agent should preemptively fetch and cache the target resource.
prerender[p261]	External Resource[p244]	*not allowed*	Yes	Specifies that the user agent should preemptively fetch the target resource and process it in a way that helps deliver a faster response in the future.
prev[p264]	Hyperlink[p244]	Hyperlink[p244]	·	Indicates that the current document is a part of a series, and that the previous document in the series is the referenced document.
search[p261]	Hyperlink[p244]	Hyperlink[p244]	·	Gives a link to a resource that can be used to search through the current document and its related pages.
stylesheet[p261]	External Resource[p244]	*not allowed*	Yes	Imports a stylesheet.
tag[p263]	*not allowed*	Hyperlink[p244]	·	Gives a tag (identified by the given address) that applies to the current document.

4.6.6.1 Link type "alternate"

The alternate[p255] keyword may be used with link[p138], a[p207], and area[p387] elements.

The meaning of this keyword depends on the values of the other attributes.

↪ **If the element is a link[p138] element and the rel[p139] attribute also contains the keyword stylesheet[p261]**

The alternate[p255] keyword modifies the meaning of the stylesheet[p261] keyword in the way described for that keyword. The alternate[p255] keyword does not create a link of its own.

↪ **If the alternate[p255] keyword is used with the type[p245] attribute set to the value application/rss+xml or the value application/atom+xml**

The keyword creates a hyperlink[p244] referencing a syndication feed (though not necessarily syndicating exactly the same content as the current page).

For the purposes of feed autodiscovery, user agents should consider all link[p138] elements in the document with the alternate[p255] keyword used and with their type[p245] attribute set to the value application/rss+xml or the value application/atom+xml. If the user agent has the concept of a default syndication feed, the first such element (in tree order) should be used as the default.

Example The following link[p138] elements give syndication feeds for a blog:

```
<link rel="alternate" type="application/atom+xml" href="posts.xml" title="Cool Stuff Blog">
<link rel="alternate" type="application/atom+xml" href="posts.xml?category=robots" title="Cool Stuff Blog: robots category">
<link rel="alternate" type="application/atom+xml" href="comments.xml" title="Cool Stuff Blog: Comments">
```

Such link[p138] elements would be used by user agents engaged in feed autodiscovery, with the first being the default (where applicable).

The following example offers various different syndication feeds to the user, using a[p207] elements:

```
<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>
```

These links would not be used in feed autodiscovery.

↪ **Otherwise**

The keyword creates a hyperlink[p244] referencing an alternate representation of the current document.

The nature of the referenced document is given by the `hreflang`[p245], and `type`[p245] attributes.

If the `alternate`[p255] keyword is used with the `hreflang`[p245] attribute, and that attribute's value differs from the document element's language[p125], it indicates that the referenced document is a translation.

If the `alternate`[p255] keyword is used with the `type`[p245] attribute, it indicates that the referenced document is a reformulation of the current document in the specified format.

The `hreflang`[p245] and `type`[p245] attributes can be combined when specified with the `alternate`[p255] keyword.

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`[p255]", 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.

4.6.6.2 Link type "`author`"

The `author`[p256] keyword may be used with `link`[p138], `a`[p207], and `area`[p387] elements. This keyword creates a hyperlink[p244].

For `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements, the `author`[p256] keyword indicates that the referenced document provides further information about the author of the nearest `article`[p157] element ancestor of the element defining the hyperlink, if there is one, or of the page as a whole, otherwise.

For `link`[p138] elements, the `author`[p256] 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][p1158]*

Synonyms: For historical reasons, user agents must also treat `link`[p138], `a`[p207], and `area`[p387] elements that have a `rev` attribute with the value "`made`" as having the `author`[p256] keyword specified as a link relationship.

4.6.6.3 Link type "`bookmark`"

The `bookmark`[p256] keyword may be used with `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements. This keyword creates a hyperlink[p244].

The `bookmark`[p256] keyword gives a permalink for the nearest ancestor `article`[p157] element of the linking element in question, or of the section the linking element is most closely associated with[p178], if there are no ancestor `article`[p157] elements.

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 permalink applies to
  only the content from the first H2 to the second H2</a>. 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 permalink applies to
  the outer ARTICLE element</a> (which could be, e.g., a blog post).</p>
  <article id="c">
   <p><a href="c.html" rel="bookmark">This permalink applies to
   the inner ARTICLE element</a> (which could be, e.g., a blog comment).</p>
  </article>
 </article>
</body>
...
```

4.6.6.4 Link type "dns-prefetch"

The dns-prefetch[p257] keyword may be used with link[p138] elements. This keyword creates an external resource link[p244]. This keyword is body-ok[p254].

The dns-prefetch[p257] keyword indicates that preemptively performing DNS resolution for the origin[p767] of the specified resource is likely to be beneficial, as it is highly likely that the user will require resources located at that origin[p767], and the user experience would be improved by preempting the latency costs associated with DNS resolution. User agents must implement the processing model of the dns-prefetch[p257] keyword described in the *Resource Hints* specification. [RESOURCEHINTS][p1159]

There is no default type for resources given by the dns-prefetch[p257] keyword.

4.6.6.5 Link type "external"

The external[p257] keyword may be used with a[p207] and area[p387] elements. This keyword does not create a hyperlink[p244], but annotates[p244] any other hyperlinks created by the element (the implied hyperlink, if no other keywords create one).

The external[p257] keyword indicates that the link is leading to a document that is not part of the site that the current document forms a part of.

4.6.6.6 Link type "help"

The help[p257] keyword may be used with link[p138], a[p207], and area[p387] elements. This keyword creates a hyperlink[p244].

For a[p207] and area[p387] elements, the help[p257] keyword indicates that the referenced document provides further help information for the parent of the element defining the hyperlink, and its children.

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[p138] elements, the help[p257] keyword indicates that the referenced document provides help for the page as a whole.

For a[p207] and area[p387] elements, on some browsers, the help[p257] keyword causes the link to use a different cursor.

4.6.6.7 Link type "icon"

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	None
Firefox	2+
IE	11+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.1+
Edge	12+
Safari	3.1+
Opera	9+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

The icon[p258] keyword may be used with link[p138] elements. This keyword creates an external resource link[p244].

The specified resource is an icon representing the page or site, and should be used by the user agent when representing the pag interface.

Icons could be auditory icons, visual icons, or other kinds of icons. If multiple icons are provided, the user agent must select the m icon according to the type[p141], media[p141], and sizes[p258] attributes. If there are multiple equally appropriate icons, user agents r 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 ic 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[p258] keyword. However, for the purposes of determining the type of the resource[p141], 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[p84] which are ASCII case-insensitive[p63]. Each value must be either an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "any[p258]", or a value that consists of two valid non-negative integers[p66] that do not have a leading U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0) 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 in raw pixels (as opposed to CSS pixels).

Note *An icon that is 50 CSS pixels wide intended for displays with a device pixel density of two device pixels per CSS pixel (2x, 192dpi) would have a width of 100 raw pixels. This feature does not support indicating that a different resource is to be used for small high-resolution icons vs large low-resolution icons (e.g. 50×50 2x vs 100×100 1x).*

To parse and process the attribute's value, the user agent must first split the attribute's value on spaces[p84], 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 U+0030 DIGIT ZERO (0) character or contain any characters other than ASCII digits[p64], then this keyword doesn't represent anything. Abort these steps for that keyword.
- Apply the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] to *width string* to obtain *width*.
- Apply the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] 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[p258] attribute must not represent icon sizes that are not actually available in the linked resource.

In the absence of a link[p138] with the icon[p258] keyword, for Document[p103] objects obtained over HTTP or HTTPS, user agents may instead run these steps in parallel[p42]:

1. Let *request* be a new request whose url is the URL record obtained by resolving the URL "/favicon.ico" against the Document[p103] object's URL, client is the Document[p103] object's relevant settings object[p835], type is "image", destination is "subresource", synchronous flag is set, credentials mode is "include", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.

2. Let *response* be the result of fetching *request*.

3. Use *response*'s unsafe response[p87] as an icon as if it had been declared using the icon[p258] keyword.

Example

The following snippet shows the top part of an application with several icons.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <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[p258] keyword may be preceded by the keyword "shortcut". If the "shortcut" keyword is present, the rel[p245] attribute's entire value must be an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "shortcut icon" (with a single U+0020 SPACE character between the tokens and no other space characters[p63]).

4.6.6.8 Link type "license"

The license[p259] keyword may be used with link[p138], a[p207], and area[p387] elements. This keyword creates a hyperlink[p244].

The license[p259] keyword indicates that the referenced document provides the copyright license terms under which the main content of the current document is provided.

This specification does not specify how to distinguish between the main content of a document and content that is not deemed to be part of that main content. The distinction should be made clear to the user.

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 lang="en">
 <head>
  <title>Exampl Pictures: Kissat</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/style/default">
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Kissat</h1>
  <nav>
   <a href="../">Return to photo index</a>
  </nav>
  <figure>
   <img src="/pix/39627052_fd8dcd98b5.jpg">
```

```
    <figcaption>Kissat</figcaption>
   </figure>
   <p>One of them has six toes!</p>
   <p><small><a rel="license" href="http://www.opensource.org/licenses/mit-license.php">MIT
Licensed</a></small></p>
   <footer>
    <a href="/">Home</a> | <a href="../">Photo index</a>
    <p><small>© copyright 2009 Exampl Pictures. All Rights Reserved.</small></p>
   </footer>
  </body>
</html>
```

In this case the `license`[p259] 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 could 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).

Synonyms: For historical reasons, user agents must also treat the keyword "`copyright`" like the `license`[p259] keyword.

4.6.6.9 Link type "`nofollow`"

The `nofollow`[p260] keyword may be used with `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements. This keyword does not create a hyperlink[p244], but annotates[p244] any other hyperlinks created by the element (the implied hyperlink, if no other keywords create one).

The `nofollow`[p260] 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.

4.6.6.10 Link type "`noreferrer`"

The `noreferrer`[p260] keyword may be used with `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements. This keyword does not create a hyperlink[p244], but annotates[p244] 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`[p207] or `area`[p387] element that has the `noreferrer`[p260] keyword, the user agent must set their request's referrer to "`no-referrer`".

Note *For historical reasons, the `noreferrer`[p260] keyword implies the behaviour associated with the `noopener`[p260] keyword when present on a hyperlink that creates[p748] a new browsing context[p748]. That is, `<a href="..." rel="noreferrer" target="_blank">` has the same behaviour as `<a href="..." rel="noreferrer noopener" target="_blank">`.*

4.6.6.11 Link type "`noopener`"

The `noopener`[p260] keyword may be used with `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements. This keyword does not create a hyperlink[p244], but an
other hyperlinks created by the element (the implied hyperlink, if no other keywords create one).

The keyword indicates that any newly created browsing context[p748] which results from following the hyperlink[p244] will not have an
context[p750], which means that its `window.opener`[p750] property will be `null`.

Support:	
Chrome	49+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	None
Firefox	None
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	50+
Edge	None
Safari	None
Opera	36+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

4.6.6.12 Link type "`pingback`"

The `pingback`[p260] keyword may be used with `link`[p138] elements. This keyword creates an external resource link[p244]. This keyword is body-ok[p254].

For the semantics of the `pingback`[p260] keyword, see the Pingback 1.0 specification. [PINGBACK][p1159]

4.6.6.13 Link type "`preconnect`"

The `preconnect`[p261] keyword may be used with `link`[p138] elements. This keyword creates an external resource link[p244]. This keyword is body-ok[p254].

The `preconnect`[p261] keyword indicates that preemptively initiating a connection to the origin[p767] of the specified resource is likely to be beneficial, as it is highly likely that the user will require resources located at that origin[p767], and the user experience would be improved by preempting the latency costs associated with establishing the connection. User agents must implement the processing model of the `preconnect`[p261] keyword described in *Resource Hints*. [RESOURCEHINTS][p1159]

There is no default type for resources given by the `preconnect`[p261] keyword.

4.6.6.14 Link type "`prefetch`"

The `prefetch`[p261] keyword may be used with `link`[p138] elements. This keyword creates an external resource link[p244]. This keyword is body-ok[p254].

The `prefetch`[p261] 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. User agents must implement the processing model of the `prefetch`[p261] keyword described in *Resource Hints*. [RESOURCEHINTS][p1159]

There is no default type for resources given by the `prefetch`[p261] keyword.

4.6.6.15 Link type "`prerender`"

The `prerender`[p261] keyword may be used with `link`[p138] elements. This keyword creates an external resource link[p244]. This keyword is body-ok[p254].

The `prerender`[p261] keyword indicates that the specified resource might be required by the next navigation, and so it may be beneficial to not only preemptively fetch the resource, but also to process it, e.g. by fetching its subresources or performing some rendering. User agents must implement the processing model of the `prerender`[p261] keyword described in *Resource Hints*. [RESOURCEHINTS][p1159]

There is no default type for resources given by the `prerender`[p261] keyword.

4.6.6.16 Link type "`search`"

The `search`[p261] keyword may be used with `link`[p138], `a`[p207], and `area`[p387] elements. This keyword creates a hyperlink[p244].

The `search`[p261] 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`[p138] elements and the `search`[p261] link type to enable user agents to autodiscover search interfaces. [OPENSEARCH][p1159]*

4.6.6.17 Link type "`stylesheet`"

The `stylesheet`[p261] keyword may be used with `link`[p138] elements. This keyword creates an external resource link[p244] that contributes to the styling processing model. This keyword is body-ok[p254].

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`[p255] keyword is also specified on the `link`[p138] element, then **the link is an alternative stylesheet**; in this case, the `title`[p124] attribute must be specified on the `link`[p138] element, with a non-empty value.

The default type for resources given by the `stylesheet`[p261] keyword is `text/css`.

The appropriate times to obtain[p140] the resource are:

- When the external resource link[p244] is created on a `link`[p138] element that is already in a `Document`.
- When the external resource link[p244]'s `link`[p138] element is inserted into a document[p43].
- When the `href`[p139] attribute of the `link`[p138] element of an external resource link[p244] that is already in a `Document` is changed.
- When the `crossorigin`[p140] attribute of the `link`[p138] element of an external resource link[p244] that is already in a `Document` is set, changed, or removed.
- When the `type`[p141] attribute of the `link`[p138] element of an external resource link[p244] that is already in a `Document` is set or changed to a value that does not or no longer matches the Content-Type metadata[p87] of the previous obtained external resource, if any.
- When the `type`[p141] attribute of the `link`[p138] element of an external resource link[p244] that is already in a `Document` but was previously not obtained due to the `type`[p141] attribute specifying an unsupported type is set, removed, or changed.
- When the external resource link[p244] changes from being an alternative stylesheet[p262] to not being one, or vice versa.

Quirk: If the document has been set to quirks mode, has the same origin[p769] as the URL of the external resource, and the Content-Type metadata[p87] of the external resource is not a supported style sheet type, the user agent must instead assume it to be `text/css`.

Once a resource has been obtained[p140], if its Content-Type metadata[p87] is `text/css`, the user agent must run these steps:

1. Let *element* be the `link`[p138] element that created the external resource link[p244].
2. If *element* has an associated CSS style sheet, remove the CSS style sheet in question.
3. If *element* no longer creates an external resource link[p244] that contributes to the styling processing model, or if, since the resource in question was obtained[p140], it has become appropriate to obtain[p140] it again (meaning this algorithm is about to be invoked again for a newly obtained resource), then abort these steps.
4. Create a CSS style sheet with the following properties:

   type

   `text/css`

   location

   The resulting URL string[p86] determined during the obtain[p140] algorithm.

   Note *This is before any redirects get applied.*

   owner node

   element

   media

   The `media`[p141] attribute of *element*.

   Note *This is a reference to the (possibly absent at this time) attribute, rather than a copy of the attribute's current value. The CSSOM specification defines what happens when the attribute is dynamically set, changed, or removed.*

   title

   The `title`[p142] attribute of *element*.

   Note *This is similarly a reference to the attribute, rather than a copy of the attribute's current value.*

alternate flag

Set if the link is an alternative stylesheet[p262]; unset otherwise.

origin-clean flag

Set if the resource is CORS-same-origin[p87]; unset otherwise.

parent CSS style sheet

owner CSS rule

null

disabled flag

Left at its default value.

CSS rules

Left uninitialised.

The CSS environment encoding is the result of running the following steps: [CSSSYNTAX][p1156]

1. If the element has a `charset`[p1104] attribute, get an encoding from that attribute's value. If that succeeds, return the resulting encoding and abort these steps. [ENCODING][p1157]
2. Otherwise, return the document's character encoding. [DOM][p1157]

4.6.6.18 Link type "`tag`"

The `tag`[p263] keyword may be used with `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements. This keyword creates a hyperlink[p244].

The `tag`[p263] 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[p661], which lists the popular tags across a set of pages.*

Example

This document is about some gems, and so it is *tagged* with "`https://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 lang="en">
 <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="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gemstone">Gemstone</a>
  </footer>
 </body>
</html>
```

Example

In *this* document, there are two articles. The "`tag`[p263]" link, however, applies to the whole page (and would do so wherever it was placed, including if it was within the `article`[p157] elements).

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <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>
    <img src="https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b0/
Trains_de_la_Bernina_en_hiver_2.jpg"
         alt="The 802 was red with pantographs and tall vents on the side.">
    <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="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhaetian_Railway_Gem_4/4">Gem
4/4</a></p>
 </body>
</html>
```

4.6.6.19 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.

4.6.6.19.1 Link type "`next`"

The `next`[p264] keyword may be used with `link`[p138], `a`[p207], and `area`[p387] elements. This keyword creates a hyperlink[p244].

The `next`[p264] 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.

4.6.6.19.2 Link type "`prev`"

The `prev`[p264] keyword may be used with `link`[p138], `a`[p207], and `area`[p387] elements. This keyword creates a hyperlink[p244].

The `prev`[p264] 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`[p264] keyword.

4.6.6.20 Other link types

Extensions to the predefined set of link types may be registered in the microformats wiki existing-rel-values page. [MFREL][p1158]

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 COLON character (:), it must also be an absolute URL.

Effect on... `link`[p138]

One of the following:

Not allowed

The keyword must not be specified on `link`[p138] elements.

Hyperlink

The keyword may be specified on a `link`[p138] element; it creates a hyperlink[p244].

External Resource

The keyword may be specified on a `link`[p138] element; it creates an external resource link[p244].

Effect on... `a`[p207] and `area`[p387]

One of the following:

Not allowed

The keyword must not be specified on `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements.

Hyperlink

The keyword may be specified on `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements; it creates a hyperlink[p244].

External Resource

The keyword may be specified on `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements; it creates an external resource link[p244].

Hyperlink Annotation

The keyword may be specified on `a`[p207] and `area`[p387] elements; it annotates[p244] other hyperlinks[p244] 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 must 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 not listed in either this specification or on the aforementioned page must be rejected 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 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`[p138], `a`[p207], and `area`[p387] elements in accordance to the "Effect on..." field. [MFREL][p1158]

4.7 Edits

The `ins`[p266] and `del`[p267] elements represent edits to the document.

4.7.1 The `ins` element

Spec bugs: 28555

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Transparent[p119].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`cite`[p268] — Link to the source of the quotation or more information about the edit
`datetime`[p268] — Date and (optionally) time of the change

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses the `HTMLModElement`[p268] interface.

The `ins`[p266] element represents[p112] an addition to the document.

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[p165] element here counts as phrasing content[p117] and therefore there is just one paragraph[p119]:

```
<aside>
 <ins>
  Apples are <em>tasty</em>.
 </ins>
 <ins>
  So are pears.
 </ins>
</aside>
```

ins[p266] elements should not cross implied paragraph[p119] boundaries.

Example

The following example represents the addition of two paragraphs, the second of which was inserted in two parts. The first ins[p266] 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">
  So are pears.
 </ins>
</aside>
```

4.7.2 The del element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Transparent[p119].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

`cite`[p268] — Link to the source of the quotation or more information about the edit

`datetime`[p268] — Date and (optionally) time of the change

DOM interface[p114]**:**

Uses the `HTMLModElement`[p268] interface.

The `del`[p267] element represents[p112] a removal from the document.

`del`[p267] elements should not cross implied paragraph[p119] boundaries.

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`[p266] and `del`[p267] elements

The **`cite`** attribute may be used to specify the URL 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 pointing to the specific part of that document that discusses the change.

If the `cite`[p268] attribute is present, it must be a valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86] that explains the change. To obtain the corresponding citation link, the value of the attribute must be parsed[p86] relative to the element's node document. 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`[p268] attribute's value must be a valid date string with optional time[p81].

User agents must parse the `datetime`[p268] attribute according to the parse a date or time string[p82] algorithm. If that doesn't return a date[p72] or a global date and time[p76], then the modification has no associated timestamp (the value is non-conforming; it is not a valid date string with optional time[p81]). Otherwise, the modification is marked as having been made at the given date[p72] or global date and time[p76]. If the given value is a global date and time[p76] 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`[p266] and `del`[p267] elements must implement the `HTMLModElement`[p268] interface:

IDL

```
interface HTMLModElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString cite;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString dateTime;
};
```

The **`cite`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the element's `cite`[p268] content attribute. The **`dateTime`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the element's `datetime`[p268] content attribute.

4.7.4 Edits and paragraphs

This section is non-normative.

Since the ins[p266] and del[p267] elements do not affect paragraphing[p119], it is possible, in some cases where paragraphs are implied[p119] (without explicit p[p186] elements), for an ins[p266] or del[p267] element to span both an entire paragraph or other non-phrasing content[p117] 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[p186] 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[p266] or del[p267] element (though this is very confusing, and not considered good practice):

```
<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[p119] 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[p266] or del[p267] element. You instead have to use one (or two) p[p186] element(s) and two ins[p266] or del[p267] 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[p186] element, instead of having ins[p266] or del[p267] elements that cross implied paragraphs[p119] boundaries.

4.7.5 Edits and lists

This section is non-normative.

The content models of the ol[p194] and ul[p196] elements do not allow ins[p266] and del[p267] 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[p266] or del[p267] element can be wrapped around the contents of the li[p196] element. To indicate that an item has been replaced by another, a single li[p196] element can have one or more del[p267] elements followed by one or more ins[p266] elements.

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>
```

Example

In the following example, a list that started with just fruit was replaced by a list with just colours.

```
<h1>List of <del>fruits</del><ins>colours</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` [p266] and `del` [p267] 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` [p266] or `del` [p267] elements (respectively).

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>
</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 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

To embed an image in HTML, when there is only a single image resource, use the `img`[p280] element and its `src`[p281] attribute.

Example

```
<h2>From today's featured article</h2>
<img src="/uploads/100-marie-lloyd.jpg" alt="" width="100" height="150">
<p><b><a href="/wiki/Marie_Lloyd">Marie Lloyd</a></b> (1870-1922)
was an English <a href="/wiki/Music_hall">music hall</a> singer, ...
```

However, there are a number of situations for which the author might wish to use multiple image resources that the user agent can choose from:

- Different users might have different environmental characteristics:
  - The users' physical screen size might be different from one another.

    Example

    A mobile phone's screen might be 4 inches diagonally, while a laptop's screen might be 14 inches diagonally.

    Note *This is only relevant when an image's rendered size depends on the viewport size.*
  - The users' screen pixel density might be different from one another.

    Example

    A mobile phone's screen might have three times as many physical pixels per inch compared to another mobile phone's screen, regardless of their physical screen size.

- The users' zoom level might be different from one another, or might change for a single user over time.

  Example A user might zoom in to a particular image to be able to get a more detailed look.

  The zoom level and the screen pixel density (the previous point) can both affect the number of physical screen pixels per CSS pixel. This ratio is usually referred to as **device-pixel-ratio**.

- The users' screen orientation might be different from one another, or might change for a single user over time.

  Example

  A tablet can be held upright or rotated 90 degrees, so that the screen is either "portrait" or "landscape".

- The users' network speed, network latency and bandwidth cost might be different from one another, or might change for a single user over time.

  Example A user might be on a fast, low-latency and constant-cost connection while at work, on a slow, low-latency and constant-cost connection while at home, and on a variable-speed, high-latency and variable-cost connection anywhere else.

- Authors might want to show the same image content but with different rendered size depending on, usually, the width of the viewport. This is usually referred to as **viewport-based selection**.

Example

A Web page might have a banner at the top that always spans the entire viewport width. In this case, the rendered size of the image depends on the physical size of the screen (assuming a maximised browser window).

Example

Another Web page might have images in columns, with a single column for screens with a small physical size, two columns for screens with medium physical size, and three columns for screens with big physical size, with the images varying in rendered size in each case to fill up the viewport. In this case, the rendered size of an image might be *bigger* in the one-column layout compared to the two-column layout, despite the screen being smaller.

- Authors might want to show different image content depending on the rendered size of the image. This is usually referred to as **art direction**.

Example

When a Web page is viewed on a screen with a large physical size (assuming a maximised browser window), the author might wish to include some less relevant parts surrounding the critical part of the image. When the same Web page is viewed on a screen with a small physical size, the author might wish to show only the critical part of the image.

- Authors might want to show the same image content but using different image formats, depending on which image formats the user agent supports. This is usually referred to as **image format-based selection**.

Example

A Web page might have some images in the JPEG, WebP and JPEG XR image formats, with the latter two having better compression abilities compared to JPEG. Since different user agents can support different image formats, with some formats offering better compression ratios, the author would like to serve the better formats to user agents that support them, while providing JPEG fallback for user agents that don't.

The above situations are not mutually exclusive. For example, it is reasonable to combine different resources for different device-pixel-ratio[p272] with different resources for art direction[p273].

While it is possible to solve these problems using scripting, doing so introduces some other problems:

- Some user agents aggressively download images specified in the HTML markup, before scripts have had a chance to run, so that Web pages complete loading sooner. If a script changes which image to download, the user agent will potentially start two separate downloads, which can instead cause worse page loading performance.
- If the author avoids specifying any image in the HTML markup and instead instantiates a single download from script, that avoids the double download problem above but then no image will be downloaded at all for users with scripting disabled and the aggressive image downloading optimisation will also be disabled.

With this in mind, this specification introduces a number of features to address the above problems in a declarative manner.

Device-pixel-ratio[p272]-based selection when the rendered size of the image is fixed

The `src`[p281] and `srcset`[p281] attributes on the `img`[p280] element can be used, using the `x` descriptor, to provide multiple images that only vary in their size (the smaller image is a scaled-down version of the bigger image).

Note *The `x` descriptor is not appropriate when the rendered size of the image depends on the viewport width (viewport-based selection[p272]), but can be used together with art direction[p273].*

Example

```
<h2>From today's featured article</h2>
<img src="/uploads/100-marie-lloyd.jpg"
     srcset="/uploads/150-marie-lloyd.jpg 1.5x, /uploads/200-marie-lloyd.jpg 2x"
     alt="" width="100" height="150">
<p><b><a href="/wiki/Marie_Lloyd">Marie Lloyd</a></b> (1870-1922)
was an English <a href="/wiki/Music_hall">music hall</a> singer, ...
```

The user agent can choose any of the given resources depending on the user's screen's pixel density, zoom level, and possibly other factors such as the user's network conditions.

For backwards compatibility with older user agents that don't yet understand the `srcset`[p281] attribute, one of the URLs is specified in the `img`[p280] element's `src`[p281] attribute. This will result in something useful (though perhaps lower-resolution than the user would like) being displayed even in older user agents. For new user agents, the `src`[p281] attribute participates in the resource selection, as if it was specified in `srcset`[p281] with a `1x` descriptor.

The image's rendered size is given in the `width`[p393] and `height`[p393] attributes, which allows the user agent to allocate space for the image before it is downloaded.

Viewport-based selection[p272]

The `srcset`[p281] and `sizes`[p282] attributes can be used, using the `w` descriptor, to provide multiple images that only vary in their size (the smaller image is a scaled-down version of the bigger image).

Example In this example, a banner image takes up the entire viewport width (using appropriate CSS).

```
<h1><img sizes="100vw" srcset="wolf-400.jpg 400w, wolf-800.jpg 800w, wolf-1600.jpg 1600w"
     src="wolf-400.jpg" alt="The rad wolf"></h1>
```

The user agent will calculate the effective pixel density of each image from the specified `w` descriptors and the specified rendered size in the `sizes`[p282] attribute. It can then choose any of the given resources depending on the user's screen's pixel density, zoom level, and possibly other factors such as the user's network conditions.

If the user's screen is 320 CSS pixels wide, this is equivalent to specifying `wolf-400.jpg 1.25x, wolf-800.jpg 2.5x, wolf-1600.jpg 5x`. On the other hand, if the user's screen is 1200 CSS pixels wide, this is equivalent to specifying `wolf-400.jpg 0.33x, wolf-800.jpg 0.67x, wolf-1600.jpg 1.33x`. By using the `w` descriptors and the `sizes`[p282] attribute, the user agent can choose the correct image source to download regardless of how large the user's device is.

For backwards compatibility, one of the URLs is specified in the `img`[p280] element's `src`[p281] attribute. In new user agents, the `src`[p281] attribute is ignored when the `srcset`[p281] attribute uses `w` descriptors.

Example In this example, the Web page has three layouts depending on the width of the viewport. The narrow layout has one column of images (the width of each image is about 100%), the middle layout has two columns of images (the width of each image is about 50%), and the widest layout has three columns of images, and some page margin (the width of each image is about 33%). It breaks between these layouts when the viewport is `30em` wide and `50em` wide, respectively.

```
<img sizes="(max-width: 30em) 100vw, (max-width: 50em) 50vw, calc(33vw - 100px)"
     srcset="swing-200.jpg 200w, swing-400.jpg 400w, swing-800.jpg 800w, swing-1600.jpg
1600w"
     src="swing-400.jpg" alt="Kettlebell Swing">
```

The `sizes`[p282] attribute sets up the layout breakpoints at `30em` and `50em`, and declares the image sizes between these breakpoints to be `100vw`, `50vw`, or `calc(33vw - 100px)`. These sizes do not necessarily have to match up exactly with the actual image width as specified in the CSS.

The user agent will pick a width from the `sizes`[p282] attribute, using the first item with a <media-condition> (the part in parentheses) that evaluates to true, or using the last item (`calc(33vw - 100px)`) if they all evaluate to false.

For example, if the viewport width is `29em`, then `(max-width: 30em)` evaluates to true and `100vw` is used, so the image size, for the purpose of resource selection, is `29em`. If the viewport width is instead `32em`, then `(max-width: 30em)` evaluates to false, but `(max-width: 50em)` evaluates to true and `50vw` is used, so the image size, for the purpose of resource selection, is `16em` (half the viewport width). Notice that the slightly wider viewport results in a smaller image because of the different layout.

The user agent can then calculate the effective pixel density and choose an appropriate resource similarly to the previous example.

Art direction[p273]-based selection

The `picture`[p277] element and the `source`[p278] element, together with the `media`[p278] attribute, can be used, to provide multiple images that vary the image content (for instance the smaller image might be a cropped version of the bigger image).

Example

```
<picture>
  <source media="(min-width: 45em)" srcset="large.jpg">
  <source media="(min-width: 32em)" srcset="med.jpg">
  <img src="small.jpg" alt="The wolf runs through the snow.">
</picture>
```

The user agent will choose the first `source`[p278] element for which the media query in the `media`[p278] attribute matches, and then choose an appropriate URL from its `srcset`[p278] attribute.

The rendered size of the image varies depending on which resource is chosen. To specify dimensions that the user agent can use before having downloaded the image, CSS can be used.

CSS

```
img { width: 300px; height: 300px }
@media (min-width: 32em) { img { width: 500px; height:300px } }
@media (min-width: 45em) { img { width: 700px; height:400px } }
```

Example

This example combines art direction[p273]- and device-pixel-ratio[p272]-based selection. A banner that takes half the viewport is provided in two versions, one for wide screens and one for narrow screens.

```
<h1>
 <picture>
  <source media="(max-width: 500px)" srcset="banner-phone.jpeg, banner-phone-HD.jpeg 2x">
  <img src="banner.jpeg" srcset="banner-HD.jpeg 2x" alt="The Breakfast Combo">
 </picture>
</h1>
```

Image format-based selection[p273]

The `type`[p278] attribute on the `source`[p278] element can be used, to provide multiple images in different formats.

Example

```
<h2>From today's featured article</h2>
<picture>
 <source srcset="/uploads/100-marie-lloyd.webp" type="image/webp">
 <source srcset="/uploads/100-marie-lloyd.jxr" type="image/vnd.ms-photo">
 <img src="/uploads/100-marie-lloyd.jpg" alt="" width="100" height="150">
</picture>
<p><b><a href="/wiki/Marie_Lloyd">Marie Lloyd</a></b> (1870–1922)
was an English <a href="/wiki/Music_hall">music hall</a> singer, ...
```

In this example, the user agent will choose the first source that has a `type`[p278] attribute with a supported MIME type. If the user agent supports WebP images, the first `source`[p278] element will be chosen. If not, but the user agent does support JPEG XR images, the second `source`[p278] element will be chosen. If neither of those formats are supported, the `img`[p280] element will be chosen.

4.8.1.1 Adaptive images

This section is non-normative.

CSS and media queries can be used to construct graphical page layouts that adapt dynamically to the user's environment, in particular to different viewport dimensions and pixel densities. For content, however, CSS does not help; instead, we have the `img`[p280] element's `srcset`[p281] attribute and the `picture`[p277] element. This section walks through a sample case showing how to use these features.

Consider a situation where on wide screens (wider than 600 CSS pixels) a 300×150 image named `a-rectangle.png` is to be used, but on smaller screens (600 CSS pixels and less), a smaller 100×100 image called `a-square.png` is to be used. The markup for this would look like this:

```
<figure>
 <picture>
  <source srcset="a-square.png" media="(max-width: 600px)">
  <img src="a-rectangle.png" alt="Barney Frank wears a suit and glasses.">
 </picture>
 <figcaption>Barney Frank, 2011</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Note *For details on what to put in the `alt`[p281] attribute, see the Requirements for providing text to act as an alternative for images[p297] section.*

The problem with this is that the user agent does not necessarily know what dimensions to use for the image when the image is loading. To avoid the layout having to be reflowed multiple times as the page is loading, CSS and CSS media queries can be used to provide the dimensions:

```
<style>
 #a { width: 300px; height: 150px; }
 @media (max-width: 600px) { #a { width: 100px; height: 100px; } }
</style>
<figure>
 <picture>
  <source srcset="a-square.png" media="(max-width: 600px)">
  <img src="a-rectangle.png" alt="Barney Frank wears a suit and glasses." id="a">
 </picture>
 <figcaption>Barney Frank, 2011</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Alternatively, the `width`[p393] and `height`[p393] attributes can be used to provide the width for legacy user agents, using CSS just for the user agents that support `picture`[p277]:

```
<style media="(max-width: 600px)">
 #a { width: 100px; height: 100px; }
</style>
<figure>
 <picture>
  <source srcset="a-square.png" media="(max-width: 600px)">
  <img src="a-rectangle.png" width="300" height="150"
  alt="Barney Frank wears a suit and glasses." id="a">
 </picture>
 <figcaption>Barney Frank, 2011</figcaption>
</figure>
```

The `img`[p280] element is used with the `src`[p281] attribute, which gives the URL of the image to use for legacy user agents that do not support the `picture`[p277] element. This leads to a question of which image to provide in the `src`[p281] attribute.

If the author wants the biggest image in legacy user agents, the markup could be as follows:

```
<picture>
 <source srcset="pear-mobile.jpeg" media="(max-width: 720px)">
 <source srcset="pear-tablet.jpeg" media="(max-width: 1280px)">
 <img src="pear-desktop.jpeg" alt="The pear is juicy.">
</picture>
```

However, if legacy mobile user agents are more important, one can list all three images in the source[p278] elements, overriding the src[p281] attribute entirely.

```
<picture>
 <source srcset="pear-mobile.jpeg" media="(max-width: 720px)">
 <source srcset="pear-tablet.jpeg" media="(max-width: 1280px)">
 <source srcset="pear-desktop.jpeg">
 <img src="pear-mobile.jpeg" alt="The pear is juicy.">
</picture>
```

Since at this point the src[p281] attribute is actually being ignored entirely by picture[p277]-supporting user agents, the src[p281] attribute can default to any image, including one that is neither the smallest nor biggest:

```
<picture>
 <source srcset="pear-mobile.jpeg" media="(max-width: 720px)">
 <source srcset="pear-tablet.jpeg" media="(max-width: 1280px)">
 <source srcset="pear-desktop.jpeg">
 <img src="pear-tablet.jpeg" alt="The pear is juicy.">
</picture>
```

Above the `max-width` media feature is used, giving the maximum (viewport) dimensions that an image is intended for. It is also possible to use `min-width` instead.

```
<picture>
 <source srcset="pear-desktop.jpeg" media="(min-width: 1281px)">
 <source srcset="pear-tablet.jpeg" media="(min-width: 721px)">
 <img src="pear-mobile.jpeg" alt="The pear is juicy.">
</picture>
```

4.8.2 The `picture` element

Support:	
Chrome	38+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	9.3+
Firefox	38+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	50+
Edge	13+
Safari	9.1+
Opera	25+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Embedded content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where embedded content[p118] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Zero or more source[p278] elements, followed by one img[p280] element, optionally intermixed with script-supporting elements[p119].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLPictureElement : HTMLElement {};
```

The picture[p277] element is a container which provides multiple sources to its contained img[p280] element to allow authors to declaratively control or give hints to the user agent about which image resource to use, based on the screen pixel density, viewport size, image format, and other factors. It represents[p112] its children.

Note *The picture[p277] element is somewhat different from the similar-looking video[p325] and audio[p329] elements. While all of them contain source[p278] elements, the source[p278] element's src[p279] attribute has no meaning when the element is nested within a picture[p277]*

element, and the resource selection algorithm is different. Also, the picture[p277] element itself does not display anything; it merely provides a context for its contained img[p280] element that enables it to choose from multiple URLs.

4.8.3 The source element

Categories[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As a child of a picture[p277] element, before the img[p280] element.
As a child of a media element[p333], before any flow content[p117] or track[p330] elements.

Content model[p114]:

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
src[p279] — Address of the resource
type[p278] — Type of embedded resource
srcset[p278] — Images to use in different situations (e.g. high-resolution displays, small monitors, etc)
sizes[p278] — Image sizes for different page layouts
media[p278] — Applicable media

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLSourceElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString src;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString srcset;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString sizes;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString media;
};
```

The source[p278] element allows authors to specify multiple alternative source sets[p288] for img[p280] elements or multiple alternative media resources[p334] for media elements[p333]. It does not represent[p112] anything on its own.

The **type** attribute may be present. If present, the value must be a valid MIME type[p43].

The remainder of the requirements depend on whether the parent is a picture[p277] element or a media element[p333]:

↪ **source[p278] element's parent is a picture[p277] element**

The **srcset** attribute must be present, and must consist of one or more image candidate strings[p281], each separated from the next by a U+002C COMMA character (,). If an image candidate string[p281] contains no descriptors and no space characters[p63] after the URL, the following image candidate string[p281], if there is one, must begin with one or more space characters[p63].

If the srcset[p278] attribute has any image candidate strings[p281] using a width descriptor[p282], the **sizes** attribute must also be present, and the value must be a valid source size list[p282].

The **media** attributes may also be present. If present, the value must contain a valid media query list[p85].

The type[p278] gives the type of the images in the source set[p288], to allow the user agent to skip to the next source[p278] element if it does not support the given type.

Note *If the type[p278] attribute is not specified, the user agent will not select a different source[p278] element if it finds that it does not support the image format after fetching it.*

When a source[p278] element has a following sibling source[p278] element or img[p280] element with a srcset[p281] attribute specified, it must have at least one of the following:

- A media[p278] attribute specified with a value that, after stripping leading and trailing whitespace[p64], is not the empty string and is not an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "all".
- A type[p278] attribute specified.

The src[p279] attribute must not be present.

↪ **source[p278] element's parent is a media element[p333]**

The **src** attribute gives the URL of the media resource[p334]. The value must be a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]. This attribute must be present.

Note *Dynamically modifying a source[p278] element and its attribute when the element is already inserted in a video[p325] or audio[p329] element will have no effect. To change what is playing, just use the src[p335] attribute on the media element[p333] directly, possibly making use of the canPlayType()[p336] method to pick from amongst available resources. Generally, manipulating source[p278] elements manually after the document has been parsed is an unnecessarily complicated approach.*

The type[p278] attribute gives the type of the media resource[p334], to help the user agent determine if it can play this media resource[p334] before fetching it. The codecs parameter, which certain MIME types define, might be necessary to specify exactly how the resource is encoded. [RFC6381][p1160]

Example The following list shows some examples of how to use the codecs= MIME parameter in the type[p278] 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.ogg' 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 `srcset`[p278], `sizes`[p278], and `media`[p278] attributes must not be present.

If a `source`[p278] element is inserted[p43] as a child of a media element[p333] that has no `src`[p335] attribute and whose `networkState`[p337] has the value `NETWORK_EMPTY`[p337], the user agent must invoke the media element[p333]'s resource selection algorithm[p338].

The IDL attributes **`src`**, **`type`**, **`srcset`**, **`sizes`** and **`media`** must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

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`[p1151] event on the last `source`[p278] element and trigger fallback behaviour:

```
<script>
 function fallback(video) {
   // replace <video> with its contents
   while (video.hasChildNodes()) {
     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>
```

4.8.4 The `img` element

Spec bugs: 24055, 26068, 28096

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Embedded content[p118].
Form-associated element[p428].
If the element has a `usemap`[p389] attribute: Interactive content[p118].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where embedded content[p118] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`alt`[p281] — Replacement text for use when images are not available
`src`[p281] — Address of the resource
`srcset`[p281] — Images to use in different situations (e.g. high-resolution displays, small monitors, etc)
`sizes`[p282] — Image sizes for different page layouts
`crossorigin`[p282] — How the element handles crossorigin requests
`usemap`[p389] — Name of image map[p389] to use
`ismap`[p294] — Whether the image is a server-side image map
`width`[p393] — Horizontal dimension
`height`[p393] — Vertical dimension
`referrerpolicy`[p282] — Determines the referrer policy for fetches initiated by the element

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
[NamedConstructor=Image(optional unsigned long width, optional unsigned long height)]
interface HTMLImageElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString alt;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString src;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString srcset;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString sizes;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString? crossOrigin;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString useMap;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean isMap;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long width;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long height;
  readonly attribute unsigned long naturalWidth;
  readonly attribute unsigned long naturalHeight;
  readonly attribute boolean complete;
  readonly attribute DOMString currentSrc;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString referrerPolicy;

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

An `img`[p280] element represents an image.

The image given by the **`src`** and **`srcset`** attributes, and any previous sibling `source`[p278] elements's `srcset`[p278] attributes if the parent is a `picture`[p277] element, 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 (i.e. it is the `img`[p280] element's fallback content[p118]).

Support:	
Chrome	38+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	9.0-9.2+
Firefox	38+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	50+
Edge	13+
Safari	9+
Opera	25+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

The requirements on the `alt`[p281] attribute's value are described in the next section[p297].

The `src`[p281] attribute must be present, and must contain a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86] referencing optionally animated, image resource that is neither paged nor scripted.

The `srcset`[p281] attribute may also be present. If present, its value must consist of one or more image candidate strings[p281], each the next by a U+002C COMMA character (,). If an image candidate string[p281] contains no descriptors and no space characters[p63] following image candidate string[p281], if there is one, must begin with one or more space characters[p63].

An **image candidate string** consists of the following components, in order, with the further restrictions described below this list:

1. Zero or more space characters[p63].

2. A valid non-empty URL[p86] that does not start or end with a U+002C COMMA character (,), referencing a non-interactive, optionally animated, image resource that is neither paged nor scripted.

3. Zero or more space characters[p63].

4. Zero or one of the following:

    - A **width descriptor**, consisting of: a space character[p63], a valid non-negative integer[p66] giving a number greater than zero representing the **width descriptor value**, and a U+0077 LATIN SMALL LETTER W character.

    - A **pixel density descriptor**, consisting of: a space character[p63], a valid floating-point number[p66] giving a number greater than zero representing the **pixel density descriptor value**, and a U+0078 LATIN SMALL LETTER X character.

5. Zero or more space characters[p63].

There must not be an image candidate string[p281] for an element that has the same width descriptor value[p282] as another image candidate string[p281]'s width descriptor value[p282] for the same element.

There must not be an image candidate string[p281] for an element that has the same pixel density descriptor value[p282] as another image candidate string[p281]'s pixel density descriptor value[p282] for the same element. For the purpose of this requirement, an image candidate string[p281] with no descriptors is equivalent to an image candidate string[p281] with a `1x` descriptor.

If a `source`[p278] element has a `sizes`[p278] attribute present or an `img`[p280] element has a `sizes`[p282] attribute present, all image candidate strings[p281] for that element must have the width descriptor[p282] specified.

If an image candidate string[p281] for a `source`[p278] or `img`[p280] element has the width descriptor[p282] specified, all other image candidate strings[p281] for that element must also have the width descriptor[p282] specified.

The specified width in an image candidate string[p281]'s width descriptor[p282] must match the intrinsic width[p56] in the resource given by the image candidate string[p281]'s URL, if it has an intrinsic width[p56].

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 document element), animated bitmaps (APNGs, animated GIFs), animated vector graphics (XML files with an SVG document 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][p1159] [GIF][p1157] [JPEG][p1158] [PDF][p1159] [XML][p1162] [APNG][p1155] [SVG][p1160] [MNG][p1158]*

If the `srcset`[p281] attribute is present and has any image candidate strings[p281] using a width descriptor[p282], the **`sizes`** attribute must also be present, and the value must be a valid source size list[p282].

A **valid source size list** is a string that matches the following grammar: [CSSVALUES][p1156] [MQ][p1158]

```
<source-size-list> = [ <source-size># , ]? <source-size-value>
<source-size> = <media-condition> <source-size-value>
<source-size-value> = <length>
```

A <source-size-value>[p282] must not be negative.

Note *Percentages are not allowed in a <source-size-value>[p282], to avoid confusion about what it would be relative to. The 'vw' unit can be used for sizes relative to the viewport width.*

The `img`[p280] element must not be used as a layout tool. In particular, `img`[p280] elements should not be used to display transparent images, as such images rarely convey meaning and rarely add anything useful to the document.

The **`crossorigin`** attribute is a CORS settings attribute[p88]. Its purpose is to allow images from third-party sites that allow cross-origin access to be used with `canvas`[p583].

The **`referrerpolicy`** attribute is a referrer policy attribute[p89]. Its purpose is to set the referrer policy used when fetching the image. [REFERRERPOLICY][p1159]

An img[p280] element has a **current request** and a **pending request**. The current request[p283] is initially set to a new image request[p283]. The pending request[p283] is initially set to null. The current request[p283] is usually referred to as the img[p280] element itself.

Spec bugs: 27484

An **image request** has a **state**, **current URL** and **image data**.

An image request[p283]'s state[p283] is one of the following:

Unavailable

The user agent hasn't obtained any image data, or has obtained some or all of the image data but hasn't yet decoded enough of the image to get the image dimensions.

Partially available

The user agent has obtained some of the image data and at least the image dimensions are available.

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).

An image request[p283]'s current URL[p283] is initially the empty string.

An image request[p283]'s image data[p283] is the decoded image data.

When an image request[p283] is either in the partially available[p283] state or in the completely available[p283] state, it is said to be **available**.

An image request[p283] is initially unavailable[p283].

When an img[p280] element is available[p283], it provides a paint source whose width is the image's density-corrected intrinsic width[p284] (if any), whose height is the image's density-corrected intrinsic height[p284] (if any), and whose appearance is the intrinsic appearance of the image.

In a browsing context[p748] where scripting is disabled[p826], user agents may obtain images immediately or on demand. In a browsing context[p748] where scripting is enabled[p826], user agents must obtain images immediately.

A user agent that obtains images immediately must synchronously update the image data[p284] of an img[p280] element, with the *restart animation* flag set if so stated, whenever that element is created or has experienced relevant mutations[p283].

A user agent that obtains images on demand must update the image data[p284] of an img[p280] element whenever it needs the image data (i.e. on demand), but only if the img[p280] element is in the unavailable[p283] state. When an img[p280] element has experienced relevant mutations[p283], if the user agent only obtains images on demand, the img[p280] element must return to the unavailable[p283] state.

The **relevant mutations** for an img[p280] element are as follows:

- The element's src[p281], srcset[p281], width[p393], or sizes[p282] attributes are set, changed, or removed.
- The element's src[p281] attribute is set to the same value as the previous value. This must set the *restart animation* flag for the update the image data[p284] algorithm.
- The element's crossorigin[p282] attribute's state is changed.
- The element is inserted[p43] into or removed[p43] from a picture[p277] parent element.
- The element's parent is a picture[p277] element and a source[p278] element is inserted[p43] as a previous sibling.
- The element's parent is a picture[p277] element and a source[p278] element that was a previous sibling is removed[p43].
- The element's parent is a picture[p277] element and a source[p278] element that is a previous sibling has its srcset[p278], sizes[p278], media[p278], or type[p278] attributes set, changed, or removed.
- The element's adopting steps are run.

Each img[p280] element has a **last selected source**, which must initially be null.

Each image request[p283] has a **current pixel density**, which must initially be undefined.

When an `img`[p280] element has a current pixel density[p284] 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[p284]. The image's **density-corrected intrinsic width and height** are the intrinsic width and height after taking into account the current pixel density[p284].

Example: For example, if the current pixel density[p284] is 3.125, that means that there are 300 device pixels per CSS inch, and thus if the image data is 300x600, it has intrinsic dimensions of 96 CSS pixels by 192 CSS pixels.

Each `Document`[p103] 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[p88] mode, and, if the mode is not No CORS[p88], an origin[p767]. Each image furthermore has an **ignore higher-layer caching** flag. User agents may copy entries from one `Document`[p103] object's list of available images[p284] to another at any time (e.g. when the `Document`[p103] is created, user agents can add to it all the images that are loaded in other `Document`[p103]s), but must not change the keys of entries copied in this way when doing so, and must unset the ignore higher-layer caching[p284] flag for the copied entry. User agents may also remove images from such lists at any time (e.g. to save memory). User agents must remove entries in the list of available images[p284] as appropriate given higher-layer caching semantics for the resource (e.g. the HTTP `Cache-Control` response header) when the ignore higher-layer caching[p284] flag is unset.

Note: *The list of available images[p284] is intended to enable synchronous switching when changing the `src`[p281] attribute to a URL that has previously been loaded, and to avoid re-downloading images in the same document even when they don't allow caching per HTTP. It is not used to avoid re-downloading the same image while the previous image is still loading.*

Note: *The user agent can also store the image data separately from the list of available images[p284].*

Example: For example, if a resource has the HTTP response header `Cache-Control: must-revalidate`, and its ignore higher-layer caching[p284] flag is unset, the user agent would remove it from the list of available images[p284] but could keep the image data separately, and use that if the server responds with a `304 Not Modified` status.

When the user agent is to **update the image data** of an `img`[p280] element, optionally with the *restart animations* flag set, it must run the following steps:

Spec bugs: 24597, 24712

1. If the element's node document is not the active document[p748], then run these substeps:
    1. Continue running this algorithm in parallel[p42].
    2. Wait until the element's node document is the active document[p748].
    3. If another instance of this algorithm for this `img`[p280] element was started after this instance (even if it aborted and is no longer running), then abort these steps.
    4. Queue a microtask[p843] to continue this algorithm.
2. If the user agent cannot support images, or its support for images has been disabled, then abort the image request[p287] for the current request[p283] and the pending request[p283], set current request[p283] to the unavailable[p283] state, let pending request[p283] be null, and abort these steps.
3. If the element does not use `srcset` or `picture`[p287], and it has a `src`[p281] attribute specified and its value is not the empty string, let *selected source* be the value of the element's `src`[p281] attribute, and *selected pixel density* be 1.0. Otherwise, let *selected source* be null and *selected pixel density* be undefined.
4. Let the `img`[p280] element's last selected source[p283] be *selected source*.
5. If *selected source* is not null, run these substeps:
    1. Parse[p86] *selected source*, relative to the element's node document. If that is not successful, then abort this inner set of steps. Otherwise, let *urlString* be the resulting URL string[p86].
    2. Let *key* be a tuple consisting of *urlString*, the `img`[p280] element's `crossorigin`[p282] attribute's mode, and, if that mode is not No CORS[p88], the node document's origin[p767].
    3. If the list of available images[p284] contains an entry for *key*, run these subsubsteps:
        1. Set the ignore higher-layer caching[p284] flag for that entry.
        2. Abort the image request[p287] for the current request[p283] and the pending request[p283].

3. Let pending request[p283] be null.

4. Let current request[p283] be a new image request[p283] whose image data[p283] is that of the entry and whose state is set to the completely available[p283] state.

5. Update the presentation of the image appropriately.

6. Let the current request[p283]'s current pixel density[p284] be *selected pixel density*.

7. Queue a task[p842] to restart the animation[p1087] if *restart animation* is set, change current request[p283]'s current URL[p283] to *urlString*, and then fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element.

8. Abort the update the image data[p284] algorithm.

6. Await a stable state[p844], allowing the task[p841] that invoked this algorithm to continue. The synchronous section[p844] consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm until the algorithm says the synchronous section[p844] has ended. (Steps in synchronous sections[p844] are marked with ⌛.)

7. ⌛ If another instance of this algorithm for this `img`[p280] 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`[p281], `srcset`[p281], and `crossorigin`[p282] attributes are all set in succession.*

8. ⌛ Let *selected source* and *selected pixel density* be the URL and pixel density that results from selecting an image source[p288], respectively.

9. ⌛ If *selected source* is null, run these substeps:

    1. ⌛ Set the current request[p283] to the broken[p283] state, abort the image request[p287] for the current request[p283] and the pending request[p283], and let pending request[p283] be null.

    2. ⌛ Queue a task[p842] to change the current request[p283]'s current URL[p283] to the empty string, and then, if the element has a `src`[p281] attribute or it uses `srcset` or `picture`[p287], fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element.

    3. ⌛ Abort this algorithm.

10. ⌛ Queue a task[p842] to fire a progress event named `loadstart`[p1152] at the `img`[p280] element.

11. ⌛ Parse[p86] *selected source*, relative to the element's node document, and let *urlString* be the resulting URL string[p86]. If that is not successful, run these substeps:

    1. ⌛ Abort the image request[p287] for the current request[p283] and the pending request[p283].

    2. ⌛ Set the current request[p283] to the broken[p283] state.

    3. ⌛ Let pending request[p283] be null.

    4. ⌛ Queue a task[p842] to change the current request[p283]'s current URL[p283] to *selected source*, fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element and then fire a simple event[p853] named `loadend`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element.

    5. ⌛ Abort the update the image data[p284] algorithm.

12. ⌛ If the pending request[p283] is not null, and *urlString* is the same as the pending request[p283]'s current URL[p283], then abort these steps.

    ⌛ If *urlString* is the same as the current request[p283]'s current URL[p283], and current request[p283] is in the partially available[p283] state, then abort the image request[p287] for the pending request[p283], queue a task[p842] to restart the animation[p1087] if *restart animation* is set, and abort these steps.

    ⌛ If the pending request[p283] is not null, abort the image request[p287] for the pending request[p283].

    ⌛ Let *image request* be a new image request[p283] whose current URL[p283] is *urlString*.

    ⌛ If current request[p283] is in the unavailable[p283] state or the broken[p283] state, let the current request[p283] be *image request*. Otherwise, let the pending request[p283] be *image request*.

    ⌛ Let *request* be the result of creating a potential-CORS request[p87] given *urlString* and the current state of the element's `crossorigin`[p282] content attribute.

⧗ Set *request*'s client to the element's node document's `Window`[p758] object's environment settings object[p827] and type to "`image`".

⧗ If the element uses `srcset` or `picture`[p287], set *request*'s initiator to "`imageset`".

⧗ Set *request*'s same-origin data-URL flag.

⧗ Fetch *request*. Let this instance of the fetching algorithm be associated with *image request*.

The resource obtained in this fashion, if any, is *image request*'s image data[p283]. It can be either CORS-same-origin[p87] or CORS-cross-origin[p87]; this affects the origin[p767] of the image itself (e.g. when used on a `canvas`[p583]).

Fetching the image must delay the load event[p1040] of the element's node document until the task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] once the resource has been fetched (defined below[p287]) 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[p767] 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.***

If the resource is CORS-same-origin[p87], each task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] while the image is being fetched, if *image request* is the current request[p283], must fire a progress event named `progress`[p1152] at the `img`[p280] element.

13. End the synchronous section[p844], continuing the remaining steps in parallel[p42], but without missing any data from fetching.

14. As soon as possible, jump to the first applicable entry from the following list:

↪ **If the resource type is `multipart/x-mixed-replace`[p1124]**

The next task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] while the image is being fetched must run the following steps:

1. If *image request* is the pending request[p283] and at least one body part has been completely decoded, abort the image request[p287] for the current request[p283], upgrade the pending request to the current request[p287].

2. Otherwise, if *image request* is the pending request[p283] and the user agent is able to determine that *image request*'s image is corrupted in some fatal way such that the image dimensions cannot be obtained, abort the image request[p287] for the current request[p283], upgrade the pending request to the current request[p287] and set the current request[p283]'s state to broken[p283].

3. Otherwise, if *image request* is the current request[p283], it is in the unavailable[p283] state, and the user agent is able to determine *image request*'s image's width and height, set the current request[p283]'s state to partially available[p283].

4. Otherwise, if *image request* is the current request[p283], it is in the unavailable[p283] state, and the user agent is able to determine that *image request*'s image is corrupted in some fatal way such that the image dimensions cannot be obtained, set the current request[p283]'s state to broken[p283].

Each task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] while the image is being fetched must 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`[p280] element to the completely available[p283] state and queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element.

Note *The `progress`[p1152] and `loadend`[p1151] events are not fired for `multipart/x-mixed-replace`[p1124] image streams.*

↪ **If the resource type and data corresponds to a supported image format, as described below[p288]**

The next task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] while the image is being fetched must run the following steps:

1. If the user agent is able to determine *image request*'s image's width and height, and *image request* is pending request[p283], set *image request*'s state to partially available[p283].

2. Otherwise, if the user agent is able to determine *image request*'s image's width and height, and *image request* is current request[p283], update the `img`[p280] element's presentation appropriately and set *image request*'s state to partially available[p283].

3. Otherwise, if the user agent is able to determine that *image request*'s image is corrupted in some fatal way such that the image dimensions cannot be obtained, and *image request* is pending request[p283], abort the image

request[p287] for the current request[p283] and the pending request[p283], upgrade the pending request to the current request[p287], set current request[p283] to the broken[p283] state, fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element, fire a simple event[p853] named `loadend`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element, and abort these steps.

4. Otherwise, if the user agent is able to determine that *image request*'s image is corrupted in some fatal way such that the image dimensions cannot be obtained, and *image request* is current request[p283], abort the image request[p287] for *image request*, fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element, fire a simple event[p853] named `loadend`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element, and abort these steps.

That task[p841], and each subsequent task[p841], that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] while the image is being fetched, if *image request* is the current request[p283], 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). **Spec bugs:** 25797, 25798

Furthermore, the last task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] once the resource has been fetched must additionally run these steps:

1. If *image request* is the pending request[p283], abort the image request[p287] for the current request[p283], upgrade the pending request to the current request[p287] and update the `img`[p280] element's presentation appropriately.
2. Set *image request* to the completely available[p283] state.
3. Add the image to the list of available images[p284] using the key *key*, with the ignore higher-layer caching[p284] flag set.
4. Fire a progress event or simple event[p287] named `load`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element, depending on the resource in *image request*.
5. Fire a progress event or simple event[p287] named `loadend`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element, depending on the resource in *image request*.

↪ **Otherwise**

The image data is not in a supported file format; the user agent must set *image request* to the broken[p283] state, abort the image request[p287] for the current request[p283] and the pending request[p283], upgrade the pending request to the current request[p287] if *image request* is the pending request[p283], and then queue a task[p842] to first fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element and then fire a simple event[p853] named `loadend`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element.

To **abort the image request** for an image request[p283] *image request* means to run the following steps:

1. Forget *image request*'s image data[p283], if any.
2. Abort any instance of the fetching algorithm for *image request*, discarding any pending tasks generated by that algorithm.

To **upgrade the pending request to the current request** for an `img`[p280] element means to run the following steps:

1. Let the `img`[p280] element's current request[p283] be the pending request[p283].
2. Let the `img`[p280] element's pending request[p283] be null.

To **fire a progress event or simple event** named *type* at an element *e*, depending on resource *r*, means to fire a progress event named *type* at *e* if *r* is CORS-same-origin[p87], and otherwise fire a simple event[p853] named *type* at *e*.

While a user agent is running the above algorithm for an element *x*, there must be a strong reference from the element's node document to the element *x*, even if that element is not in its `Document`.

An `img`[p280] element is said to **use `srcset` or `picture`** if it has a `srcset`[p281] attribute specified or if it has a parent that is a `picture`[p277] element.

When an `img`[p280] element is in the completely available[p283] state *and* the user agent can decode the media data without errors, then the `img`[p280] element is said to be **fully decodable**.

Whether the image is fetched successfully or not (e.g. whether the response status was an ok status) 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[p87] 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[p87].

Spec bugs: 25889, 26702

User agents must not support non-image resources with the `img`[p280] element (e.g. XML files whose document 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 honour any animation in the resource.

This specification does not specify which image types are to be supported.

An `img`[p280] element is associated with a source set[p288].

A **source set** is an ordered set of zero or more image sources[p288] and a source size[p288].

An **image source** is a URL, and optionally either a pixel density descriptor[p282], or a width descriptor[p282].

A **source size** is a <source-size-value>[p282]. When a source size[p288] has a unit relative to the viewport, it must be interpreted relative to the `img`[p280] element's node document's viewport. Other units must be interpreted the same as in Media Queries. [MQ][p1158]

A source size[p288] must not use CSS functions other than the 'calc()' function.

When asked to **select an image source** for a given `img`[p280] element *el*, user agents must do the following:

1. Update the source set[p288] for *el*.
2. If *el*'s source set[p288] is empty, return null as the URL and undefined as the pixel density and abort these steps.
3. Otherwise, take *el*'s source set[p288] and let it be *source set*.
4. If an entry *b* in *source set* has the same associated pixel density descriptor[p282] as an earlier entry *a* in *source set*, then remove entry *b*. Repeat this step until none of the entries in *source set* have the same associated pixel density descriptor[p282] as an earlier entry.
5. In a user agent-specific manner, choose one image source[p288] from *source set*. Let this be *selected source*.
6. Return *selected source* and its associated pixel density.

When asked to **update the source set** for a given `img`[p280] element *el*, user agents must do the following:

1. Set *el*'s source set[p288] to an empty source set[p288].
2. If *el* has a parent node and that is a `picture`[p277] element, let *elements* be an array containing *el*'s parent node's child elements, retaining relative order. Otherwise, let *elements* be array containing only *el*.
3. If *el* has a `width`[p393] attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the rules for parsing dimension values[p68] doesn't generate an error or a percentage value, then let *width* be the returned integer value. Otherwise, let *width* be null.
4. Iterate through *elements*, doing the following for each item *child*:
    1. If *child* is *el*:
        1. If *child* has a `srcset`[p281] attribute, parse *child*'s srcset attribute[p289] and let the returned source set[p288] be *source set*. Otherwise, let *source set* be an empty source set[p288].
        2. Parse *child*'s sizes attribute[p291] with the fallback width *width*, and let *source set*'s source size[p288] be the returned value.
        3. If *child* has a `src`[p281] attribute whose value is not the empty string and *source set* does not contain an image source[p288] with a pixel density descriptor[p282] value of 1, and no image source[p288] with a width descriptor[p282], append *child*'s `src`[p281] attribute value to *source set*.
        4. Normalise the source densities[p291] of *source set*.
        5. Let *el*'s source set[p288] be *source set*.
        6. Abort this algorithm.

2. If *child* is not a `source`[p278] element, continue to the next child. Otherwise, *child* is a `source`[p278] element.
3. If *child* does not have a `srcset`[p278] attribute, continue to the next child.
4. Parse *child*'s srcset attribute[p289] and let the returned source set[p288] be *source set*.
5. If *source set* has zero image sources[p288], continue to the next child.
6. If *child* has a `media`[p278] attribute, and its value does not match the environment[p85], continue to the next child.
7. Parse *child*'s sizes attribute[p291] with the fallback width *width*, and let *source set*'s source size[p288] be the returned value.
8. If *child* has a `type`[p278] attribute, and its value is an unknown or unsupported MIME type[p43], continue to the next child.
9. Normalise the source densities[p291] of *source set*.
10. Let *el*'s source set[p288] be *source set*.
11. Abort this algorithm.

Note *Each `img`[p280] element independently considers its previous sibling `source`[p278] elements plus the `img`[p280] element itself for selecting an image source[p288], ignoring any other (invalid) elements, including other `img`[p280] elements in the same `picture`[p277] element, or `source`[p278] elements that are following siblings of the relevant `img`[p280] element.*

When asked to **parse a srcset attribute** from an element, parse the value of the element's `srcset` attribute as follows:

1. Let *input* be the value passed to this algorithm.
2. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
3. Let *candidates* be an initially empty source set[p288].
4. *Splitting loop*: Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are space characters[p63] or U+002C COMMA characters. If any U+002C COMMA characters were collected, that is a parse error[p291].
5. If *position* is past the end of *input*, return *candidates* and abort these steps.
6. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are not space characters[p63], and let that be *url*.
7. Let *descriptors* be a new empty list.
8. If *url* ends with a U+002C COMMA character (,), follow these substeps:
    1. Remove all trailing U+002C COMMA characters from *url*. If this removed more than one character, that is a parse error[p291].

    Otherwise, follow these substeps:

    1. *Descriptor tokeniser*: Skip whitespace[p64]
    2. Let *current descriptor* be the empty string.
    3. Let *state* be *in descriptor*.
    4. Let *c* be the character at *position*. Do the following depending on the value of *state*. For the purpose of this step, "EOF" is a special character representing that *position* is past the end of *input*.

        ↪ ***In descriptor***

        Do the following, depending on the value of *c*:

        ↪ **Space character[p63]**

        If *current descriptor* is not empty, append *current descriptor* to *descriptors* and let *current descriptor* be the empty string. Set *state* to *after descriptor*.

        ↪ **U+002C COMMA (,)**

        Advance *position* to the next character in *input*. If *current descriptor* is not empty, append *current descriptor* to *descriptors*. Jump to the step labeled *descriptor parser*.

↪ **U+0028 LEFT PARENTHESIS (()**
Append *c* to *current descriptor*. Set *state* to *in parens*.

↪ **EOF**
If *current descriptor* is not empty, append *current descriptor* to *descriptors*. Jump to the step labeled *descriptor parser*.

↪ **Anything else**
Append *c* to *current descriptor*.

↪ ***In parens***
Do the following, depending on the value of *c*:

↪ **U+0029 RIGHT PARENTHESIS ())**
Append *c* to *current descriptor*. Set *state* to *in descriptor*.

↪ **EOF**
Append *current descriptor* to *descriptors*. Jump to the step labeled *descriptor parser*.

↪ **Anything else**
Append *c* to *current descriptor*.

↪ ***After descriptor***
Do the following, depending on the value of *c*:

↪ **Space character**[p63]
Stay in this state.

↪ **EOF**
Jump to the step labeled *descriptor parser*.

↪ **Anything else**
Set *state* to *in descriptor*. Set *position* to the *previous* character in *input*.

Advance *position* to the next character in *input*. Repeat this substep.

Note *In order to be compatible with future additions, this algorithm supports multiple descriptors and descriptors with parens.*

9. *Descriptor parser*: Let *error* be *no*.
10. Let *width* be *absent*.
11. Let *density* be *absent*.
12. Let *future-compat-h* be *absent*.
13. For each descriptor in *descriptors*, run the appropriate set of steps from the following list:

↪ **If the descriptor consists of a valid non-negative integer**[p66] **followed by a U+0077 LATIN SMALL LETTER W character**

1. If the user agent does not support the `sizes`[p282] attribute, let *error* be *yes*.

   Note *A conforming user agent will support the* `sizes`[p282] *attribute. However, user agents typically implement and ship features in an incremental manner in practice.*

2. If *width* and *density* are not both *absent*, then let *error* be *yes*.
3. Apply the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] to the descriptor. If the result is zero, let *error* be *yes*. Otherwise, let *width* be the result.

↪ **If the descriptor consists of a valid floating-point number**[p66] **followed by a U+0078 LATIN SMALL LETTER X character**

1. If *width*, *density* and *future-compat-h* are not all *absent*, then let *error* be *yes*.

2. Apply the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67] to the descriptor. If the result is less than zero, let *error* be *yes*. Otherwise, let *density* be the result.

Note *If* density *is zero, the intrinsic dimensions will be infinite. User agents are expected to have limits in how big images can be rendered, which is allowed by the hardware limitations[p48] clause.*

↪ **If the descriptor consists of a valid non-negative integer[p66] followed by a U+0068 LATIN SMALL LETTER H character**

This is a parse error[p291].

1. If *future-compat-h* and *density* are not both *absent*, then let *error* be *yes*.
2. Apply the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] to the descriptor. If the result is zero, let *error* be *yes*. Otherwise, let *future-compat-h* be the result.

↪ **Anything else**

Let *error* be *yes*.

14. If *future-compat-h* is not *absent* and *width* is *absent*, let *error* be *yes*.
15. If *error* is still *no*, then append a new image source[p288] to *candidates* whose URL is *url*, associated with a width *width* if not *absent* and a pixel density *density* if not *absent*. Otherwise, there is a parse error[p291].
16. Return to the step labeled *splitting loop*.

When asked to **parse a sizes attribute** from an element, with a fallback width *width*, parse a comma-separated list of component values from the value of the element's `sizes` attribute (or the empty string, if the attribute is absent), and let *unparsed sizes list* be the result. [CSSSYNTAX][p1156]

For each *unparsed size* in *unparsed sizes list*:

1. Remove all consecutive <whitespace-token>s from the end of *unparsed size*. If *unparsed size* is now empty, that is a parse error[p291]; continue to the next iteration of this algorithm.
2. If the last component value in *unparsed size* is a valid non-negative <source-size-value>[p282], let *size* be its value and remove the component value from *unparsed size*. Any CSS function other than the 'calc()' function is invalid. Otherwise, there is a parse error[p291]; continue to the next iteration of this algorithm.
3. Remove all consecutive <whitespace-token>s from the end of *unparsed size*. If *unparsed size* is now empty, return *size* and exit this algorithm. If this was not the last item in *unparsed sizes list*, that is a parse error[p291].
4. Parse the remaining component values in *unparsed size* as a <media-condition>. If it does not parse correctly, or it does parse correctly but the <media-condition> evaluates to false, continue to the next iteration of this algorithm. [MQ][p1158]
5. Return *size* and exit this algorithm.

If the above algorithm exhausts *unparsed sizes list* without returning a *size* value, follow these steps:

1. If *width* is not null, return a <length> with the value *width* and the unit 'px'.
2. Return `100vw`.

A **parse error** for the algorithms above indicates a non-fatal mismatch between input and requirements. User agents are encouraged to expose parse error[p291]s somehow.

Note *While a valid source size list[p282] only contains a bare <source-size-value>[p282] (without an accompanying <media-condition>) as the last entry in the <source-size-list>[p282], the parsing algorithm technically allows such at any point in the list, and will accept it immediately as the size if the preceding entries in the list weren't used. This is to enable future extensions, and protect against simple author errors such as a final trailing comma.*

An image source[p288] can have a pixel density descriptor[p282], a width descriptor[p282], or no descriptor at all accompanying its URL. Normalising a source set[p288] gives every image source[p288] a pixel density descriptor[p282].

When asked to **normalise the source densities** of a source set[p288] *source set*, the user agent must do the following:

1. Let *source size* be *source set*'s source size[p288].

2. For each image source[p288] in *source set*:

    1. If the image source[p288] has a pixel density descriptor[p282], continue to the next image source[p288].

    2. Otherwise, if the image source[p288] has a width descriptor[p282], replace the width descriptor[p282] with a pixel density descriptor[p282] with a value[p282] of the width descriptor value[p282] divided by the source size[p288] and a unit of `x`.

        Note *If the source size[p288] is zero, the density would be infinity, which results in the intrinsic dimensions being zero by zero.*

    3. Otherwise, give the image source[p288] a pixel density descriptor[p282] of `1x`.

The user agent may at any time run the following algorithm to update an `img`[p280] element's image in order to react to changes in the environment. (User agents are *not required* to ever run this algorithm; for example, if the user is not looking at the page any more, the user agent might want to wait until the user has returned to the page before determining which image to use, in case the environment changes again in the meantime.)

Note *User agents are encouraged to run this algorithm in particular when the user changes the viewport's size (e.g. by resizing the window or changing the page zoom), and when an `img`[p280] element is inserted into a document, so that the density-corrected intrinsic width and height[p284] match the new viewport, and so that the correct image is chosen when art direction[p273] is involved.*

1. Await a stable state[p844]. The synchronous section[p844] consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm until the algorithm says the synchronous section[p844] has ended. (Steps in synchronous sections[p844] are marked with ⌛.)

2. ⌛ If the `img`[p280] element does not use `srcset` or `picture`[p287], its node document is not the active document[p748], has image data whose resource type is `multipart/x-mixed-replace`[p1124], or the pending request[p283] is not null, then abort this algorithm.

3. ⌛ Let *selected source* and *selected pixel density* be the URL and pixel density that results from selecting an image source[p288], respectively.

4. ⌛ If *selected source* is null, then abort these steps.

5. ⌛ If *selected source* and *selected pixel density* are the same as the element's last selected source[p283] and current pixel density[p284], then abort these steps.

6. ⌛ Parse[p86] *selected source*, relative to the element's node document, and let *urlString* be the resulting URL string[p86]. If that is not successful, abort these steps.

7. ⌛ Let *corsAttributeState* be the state of the element's `crossorigin`[p282] content attribute.

8. ⌛ Let *origin* be the origin[p767] of the `img`[p280] element's node document.

9. ⌛ Let *client* be the `img`[p280] element's node document's `Window`[p758] object's environment settings object[p827].

10. ⌛ Let *key* be a tuple consisting of *urlString*, *corsAttributeState*, and, if *corsAttributeState* is not No CORS[p88], *origin*.

11. ⌛ Let *image request* be a new image request[p283] whose current URL[p283] is *urlString*

12. ⌛ Let the element's pending request[p283] be *image request*.

13. End the synchronous section[p844], continuing the remaining steps in parallel[p42].

14. If the list of available images[p284] contains an entry for *key*, then set *image request*'s image data[p283] to that of the entry. Continue to the next step.

    Otherwise, run these substeps:

    1. Let *request* be the result of creating a potential-CORS request[p87] given *urlString* and *corsAttributeState*.

    2. Set *request*'s client to *client*, type to "`image`", and set *request*'s synchronous flag.

    3. Let *response* be the result of fetching *request*.

    4. If *response*'s unsafe response[p87] is a network error or if the image format is unsupported (as determined by applying the image sniffing rules, again as mentioned earlier), or if the user agent is able to determine that *image request*'s image is corrupted in some fatal way such that the image dimensions cannot be obtained, or if the resource type is `multipart/x-mixed-replace`[p1124], then let pending request[p283] be null and abort these steps.

5. Otherwise, *response*'s unsafe response[p87] is *image request*'s image data[p283]. It can be either CORS-same-origin[p87] or CORS-cross-origin[p87]; this affects the origin[p767] of the image itself (e.g., when used on a `canvas`[p583]).

15. Queue a task[p842] to run the following substeps:

    1. If the `img`[p280] element has experienced relevant mutations[p283] since this algorithm started, then let pending request[p283] be null and abort these steps.

    2. Let the `img`[p280] element's last selected source[p283] be *selected source* and the `img`[p280] element's current pixel density[p284] be *selected pixel density*.

    3. Set *image request* to the completely available[p283] state.

    4. Add the image to the list of available images[p284] using the key *key*, with the ignore higher-layer caching[p284] flag set.

    5. Upgrade the pending request to the current request[p287].

    6. Update the `img`[p280] element's presentation appropriately.

    7. Fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `img`[p280] element.

The task source[p842] for the tasks[p841] queued[p842] by algorithms in this section is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

What an `img`[p280] element represents depends on the `src`[p281] attribute and the `alt`[p281] attribute.

↪ **If the `src`[p281] attribute is set and the `alt`[p281] 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[p283] and the user agent is configured to display that image, then the element represents[p112] the element's image data.

Otherwise, the element represents[p112] 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`[p281] attribute is set and the `alt`[p281] attribute is set to a value that isn't empty**

The image is a key part of the content; the `alt`[p281] attribute gives a textual equivalent or replacement for the image.

If the image is available[p283] and the user agent is configured to display that image, then the element represents[p112] the element's image data.

Otherwise, the element represents[p112] the text given by the `alt`[p281] 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`[p281] attribute is set and the `alt`[p281] attribute is not**

The image might be a key part of the content, and there is no textual equivalent of the image available.

> **Note** *In a conforming document, the absence of the `alt`[p281] attribute indicates that the image is a key part of the content but that a textual replacement for the image was not available when the image was generated.*

If the image is available[p283] and the user agent is configured to display that image, then the element represents[p112] 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 has a `title`[p124] attribute whose value is not the empty string, then the value of that attribute is the caption information; abort these steps.

2. If the image is a descendant of a `figure`[p201] element that has a child `figcaption`[p204] element, and, ignoring the `figcaption`[p204] element and its descendants, the `figure`[p201] element has no flow content[p117] descendants other than

inter-element whitespace[p115] and the `img`[p280] element, then the contents of the first such `figcaption`[p204] element are the caption information; abort these steps.

3. There is no caption information.

↪ **If the `src`[p281] attribute is not set and either the `alt`[p281] attribute is set to the empty string or the `alt`[p281] attribute is not set at all**

The element represents[p112] nothing.

↪ **Otherwise**

The element represents[p112] the text given by the `alt`[p281] attribute.

The `alt`[p281] attribute does not represent advisory information. User agents must not present the contents of the `alt`[p281] attribute in the same way as content of the `title`[p124] attribute.

User agents may always provide the user with the option to display any image, or to prevent any image from being displayed. User agents may also apply heuristics to help the user make use of the image when the user is unable to see it, e.g. due to a visual disability or because they are using a text terminal with no graphics capabilities. Such heuristics could include, for instance, optical character recognition (OCR) of text found within the image.

⚠Warning! ***While user agents are encouraged to repair cases of missing `alt`[p281] attributes, authors must not rely on such behaviour. Requirements for providing text to act as an alternative for images[p297] are described in detail below.***

The *contents* of `img`[p280] elements, if any, are ignored for the purposes of rendering.

The `usemap`[p389] attribute, if present, can indicate that the image has an associated image map[p389].

The **`ismap`** attribute, when used on an element that is a descendant of an `a`[p207] element with an `href`[p244] 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`[p207] element.

The `ismap`[p294] attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. The attribute must not be specified on an element that does not have an ancestor `a`[p207] element with an `href`[p244] attribute.

Note *The `usemap`[p389] and `ismap`[p294] attributes can result in confusing behaviour when used together with `source`[p278] elements with the `media`[p278] attribute specified in a `picture`[p277] element.*

The `img`[p280] element supports dimension attributes[p393].

The **`alt`**, **`src`**, **`srcset`** and **`sizes`** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **`crossOrigin`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `crossorigin`[p282] content attribute.

The **`useMap`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `usemap`[p389] content attribute.

The **`isMap`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `ismap`[p294] content attribute.

The **`referrerPolicy`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `referrerpolicy`[p282] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89].

Note

image **`.width`**[p295] **[= *value*]**

image **`.height`**[p295] **[= *value*]**

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`**[p295]

image **`.naturalHeight`**[p295]

These attributes return the intrinsic dimensions of the image, or zero if the dimensions are not known.

***image* . `complete`**[p295]

Returns true if the image has been completely downloaded or if no image is specified; otherwise, returns false.

***image* . `currentSrc`**[p295]

Returns the image's absolute URL.

***image* = new `Image`**[p295] **([*width* [, *height*]])**

Returns a new `img`[p280] element, with the `width`[p393] and `height`[p393] 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[p1065], and is being rendered to a visual medium; or else the density-corrected intrinsic width and height[p284] of the image, in CSS pixels, if the image has intrinsic dimensions and is *available*[p283] but not being rendered to a visual medium; or else 0, if the image is not *available*[p283] or does not have intrinsic dimensions. [CSS][p1156]

On setting, they must act as if they reflected[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The IDL attributes **`naturalWidth`** and **`naturalHeight`** must return the density-corrected intrinsic width and height[p284] of the image, in CSS pixels, if the image has intrinsic dimensions and is *available*[p283], or else 0. [CSS][p1156]

Spec bugs: 23581

Spec bugs: 18742, 26113

The IDL attribute **`complete`** must return true if any of the following conditions is true:

- Both the `src`[p281] attribute and the `srcset`[p281] attribute are omitted.
- The `srcset`[p281] attribute is omitted and the `src`[p281] attribute's value is the empty string.
- The final task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] once the resource has been fetched has been queued[p842].
- The `img`[p280] element is completely available[p283].
- The `img`[p280] element is broken[p283].

Otherwise, the attribute must return false.

Note *The value of `complete`[p295] can thus change while a script[p826] is executing.*

The **`currentSrc`** IDL attribute must return the `img`[p280] element's current request[p283]'s current URL[p283].

A constructor is provided for creating `HTMLImageElement`[p281] objects (in addition to the factory methods from DOM such as `createElement()`): **`Image(width, height)`**. When invoked, the constructor must perform the following steps:

1. Let *document* be the current global object[p835]'s `Document` object[p748].
2. Let *img* be the result of creating an element given *document*, `img`[p280], and the HTML namespace[p97].
3. If *width* is given, then set an attribute value for *img* using "`width`[p393]" and *width*.
4. If *height* is given, then set an attribute value for *img* using "`height`[p393]" and *height*.
5. Return *img*.

Example

A single image can have different appropriate alternative text depending on the context.

In each of the following cases, the same image is used, yet the `alt`[p281] text is different each time. The image is the coat of arms of the Carouge municipality in the canton Geneva in Switzerland.

Here it is used as a supplementary icon:

```
<p>I lived in <img src="carouge.svg" alt=""> Carouge.</p>
```

Here it is used as an icon representing the town:

```
<p>Home town: <img src="carouge.svg" alt="Carouge"></p>
```

Here it is used as part of a text on the town:

```
<p>Carouge has a coat of arms.</p>
<p><img src="carouge.svg" alt="The coat of arms depicts a lion, sitting in front of a tree."></p>
<p>It is used as decoration all over the town.</p>
```

Here it is used as a way to support a similar text where the description is given as well as, instead of as an alternative to, the image:

```
<p>Carouge has a coat of arms.</p>
<p><img src="carouge.svg" alt=""></p>
<p>The coat of arms depicts a lion, sitting in front of a tree.
It is used as decoration all over the town.</p>
```

Here it is used as part of a story:

```
<p>She picked up the folder and a piece of paper fell out.</p>
<p><img src="carouge.svg" alt="Shaped like a shield, the paper had a
red background, a green tree, and a yellow lion with its tongue
hanging out and whose tail was shaped like an S."></p>
<p>She stared at the folder. S! The answer she had been looking for all
this time was simply the letter S! How had she not seen that before? It all
came together now. The phone call where Hector had referred to a lion's tail,
the time Maria had stuck her tongue out...</p>
```

Here it is not known at the time of publication what the image will be, only that it will be a coat of arms of some kind, and thus no replacement text can be provided, and instead only a brief caption for the image is provided, in the `title` [p124] attribute:

```
<p>The last user to have uploaded a coat of arms uploaded this one:</p>
<p><img src="last-uploaded-coat-of-arms.cgi" title="User-uploaded coat of arms."></p>
```

Ideally, the author would find a way to provide real replacement text even in this case, e.g. by asking the previous user. Not providing replacement text makes the document more difficult to use for people who are unable to view images, e.g. blind users, or users or very low-bandwidth connections or who pay by the byte, or users who are forced to use a text-only Web browser.

Example

Here are some more examples showing the same picture used in different contexts, with different appropriate alternate texts each time.

```
<article>
 <h1>My cats</h1>
 <h2>Fluffy</h2>
 <p>Fluffy is my favourite.</p>
 <img src="fluffy.jpg" alt="She likes playing with a ball of yarn.">
 <p>She's just too cute.</p>
 <h2>Miles</h2>
 <p>My other cat, Miles just eats and sleeps.</p>
</article>

<article>
 <h1>Photography</h1>
 <h2>Shooting moving targets indoors</h2>
 <p>The trick here is to know how to anticipate; to know at what speed and
 what distance the subject will pass by.</p>
 <img src="fluffy.jpg" alt="A cat flying by, chasing a ball of yarn, can be
 photographed quite nicely using this technique.">
 <h2>Nature by night</h2>
 <p>To achieve this, you'll need either an extremely sensitive film, or
 immense flash lights.</p>
</article>

<article>
 <h1>About me</h1>
```

```
 <h2>My pets</h2>
 <p>I've got a cat named Fluffy and a dog named Miles.</p>
 <img src="fluffy.jpg" alt="Fluffy, my cat, tends to keep itself busy.">
 <p>My dog Miles and I like go on long walks together.</p>
 <h2>music</h2>
 <p>After our walks, having emptied my mind, I like listening to Bach.</p>
</article>

<article>
 <h1>Fluffy and the Yarn</h1>
 <p>Fluffy was a cat who liked to play with yarn. She also liked to jump.</p>
 <aside><img src="fluffy.jpg" alt="" title="Fluffy"></aside>
 <p>She would play in the morning, she would play in the evening.</p>
</article>
```

4.8.4.1 Requirements for providing text to act as an alternative for images

4.8.4.1.1 General guidelines

Except where otherwise specified, the `alt`[p281] 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`[p281] 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`[p281] 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`[p281] 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`[p124] attribute can be used for supplemental information.

Another corollary is that the `alt`[p281] 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.

4.8.4.1.2 A link or button containing nothing but the image

When an `a`[p207] element that creates a hyperlink[p244], or a `button`[p476] element, has no textual content but contains one or more images, the `alt`[p281] attributes must contain text that together convey the purpose of the link or button.

Example

In this example, a user is asked to pick their preferred colour from a list of three. Each colour is given by an image, but for users who have configured their user agent not to display images, the colour names are used instead:

```
<h1>Pick your colour</h1>
<ul>
 <li><a href="green.html"><img src="green.jpeg" alt="Green"></a></li>
 <li><a href="blue.html"><img src="blue.jpeg" alt="Blue"></a></li>
 <li><a href="red.html"><img src="red.jpeg" alt="Red"></a></li>
</ul>
```

Example

In this example, each button has a set of images to indicate the kind of colour output desired by the user. The first image is used in each case to give the alternative text.

```
<button name="rgb"><img src="red" alt="RGB"><img src="green" alt=""><img src="blue"
alt=""></button>
<button name="cmyk"><img src="cyan" alt="CMYK"><img src="magenta" alt=""><img src="yellow"
alt=""><img src="black" alt=""></button>
```

Since each image represents one part of the text, it could also be written like this:

```
<button name="rgb"><img src="red" alt="R"><img src="green" alt="G"><img src="blue"
alt="B"></button>
<button name="cmyk"><img src="cyan" alt="C"><img src="magenta" alt="M"><img src="yellow"
alt="Y"><img src="black" alt="K"></button>
```

However, with other alternative text, this might not work, and putting all the alternative text into one image in each case might make more sense:

```
<button name="rgb"><img src="red" alt="sRGB profile"><img src="green" alt=""><img src="blue"
alt=""></button>
<button name="cmyk"><img src="cyan" alt="CMYK profile"><img src="magenta" alt=""><img
src="yellow" alt=""><img src="black" alt=""></button>
```

4.8.4.1.3 A phrase or paragraph with an alternative graphical representation: charts, diagrams, graphs, maps, illustrations

Sometimes something can be more clearly stated in graphical form, for example as a flowchart, a diagram, a graph, or a simple map showing directions. In such cases, an image can be given using the `img`[p280] element, but the lesser textual version must still be given, so that users 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 simply because they are blind) are still able to understand the message being conveyed.

The text must be given in the `alt`[p281] attribute, and must convey the same message as the image specified in the `src`[p281] attribute.

It is important to realise that the alternative text is a *replacement* for the image, not a description of the image.

Example

In the following example we have a flowchart in image form, with text in the `alt`[p281] attribute rephrasing the flowchart in prose form:

```
<p>In the common case, the data handled by the tokenization stage
comes from the network, but it can also come from script.</p>
<p><img src="images/parsing-model-overview.png" alt="The Network
passes data to the Input Stream Preprocessor, which passes it to the
Tokenizer, which passes it to the Tree Construction stage. From there,
data goes to both the DOM and to Script Execution. Script Execution is
linked to the DOM, and, using document.write(), passes data to the
Tokenizer."></p>
```

Example

Here's another example, showing a good solution and a bad solution to the problem of including an image in a description.

First, here's the good solution. This sample shows how the alternative text should just be what you would have put in the prose if the image had never existed.

```
<!-- This is the correct way to do things. -->
<p>
 You are standing in an open field west of a house.
 <img src="house.jpeg" alt="The house is white, with a boarded front door.">
 There is a small mailbox here.
</p>
```

Second, here's the bad solution. In this incorrect way of doing things, the alternative text is simply a description of the image, instead of a textual replacement for the image. It's bad because when the image isn't shown, the text doesn't flow as well as in the first example.

```
<!-- This is the wrong way to do things. -->
<p>
 You are standing in an open field west of a house.
 <img src="house.jpeg" alt="A white house, with a boarded front door.">
 There is a small mailbox here.
</p>
```

Text such as "Photo of white house with boarded door" would be equally bad alternative text (though it could be suitable for the `title`[p124] attribute or in the `figcaption`[p204] element of a `figure`[p201] with this image).

4.8.4.1.4 A short phrase or label with an alternative graphical representation: icons, logos

A document can contain information in iconic form. The icon is intended to help users of visual browsers to recognise features at a glance.

In some cases, the icon is supplemental to a text label conveying the same meaning. In those cases, the `alt`[p281] attribute must be present but must be empty.

Example

Here the icons are next to text that conveys the same meaning, so they have an empty `alt`[p281] attribute:

```
<nav>
 <p><a href="/help/"><img src="/icons/help.png" alt=""> Help</a></p>
 <p><a href="/configure/"><img src="/icons/configuration.png" alt="">
 Configuration Tools</a></p>
</nav>
```

In other cases, the icon has no text next to it describing what it means; the icon is supposed to be self-explanatory. In those cases, an equivalent textual label must be given in the `alt`[p281] attribute.

Example

Here, posts on a news site are labeled with an icon indicating their topic.

```
<body>
 <article>
  <header>
   <h1>Ratatouille wins <i>Best Movie of the Year</i> award</h1>
   <p><img src="movies.png" alt="Movies"></p>
  </header>
  <p>Pixar has won yet another <i>Best Movie of the Year</i> award,
  making this its 8th win in the last 12 years.</p>
 </article>
 <article>
  <header>
   <h1>Latest TWiT episode is online</h1>
   <p><img src="podcasts.png" alt="Podcasts"></p>
  </header>
  <p>The latest TWiT episode has been posted, in which we hear
  several tech news stories as well as learning much more about the
  iPhone. This week, the panelists compare how reflective their
  iPhones' Apple logos are.</p>
 </article>
</body>
```

Many pages include logos, insignia, flags, or emblems, which stand for a particular entity such as a company, organization, project, band, software package, country, or some such.

If the logo is being used to represent the entity, e.g. as a page heading, the `alt`[p281] attribute must contain the name of the entity being represented by the logo. The `alt`[p281] attribute must *not* contain text like the word "logo", as it is not the fact that it is a logo that is being conveyed, it's the entity itself.

If the logo is being used next to the name of the entity that it represents, then the logo is supplemental, and its `alt` [p281] attribute must instead be empty.

If the logo is merely used as decorative material (as branding, or, for example, as a side image in an article that mentions the entity to which the logo belongs), then the entry below on purely decorative images applies. If the logo is actually being discussed, then it is being used as a phrase or paragraph (the description of the logo) with an alternative graphical representation (the logo itself), and the first entry above applies.

Example

In the following snippets, all four of the above cases are present. First, we see a logo used to represent a company:

```
<h1><img src="XYZ.gif" alt="The XYZ company"></h1>
```

Next, we see a paragraph which uses a logo right next to the company name, and so doesn't have any alternative text:

```
<article>
 <h2>News</h2>
 <p>We have recently been looking at buying the <img src="alpha.gif"
 alt=""> ΑΒΓ company, a small Greek company
 specializing in our type of product.</p>
```

In this third snippet, we have a logo being used in an aside, as part of the larger article discussing the acquisition:

```
 <aside><p><img src="alpha-large.gif" alt=""></p></aside>
 <p>The ΑΒΓ company has had a good quarter, and our
 pie chart studies of their accounts suggest a much bigger blue slice
 than its green and orange slices, which is always a good sign.</p>
</article>
```

Finally, we have an opinion piece talking about a logo, and the logo is therefore described in detail in the alternative text.

```
<p>Consider for a moment their logo:</p>

<p><img src="/images/logo" alt="It consists of a green circle with a
green question mark centered inside it."></p>

<p>How unoriginal can you get? I mean, oooooh, a question mark, how
<em>revolutionary</em>, how utterly <em>ground-breaking</em>, I'm
sure everyone will rush to adopt those specifications now! They could
at least have tried for some sort of, I don't know, sequence of
rounded squares with varying shades of green and bold white outlines,
at least that would look good on the cover of a blue book.</p>
```

This example shows how the alternative text should be written such that if the image isn't *available* [p283], and the text is used instead, the text flows seamlessly into the surrounding text, as if the image had never been there in the first place.

4.8.4.1.5 Text that has been rendered to a graphic for typographical effect

Sometimes, an image just consists of text, and the purpose of the image is not to highlight the actual typographic effects used to render the text, but just to convey the text itself.

In such cases, the `alt` [p281] attribute must be present but must consist of the same text as written in the image itself.

Example

Consider a graphic containing the text "Earth Day", but with the letters all decorated with flowers and plants. If the text is merely being used as a heading, to spice up the page for graphical users, then the correct alternative text is just the same text "Earth Day", and no mention need be made of the decorations:

```
<h1><img src="earthdayheading.png" alt="Earth Day"></h1>
```

Example

An illuminated manuscript might use graphics for some of its images. The alternative text in such a situation is just the character that the image represents.

```
<p><img src="initials/o.svg" alt="O">nce upon a time and a long long time ago, late at
night, when it was dark, over the hills, through the woods, across a great ocean, in a land far
away, in a small house, on a hill, under a full moon...
```

When an image is used to represent a character that cannot otherwise be represented in Unicode, for example gaiji, itaiji, or new characters such as novel currency symbols, the alternative text should be a more conventional way of writing the same thing, e.g. using the phonetic hiragana or katakana to give the character's pronunciation.

Example

In this example from 1997, a new-fangled currency symbol that looks like a curly E with two bars in the middle instead of one is represented using an image. The alternative text gives the character's pronunciation.

```
<p>Only <img src="euro.png" alt="euro ">5.99!
```

An image should not be used if Unicode characters would serve an identical purpose. Only when the text cannot be directly represented using Unicode, e.g. because of decorations or because the character is not in the Unicode character set (as in the case of gaiji), would an image be appropriate.

Note *If an author is tempted to use an image because their default system font does not support a given character, then Web Fonts are a better solution than images.*

4.8.4.1.6 A graphical representation of some of the surrounding text

In many cases, the image is actually just supplementary, and its presence merely reinforces the surrounding text. In these cases, the `alt`[p281] attribute must be present but its value must be the empty string.

In general, an image falls into this category if removing the image doesn't make the page any less useful, but including the image makes it a lot easier for users of visual browsers to understand the concept.

Example

A flowchart that repeats the previous paragraph in graphical form:

```
<p>The Network passes data to the Input Stream Preprocessor, which
passes it to the Tokenizer, which passes it to the Tree Construction
stage. From there, data goes to both the DOM and to Script Execution.
Script Execution is linked to the DOM, and, using document.write(),
passes data to the Tokenizer.</p>
<p><img src="images/parsing-model-overview.png" alt=""></p>
```

In these cases, it would be wrong to include alternative text that consists of just a caption. If a caption is to be included, then either the `title`[p124] attribute can be used, or the `figure`[p201] and `figcaption`[p204] elements can be used. In the latter case, the image would in fact be a phrase or paragraph with an alternative graphical representation, and would thus require alternative text.

```
<!-- Using the title="" attribute -->
<p>The Network passes data to the Input Stream Preprocessor, which
passes it to the Tokenizer, which passes it to the Tree Construction
stage. From there, data goes to both the DOM and to Script Execution.
Script Execution is linked to the DOM, and, using document.write(),
passes data to the Tokenizer.</p>
<p><img src="images/parsing-model-overview.png" alt=""
        title="Flowchart representation of the parsing model."></p>

<!-- Using <figure> and <figcaption> -->
<p>The Network passes data to the Input Stream Preprocessor, which
passes it to the Tokenizer, which passes it to the Tree Construction
stage. From there, data goes to both the DOM and to Script Execution.
Script Execution is linked to the DOM, and, using document.write(),
passes data to the Tokenizer.</p>
```

```
<figure>
 <img src="images/parsing-model-overview.png" alt="The Network leads to
 the Input Stream Preprocessor, which leads to the Tokenizer, which
 leads to the Tree Construction stage. The Tree Construction stage
 leads to two items. The first is Script Execution, which leads via
 document.write() back to the Tokenizer. The second item from which
 Tree Construction leads is the DOM. The DOM is related to the Script
 Execution.">
 <figcaption>Flowchart representation of the parsing model.</figcaption>
</figure>

<!-- This is WRONG. Do not do this. Instead, do what the above examples do. -->
<p>The Network passes data to the Input Stream Preprocessor, which
passes it to the Tokenizer, which passes it to the Tree Construction
stage. From there, data goes to both the DOM and to Script Execution.
Script Execution is linked to the DOM, and, using document.write(),
passes data to the Tokenizer.</p>
<p><img src="images/parsing-model-overview.png"
        alt="Flowchart representation of the parsing model."></p>
<!-- Never put the image's caption in the alt="" attribute! -->
```

Example

A graph that repeats the previous paragraph in graphical form:

```
<p>According to a study covering several billion pages,
about 62% of documents on the Web in 2007 triggered the Quirks
rendering mode of Web browsers, about 30% triggered the Almost
Standards mode, and about 9% triggered the Standards mode.</p>
<p><img src="rendering-mode-pie-chart.png" alt=""></p>
```

4.8.4.1.7 Ancillary images

Sometimes, an image is not critical to the content, but is nonetheless neither purely decorative nor entirely redundant with the text. In these cases, the `alt`[p281] attribute must be present, and its value should either be the empty string, or a textual representation of the information that the image conveys. If the image has a caption giving the image's title, then the `alt`[p281] attribute's value must not be empty (as that would be quite confusing for non-visual readers).

Example

Consider a news article about a political figure, in which the individual's face was shown in an image that, through a style sheet, is floated to the right. The image is not purely decorative, as it is relevant to the story. The image is not entirely redundant with the story either, as it shows what the politician looks like. Whether any alternative text need be provided is an authoring decision, in part influenced by whether the image colours the interpretation of the prose.

In this first variant, the image is shown without context, and no alternative text is provided:

```
<p><img src="alexsalmond.jpeg" alt=""> Ahead of today's referendum,
the First Minister of Scotland, Alex Salmond, wrote an open letter to all
registered voters. In it, he admitted that all countries make mistakes.</p>
```

If the picture is just a face, there might be no value in describing it. It's of no interest to the reader whether the individual has red hair or blond hair, whether the individual has white skin or black skin, whether the individual has one eye or two eyes.

However, if the picture is more dynamic, for instance showing the politician as angry, or particularly happy, or devastated, some alternative text would be useful in setting the tone of the article, a tone that might otherwise be missed:

```
<p><img src="alexsalmond.jpeg" alt="Alex Salmond is sad.">
Ahead of today's referendum, the First Minister of Scotland, Alex Salmond,
wrote an open letter to all registered voters. In it, he admitted that all
countries make mistakes.</p>
```

```
<p><img src="alexsalmond.jpeg" alt="Alex Salmond is ecstatic!">
Ahead of today's referendum, the First Minister of Scotland, Alex Salmond,
wrote an open letter to all registered voters. In it, he admitted that all
countries make mistakes.</p>
```

Whether the individual was "sad" or "ecstatic" makes a difference to how the rest of the paragraph is to be interpreted: is he likely saying that he is resigned to the populace making a bad choice in the upcoming referendum, or is he saying that the election was a mistake but the likely turnout will make it irrelevant? The interpretation varies based on the image.

Example

If the image has a caption, then including alternative text avoids leaving the non-visual user confused as to what the caption refers to.

```
<p>Ahead of today's referendum, the First Minister of Scotland, Alex Salmond,
wrote an open letter to all registered voters. In it, he admitted that all
countries make mistakes.</p>
<figure>
 <img src="alexsalmond.jpeg"
      alt="A high forehead, cheerful disposition, and dark hair round out Alex Salmond's face.">
 <figcaption> Alex Salmond, SNP. Photo © 2014 PolitiPhoto. </figcaption>
</figure>
```

4.8.4.1.8 A purely decorative image that doesn't add any information

If an image is decorative but isn't especially page-specific — for example an image that forms part of a site-wide design scheme — the image should be specified in the site's CSS, not in the markup of the document.

However, a decorative image that isn't discussed by the surrounding text but still has some relevance can be included in a page using the `img` [p280] element. Such images are decorative, but still form part of the content. In these cases, the `alt` [p281] attribute must be present but its value must be the empty string.

Example

Examples where the image is purely decorative despite being relevant would include things like a photo of the Black Rock City landscape in a blog post about an event at Burning Man, or an image of a painting inspired by a poem, on a page reciting that poem. The following snippet shows an example of the latter case (only the first verse is included in this snippet):

```
<h1>The Lady of Shalott</h1>
<p><img src="shalott.jpeg" alt=""></p>
<p>On either side the river lie<br>
Long fields of barley and of rye,<br>
That clothe the wold and meet the sky;<br>
And through the field the road run by<br>
To many-tower'd Camelot;<br>
And up and down the people go,<br>
Gazing where the lilies blow<br>
Round an island there below,<br>
The island of Shalott.</p>
```

4.8.4.1.9 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, one of the images must have its `alt` [p281] attribute set as per the relevant rules that would be appropriate for the picture as a whole, and then all the remaining images must have their `alt` [p281] attribute set to the empty string.

Example

In the following example, a picture representing a company logo for XYZ Corp has been split into two pieces, the first containing the letters "XYZ" and the second with the word "Corp". The alternative text ("XYZ Corp") is all in the first image.

```
<h1><img src="logo1.png" alt="XYZ Corp"><img src="logo2.png" alt=""></h1>
```

Example

In the following example, a rating is shown as three filled stars and two empty stars. While the alternative text could have been "★★★☆☆", the author has instead decided to more helpfully give the rating in the form "3 out of 5". That is the alternative text of the first image, and the rest have blank alternative text.

```
<p>Rating: <meter max=5 value=3><img src="1" alt="3 out of 5"
  ><img src="1" alt=""><img src="1" alt=""><img src="0" alt=""
  ><img src="0" alt=""></meter></p>
```

4.8.4.1.10 A group of images that form a single larger picture with links

Generally, image maps[p389] should be used instead of slicing an image for links.

However, if an image is indeed sliced and any of the components of the sliced picture are the sole contents of links, then one image per link must have alternative text in its `alt`[p281] attribute representing the purpose of the link.

Example

In the following example, a picture representing the flying spaghetti monster emblem, with each of the left noodly appendages and the right noodly appendages in different images, so that the user can pick the left side or the right side in an adventure.

```
<h1>The Church</h1>
<p>You come across a flying spaghetti monster. Which side of His
Noodliness do you wish to reach out for?</p>
<p><a href="?go=left" ><img src="fsm-left.png"  alt="Left side. "></a
  ><img src="fsm-middle.png" alt=""
  ><a href="?go=right"><img src="fsm-right.png" alt="Right side."></a></p>
```

4.8.4.1.11 A key part of the content

In some cases, the image is a critical part of the content. This could be the case, for instance, on a page that is part of a photo gallery. The image is the whole *point* of the page containing it.

How to provide alternative text for an image that is a key part of the content depends on the image's provenance.

The general case

When it is possible for detailed alternative text to be provided, for example if the image is part of a series of screenshots in a magazine review, or part of a comic strip, or is a photograph in a blog entry about that photograph, text that can serve as a substitute for the image must be given as the contents of the `alt`[p281] attribute.

Example A screenshot in a gallery of screenshots for a new OS, with some alternative text:

```
<figure>
 <img src="KDE%20Light%20desktop.png"
      alt="The desktop is blue, with icons along the left hand side in
           two columns, reading System, Home, K-Mail, etc. A window is
           open showing that menus wrap to a second line if they
           cannot fit in the window. The window has a list of icons
           along the top, with an address bar below it, a list of
           icons for tabs along the left edge, a status bar on the
           bottom, and two panes in the middle. The desktop has a bar
           at the bottom of the screen with a few buttons, a pager, a
           list of open applications, and a clock.">
 <figcaption>Screenshot of a KDE desktop.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Example A graph in a financial report:

```
<img src="sales.gif"
     title="Sales graph"
```

```
     alt="From 1998 to 2005, sales increased by the following percentages
     with each year: 624%, 75%, 138%, 40%, 35%, 9%, 21%">
```

Note that "sales graph" would be inadequate alternative text for a sales graph. Text that would be a good *caption* is not generally suitable as replacement text.

Images that defy a complete description

In certain cases, the nature of the image might be such that providing thorough alternative text is impractical. For example, the image could be indistinct, or could be a complex fractal, or could be a detailed topographical map.

In these cases, the alt[p281] attribute must contain some suitable alternative text, but it may be somewhat brief.

Example

Sometimes there simply is no text that can do justice to an image. For example, there is little that can be said to usefully describe a Rorschach inkblot test. However, a description, even if brief, is still better than nothing:

```
<figure>
 <img src="/commons/a/a7/Rorschach1.jpg" alt="A shape with left-right
 symmetry with indistinct edges, with a small gap in the center, two
 larger gaps offset slightly from the center, with two similar gaps
 under them. The outline is wider in the top half than the bottom
 half, with the sides extending upwards higher than the center, and
 the center extending below the sides.">
 <figcaption>A black outline of the first of the ten cards
 in the Rorschach inkblot test.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Note that the following would be a very bad use of alternative text:

```
<!-- This example is wrong. Do not copy it. -->
<figure>
 <img src="/commons/a/a7/Rorschach1.jpg" alt="A black outline
 of the first of the ten cards in the Rorschach inkblot test.">
 <figcaption>A black outline of the first of the ten cards
 in the Rorschach inkblot test.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Including the caption in the alternative text like this isn't useful because it effectively duplicates the caption for users who don't have images, taunting them twice yet not helping them any more than if they had only read or heard the caption once.

Example

Another example of an image that defies full description is a fractal, which, by definition, is infinite in detail.

The following example shows one possible way of providing alternative text for the full view of an image of the Mandelbrot set.

```
<img src="ms1.jpeg" alt="The Mandelbrot set appears as a cardioid with
its cusp on the real axis in the positive direction, with a smaller
bulb aligned along the same center line, touching it in the negative
direction, and with these two shapes being surrounded by smaller bulbs
of various sizes.">
```

Example

Similarly, a photograph of a person's face, for example in a biography, can be considered quite relevant and key to the content, but it can be hard to fully substitute text for

```
<section class="bio">
 <h1>A Biography of Isaac Asimov</h1>
 <p>Born <b>Isaak Yudovich Ozimov</b> in 1920, Isaac was a prolific author.</p>
 <p><img src="headpics/asimov.jpeg" alt="Isaac Asimov had dark hair, a tall forehead, and
wore glasses.
 Later in life, he wore long white sideburns.">
 <p>Asimov was born in Russia, and moved to the US when he was three years old.</p>
 <p>...
</section>
```

In such cases it is unnecessary (and indeed discouraged) to include a reference to the presence of the image itself in the alternative text, since such text would be redundant with the browser itself reporting the presence of the image. For example, if the alternative text was "A photo of Isaac Asimov", then a conforming user agent might read that out as "(Image) A photo of Isaac Asimov" rather than the more useful "(Image) Isaac Asimov had dark hair, a tall forehead, and wore glasses...".

Images whose contents are not known

In some unfortunate cases, there might be no alternative text available at all, either because the image is obtained in some automated fashion without any associated alternative text (e.g. a Webcam), or because the page is being generated by a script using user-provided images where the user did not provide suitable or usable alternative text (e.g. photograph sharing sites), or because the author does not themself know what the images represent (e.g. a blind photographer sharing an image on their blog).

In such cases, the `alt`[p281] attribute may be omitted, but one of the following conditions must be met as well:

- The `img`[p280] element is in a `figure`[p201] element that contains a `figcaption`[p204] element that contains content other than inter-element whitespace[p115], and, ignoring the `figcaption`[p204] element and its descendants, the `figure`[p201] element has no flow content[p117] descendants other than inter-element whitespace[p115] and the `img`[p280] element.
- The `title`[p124] attribute is present and has a non-empty value.

Note *Relying on the `title`[p124] 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).*

Note *Such cases are to be kept to an absolute minimum. If there is even the slightest possibility of the author having the ability to provide real alternative text, then it would not be acceptable to omit the `alt`[p281] attribute.*

Example A photo on a photo-sharing site, if the site received the image with no metadata other than the caption, could be marked up as follows:

```
<figure>
 <img src="1100670787_6a7c664aef.jpg">
 <figcaption>Bubbles traveled everywhere with us.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

It would be better, however, if a detailed description of the important parts of the image obtained from the user and included on the page.

Example A blind user's blog in which a photo taken by the user is shown. Initially, the user might not have any idea what the photo they took shows:

```
<article>
 <h1>I took a photo</h1>
 <p>I went out today and took a photo!</p>
 <figure>
  <img src="photo2.jpeg">
  <figcaption>A photograph taken blindly from my front porch.</figcaption>
 </figure>
</article>
```

Eventually though, the user might obtain a description of the image from their friends and could then include alternative text:

```
<article>
 <h1>I took a photo</h1>
 <p>I went out today and took a photo!</p>
 <figure>
  <img src="photo2.jpeg" alt="The photograph shows my squirrel
  feeder hanging from the edge of my roof. It is half full, but there
  are no squirrels around. In the background, out-of-focus trees fill the
  shot. The feeder is made of wood with a metal grate, and it contains
  peanuts. The edge of the roof is wooden too, and is painted white
  with light blue streaks.">
  <figcaption>A photograph taken blindly from my front porch.</figcaption>
```

```
 </figure>
</article>
```

Example

Sometimes the entire point of the image is that a textual description is not available, and the user is to provide the description. For instance, the point of a CAPTCHA image is to see if the user can literally read the graphic. Here is one way to mark up a CAPTCHA (note the `title`[p124] attribute):

```
<p><label>What does this image say?
<img src="captcha.cgi?id=8934" title="CAPTCHA">
<input type=text name=captcha></label>
(If you cannot see the image, you can use an <a
href="?audio">audio</a> test instead.)</p>
```

Another example would be software that displays images and asks for alternative text precisely for the purpose of then writing a page with correct alternative text. Such a page could have a table of images, like this:

```
<table>
 <thead>
  <tr> <th> Image <th> Description
 <tbody>
  <tr>
   <td> <img src="2421.png" title="Image 640 by 100, filename 'banner.gif'">
   <td> <input name="alt2421">
  <tr>
   <td> <img src="2422.png" title="Image 200 by 480, filename 'ad3.gif'">
   <td> <input name="alt2422">
</table>
```

Notice that even in this example, as much useful information as possible is still included in the `title`[p124] attribute.

Note

Since some users cannot use images at all (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 simply because they are blind), the `alt`[p281] attribute is only allowed to be omitted rather than being provided with replacement text when no alternative text is available and none can be made available, as in the above examples. Lack of effort from the part of the author is not an acceptable reason for omitting the `alt`[p281] attribute.

4.8.4.1.12 An image not intended for the user

Generally authors should avoid using `img`[p280] elements for purposes other than showing images.

If an `img`[p280] element is being used for purposes other than showing an image, e.g. as part of a service to count page views, then the `alt`[p281] attribute must be the empty string.

In such cases, the `width`[p393] and `height`[p393] attributes should both be set to zero.

4.8.4.1.13 An image in an e-mail or private document intended for a specific person who is known to be able to view images

This section does not apply to documents that are publicly accessible, or whose target audience is not necessarily personally known to the author, such as documents on a Web site, e-mails sent to public mailing lists, or software documentation.

When an image is included in a private communication (such as an HTML e-mail) aimed at a specific person who is known to be able to view images, the `alt`[p281] attribute may be omitted. However, even in such cases authors are strongly urged to include alternative text (as appropriate according to the kind of image involved, as described in the above entries), so that the e-mail is still usable should the user use a mail client that does not support images, or should the document be forwarded on to other users whose abilities might not include easily seeing images.

4.8.4.1.14 Guidance for markup generators

Markup generators (such as WYSIWYG authoring tools) should, wherever possible, obtain alternative text from their users. However, it is recognised 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`[p201] and `figcaption`[p204] elements, or the `title`[p124] attribute, to provide the image's caption.

As a last resort, implementors should either set the `alt`[p281] 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`[p281] 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`[p280] elements for which they have been unable to obtain alternative text and for which they have therefore omitted the `alt`[p281] attribute. The value of this attribute must be the empty string. Documents containing such attributes are not conforming, but conformance checkers will silently ignore[p308] this error.

> **Note** *This is intended to avoid markup generators from being pressured into replacing the error of omitting the `alt`[p281] 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.*

4.8.4.1.15 Guidance for conformance checkers

A conformance checker must report the lack of an `alt`[p281] attribute as an error unless one of the conditions listed below applies:

- The `img`[p280] element is in a `figure`[p201] element that satisfies the conditions described above[p306].
- The `img`[p280] element has a `title`[p124] attribute with a value that is not the empty string (also as described above[p306]).
- The conformance checker has been configured to assume that the document is an e-mail or document intended for a specific person who is known to be able to view images.
- The `img`[p280] element has a (non-conforming) `generator-unable-to-provide-required-alt`[p308] attribute whose value is the empty string. A conformance checker that is not reporting the lack of an `alt`[p281] attribute as an error must also not report the presence of the empty `generator-unable-to-provide-required-alt`[p308] 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`[p281] attribute as an error even in the presence of the `generator-unable-to-provide-required-alt`[p308] 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.)

4.8.5 The `iframe` element

Spec bugs: 28773

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Embedded content[p118].
Interactive content[p118].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where embedded content[p118] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Text that conforms to the requirements given in the prose[p314].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`src`[p309] — Address of the resource
`srcdoc`[p309] — A document to render in the `iframe`[p308]
`name`[p312] — Name of nested browsing context[p749]
`sandbox`[p312] — Security rules for nested content
`allowfullscreen`[p313] — Whether to allow the `iframe`[p308]'s contents to use `requestFullscreen()`
`width`[p393] — Horizontal dimension
`height`[p393] — Vertical dimension
`referrerpolicy`[p314] — Determines the referrer policy for fetches initiated by the element

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLIFrameElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString src;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString srcdoc;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList sandbox;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean allowFullscreen;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString width;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString height;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString referrerPolicy;
  readonly attribute Document? contentDocument;
  readonly attribute WindowProxy? contentWindow;
  Document? getSVGDocument();

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `iframe`[p308] element represents[p112] a nested browsing context[p749].

The **`src`** attribute gives the URL of a page that the nested browsing context[p749] is to contain. The attribute, if present, must be a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]. If the `itemprop`[p679] is specified on an `iframe`[p308] element, then the `src`[p309] attribute must also be specified.

The **`srcdoc`** attribute gives the content of the page that the nested browsing context[p749] is to contain. The value of the attribute is the source of **an `iframe srcdoc` document**.

Support:	
Chrome	20+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	6.0-6.1+
Firefox	25+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Safari	6+
Opera	15+

Source: caniuse.com

The `srcdoc`[p309] attribute, if present, must have a value using the HTML syntax[p950] that consists of the following syntactic compor order:

1. Any number of comments[p961] and space characters[p63].
2. Optionally, a DOCTYPE[p950].
3. Any number of comments[p961] and space characters[p63].
4. The document element, in the form of an `html`[p134] element[p951].
5. Any number of comments[p961] and space characters[p63].

Note *The above requirements apply in XML documents as well.*

Example

Here a blog uses the `srcdoc`[p309] attribute in conjunction with the `sandbox`[p312] attribute 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 sandbox srcdoc="<p>did you get a cover picture yet?"></iframe>
 </article>
 <article>
  <footer> Nine minutes ago, <a href="/users/cap">cap</a> wrote: </footer>
  <iframe sandbox srcdoc="<p>Yeah, you can see it <a
href=&quot;/gallery?mode=cover&amp;amp;page=1&quot;>in my gallery</a>."></iframe>
 </article>
 <article>
  <footer> Five minutes ago, <a href="/users/ch">ch</a> wrote: </footer>
  <iframe sandbox srcdoc="<p>hey that's earl's table.
<p>you should get earl&amp;amp;me on the next cover."></iframe>
 </article>
```

Notice the way that quotes have to be escaped (otherwise the `srcdoc`[p309] 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`[p309] attribute, and once more to prevent the ampersand from being misinterpreted when parsing the sandboxed content.

Furthermore, notice that since the DOCTYPE[p950] is optional in `iframe srcdoc` documents[p309], and the `html`[p134], `head`[p135], and `body`[p156] elements have optional start and end tags[p955], and the `title`[p136] element is also optional in `iframe srcdoc` documents[p309], the markup in a `srcdoc`[p309] attribute can be relatively succinct despite representing an entire document, since only the contents of the `body`[p156] element need appear literally in the syntax. The other elements are still present, but only by implication.

Note *In the HTML syntax[p950], authors need only remember to use U+0022 QUOTATION MARK characters (") to wrap the attribute contents and then to escape all U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (") and U+0026 AMPERSAND (&) characters, and to specify the `sandbox`[p312] attribute, to ensure safe embedding of content.*

Note *Due to restrictions of the XHTML syntax[p1061], in XML the U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character (<) needs to be escaped as well. In order to prevent attribute-value normalization, some of XML's whitespace characters — specifically U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab), U+000A LINE FEED (LF), and U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) — also need to be escaped. [XML][p1162]*

Note *If the `src`[p309] attribute and the `srcdoc`[p309] attribute are both specified together, the `srcdoc`[p309] attribute takes priority. This allows authors to provide a fallback URL for legacy user agents that do not support the `srcdoc`[p309] attribute.*

When an `iframe`[p308] element is inserted into a document[p43] that has a browsing context[p748], the user agent must create[p748] a nested browsing context[p749], and then process the `iframe` attributes[p311] for the "first time".

When an `iframe`[p308] element is removed from a document[p43], the user agent must discard[p763] the nested browsing context[p749], if any.

Note *This happens without any `unload`[p1152] events firing (the nested browsing context[p749] and its `Document`[p103] are discarded[p763], not unloaded[p803]).*

Whenever an `iframe` element with a nested browsing context[p749] has its `srcdoc`[p309] attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must process the `iframe` attributes[p311].

Similarly, whenever an `iframe`[p308] element with a nested browsing context[p749] but with no `srcdoc`[p309] attribute specified has its `src`[p309] attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must process the `iframe` attributes[p311].

When the user agent is to **process the `iframe` attributes**, it must run the first appropriate steps from the following list:

↪ **If the `srcdoc`[p309] attribute is specified**

Navigate[p788] the element's child browsing context[p749] to a new response whose url list consists of `about:srcdoc`[p86], header list consists of `Content-Type`/`text/html`[p1123], body is the value of the attribute, CSP list is the CSP list[p104] of the `iframe`[p308] element's node document, and HTTPS state is the HTTPS state[p104] of the `iframe`[p308] element's node document.

The resulting `Document`[p103] must be considered an `iframe srcdoc` document[p309].

↪ **Otherwise, if the element has no `src`[p309] attribute specified, and the user agent is processing the `iframe`[p308]'s attributes for the "first time"**

Queue a task[p842] to run the iframe load event steps[p311].

The task source[p842] for this task[p841] is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

↪ **Otherwise**

Run the otherwise steps for `iframe` or `frame` elements[p311].

The **otherwise steps for `iframe` or `frame` elements** are as follows:

1. If the element has no `src`[p309] attribute specified, or its value is the empty string, let *url* be the URL "`about:blank`[p50]".

   Otherwise, parse[p86] the value of the `src`[p309] attribute, relative to the element's node document.

   If that is not successful, then let *url* be the URL "`about:blank`[p50]". Otherwise, let *url* be the resulting URL record[p86].

2. If there exists an ancestor browsing context[p749] whose active document[p748]'s URL, ignoring fragments, is equal to *url*, then abort these steps.

3. Navigate[p788] the element's child browsing context[p749] to *url*.

Any navigation[p788] required of the user agent in the process the `iframe` attributes[p311] algorithm must use the `iframe`[p308] element's node document's browsing context[p748] as the source browsing context[p788].

Furthermore, if the active document[p748] of the element's child browsing context[p749] before such a navigation[p788] was not completely loaded[p1041] at the time of the new navigation[p788], then the navigation[p788] must be completed with replacement enabled[p800].

Similarly, if the child browsing context[p749]'s session history[p773] contained only one `Document`[p103] when the process the `iframe` attributes[p311] algorithm was invoked, and that was the `about:blank`[p50] `Document`[p103] created when the child browsing context[p749] was created, then any navigation[p788] required of the user agent in that algorithm must be completed with replacement enabled[p800].

When a `Document`[p103] in an `iframe`[p308] is marked as completely loaded[p1041], the user agent must run the iframe load event steps[p311] in parallel[p42].

Note *A `load`[p1151] event is also fired at the `iframe`[p308] element when it is created if no other data is loaded in it.*

Each `Document`[p103] has an **iframe load in progress** flag and a **mute iframe load** flag. When a `Document`[p103] is created, these flags must be unset for that `Document`[p103].

The **iframe load event steps** are as follows:

1. Let *child document* be the active document[p748] of the `iframe`[p308] element's nested browsing context[p749].

2. If *child document* has its mute iframe load[p311] flag set, abort these steps.

3. Set *child document*'s iframe load in progress[p311] flag.

4. Fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `iframe`[p308] element.

5. Unset *child document*'s iframe load in progress[p311] 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[p767] 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`[p308]'s browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748] is not ready for post-load tasks[p1041], and when anything in the `iframe`[p308] is delaying the load event[p1040] of the `iframe`[p308]'s browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748], and when the `iframe`[p308]'s browsing context[p748] is in the delaying `load` events mode[p749], the `iframe`[p308] must delay the load event[p1040] of its document.

Note *If, during the handling of the `load`[p1151] event, the browsing context[p748] in the `iframe`[p308] is again navigated[p788], that will further delay the load event[p1040].*

Note *If, when the element is created, the `srcdoc`[p309] attribute is not set, and the `src`[p309] attribute is either also not set or set but its value cannot be parsed[p86], the browsing context will remain at the initial `about:blank`[p50] page.*

Note *If the user navigates[p788] away from this page, the `iframe`[p308]'s corresponding `WindowProxy`[p765] object will proxy new `Window`[p758] objects for new `Document`[p103] objects, but the `src`[p309] attribute will not change.*

The **`name`** attribute, if present, must be a valid browsing context name[p752]. The given value is used to name the nested browsing context[p749]. When the browsing context is created, if the attribute is present, the browsing context name[p752] must be set to the value of this attribute; otherwise, the browsing context name[p752] must be set to the empty string.

Whenever the `name`[p312] attribute is set, the nested browsing context[p748]'s name[p752] must be changed to the new value. If the attribute is removed, the browsing context name[p752] 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`[p308]. Its value must be an unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84] that are ASCII case-insensitive[p63]. The allowed values are `allow-forms`[p772], `allow-modals`[p772], `allow-pointer-lock`[p772], `allow-popups`[p772], `allow-popups-to-escape-sandbox`[p772], `allow-same-origin`[p772], `allow-scripts`[p772], and `allow-top-navigation`[p772].

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	4.2-4.3+
Firefox	28+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.2+
Edge	12+
Safari	5+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

When the attribute is set, the content is treated as being from a unique origin[p767], forms, scripts, and various potentially annoying links are prevented from targeting other browsing contexts[p748], and plugins are secured. The `allow-same-origin`[p772] keyword content to be treated as being from its real origin instead of forcing it into a unique origin; the `allow-top-navigation`[p772] keyw content to navigate[p788] its top-level browsing context[p749]; and the `allow-forms`[p772], `allow-modals`[p772], `allow-pointer-loc` `popups`[p772], `allow-scripts`[p772], and `allow-popups-to-escape-sandbox`[p772] keywords re-enable forms, modal dialogs, th popups, scripts, and the creation of unsandboxed auxiliary browsing contexts respectively. [POINTERLOCK][p1159]

⚠Warning! ***Setting both the `allow-scripts`[p772] and `allow-same-origin`[p772] keywords together when the embedded page has the same origin[p769] as the page containing the `iframe`[p308] allows the embedded page to simply remove the `sandbox`[p312] attribute and then reload itself, effectively breaking out of the sandbox altogether.***

⚠Warning! ***These flags only take effect when the nested browsing context[p749] of the `iframe`[p308] is navigated[p788]. Removing them, or removing the entire `sandbox`[p312] 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`[p308] 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`[p308]. 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`[p312] attribute.***

When an `iframe`[p308] element with a `sandbox`[p312] attribute has its nested browsing context[p749] created (before the initial `about:blank`[p50] `Document`[p103] is created), and when an `iframe`[p308] element's `sandbox`[p312] attribute is set or changed while it has a nested browsing context[p749], the user agent must parse the sandboxing directive[p772] using the attribute's value as the *input*, the `iframe`[p308] element's nested browsing context[p749]'s `iframe` sandboxing flag set[p773] as the output, and, if the `iframe`[p308] has an `allowfullscreen`[p313] attribute, the *allow fullscreen flag*.

When an iframe[p308] element's sandbox[p312] attribute is removed while it has a nested browsing context[p749], the user agent must empty the iframe[p308] element's nested browsing context[p749]'s iframe sandboxing flag set[p773] as the output.

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.***

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>
```

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[p1123].

Page C in this scenario has all the sandboxing flags set. Scripts are disabled, because the iframe[p308] in A has scripts disabled, and this overrides the allow-scripts[p772] keyword set on the iframe[p308] in B. Forms are also disabled, because the inner iframe[p308] (in B) does not have the allow-forms[p772] keyword set.

Suppose now that a script in A removes all the sandbox[p312] attributes in A and B. This would change nothing immediately. If the user clicked the link in C, loading page D into the iframe[p308] in B, page D would now act as if the iframe[p308] in B had the allow-same-origin[p772] and allow-forms[p772] keywords set, because that was the state of the nested browsing context[p749] in the iframe[p308] in A when page B was loaded.

Generally speaking, dynamically removing or changing the sandbox[p312] attribute is ill-advised, because it can make it quite hard to reason about what will be allowed and what will not.

The **allowfullscreen** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. When specified, it indicates that Document[p103] objects in the iframe[p308] element's browsing context[p748] are to be allowed to use requestFullscreen() (if it's not blocked for other reasons, e.g. there is another ancestor iframe[p308] without this attribute set).

Example

Here, an iframe[p308] is used to embed a player from a video site. The allowfullscreen[p313] attribute is needed to enable the player to show its video fullscreen.

```
<article>
 <header>
```

```
    <p><img src="/usericons/1627591962735"> <b>Fred Flintstone</b></p>
    <p><a href="/posts/3095182851" rel=bookmark>12:44</a> — <a href="#acl-3095182851">Private
  Post</a></p>
   </header>
   <main>
    <p>Check out my new ride!</p>
    <iframe src="https://video.example.com/embed?id=92469812" allowfullscreen></iframe>
   </main>
  </article>
```

The `iframe` element supports dimension attributes[p393] for cases where the embedded content has specific dimensions (e.g. ad units have well-defined dimensions).

An `iframe` element never has fallback content[p118], as it will always create[p748] a nested browsing context[p748], regardless of whether the specified initial contents are successfully used.

The **`referrerpolicy`** attribute is a referrer policy attribute[p89]. Its purpose is to set the referrer policy used when processing the `iframe` attributes[p311]. [REFERRERPOLICY][p1159]

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[p1050] with the `iframe` element as the *context*[p1050] element and the text contents as the *input* must result in a list of nodes that are all phrasing content[p117], with no parse errors[p962] 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[p961] treats markup inside `iframe`[p308] elements as text.*

The IDL attributes **`src`**, **`srcdoc`**, **`name`**,and **`sandbox`** must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The supported tokens for `sandbox`[p314]'s `DOMTokenList` are the allowed values defined in the `sandbox`[p312] attribute and supported by the user agent.

The **`allowFullscreen`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `allowfullscreen`[p313] content attribute.

The **`referrerPolicy`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `referrerpolicy`[p314] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89].

The **`contentDocument`** IDL attribute must return the `Document`[p103] object of the active document[p748] of the `iframe`[p308] element's nested browsing context[p749], if any and if its origin[p767] is the same origin-domain[p769] as the origin[p767] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835], or null otherwise.

The **`contentWindow`** IDL attribute must return the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of the `iframe`[p308] element's nested browsing context[p749], if any, or null otherwise.

Example

Here is an example of a page using an `iframe`[p308] to include advertising from an advertising broker:

```
<iframe src="http://ads.example.com/?customerid=923513721&amp;format=banner"
        width="468" height="60"></iframe>
```

4.8.6 The `embed` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Embedded content[p118].
Interactive content[p118].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where embedded content[p118] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`src`[p315] — Address of the resource
`type`[p315] — Type of embedded resource
`width`[p393] — Horizontal dimension
`height`[p393] — Vertical dimension
Any other attribute that has no namespace (see prose).

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLEmbedElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString src;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString width;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString height;
  Document? getSVGDocument();
  legacycaller any (any... arguments);

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

Depending on the type of content instantiated by the `embed`[p315] element, the node may also support other interfaces.

The `embed`[p315] element provides an integration point for an external (typically non-HTML) application or interactive content.

The **`src`** attribute gives the URL of the resource being embedded. The attribute, if present, must contain a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86].

If the `itemprop`[p679] attribute is specified on an `embed`[p315] element, then the `src`[p315] attribute must also be specified.

The **`type`** attribute, if present, gives the MIME type[p43] by which the plugin to instantiate is selected. The value must be a valid MIME type[p43]. If both the `type`[p315] attribute and the `src`[p315] attribute are present, then the `type`[p315] attribute must specify the same type as the explicit Content-Type metadata[p87] of the resource given by the `src`[p315] attribute.

While any of the following conditions are occurring, any plugin[p44] instantiated for the element must be removed, and the `embed`[p315] element represents[p112] nothing:

- The element has neither a `src`[p315] attribute nor a `type`[p315] attribute.
- The element has a media element[p333] ancestor.
- The element has an ancestor `object`[p318] element that is *not* showing its fallback content[p118].

An `embed`[p315] 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[p841] reached step 1[p842].

- The element's node document is fully active[p749].
- The element has either a `src`[p315] attribute set or a `type`[p315] attribute set (or both).
- The element's `src`[p315] attribute is either absent or its value is not the empty string.
- The element is not a descendant of a media element[p333].
- The element is not a descendant of an `object`[p318] element that is not showing its fallback content[p118].
- The element is being rendered[p1065], or was being rendered[p1065] the last time the event loop[p841] reached step 1[p842].

Whenever an `embed`[p315] element that was not potentially active[p315] becomes potentially active[p315], and whenever a potentially active[p315] `embed`[p315] element that is remaining potentially active[p315] and has its `src`[p315] attribute set, changed, or removed or its `type`[p315] attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must queue a task[p842] using the **embed task source** to run the `embed` element setup steps[p316].

The `embed` element setup steps are as follows:

1. If another task[p841] has since been queued to run the `embed` element setup steps[p316] for this element, then abort these steps.

2. **If the element has a `src`[p315] attribute set**

   The user agent must parse[p86] the value of the element's `src`[p315] attribute, relative to the element's node document. If that is successful, the user agent should run these steps:

   1. Let *request* be a new request whose url is the resulting URL record[p86], client is the element's node document's `Window`[p758] object's environment settings object[p827], destination is "`unknown`", omit-`Origin`-header flag is set if the element doesn't have a browsing context scope origin[p751], credentials mode is "`include`", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.

   2. Fetch *request*.

   The task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] once the resource has been fetched must run the following steps:

   1. If another task[p841] has since been queued to run the `embed` element setup steps[p316] 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`[p315] attribute, and that attribute's value is a type that a plugin[p44] supports, then the value of the `type`[p315] attribute is the content's type[p316].

      2. Otherwise, if applying the URL parser algorithm to the URL of the specified resource (after any redirects) results in a URL record whose path component matches a pattern that a plugin[p44] supports, then the content's type[p316] is the type that that plugin can handle.

         Example 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[p87], then that is the content's type[p316].

      4. Otherwise, the content has no type[p316] and there can be no appropriate plugin[p44] for it.

   3. If the previous step determined that the content's type[p316] is `image/svg+xml`, then run the following substeps:

      1. If the `embed`[p315] element is not associated with a nested browsing context[p749], associate the element with a newly created nested browsing context[p749], and, if the element has a `name`[p1104] attribute, set the browsing context name[p752] of the element's nested browsing context[p749] to the value of this attribute.

      2. Navigate[p788] the nested browsing context[p749] to the fetched resource, with replacement enabled[p800], and with the `embed`[p315] element's node document's browsing context[p748] as the source browsing context[p788]. (The `src`[p315] attribute of the `embed`[p315] element doesn't get updated if the browsing context gets further navigated to other locations.)

      3. The `embed`[p315] element now represents[p112] its associated nested browsing context[p749].

4. Otherwise, find and instantiate an appropriate plugin[p44] based on the content's type[p316], and hand that plugin[p44] the content of the resource, replacing any previously instantiated plugin for the element. The `embed`[p315] element now represents this plugin[p44] instance.

5. Once the resource or plugin has completely loaded, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the element.

Whether the resource is fetched successfully or not (e.g. whether the response status was an ok status) must be ignored when determining the content's type[p316] 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[p1040] of the element's node document.

↪ **If the element has no `src`[p315] attribute set**

The user agent should find and instantiate an appropriate plugin[p44] based on the value of the `type`[p315] attribute. The `embed`[p315] element now represents this plugin[p44] instance.

Once the plugin is completely loaded, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the element.

The `embed`[p315] element has no fallback content[p118]. 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`[p315] element that was potentially active[p315] stops being potentially active[p315], any plugin[p44] that had been instantiated for that element must be unloaded.

When a plugin[p44] is to be instantiated but it cannot be secured[p44] and the sandboxed plugins browsing context flag[p771] is set on the `embed`[p315] element's node document's active sandboxing flag set[p773], then the user agent must not instantiate the plugin[p44], and must instead render the `embed`[p315] element in a manner that conveys that the plugin[p44] was disabled. The user agent may offer the user the option to override the sandbox and instantiate the plugin[p44] 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[p44] 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.***

When an `embed`[p315] element represents a nested browsing context[p749]: if the `embed`[p315] element's nested browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748] is not ready for post-load tasks[p1041], and when anything is delaying the load event[p1040] of the `embed`[p315] element's browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748], and when the `embed`[p315] element's browsing context[p748] is in the delaying `load` events mode[p749], the `embed`[p315] must delay the load event[p1040] of its document.

The task source[p842] for the tasks[p841] mentioned in this section is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

Any namespace-less attribute other than `name`[p1104], `align`[p1107], `hspace`[p1107], and `vspace`[p1107] may be specified on the `embed`[p315] element, so long as its name is XML-compatible[p43] and contains no uppercase ASCII letters[p63]. These attributes are then passed as parameters to the plugin[p44].

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[p44].*

The user agent should pass the names and values of all the attributes of the `embed`[p315] element that have no namespace to the plugin[p44] used, when one is instantiated.

The `HTMLEmbedElement`[p315] object representing the element must expose the scriptable interface of the plugin[p44] instantiated for the `embed`[p315] element, if any. At a minimum, this interface must implement the **legacy caller operation**. (It is suggested that the default behaviour of this legacy caller operation, e.g. the behaviour of the default plugin's legacy caller operation, be to throw a "`NotSupportedError`" `DOMException`.)

The `embed`[p315] element supports dimension attributes[p393].

The IDL attributes `src` and `type` each must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

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[p318] element instead:

```
<object data="catgame.swf">
 <param name="quality" value="high">
</object>
```

4.8.7 The object element

Spec bugs: 27480, 25553, 24852

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Embedded content[p118].
If the element has a usemap[p389] attribute: Interactive content[p118].
Listed[p428] and submittable[p429] form-associated element[p428].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where embedded content[p118] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Zero or more param[p324] elements, then, transparent[p119].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
data[p319] — Address of the resource
type[p319] — Type of embedded resource
typemustmatch[p319] — Whether the type[p319] attribute and the Content-Type[p87] value need to match for the resource to be used
name[p319] — Name of nested browsing context[p749]
usemap[p389] — Name of image map[p389] to use
form[p508] — Associates the control with a form[p429] element
width[p393] — Horizontal dimension
height[p393] — Vertical dimension

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLObjectElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString data;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean typeMustMatch;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString useMap;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString width;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString height;
  readonly attribute Document? contentDocument;
```

```
  readonly attribute WindowProxy? contentWindow;
  Document? getSVGDocument();

  readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
  readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
  readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
  boolean checkValidity();
  boolean reportValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

  legacycaller any (any... arguments);

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

Depending on the type of content instantiated by the object[p318] element, the node also supports other interfaces.

The object[p318] 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[p749], or as an external resource to be processed by a plugin[p44].

The **data** attribute, if present, specifies the URL of the resource. If present, the attribute must be a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86].

⚠Warning! ***Authors who reference resources from other origins[p767] that they do not trust are urged to use the typemustmatch[p319] 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[p43].

At least one of either the data[p319] attribute or the type[p319] attribute must be present.

If the itemprop[p679] attribute is specified on an object[p318] element, then the data[p319] attribute must also be specified.

The **typemustmatch** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65] whose presence indicates that the resource specified by the data[p319] attribute is only to be used if the value of the type[p319] attribute and the Content-Type[p87] of the aforementioned resource match.

The typemustmatch[p319] attribute must not be specified unless both the data[p319] attribute and the type[p319] attribute are present.

The **name** attribute, if present, must be a valid browsing context name[p752]. The given value is used to name the nested browsing context[p749], if applicable.

Whenever one of the following conditions occur:

- the element is created,
- the element is popped off the stack of open elements[p971] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061],
- the element is not on the stack of open elements[p971] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061], and it is either inserted into a document[p43] or removed from a document[p43],
- the element's node document changes whether it is fully active[p749],
- one of the element's ancestor object[p318] elements changes to or from showing its fallback content[p118],
- the element's classid[p1105] attribute is set, changed, or removed,
- the element's classid[p1105] attribute is not present, and its data[p319] attribute is set, changed, or removed,

- neither the element's `classid`[p1105] attribute nor its `data`[p319] attribute are present, and its `type`[p319] attribute is set, changed, or removed,
- the element changes from being rendered[p1065] to not being rendered, or vice versa,

...the user agent must queue a task[p842] to run the following steps to (re)determine what the `object`[p318] element represents. This task[p841] being queued[p842] or actively running must delay the load event[p1040] of the element's node document.

1. If the user has indicated a preference that this `object`[p318] element's fallback content[p118] be shown instead of the element's usual behaviour, then jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.

   Note *For example, a user could ask for the element's fallback content[p118] to be shown because that content uses a format that the user finds more accessible.*

2. If the element has an ancestor media element[p333], or has an ancestor `object`[p318] element that is *not* showing its fallback content[p118], or if the element is not in a `Document` that has a browsing context[p748], or if the element's node document is not fully active[p749], or if the element is still in the stack of open elements[p971] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061], or if the element is not being rendered[p1065], then jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.

3. If the `classid`[p1105] attribute is present, and has a value that isn't the empty string, then: if the user agent can find a plugin[p44] suitable according to the value of the `classid`[p1105] attribute, and either plugins aren't being sandboxed[p323] or that plugin[p44] can be secured[p44], then that plugin[p44] should be used[p322], and the value of the `data`[p319] attribute, if any, should be passed to the plugin[p44]. If no suitable plugin[p44] can be found, or if the plugin[p44] reports an error, jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.

4. If the `data`[p319] attribute is present and its value is not the empty string, then:

   1. If the `type`[p319] 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[p44] for, then the user agent may jump to the step below labeled *fallback* without fetching the content to examine its real type.

   2. Parse[p86] the URL specified by the `data`[p319] attribute, relative to the element's node document.

   3. If that failed, fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the element, then jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.

   4. Let *request* be a new request whose url is the resulting URL record[p86], client is the element's node document's `Window`[p758] object's environment settings object[p827], destination is "`unknown`", omit-`Origin`-header flag is set if the element doesn't have a browsing context scope origin[p751], credentials mode is "`include`", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.

   5. Fetch *request*.

      Fetching the resource must delay the load event[p1040] of the element's node document until the task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] once the resource has been fetched (defined next) has been run.

      For the purposes of the application cache[p807] networking model, this fetch operation is not for a child browsing context[p749] (though it might end up being used for one after all, as defined below).

   6. 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[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] 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.

   7. If the load failed (e.g. there was an HTTP 404 error, there was a DNS error), fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the element, then jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.

   8. Determine the *resource type*, as follows:

      1. Let the *resource type* be unknown.

      2. If the `object`[p318] element has a `type`[p319] attribute and a `typemustmatch`[p319] attribute, and the resource has associated Content-Type metadata[p87], and the type specified in the resource's Content-Type metadata[p87] is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the value of the element's `type`[p319] attribute, then let *resource type* be that type and jump to the step below labeled *handler*.

      3. If the `object`[p318] element has a `typemustmatch`[p319] 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[p87], then let the *resource type* be the type specified in the resource's Content-Type metadata[p87], 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`[p319] attribute present on the `object`[p318] element, and that attribute's value is not a type that the user agent supports, but it *is* a type that a plugin[p44] supports, then let the *resource type* be the type specified in that `type`[p319] 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[p87]**

   1. Let *binary* be false.
   2. If the type specified in the resource's Content-Type metadata[p87] 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[p87] 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[p87], and jump to the step below labeled *handler*.
   5. If there is a `type`[p319] attribute present on the `object`[p318] 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[p44] supports, or the attribute's value is a type that starts with "`image/`" that is not also an XML MIME type[p43], then let the *resource type* be the type specified in that `type`[p319] attribute.
      2. Jump to the step below labeled *handler*.

   ↪ **Otherwise, if the resource does not have associated Content-Type metadata[p87]**

   1. If there is a `type`[p319] attribute present on the `object`[p318] element, then let the *tentative type* be the type specified in that `type`[p319] attribute.

      Otherwise, let *tentative type* be the computed 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 URL record whose path component matches a pattern that a plugin[p44] supports, then let *resource type* be the type that that plugin can handle.

   Example 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.*

9. *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[p44] supports**

   If plugins are being sandboxed[p323] and the plugin that supports *resource type* cannot be secured[p44], jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.

Note

Otherwise, the user agent should use the plugin that supports *resource type*[p322] and pass the content of the resource to that plugin[p44]. If the plugin[p44] reports an error, then jump to the step below labeled *fallback*.

↪ **If the *resource type* is an XML MIME type[p43], or if the *resource type* does not start with "`image/`"**

The `object`[p318] element must be associated with a newly created nested browsing context[p749], if it does not already have one.

If the URL of the given resource is not `about:blank`[p50], the element's nested browsing context[p749] must then be navigated[p788] to that resource, with replacement enabled[p800], and with the `object`[p318] element's node document's browsing context[p748] as the source browsing context[p788]. (The `data`[p319] attribute of the `object`[p318] 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`[p50], then, instead, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `object`[p318] element. *No `load`[p1151] event is fired at the `about:blank`[p50] document itself.*

The `object`[p318] element represents[p112] the nested browsing context[p749].

If the `name`[p319] attribute is present, the browsing context name[p752] must be set to the value of this attribute; otherwise, the browsing context name[p752] must be set to the empty string.

Note *In certain situations, e.g., if the resource was fetched from an application cache[p807] but it is an HTML file with a `manifest`[p134] attribute that points to a different application cache manifest[p807], the navigation[p788] of the browsing context[p748] will be restarted so as to load the resource afresh from the network or a different application cache[p807]. Even if the resource is then found to have a different type, it is still used as part of a nested browsing context[p749]: only the navigate[p788] algorithm is restarted, not this `object`[p318] 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`[p318] element represents[p112] the specified image. The image is not a nested browsing context[p749].

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.*

10. The element's contents are not part of what the `object`[p318] element represents.

11. Abort these steps. Once the resource is completely loaded, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the element.

5. If the `data`[p319] attribute is absent but the `type`[p319] attribute is present, and the user agent can find a plugin[p44] suitable according to the value of the `type`[p319] attribute, and either plugins aren't being sandboxed[p323] or the plugin[p44] can be secured[p44], then that plugin[p44] should be used[p322]. If these conditions cannot be met, or if the plugin[p44] reports an error, jump to the step below labeled *fallback*. Otherwise abort these steps; once the plugin is completely loaded, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the element.

6. *Fallback*: The `object`[p318] element represents[p112] the element's children, ignoring any leading `param`[p324] element children. This is the element's fallback content[p118]. If the element has an instantiated plugin[p44], then unload it.

When the algorithm above instantiates a plugin[p44], the user agent should pass to the plugin[p44] 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[p325] given by `param`[p324] elements that are children of the `object`[p318] element, in tree order. If the plugin[p44] supports a scriptable interface, the `HTMLObjectElement`[p318] object representing the element should expose that interface. The `object`[p318] element represents[p112] the plugin[p44]. The plugin[p44] is not a nested browsing context[p748].

Plugins are considered sandboxed for the purpose of an object[p318] element if the sandboxed plugins browsing context flag[p771] is set on the object[p318] element's node document's active sandboxing flag set[p773].

Due to the algorithm above, the contents of object[p318] elements act as fallback content[p118], used only when referenced resources can't be shown (e.g. because it returned a 404 error). This allows multiple object[p318] elements to be nested inside each other, targeting multiple user agents with different capabilities, with the user agent picking the first one it supports.

When an object[p318] element represents a nested browsing context[p749]: if the object[p318] element's nested browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748] is not ready for post-load tasks[p1041], and when anything is delaying the load event[p1040] of the object[p318] element's browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748], and when the object[p318] element's browsing context[p748] is in the delaying load events mode[p749], the object[p318] must delay the load event[p1040] of its document.

The task source[p842] for the tasks[p841] mentioned in this section is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

Whenever the name[p319] attribute is set, if the object[p318] element has a nested browsing context[p748], its name[p752] must be changed to the new value. If the attribute is removed, if the object[p318] element has a browsing context[p748], the browsing context name[p752] must be set to the empty string.

The usemap[p389] attribute, if present while the object[p318] element represents an image, can indicate that the object has an associated image map[p389]. The attribute must be ignored if the object[p318] element doesn't represent an image.

The form[p508] attribute is used to explicitly associate the object[p318] element with its form owner[p508].

Constraint validation: object[p318] elements are always barred from constraint validation[p531].

The object[p318] element supports dimension attributes[p393].

The IDL attributes **data**, **type** and **name** each must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name. The **typeMustMatch** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the typemustmatch[p319] content attribute. The **useMap** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the usemap[p389] content attribute.

The **contentDocument** IDL attribute must return the Document[p103] object of the active document[p748] of the object[p318] element's nested browsing context[p749], if any and if its origin[p767] is the same origin-domain[p769] as the origin[p767] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835], or null otherwise.

The **contentWindow** IDL attribute must return the WindowProxy[p765] object of the object[p318] element's nested browsing context[p749], if it has one; otherwise, it must return null.

The willValidate[p534], validity[p534], and validationMessage[p536] attributes, and the checkValidity()[p535], reportValidity()[p535], and setCustomValidity()[p534] methods, are part of the constraint validation API[p533]. The form[p510] IDL attribute is part of the element's forms API.

All object[p318] elements have a **legacy caller operation**. If the object[p318] element has an instantiated plugin[p44] that supports a scriptable interface that defines a legacy caller operation, then that must be the behaviour of the object's legacy caller operation. Otherwise, the object's legacy caller operation must be to throw a "NotSupportedError" DOMException.

Example

In the following example, a Java applet is embedded in a page using the object[p318] element. (Generally speaking, it is better to avoid using 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>
```

Example

In this example, an HTML page is embedded in another using the object[p318] element.

```
<figure>
 <object data="clock.html"></object>
 <figcaption>My HTML Clock</figcaption>
</figure>
```

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[p325] element to show the video for those using user agents that support video[p325], and finally providing a link to the video for those who have neither Flash nor a video[p325]-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>
```

4.8.8 The param element

Categories[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As a child of an object[p318] element, before any flow content[p117].

Content model[p114]:

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
name[p324] — Name of parameter
value[p324] — Value of parameter

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLParamElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString value;

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The param[p324] element defines parameters for plugins invoked by object[p318] elements. It does not represent[p112] 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[p324] is an object[p318] element, then the element defines a **parameter** with the given name-value pair.

If either the name or value of a parameter[p325] defined by a param[p324] element that is the child of an object[p318] element that represents[p112] an instantiated plugin[p44] changes, and if that plugin[p44] is communicating with the user agent using an API that features the ability to update the plugin[p44] when the name or value of a parameter[p325] so changes, then the user agent must appropriately exercise that ability to notify the plugin[p44] of the change.

The IDL attributes **name** and **value** must both reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

Example

The following example shows how the param[p324] 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">
     <img src="o3d-teapot.png"
          title="3D Utah Teapot illustration rendered using O3D."
          alt="When O3D renders the Utah Teapot, it appears as a squat
          teapot with a shiny metallic finish on which the
          surroundings are reflected, with a faint shadow caused by
          the lighting.">
     <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>
```

4.8.9 The video element

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	3.5+
IE	9+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	4+
Opera	10.5+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Embedded content[p118].
If the element has a controls[p380] attribute: Interactive content[p118].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where embedded content[p118] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

If the element has a src[p335] attribute: zero or more track[p330] elements, then transparent[p119], but with no media element[p333] descendants.
If the element does not have a src[p335] attribute: zero or more source[p278] elements, then zero or more track[p330] elements, then transparent[p119], but with no media element[p333] descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

src[p335] — Address of the resource
crossorigin[p335] — How the element handles crossorigin requests
poster[p326] — Poster frame to show prior to video playback
preload[p346] — Hints how much buffering the media resource[p334] will likely need
autoplay[p351] — Hint that the media resource[p334] can be started automatically when the page is loaded
loop[p349] — Whether to loop the media resource[p334]
muted[p381] — Whether to mute the media resource[p334] by default
controls[p380] — Show user agent controls
width[p393] — Horizontal dimension
height[p393] — Vertical dimension

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLVideoElement : HTMLMediaElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long width;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long height;
  readonly attribute unsigned long videoWidth;
  readonly attribute unsigned long videoHeight;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString poster;
};
```

A video[p325] element is used for playing videos or movies, and audio files with captions.

Content may be provided inside the video[p325] element. User agents should not show this content to the user; it is intended for older Web browsers which do not support video[p325], 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[p330] element. Sign-language tracks can be embedded in the video stream. Audio descriptions can be embedded in the video stream or in text form using a WebVTT file[p58] referenced using the track[p330] 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[p325] element. [WEBVTT][p1161]*

The video[p325] element is a media element[p333] whose media data[p334] is ostensibly video data, possibly with associated audio data.

The src[p335], preload[p346], autoplay[p351], loop[p349], muted[p381], and controls[p380] attributes are the attributes common to all media elements[p334].

The **poster** attribute gives the URL 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[p86].

If the specified resource is to be used, then, when the element is created or when the poster[p326] 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[p348]):

1. If there is an existing instance of this algorithm running for this video[p325] element, abort that instance of this algorithm without changing the poster frame[p326].
2. If the poster[p326] attribute's value is the empty string or if the attribute is absent, then there is no poster frame[p326]; abort these steps.
3. Parse[p86] the poster[p326] attribute's value relative to the element's node document. If this fails, then there is no poster frame[p326]; abort these steps.
4. Let *request* be a new request whose url is the resulting URL record[p86], client is the element's node document's Window[p758] object's environment settings object[p827], type is "image", destination is "subresource", credentials mode is "include", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.
5. Fetch *request*. This must delay the load event[p1040] of the element's node document.
6. If an image is thus obtained, the poster frame[p326] is that image. Otherwise, there is no poster frame[p326].

Note *The image given by the `poster`[p326] attribute, the poster frame[p326], 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.*

A `video`[p325] element represents what is given for the first matching condition in the list below:

- **When no video data is available (the element's `readyState`[p351] attribute is either `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349], or `HAVE_METADATA`[p349] but no video data has yet been obtained at all, or the element's `readyState`[p351] attribute is any subsequent value but the media resource[p334] does not have a video channel)**

  The `video`[p325] element represents[p112] its poster frame[p326], if any, or else transparent black with no intrinsic dimensions.

- **When the `video`[p325] element is paused[p352], the current playback position[p348] is the first frame of video, and the element's show poster flag[p348] is set**

  The `video`[p325] element represents[p112] its poster frame[p326], if any, or else the first frame of the video.

- **When the `video`[p325] element is paused[p352], and the frame of video corresponding to the current playback position[p348] is not available (e.g. because the video is seeking or buffering)**
- **When the `video`[p325] element is neither potentially playing[p352] nor paused[p352] (e.g. when seeking or stalled)**

  The `video`[p325] element represents[p112] the last frame of the video to have been rendered.

- **When the `video`[p325] element is paused[p352]**

  The `video`[p325] element represents[p112] the frame of video corresponding to the current playback position[p348].

- **Otherwise (the `video`[p325] element has a video channel and is potentially playing[p352])**

  The `video`[p325] element represents[p112] the frame of video at the continuously increasing "current" position[p348]. When the current playback position[p348] changes such that the last frame rendered is no longer the frame corresponding to the current playback position[p348] in the video, the new frame must be rendered.

Frames of video must be obtained from the video track that was selected[p363] when the event loop[p841] last reached step 1[p842].

Note *Which frame in a video stream corresponds to a particular playback position is defined by the video stream's format.*

The `video`[p325] element also represents[p112] any text track cues[p366] whose text track cue active flag[p366] is set and whose text track[p363] is in the showing[p365] mode, and any audio from the media resource[p334], at the current playback position[p348].

Any audio associated with the media resource[p334] must, if played, be played synchronised with the current playback position[p348], at the element's effective media volume[p381]. The user agent must play the audio from audio tracks that were enabled[p362] when the event loop[p841] last reached step 1.

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[p112] a link to an external video playback utility or to the video data itself.

When a `video`[p325] element's media resource[p334] has a video channel, the element provides a paint source whose width is the media resource[p334]'s intrinsic width[p327], whose height is the media resource[p334]'s intrinsic height[p327], and whose appearance is the frame of video corresponding to the current playback position[p348], 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.

Note

video **`.videoWidth`**[p328]

video **`.videoHeight`**[p328]

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[p334] 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[p327] of the video in CSS pixels. The **videoHeight** IDL attribute must return the intrinsic height[p327] of the video in CSS pixels. If the element's readyState[p351] attribute is HAVE_NOTHING[p349], then the attributes must return 0.

Whenever the intrinsic width[p327] or intrinsic height[p327] of the video changes (including, for example, because the selected video track[p363] was changed), if the element's readyState[p351] attribute is not HAVE_NOTHING[p349], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named resize[p384] at the media element[p333].

The video[p325] element supports dimension attributes[p393].

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[p1087].*

The intrinsic width[p56] of a video[p325] element's playback area is the intrinsic width[p56] of the poster frame[p326], if that is available and the element currently represents[p112] its poster frame; otherwise, it is the intrinsic width[p327] of the video resource, if that is available; otherwise the intrinsic width[p56] is missing.

The intrinsic height[p56] of a video[p325] element's playback area is the intrinsic height[p56] of the poster frame[p326], if that is available and the element currently represents[p112] its poster frame; otherwise it is the intrinsic height[p327] of the video resource, if that is available; otherwise the intrinsic height[p56] is missing.

The default object size is a width of 300 CSS pixels and a height of 150 CSS pixels. [CSSIMAGES][p1156]

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. fullscreen 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[p380]. In such an independent context, however, user agents may make full user interfaces visible, even if the controls[p380] 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[p89] the poster[p326] content attribute.

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>
```

4.8.10 The `audio` element

Spec bugs: 7253

Support:

Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	4.0-4.1+
Firefox	3.5+
IE	9+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	4+
Opera	10.5+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Embedded content[p118].
If the element has a `controls`[p380] attribute: Interactive content[p118].
If the element has a `controls`[p380] attribute: Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where embedded content[p118] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

If the element has a `src`[p335] attribute: zero or more `track`[p330] elements, then transparent[p119], but with no media element[p333] descendants.
If the element does not have a `src`[p335] attribute: zero or more `source`[p278] elements, then zero or more `track`[p330] elements, then transparent[p119], but with no media element[p333] descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`src`[p335] — Address of the resource
`crossorigin`[p335] — How the element handles crossorigin requests
`preload`[p346] — Hints how much buffering the media resource[p334] will likely need
`autoplay`[p351] — Hint that the media resource[p334] can be started automatically when the page is loaded
`loop`[p349] — Whether to loop the media resource[p334]
`muted`[p381] — Whether to mute the media resource[p334] by default
`controls`[p380] — Show user agent controls

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
[NamedConstructor=Audio(optional DOMString src)]
interface HTMLAudioElement : HTMLMediaElement {};
```

An `audio`[p329] element represents[p112] a sound or audio stream.

Content may be provided inside the `audio`[p329] element. User agents should not show this content to the user; it is intended for older Web browsers which do not support `audio`[p329], 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`[p325] element can be used instead of the `audio`[p329] element to play the audio, allowing users to enable the visual alternatives. Chapter titles can be provided to aid navigation, using the `track`[p330] element and a WebVTT file[p58]. And, naturally, transcripts or other textual alternatives can be provided by simply linking to them in the prose near the `audio`[p329] element. [WEBVTT][p1161]*

The `audio` element is a media element whose media data is ostensibly audio data.

The `src`, `preload`, `autoplay`, `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 synchronised with the current playback position, at the element's effective media volume. The user agent must play the audio from audio tracks that were enabled when the event loop last reached step 1.

When an `audio` element is not potentially playing, audio must not play for the element.

Note

***audio* = new `Audio`([*url*])**

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, the constructor must perform the following steps:

1. Let *document* be the current global object's `Document` object.
2. Let *audio* be the result of creating an element given *document*, `audio`, and the HTML namespace.
3. Set an attribute value for *audio* using "`preload`" and "`auto`".
4. If *src* is given, then set an attribute value for *audio* using "`src`" and *src*. (This will cause the user agent to invoke the object's resource selection algorithm before returning.)
5. Return *audio*.

4.8.11 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:

Nothing.

Tag omission in text/html:

No end tag.

Content attributes:

Global attributes
`kind` — The type of text track
`src` — Address of the resource
`srclang` — Language of the text track
`label` — User-visible label
`default` — Enable the track if no other text track is more suitable

DOM interface:

IDL

```
interface HTMLTrackElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString kind;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString src;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString srclang;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString label;
```

```
  [CEReactions] 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`[p330] element allows authors to specify explicit external timed text tracks[p363] for media elements[p333]. It does not represent[p112] anything on its own.

The **`kind`** attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65]. 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[p334]'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[p334], 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[p334]. 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*[p65] is the subtitles[p331] state. The *invalid value default*[p65] is the metadata[p331] state.

The **`src`** attribute gives the URL of the text track data. The value must be a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]. This attribute must be present.

If the element has a `src`[p331] attribute whose value is not the empty string and whose value, when the attribute was set, could be successfully parsed[p86] relative to the element's node document, then the element's **track URL** is the resulting URL string[p86]. Otherwise, the element's track URL[p331] is the empty string.

If the element's track URL[p331] identifies a WebVTT resource, and the element's `kind`[p331] attribute is not in the metadata[p331] state, then the WebVTT file must be a WebVTT file using cue text[p58]. [WEBVTT][p1161]

Furthermore, if the element's track URL[p331] identifies a WebVTT resource, and the element's `kind`[p331] attribute is in the chapters[p331] state, then the WebVTT file must be both a WebVTT file using chapter title text[p58] and a WebVTT file using only nested cues[p58]. [WEBVTT][p1161]

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`[p331] attribute is in the subtitles[p331] state. [BCP47][p1155]

If the element has a `srclang`[p331] 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[p331].

The **`label`** attribute gives a user-readable title for the track. This title is used by user agents when listing subtitle[p331], caption[p331], and audio description[p331] tracks in their user interface.

The value of the `label`[p331] attribute, if the attribute is present, must not be the empty string. Furthermore, there must not be two `track`[p330] element children of the same media element[p333] whose `kind`[p331] attributes are in the same state, whose `srclang`[p331] attributes are both missing or have values that represent the same language, and whose `label`[p331] attributes are again both missing or both have the same value.

If the element has a `label`[p331] 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[p332] is an empty string.

The **`default`** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65], 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[p333] must have no more than one `track`[p330] element child whose `kind`[p331] attribute is in the subtitles[p331] or captions[p331] state and whose `default`[p332] attribute is specified.

Each media element[p333] must have no more than one `track`[p330] element child whose `kind`[p331] attribute is in the description[p331] state and whose `default`[p332] attribute is specified.

Each media element[p333] must have no more than one `track`[p330] element child whose `kind`[p331] attribute is in the chapters[p331] state and whose `default`[p332] attribute is specified.

Note

There is no limit on the number of `track`[p330] elements whose `kind`[p331] attribute is in the metadata[p331] state and whose `default`[p332] attribute is specified.

Note

***track* . `readyState`[p332]**

Returns the text track readiness state[p364], represented by a number from the following list:

***track* . `NONE`[p332] (0)**

The text track not loaded[p364] state.

***track* . `LOADING`[p332] (1)**

The text track loading[p364] state.

***track* . `LOADED`[p332] (2)**

The text track loaded[p364] state.

***track* . `ERROR`[p332] (3)**

The text track failed to load[p364] state.

***track* . `track`[p332]**

Returns the `TextTrack`[p371] object corresponding to the text track[p363] of the `track`[p330] element.

The **`readyState`** attribute must return the numeric value corresponding to the text track readiness state[p364] of the `track`[p330] element's text track[p363], as defined by the following list:

***`NONE`* (numeric value 0)**

The text track not loaded[p364] state.

***`LOADING`* (numeric value 1)**

The text track loading[p364] state.

***`LOADED`* (numeric value 2)**

The text track loaded[p364] state.

***`ERROR`* (numeric value 3)**

The text track failed to load[p364] state.

The **`track`** IDL attribute must, on getting, return the `track`[p330] element's text track[p363]'s corresponding `TextTrack`[p371] object.

The **`src`**, **`srclang`**, **`label`**, and **`default`** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name. The **`kind`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name, limited to only known values[p89].

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[p125] attributes on the last two describe the language of the label[p331] attribute, not the language of the subtitles themselves. The language of the subtitles is given by the srclang[p331] attribute.)

4.8.12 Media elements

Spec bugs: 28625

HTMLMediaElement[p333] objects (audio[p329] and video[p325], in this specification) are simply known as **media elements**.

IDL

```
enum CanPlayTypeResult { "" /* empty string */, "maybe", "probably" };
typedef (MediaStream or MediaSource or Blob) MediaProvider;
interface HTMLMediaElement : HTMLElement {

  // error state
  readonly attribute MediaError? error;

  // network state
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString src;
  attribute MediaProvider? srcObject;
  readonly attribute DOMString currentSrc;
  [CEReactions] 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;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString preload;
  readonly attribute TimeRanges buffered;
  void load();
  CanPlayTypeResult 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;
  void fastSeek(double time);
  readonly attribute unrestricted double duration;
  object getStartDate();
  readonly attribute boolean paused;
  attribute double defaultPlaybackRate;
  attribute double playbackRate;
  readonly attribute TimeRanges played;
  readonly attribute TimeRanges seekable;
  readonly attribute boolean ended;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean autoplay;
```

```
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean loop;
  Promise<void> play();
  void pause();

  // controls
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean controls;
  attribute double volume;
  attribute boolean muted;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean defaultMuted;

  // tracks
  [SameObject] readonly attribute AudioTrackList audioTracks;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute VideoTrackList videoTracks;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute TextTrackList textTracks;
  TextTrack addTextTrack(TextTrackKind kind, optional DOMString label = "", optional DOMString
language = "");
};
```

The **media element attributes**, src[p335], crossorigin[p335], preload[p346], autoplay[p351], loop[p349], muted[p381], and controls[p380], apply to all media elements[p333]. They are defined in this section.

Media elements[p333] 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[p333] 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[p334] can have multiple audio and video tracks. For the purposes of a media element[p333], the video data of the media resource[p334] is only that of the currently selected track (if any) as given by the element's videoTracks[p359] attribute when the event loop[p841] last reached step 1[p842], and the audio data of the media resource[p334] is the result of mixing all the currently enabled tracks (if any) given by the element's audioTracks[p359] attribute when the event loop[p841] last reached step 1[p842].

Note *Both audio[p329] and video[p325] elements can be used for both audio and video. The main difference between the two is simply that the audio[p329] element has no playback area for visual content (such as video or captions), whereas the video[p325] element does.*

Except where otherwise explicitly specified, the task source[p842] for all the tasks queued[p842] in this section and its subsections is the **media element event task source** of the media element[p333] in question.

4.8.12.1 Error codes

Note

***media* . error**[p334]

Returns a MediaError[p334] object representing the current error state of the element.

Returns null if there is no error.

All media elements[p333] have an associated error status, which records the last error the element encountered since its resource selection algorithm[p338] was last invoked. The **error** attribute, on getting, must return the MediaError[p334] 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;
};
```

Note

media **.** **`error`**[p334] **.** **`code`**[p335]

Returns the current error's error code, from the list below.

The **`code`** attribute of a `MediaError`[p334] 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[p334] 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[p334], 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[p334], after the resource was established to be usable.

`MEDIA_ERR_SRC_NOT_SUPPORTED` **(numeric value 4)**

The media resource[p334] indicated by the `src`[p335] attribute or assigned media provider object[p335] was not suitable.

4.8.12.2 Location of the media resource

The **`src`** content attribute on media elements[p333] gives the URL of the media resource (video, audio) to show. The attribute, if present, must contain a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86].

If the `itemprop`[p679] attribute is specified on the media element[p333], then the `src`[p335] attribute must also be specified.

The **`crossorigin`** content attribute on media elements[p333] is a CORS settings attribute[p88].

If a media element[p333] is created with a `src`[p335] attribute, the user agent must immediately[p42] invoke the media element[p333]'s resource selection algorithm[p338].

If a `src`[p335] attribute of a media element[p333] is set or changed, the user agent must invoke the media element[p333]'s media element load algorithm[p337]. (*Removing* the `src`[p335] attribute does not do this, even if there are `source`[p278] elements present.)

The **`src`** IDL attribute on media elements[p333] must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **`crossOrigin`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `crossorigin`[p335] content attribute.

A **media provider object** is an object that can represent a media resource[p334], separate from a URL. `MediaStream` objects, `MediaSource` objects, `Blob` objects, and `File` objects are all media provider objects[p335].

Each media element[p333] can have an **assigned media provider object**, which is a media provider object[p335]. When a media element[p333] is created, it has no assigned media provider object[p335].

Note

media **.** **`srcObject`**[p336] **[= *source*]**

Allows the media element[p333] to be assigned a media provider object[p335].

media **.** **`currentSrc`**[p335]

Returns the URL of the current media resource[p334], if any.

Returns the empty string when there is no media resource[p334], or it doesn't have a URL.

The **`currentSrc`** IDL attribute must initially be set to the empty string. Its value is changed by the resource selection algorithm[p338] defined below.

The `srcObject` IDL attribute, on getting, must return the element's assigned media provider object[p335], if any, or null otherwise. On setting, it must set the element's assigned media provider object[p335] to the new value, and then invoke the element's media element load algorithm[p337].

Note *There are three ways to specify a media resource[p334]: the `srcObject`[p336] IDL attribute, the `src`[p335] content attribute, and `source`[p278] elements. The IDL attribute takes priority, followed by the content attribute, followed by the elements.*

4.8.12.3 MIME types

A media resource[p334] can be described in terms of its *type*, specifically a MIME type[p43], in some cases with a `codecs` parameter. (Whether the `codecs` parameter is allowed or not depends on the MIME type.) [RFC6381][p1160]

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 recognise the container type, or it doesn't support the listed codecs.

The MIME type[p43] "`application/octet-stream`" with no parameters is never a type that the user agent knows it cannot render[p336]. User agents must treat that type as equivalent to the lack of any explicit Content-Type metadata[p87] when it is used to label a potential media resource[p334].

Note *Only the MIME type[p43] "`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[p43]. This is a deviation from the rule that unknown MIME type[p43] parameters should be ignored.*

Note

media*.`canPlayType`[p336]*(type)

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[p336] or is the type "`application/octet-stream`"; it must return "`probably`" if the user agent is confident that the type represents a media resource[p334] that it can render if used in with this `audio`[p329] or `video`[p325] element; and it must return "`maybe`" otherwise. Implementors are encouraged to return "`maybe`[p336]" unless the type can be confidently established as being supported or not. Generally, a user agent should never return "`probably`[p336]" for a type that allows the `codecs` parameter if that parameter is not present.

Example

This script tests to see if the user agent supports a (fictional) new format to dynamically decide whether to use a `video`[p325] 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 == "") {
   // 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);
        }
      </script>
```

Note *The `type`[p278] attribute of the `source`[p278] element allows the user agent to avoid downloading resources that use formats it cannot render.*

4.8.12.4 Network states

Note

***media* . `networkState`[p337]**

Returns the current state of network activity for the element, from the codes in the list below.

As media elements[p333] 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 initialised. All attributes are in their initial states.

`NETWORK_IDLE` **(numeric value 1)**

The element's resource selection algorithm[p338] is active and has selected a resource[p334], 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[p338] is active, but it has not yet found a resource[p334] to use.

The resource selection algorithm[p338] defined below describes exactly when the `networkState`[p337] attribute changes value and what events fire to indicate changes in this state.

4.8.12.5 Loading the media resource

Spec bugs: 27989, 22471

Note

***media* . `load`[p337]()**

Causes the element to reset and start selecting and loading a new media resource[p334] from scratch.

All media elements[p333] 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[p337] is true, the element must delay the load event[p1040] of its document.

When the **`load()`** method on a media element[p333] is invoked, the user agent must run the media element load algorithm[p337].

The **media element load algorithm** consists of the following steps.

1. Abort any already-running instance of the resource selection algorithm[p338] for this element.
2. If there are any tasks[p841] from the media element[p333]'s media element event task source[p334] in one of the task queues[p841], then remove those tasks.

   Reject pending play promises[p353] with an "`AbortError`" `DOMException`.

> **Note** *Basically, pending events and callbacks are discarded and pending promises are rejected when the media element starts loading a new resource.*

3. If the media element[p333]'s `networkState`[p337] is set to `NETWORK_LOADING`[p337] or `NETWORK_IDLE`[p337], queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `abort`[p383] at the media element[p333].

4. If the media element[p333]'s `networkState`[p337] is not set to `NETWORK_EMPTY`[p337], then run these substeps:

    1. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `emptied`[p383] at the media element[p333].

    2. If a fetching process is in progress for the media element[p333], the user agent should stop it.

    3. If the media element[p333]'s assigned media provider object[p335] is a `MediaSource` object, then detach it.

    4. Forget the media element's media-resource-specific tracks[p346].

    5. If `readyState`[p351] is not set to `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349], then set it to that state.

    6. If the `paused`[p352] attribute is false, then set it to true.

    7. If `seeking`[p357] is true, set it to false.

    8. Set the current playback position[p348] to 0.

       Set the official playback position[p348] to 0.

       If this changed the official playback position[p348], then queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `timeupdate`[p384] at the media element[p333].

    9. Set the timeline offset[p349] to Not-a-Number (NaN).

    10. Update the `duration`[p349] attribute to Not-a-Number (NaN).

        > **Note** *The user agent will not[p349] fire a `durationchange`[p384] event for this particular change of the duration.*

5. Set the `playbackRate`[p353] attribute to the value of the `defaultPlaybackRate`[p353] attribute.

6. Set the `error`[p334] attribute to null and the autoplaying flag[p337] to true.

7. Invoke the media element[p333]'s resource selection algorithm[p338].

   > **Note** *Playback of any previously playing media resource[p334] for this element stops.*

The **resource selection algorithm** for a media element[p333] is as follows. This algorithm is always invoked as part of a task[p841], but one of the first steps in the algorithm is to return and continue running the remaining steps in parallel[p42]. In addition, this algorithm interacts closely with the event loop[p841] mechanism; in particular, it has synchronous sections[p844] (which are triggered as part of the event loop[p841] algorithm). Steps in such sections are marked with ⌛.

1. Set the element's `networkState`[p337] attribute to the `NETWORK_NO_SOURCE`[p337] value.

2. Set the element's show poster flag[p348] to true.

3. Set the media element[p333]'s delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] to true (this delays the load event[p1040]).

4. Await a stable state[p844], allowing the task[p841] that invoked this algorithm to continue. The synchronous section[p844] consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm until the algorithm says the synchronous section[p844] has ended. (Steps in synchronous sections[p844] are marked with ⌛.)

5. ⌛ If the media element[p333]'s blocked-on-parser[p365] flag is false, then populate the list of pending text tracks[p365].

6. ⌛ If the media element[p333] has an assigned media provider object[p335], then let *mode* be *object*.

   ⌛ Otherwise, if the media element[p333] has no assigned media provider object[p335] but has a `src`[p335] attribute, then let *mode* be *attribute*.

   ⌛ Otherwise, if the media element[p333] does not have an assigned media provider object[p335] and does not have a `src`[p335] attribute, but does have a `source`[p278] element child, then let *mode* be *children* and let *candidate* be the first such `source`[p278] element child in tree order.

♜ Otherwise the media element[p333] has no assigned media provider object[p335] and has neither a `src`[p335] attribute nor a `source`[p278] element child: set the `networkState`[p337] to `NETWORK_EMPTY`[p337], and abort these steps; the synchronous section[p844] ends.

7. ♜ Set the media element[p333]'s `networkState`[p337] to `NETWORK_LOADING`[p337].

8. ♜ Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `loadstart`[p383] at the media element[p333].

9. Run the appropriate steps from the following list:

↪ **If *mode* is *object***

1. ♜ Set the `currentSrc`[p335] attribute to the empty string.
2. End the synchronous section[p844], continuing the remaining steps in parallel[p42].
3. Run the resource fetch algorithm[p341] with the assigned media provider object[p335]. If that algorithm returns without aborting *this* one, then the load failed.
4. *Failed with media provider*: Reaching this step indicates that the media resource failed to load. Queue a task[p842] to run the dedicated media source failure steps[p340].
5. Wait for the task[p841] queued by the previous step to have executed.
6. Abort these steps. The element won't attempt to load another resource until this algorithm is triggered again.

↪ **If *mode* is *attribute***

1. ♜ If the `src`[p335] attribute's value is the empty string, then end the synchronous section[p844], and jump down to the *failed with attribute* step below.
2. ♜ Let *urlString* be the resulting URL string[p86] that would have resulted from parsing[p86] the URL specified by the `src`[p335] attribute's value relative to the media element[p333]'s node document when the `src`[p335] attribute was last changed.
3. ♜ If *urlString* was obtained successfully, set the `currentSrc`[p335] attribute to *urlString*.
4. End the synchronous section[p844], continuing the remaining steps in parallel[p42].
5. If *urlString* was obtained successfully, run the resource fetch algorithm[p341] with *urlString*. 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 parsed[p86]. Queue a task[p842] to run the dedicated media source failure steps[p340].
7. Wait for the task[p841] queued by the previous step to have executed.
8. Abort these steps. The element won't attempt to load another resource until this algorithm is triggered again.

↪ **Otherwise (*mode* is *children*)**

1. ♜ Let *pointer* be a position defined by two adjacent nodes in the media element[p333]'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[p43] and removed[p43] into the media element[p333], *pointer* must be updated as follows:

   If a new node is inserted[p43] 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. ⧗ *Process candidate*: If *candidate* does not have a `src`[p279] attribute, or if its `src`[p279] attribute's value is the empty string, then end the synchronous section[p844], and jump down to the *failed with elements* step below.

3. ⧗ Let *urlString* be the resulting URL string[p86] that would have resulted from parsing[p86] the URL specified by *candidate*'s `src`[p279] attribute's value relative to the *candidate*'s node document when the `src`[p279] attribute was last changed.

4. ⧗ If *urlString* was not obtained successfully, then end the synchronous section[p844], and jump down to the *failed with elements* step below.

5. ⧗ If *candidate* has a `type`[p278] attribute whose value, when parsed as a MIME type[p43] (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[p336], then end the synchronous section[p844], and jump down to the *failed with elements* step below.

6. ⧗ Set the `currentSrc`[p335] attribute to *urlString*.

7. End the synchronous section[p844], continuing the remaining steps in parallel[p42].

8. Run the resource fetch algorithm[p341] with *urlString*. If that algorithm returns without aborting *this* one, then the load failed.

9. *Failed with elements*: Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p384] at the *candidate* element.

10. Await a stable state[p844]. The synchronous section[p844] consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm until the algorithm says the synchronous section[p844] has ended. (Steps in synchronous sections[p844] are marked with ⧗.)

11. ⧗ Forget the media element's media-resource-specific tracks[p346].

12. ⧗ *Find next candidate*: Let *candidate* be null.

13. ⧗ *Search loop*: If the node after *pointer* is the end of the list, then jump to the *waiting* step below.

14. ⧗ If the node after *pointer* is a `source`[p278] element, let *candidate* be that element.

15. ⧗ 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.

16. ⧗ If *candidate* is null, jump back to the *search loop* step. Otherwise, jump back to the *process candidate* step.

17. ⧗ *Waiting*: Set the element's `networkState`[p337] attribute to the `NETWORK_NO_SOURCE`[p337] value.

18. ⧗ Set the element's show poster flag[p348] to true.

19. ⧗ Queue a task[p842] to set the element's delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] to false. This stops delaying the load event[p1040].

20. End the synchronous section[p844], continuing the remaining steps in parallel[p42].

21. Wait until the node after *pointer* is a node other than the end of the list. (This step might wait forever.)

22. Await a stable state[p844]. The synchronous section[p844] consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm until the algorithm says the synchronous section[p844] has ended. (Steps in synchronous sections[p844] are marked with ⧗.)

23. ⧗ Set the element's delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] back to true (this delays the load event[p1040] again, in case it hasn't been fired yet).

24. ⧗ Set the `networkState`[p337] back to `NETWORK_LOADING`[p337].

25. ⧗ Jump back to the *find next candidate* step above.

The **dedicated media source failure steps** are the following steps:

1. Set the `error`[p334] attribute to a new `MediaError`[p334] object whose `code`[p335] attribute is set to `MEDIA_ERR_SRC_NOT_SUPPORTED`[p335].

2. Forget the media element's media-resource-specific tracks[p346].
3. Set the element's `networkState`[p337] attribute to the `NETWORK_NO_SOURCE`[p337] value.
4. Set the element's show poster flag[p348] to true.
5. Fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p383] at the media element[p333].
6. Reject pending play promises[p353] with a "`NotSupportedError`" `DOMException`.
7. Set the element's delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] to false. This stops delaying the load event[p1040].

The **resource fetch algorithm** for a media element[p333] and a given absolute URL or media provider object[p335] is as follows:

1. If the algorithm was invoked with a URL, then let *mode* be *remote*, otherwise let *mode* be *local*.
2. If *mode* is *remote*, then let the *current media resource* be the resource given by the absolute URL passed to this algorithm; otherwise, let the *current media resource* be the resource given by the media provider object[p335]. Either way, the *current media resource* is now the element's media resource[p334].
3. Remove all media-resource-specific text tracks[p367] from the media element[p333]'s list of pending text tracks[p365], if any.
4. Run the appropriate steps from the following list:

   ↪ **If *mode* is remote**

   1. Optionally, run the following substeps. This is the expected behaviour 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`[p346] attribute's `none`[p346] keyword).

      1. Set the `networkState`[p337] to `NETWORK_IDLE`[p337].
      2. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `suspend`[p383] at the element.
      3. Queue a task[p842] to set the element's delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] to false. This stops delaying the load event[p1040].
      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[p337] back to true (this delays the load event[p1040] again, in case it hasn't been fired yet).
      7. Set the `networkState`[p337] to `NETWORK_LOADING`[p337].

   2. Let *request* be the result of creating a potential-CORS request[p87] given *current media resource*'s absolute URL and the media element[p333]'s `crossorigin`[p335] content attribute value.

      Set *request*'s client to the media element[p333]'s node document's `Window`[p758] object's environment settings object[p827] and type to "`audio`" if the media element[p333] is an `audio`[p329] element and to "`video`" otherwise.

      Fetch *request*.

      The *response*'s unsafe response[p87] obtained in this fashion, if any, contains the media data[p334]. It can be CORS-same-origin[p87] or CORS-cross-origin[p87]; this affects whether subtitles referenced in the media data[p334] are exposed in the API and, for `video`[p325] elements, whether a `canvas`[p583] gets tainted when the video is drawn on it.

      The **stall timeout** is a user-agent defined length of time, which should be about three seconds. When a media element[p333] that is actively attempting to obtain media data[p334] has failed to receive any data for a duration equal to the stall timeout[p341], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `stalled`[p383] at the element.

      User agents may allow users to selectively block or slow media data[p334] downloads. When a media element[p333]'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[p333]'s download has been suspended, the user agent must queue a task[p842], to set the `networkState`[p337] to `NETWORK_IDLE`[p337] and fire a simple event[p853] named `suspend`[p383] at the element. If and when downloading of the resource resumes, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to set the `networkState`[p337] to `NETWORK_LOADING`[p337]. Between the queuing of these tasks, the load is suspended (so `progress`[p383] events don't fire, as described above).

> **Note** *The `preload`[p346] attribute provides a hint regarding how much buffering the author thinks is advisable, even in the absence of the `autoplay`[p351] attribute.*

When a user agent decides to completely suspend a download, e.g., if it is waiting until the user starts playback before downloading any further content, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to set the element's delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] to false. This stops delaying the load event[p1040].

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.

To determine the format of the media resource[p334], the user agent must use the rules for sniffing audio and video specifically.

While the load is not suspended (see below), every 350ms (±200ms) or for every byte received, whichever is *least* frequent, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `progress`[p383] at the element.

The networking task source[p845] tasks[p841] to process the data as it is being fetched must each immediately[p42] queue a task[p842] to run the first appropriate steps from the media data processing steps list[p342] below. (A new task is used for this so that the work described below occurs relative to the media element event task source[p334] rather than the networking task source[p845].)

When the networking task source[p845] has queued[p842] the last task[p841] as part of fetching the media resource[p334] (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 *final step* below. 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[p334], the user agent must remain on this step.

> **Example** 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[p352], because there is always the chance the user will seek back to the start. In fact, in this situation, once playback has ended[p352], the user agent will end up firing a `suspend`[p383] event, as described earlier.

↪ **Otherwise (*mode* is *local*)**

The resource described by the *current media resource*, if any, contains the media data[p334]. It is CORS-same-origin[p87].

If the *current media resource* is a raw data stream (e.g. from a `File` object), then to determine the format of the media resource[p334], the user agent must use the rules for sniffing audio and video specifically. Otherwise, if the data stream is pre-decoded, then the format is the format given by the relevant specification.

Whenever new data for the *current media resource* becomes available, queue a task[p842] to run the first appropriate steps from the media data processing steps list[p342] below.

When the *current media resource* is permanently exhausted (e.g. all the bytes of a `Blob` have been processed), if there were no decoding errors, then the user agent must move on to the *final step* below. This might never happen, e.g. if the *current media resource* is a `MediaStream`.

The **media data processing steps list** is as follows:

↪ **If the media data[p334] 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[p334] 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[p338].

↪ **If the media resource[p334] is found to have an audio track**

1. Create an `AudioTrack`[p360] object to represent the audio track.
2. Update the media element[p333]'s `audioTracks`[p359] attribute's `AudioTrackList`[p359] object with the new `AudioTrack`[p360] object.
3. Let *enable* be *unknown*.
4. If either the media resource[p334] or the URL of the *current media resource* indicate a particular set of audio tracks to enable, or if the user agent has information that would facilitate the selection of specific audio tracks to improve the user's experience, then: if this audio track is one of the ones to enable, then set *enable* to *true*, otherwise, set *enable* to *false*.

   Example: This could be triggered by media fragment syntax, but it could also be triggered e.g. by the user agent selecting a 5.1 surround sound audio track over a stereo audio track.

5. If *enable* is still *unknown*, then, if the media element[p333] does not yet have an enabled[p362] audio track, then set *enable* to *true*, otherwise, set *enable* to *false*.
6. If *enable* is *true*, then enable this audio track, otherwise, do not enable this audio track.
7. Fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `addtrack`[p384], that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the `TrackEvent`[p382] interface, with the `track`[p383] attribute initialised to the new `AudioTrack`[p360] object, at this `AudioTrackList`[p359] object.

↪ **If the media resource[p334] is found to have a video track**

1. Create a `VideoTrack`[p360] object to represent the video track.
2. Update the media element[p333]'s `videoTracks`[p359] attribute's `VideoTrackList`[p360] object with the new `VideoTrack`[p360] object.
3. Let *enable* be *unknown*.
4. If either the media resource[p334] or the URL of the *current media resource* indicate a particular set of video tracks to enable, or if the user agent has information that would facilitate the selection of specific video tracks to improve the user's experience, then: if this video track is the first such video track, then set *enable* to *true*, otherwise, set *enable* to *false*.

   Example: This could again be triggered by media fragment syntax.

5. If *enable* is still *unknown*, then, if the media element[p333] does not yet have a selected[p363] video track, then set *enable* to *true*, otherwise, set *enable* to *false*.
6. If *enable* is *true*, then select this track and unselect any previously selected video tracks, otherwise, do not select this video track. If other tracks are unselected, then a `change` event will be fired.[p363]
7. Fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `addtrack`[p384], that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the `TrackEvent`[p382] interface, with the `track`[p383] attribute initialised to the new `VideoTrack`[p360] object, at this `VideoTrackList`[p360] object.

↪ **Once enough of the media data[p334] has been fetched to determine the duration of the media resource[p334], its dimensions, and other metadata**

This indicates that the resource is usable. The user agent must follow these substeps:

1. Establish the media timeline[p347] for the purposes of the current playback position[p348] and the earliest possible position[p348], based on the media data[p334].

2. Update the timeline offset[p349] to the date and time that corresponds to the zero time in the media timeline[p347] established in the previous step, if any. If no explicit time and date is given by the media resource[p334], the timeline offset[p349] must be set to Not-a-Number (NaN).

3. Set the current playback position[p348] and the official playback position[p348] to the earliest possible position[p348].

4. Update the `duration`[p349] attribute with the time of the last frame of the resource, if known, on the media timeline[p347] established above. If it is not known (e.g. a stream that is in principle infinite), update the `duration`[p349] attribute to the value positive Infinity.

   Note *The user agent will[p349] queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `durationchange`[p384] at the element at this point.*

5. For `video`[p325] elements, set the `videoWidth`[p328] and `videoHeight`[p328] attributes, and queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `resize`[p384] at the media element[p333].

   Note *Further `resize`[p384] events will be fired if the dimensions subsequently change.*

6. Set the `readyState`[p351] attribute to `HAVE_METADATA`[p349].

   Note *A `loadedmetadata`[p383] DOM event will be fired[p350] as part of setting the `readyState`[p351] attribute to a new value.*

7. Let *jumped* be false.

8. If the media element[p333]'s default playback start position[p348] is greater than zero, then seek[p358] to that time, and let *jumped* be true.

9. Let the media element[p333]'s default playback start position[p348] be zero.

10. Let the *initial playback position* be zero.

11. If either the media resource[p334] or the URL 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[p358] to that time.

    Example For example, with media formats that support media fragment syntax, the fragment can be used to indicate a start position.

12. If there is no enabled[p362] audio track, then enable an audio track. This will cause a `change` event to be fired[p362].

13. If there is no selected[p363] video track, then select a video track. This will cause a `change` event to be fired[p363].

Once the `readyState`[p351] attribute reaches `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA`[p350], after the `loadeddata` event has been fired[p350], set the element's delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] to false. This stops delaying the load event[p1040].

Note *A user agent that is attempting to reduce network usage while still fetching the metadata for each media resource[p334] would also stop buffering at this point, following the rules described previously[p342], which involve the `networkState`[p337] attribute switching to the `NETWORK_IDLE`[p337] value and a `suspend`[p383] event firing.*

Note *The user agent is* required *to determine the duration of the media resource[p334] and go through this step before playing.*

↪ **Once the entire media resource[p334] has been fetched (but potentially before any of it has been decoded)**

Fire a simple event[p853] named `progress`[p383] at the media element[p333].

Set the `networkState`[p337] to `NETWORK_IDLE`[p337] and fire a simple event[p853] named `suspend`[p383] at the media element[p333].

If the user agent ever discards any media data[p334] and then needs to resume the network activity to obtain it again, then it must queue a task[p842] to set the `networkState`[p337] to `NETWORK_LOADING`[p337].

> **Note** *If the user agent can keep the media resource[p334] loaded, then the algorithm will continue to its* final step *below, which aborts the algorithm.*

↪ **If the connection is interrupted after some media data[p334] 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[p333]'s `readyState`[p351] attribute is no longer `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349]) must cause the user agent to execute the following steps:

1. The user agent should cancel the fetching process.
2. Set the `error`[p334] attribute to a new `MediaError`[p334] object whose `code`[p335] attribute is set to `MEDIA_ERR_NETWORK`[p335].
3. Set the element's `networkState`[p337] attribute to the `NETWORK_IDLE`[p337] value.
4. Set the element's delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] to false. This stops delaying the load event[p1040].
5. Fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p383] at the media element[p333].
6. Abort the overall resource selection algorithm[p338].

↪ **If the media data[p334] is corrupted**

Fatal errors in decoding the media data[p334] that occur after the user agent has established whether the *current media resource* is usable (i.e. once the media element[p333]'s `readyState`[p351] attribute is no longer `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349]) must cause the user agent to execute the following steps:

1. The user agent should cancel the fetching process.
2. Set the `error`[p334] attribute to a new `MediaError`[p334] object whose `code`[p335] attribute is set to `MEDIA_ERR_DECODE`[p335].
3. Set the element's `networkState`[p337] attribute to the `NETWORK_IDLE`[p337] value.
4. Set the element's delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] to false. This stops delaying the load event[p1040].
5. Fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p383] at the media element[p333].
6. Abort the overall resource selection algorithm[p338].

↪ **If the media data[p334] 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()`[p337] 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`[p334] attribute to a new `MediaError`[p334] object whose `code`[p335] attribute is set to `MEDIA_ERR_ABORTED`[p335].
3. Fire a simple event[p853] named `abort`[p383] at the media element[p333].
4. If the media element[p333]'s `readyState`[p351] attribute has a value equal to `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349], set the element's `networkState`[p337] attribute to the `NETWORK_EMPTY`[p337] value, set the element's show poster flag[p348] to true, and fire a simple event[p853] named `emptied`[p383] at the element.

   Otherwise, set the element's `networkState`[p337] attribute to the `NETWORK_IDLE`[p337] value.
5. Set the element's delaying-the-load-event flag[p337] to false. This stops delaying the load event[p1040].
6. Abort the overall resource selection algorithm[p338].

↪ **If the media data[p334] 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[p334] is found to declare a media-resource-specific text track[p367] that the user agent supports**

If the media data[p334] is CORS-same-origin[p87], run the steps to expose a media-resource-specific text track[p367] 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.*

5. *Final step:* 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[p338].

When a media element[p333] is to **forget the media element's media-resource-specific tracks**, the user agent must remove from the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363] all the media-resource-specific text tracks[p367], then empty the media element[p333]'s `audioTracks`[p359] attribute's `AudioTrackList`[p359] object, then empty the media element[p333]'s `videoTracks`[p359] attribute's `VideoTrackList`[p360] object. No events (in particular, no `removetrack`[p384] events) are fired as part of this; the `error`[p383] and `emptied`[p383] events, fired by the algorithms that invoke this one, can be used instead.

The **`preload`** attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65]. 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[p334] is being buffered or played; the descriptions in the table below are to be interpreted with that in mind.

Keyword	State	Brief description
`none`	**None**	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 minimise 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").
`metadata`	**Metadata**	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[p333] will end up with its `readyState`[p351] attribute set to `HAVE_METADATA`[p349]; typically though, some frames will be obtained as well and it will probably be `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA`[p350] or `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA`[p350]. 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.
`auto`	**Automatic**	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[p346] state. The attribute's *missing value default*[p65] is user-agent defined, though the Metadata[p346] state is suggested as a compromise between reducing server load and providing an optimal user experience.

Note *Authors might switch the attribute from "`none`[p346]" or "`metadata`[p346]" to "`auto`[p346]" 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`[p346] 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[p89] the content attribute of the same name, limited to only known values[p89].

Note *The `autoplay`[p351] attribute can override the `preload`[p346] attribute (since if the media plays, it naturally has to buffer first, regardless of the hint given by the `preload`[p346] attribute). Including both is not an error, however.*

Note

***media*.`buffered`[p347]**

Returns a `TimeRanges`[p381] object that represents the ranges of the media resource[p334] that the user agent has buffered.

The **`buffered`** attribute must return a new static normalised `TimeRanges` object[p382] that represents the ranges of the media resource[p334], if any, that the user agent has buffered, at the time the attribute is evaluated. Users 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 return by the `buffered`[p347] attribute at one time can end up being not included in the range(s) of objects returned by the same attribute at later times.*

4.8.12.6 Offsets into the media resource

Note

***media* . `duration`[p349]**

Returns the length of the media resource[p334], in seconds, assuming that the start of the media resource[p334] is at time zero.

Returns NaN if the duration isn't available.

Returns Infinity for unbounded streams.

***media* . `currentTime`[p348] [= *value*]**

Returns the official playback position[p348], in seconds.

Can be set, to seek to the given time.

A media resource[p334] has a **media timeline** that maps times (in seconds) to positions in the media resource[p334]. 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[p334] 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[p347] should be that timeline. (Whether the media resource[p334] can specify a timeline or not depends on the media resource's[p334] format.) If the media resource[p334] specifies an explicit start time *and date*, then that time and date should be considered the zero point in the media timeline[p347]; the timeline offset[p349] will be the time and date, exposed using the `getStartDate()`[p349] method.

If the media resource[p334] 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[p347] of the media resource[p334] increases linearly starting from the earliest possible position[p348] (as defined below), even if the underlying media data[p334] has out-of-order or even overlapping time codes.

Example 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[p334] that does not have an explicit timeline, the zero time on the media timeline[p347] should correspond to the first frame of the media resource[p334]. In the even rarer case of a media resource[p334] 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 fi with no explicit timings at all is the JPEG-push format (`multipart/x-mixed-replace`[p1124] with JPEG frames, often used as the for MJPEG streams).* [p30]

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[p334]; otherwise, it should correspond to the first frame received from the server (the point in the media resource[p334] 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.*

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 `getStartDate()` [p349] method 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 [p347] starting at 0s and extending to 3,600s (one hour). Assuming the streaming server disconnected at the end of the second clip, the `duration` [p349] attribute would then return 3,600. The `getStartDate()` [p349] method 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 [p347] starting at 0s and extending to 3,300s (fifty five minutes). In this case, the `getStartDate()` [p349] method would return a `Date` object with a time corresponding to 2010-03-20 23:20:00 UTC.

In both of these examples, the `seekable` [p358] 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 [p348] (as defined below) using the established media timeline [p347], is greater than or equal to zero.

The media timeline [p347] also has an associated clock. Which clock is used is user-agent defined, and may be media resource [p334]-dependent, but it should approximate the user's wall clock.

Media elements [p333] have a **current playback position**, which must initially (i.e. in the absence of media data [p334]) be zero seconds. The current playback position [p348] is a time on the media timeline [p347].

Media elements [p333] also have an **official playback position**, which must initially be set to zero seconds. The official playback position [p348] is an approximation of the current playback position [p348] that is kept stable while scripts are running.

Media elements [p333] 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 [p333] has a **show poster flag**. When a media element [p333] 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` [p325] element instead of showing the video contents.

The **`currentTime`** attribute must, on getting, return the media element [p333]'s default playback start position [p348], unless that is zero, in which case it must return the element's official playback position [p348]. The returned value must be expressed in seconds. On setting, if the media element [p333]'s `readyState` [p351] is `HAVE_NOTHING` [p349], then it must set the media element [p333]'s default playback start position [p348] to the new value; otherwise, it must set the official playback position [p348] to the new value and then seek [p358] to the new value. The new value must be interpreted as being in seconds.

If the media resource [p334] 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 [p334] might have a media timeline [p347] 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 [p347].

Note *The earliest possible position [p348] is not explicitly exposed in the API; it corresponds to the start time of the first range in the `seekable` [p358] attribute's `TimeRanges` [p381] object, if any, or the current playback position [p348] otherwise.*

When the earliest possible position [p348] changes, then: if the current playback position [p348] is before the earliest possible position [p348], the user agent must seek [p358] to the earliest possible position [p348]; otherwise, if the user agent has not fired a `timeupdate` [p384] 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 [p842] to fire a simple event [p853] named `timeupdate` [p384] at the element.

Note *Because of the above requirement and the requirement in the resource fetch algorithm [p341] that kicks in when the metadata of the clip becomes known [p344], the current playback position [p348] can never be less than the earliest possible position [p348].*

If at any time the user agent learns that an audio or video track has ended and all media data[p334] relating to that track corresponds to parts of the media timeline[p347] that are *before* the earliest possible position[p348], the user agent may queue a task[p842] to first remove the track from the `audioTracks`[p359] attribute's `AudioTrackList`[p359] object or the `videoTracks`[p359] attribute's `VideoTrackList`[p360] object as appropriate and then fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `removetrack`[p384], that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the `TrackEvent`[p382] interface, with the `track`[p383] attribute initialised to the `AudioTrack`[p360] or `VideoTrack`[p360] object representing the track, at the media element[p333]'s aforementioned `AudioTrackList`[p359] or `VideoTrackList`[p360] object.

The **`duration`** attribute must return the time of the end of the media resource[p334], in seconds, on the media timeline[p347]. If no media data[p334] is available, then the attributes must return the Not-a-Number (NaN) value. If the media resource[p334] 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[p334] before playing any part of the media data[p334] and before setting `readyState`[p351] to a value equal to or greater than `HAVE_METADATA`[p349], even if doing so requires fetching multiple parts of the resource.

When the length of the media resource[p334] 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[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `durationchange`[p384] at the media element[p333]. (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[p348] ends up being greater than the time of the end of the media resource[p334], then the user agent must also seek[p358] to the time of the end of the media resource[p334].

Example

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`[p384] event would be fired. Similarly, if the user agent initially estimated the media resource[p334]'s duration instead of determining it precisely, and later revises the estimate based on new information, then the duration would change and the `durationchange`[p384] event would be fired.

Some video files also have an explicit date and time corresponding to the zero time in the media timeline[p347], known as the **timeline offset**. Initially, the timeline offset[p349] must be set to Not-a-Number (NaN).

The **`getStartDate()`** method must return a new `Date` object[p51] representing the current timeline offset[p349].

The **`loop`** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65] that, if specified, indicates that the media element[p333] is to seek back to the start of the media resource[p334] upon reaching the end.

The **`loop`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

4.8.12.7 Ready states

Note

media **`.readyState`**[p351]

Returns a value that expresses the current state of the element with respect to rendering the current playback position[p348], from the codes in the list below.

Media elements[p333] have a *ready state*, which describes to what degree they are ready to be rendered at the current playback position[p348]. 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[p334] is available. No data for the current playback position[p348] is available. Media elements[p333] whose `networkState`[p337] attribute are set to `NETWORK_EMPTY`[p337] are always in the `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349] 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`[p325] element, the dimensions of the video are also available. No media data[p334] is available for the immediate current playback position[p348].

HAVE_CURRENT_DATA **(numeric value 2)**

Data for the immediate current playback position[p348] is available, but either not enough data is available that the user agent could successfully advance the current playback position[p348] in the direction of playback[p355] at all without immediately reverting to the HAVE_METADATA[p349] state, or there is no more data to obtain in the direction of playback[p355]. 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[p348] is at the end of the current frame; and to when playback has ended[p352].

HAVE_FUTURE_DATA **(numeric value 3)**

Data for the immediate current playback position[p348] is available, as well as enough data for the user agent to advance the current playback position[p348] in the direction of playback[p355] at least a little without immediately reverting to the HAVE_METADATA[p349] state, and the text tracks are ready[p365]. 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[p348] 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[p348] is in the middle of a frame. The user agent cannot be in this state if playback has ended[p352], as the current playback position[p348] can never advance in this case.

HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA **(numeric value 4)**

All the conditions described for the HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350] 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[p348], if it were to advance at the element's playbackRate[p353], would not overtake the available data before playback reaches the end of the media resource[p334].
- 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[p349] and HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350] is negligible. Really the only time the difference is relevant is when painting a video[p325] element onto a canvas[p583], where it distinguishes the case where something will be drawn (HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350] or greater) from the case where nothing is drawn (HAVE_METADATA[p349] or less). Similarly, the difference between HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350] (only the current frame) and HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350] (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[p333] whose networkState[p337] is not NETWORK_EMPTY[p337] 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[p349], and the new ready state is HAVE_METADATA[p349]**

   Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named loadedmetadata[p383] at the element.

   Note *Before this task is run, as part of the event loop[p841] mechanism, the rendering will have been updated to resize the video[p325] element if appropriate.*

   ↪ **If the previous ready state was HAVE_METADATA[p349] and the new ready state is HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350] or greater**

   If this is the first time this occurs for this media element[p333] since the load()[p337] algorithm was last invoked, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named loadeddata[p383] at the element.

   If the new ready state is HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350] or HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA[p350], then the relevant steps below must then be run also.

   ↪ **If the previous ready state was HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350] or more, and the new ready state is HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350] or less**

   If the media element[p333] was potentially playing[p352] before its readyState[p351] attribute changed to a value lower than HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350], and the element has not ended playback[p352], and playback has not stopped due to errors[p352], paused for user interaction[p352], or paused for in-band content[p353], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named timeupdate[p384] at the element, and queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named waiting[p383] at the element.

   ↪ **If the previous ready state was HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350] or less, and the new ready state is HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350]**

   The user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named canplay[p383] at the element.

If the element's paused[p352] attribute is false, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to notify about playing[p354] for the element.

↪ **If the new ready state is HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA[p350]**

If the previous ready state was HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350] or less, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named canplay[p383] at the element, and, if the element's paused[p352] attribute is false, queue a task[p842] to notify about playing[p354] for the element.

If the autoplaying flag[p337] is true, and the paused[p352] attribute is true, and the media element[p333] has an autoplay[p351] attribute specified, and the media element[p333]'s node document's active sandboxing flag set[p773] does not have the sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag[p771] set, then the user agent may also run the following substeps:

1. Set the paused[p352] attribute to false.
2. If the element's show poster flag[p348] is true, set it to false and run the *time marches on*[p356] steps.
3. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named play[p384] at the element.
4. Queue a task[p842] to notify about playing[p354] for the element.
5. Set the autoplaying flag[p337] to false.

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[p351] attribute rather than using script to force the video to play, so as to allow the user to override the behaviour if so desired.*

In any case, the user agent must finally queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named canplaythrough[p383] at the element.

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[p349] to HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA[p350] without passing through the HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350] and HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350] states.*

The **readyState** IDL attribute must, on getting, return the value described above that describes the current ready state of the media element[p333].

The **autoplay** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. When present, the user agent (as described in the algorithm described herein) will automatically begin playback of the media resource[p334] as soon as it can do so without stopping.

Note *Authors are urged to use the autoplay[p351] 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 behaviour at all, and instead to let the user agent wait for the user to start playback explicitly.*

The **autoplay** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

4.8.12.8 Playing the media resource

Spec bugs: 28032

Note

***media* . `paused`[p352]**

Returns true if playback is paused; false otherwise.

***media* . `ended`[p352]**

Returns true if playback has reached the end of the media resource[p334].

***media* . `defaultPlaybackRate`[p353] [= *value*]**

Returns the default rate of playback, for when the user is not fast-forwarding or reversing through the media resource[p334].

Can be set, to change the default rate of playback.

The 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 the rate of playback will be returned to the default rate of playback.

media **.** **`playbackRate`**[p353] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current rate playback, where 1.0 is normal speed.

Can be set, to change the rate of playback.

media **.** **`played`**[p353]

Returns a `TimeRanges`[p381] object that represents the ranges of the media resource[p334] that the user agent has played.

media **.** **`play`**[p354]**()**

Sets the `paused`[p352] attribute to false, loading the media resource[p334] and beginning playback if necessary. If the playback had ended, will restart it from the start.

media **.** **`pause`**[p354]**()**

Sets the `paused`[p352] attribute to true, loading the media resource[p334] if necessary.

The **`paused`** attribute represents whether the media element[p333] is paused or not. The attribute must initially be true.

A media element[p333] is a **blocked media element** if its `readyState`[p351] attribute is in the `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349] state, the `HAVE_METADATA`[p349] state, or the `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA`[p350] state, or if the element has paused for user interaction[p352] or paused for in-band content[p353].

A media element[p333] is said to be **potentially playing** when its `paused`[p352] attribute is false, the element has not ended playback[p352], playback has not stopped due to errors[p352], and the element is not a blocked media element[p352].

Note *A `waiting`[p383] DOM event can be fired[p350] as a result of an element that is potentially playing[p352] stopping playback due to its `readyState`[p351] attribute changing to a value lower than `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA`[p350].*

A media element[p333] is said to have **ended playback** when:

- The element's `readyState`[p351] attribute is `HAVE_METADATA`[p349] or greater, and
- Either:
  - The current playback position[p348] is the end of the media resource[p334], and
  - The direction of playback[p355] is forwards, and
  - The media element[p333] does not have a `loop`[p349] attribute specified.

  Or:
  - The current playback position[p348] is the earliest possible position[p348], and
  - The direction of playback[p355] is backwards.

The **`ended`** attribute must return true if, the last time the event loop[p841] reached step 1[p842], the media element[p333] had ended playback[p352] and the direction of playback[p355] was forwards, and false otherwise.

A media element[p333] is said to have **stopped due to errors** when the element's `readyState`[p351] attribute is `HAVE_METADATA`[p349] or greater, and the user agent encounters a non-fatal error[p346] during the processing of the media data[p334], and due to that error, is not able to play the content at the current playback position[p348].

A media element[p333] is said to have **paused for user interaction** when its `paused`[p352] attribute is false, the `readyState`[p351] attribute is either `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA`[p350] or `HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA`[p350] and the user agent has reached a point in the media resource[p334] where the user has to make a selection for the resource to continue.

It is possible for a media element[p333] to have both ended playback[p352] and paused for user interaction[p352] at the same time.

When a media element[p333] that is potentially playing[p352] stops playing because it has paused for user interaction[p352], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `timeupdate`[p384] at the element.

A media element[p333] is said to have **paused for in-band content** when its `paused`[p352] attribute is false, the `readyState`[p351] attribute is either `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA`[p350] or `HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA`[p350] and the user agent has suspended playback of the media resource[p334] in order to play content that is temporally anchored to the media resource[p334] and has a non-zero length, or to play content that is temporally anchored to a segment of the media resource[p334] but has a length longer than that segment.

Example

One example of when a media element[p333] would be paused for in-band content[p353] is when the user agent is playing audio descriptions[p331] 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[p366] and the text track cue end time[p366].

When the current playback position[p348] reaches the end of the media resource[p334] when the direction of playback[p355] is forwards, then the user agent must follow these steps:

1. If the media element[p333] has a `loop`[p349] attribute specified, then seek[p358] to the earliest possible position[p348] of the media resource[p334] and abort these steps.
2. As defined above, the `ended`[p352] IDL attribute starts returning true once the event loop[p841] returns to step 1[p842].
3. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `timeupdate`[p384] at the media element[p333].
4. Queue a task[p842] that, if the media element[p333] has still ended playback[p352], and the direction of playback[p355] is still forwards, and paused[p352] is false, changes paused[p352] to true and fires a simple event[p853] named `pause`[p384] at the media element[p333].
5. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `ended`[p384] at the media element[p333].

When the current playback position[p348] reaches the earliest possible position[p348] of the media resource[p334] when the direction of playback[p355] is backwards, then the user agent must only queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `timeupdate`[p384] at the element.

Note

The word "reaches" here does not imply that the current playback position[p348] needs to have changed during normal playback; it could be via seeking[p358], for instance.

The **`defaultPlaybackRate`** attribute gives the desired speed at which the media resource[p334] 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`[p353] is used by the user agent when it exposes a user interface to the user[p380].

The **`playbackRate`** attribute gives the effective playback rate, which is the speed at which the media resource[p334] plays, as a multiple of its intrinsic speed. If it is not equal to the `defaultPlaybackRate`[p353], 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[p352]).

When the `defaultPlaybackRate`[p353] or `playbackRate`[p353] 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[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `ratechange`[p384] at the media element[p333].

The **`played`** attribute must return a new static normalised `TimeRanges` object[p382] that represents the ranges of points on the media timeline[p347] of the media resource[p334] reached through the usual monotonic increase of the current playback position[p348] during normal playback, if any, at the time the attribute is evaluated.

Each media element[p333] has a **list of pending play promises**, which must initially be empty.

To **resolve pending play promises** for a media element[p333], the user agent must run the following steps:

1. For each promise in the media element[p333]'s list of pending play promises[p353], resolve it with undefined.
2. Clear the media element[p333]'s list of pending play promises[p353].

To **reject pending play promises** for a media element[p333] with an exception name *error*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. For each promise in the media element[p333]'s list of pending play promises[p353], reject it with an *error* exception.

2. Clear the media element[p333]'s list of pending play promises[p353].

To **notify about playing** for a media element[p333], the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Fire a simple event[p853] named `playing`[p383] at the element.

2. Resolve pending play promises[p353].

When the **`play()`** method on a media element[p333] is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps.

1. Optionally, if the user agent or the system does not allow media playback in the current context, return a promise rejected with a "`NotAllowedError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

   Note *For example, a user agent could require user interaction in order to start playback. This specification does not require any particular behaviour.*

2. If the media element[p333]'s `error`[p334] attribute is not null and its `code`[p335] attribute has the value `MEDIA_ERR_SRC_NOT_SUPPORTED`[p335], return a promise rejected with a "`NotSupportedError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

   Note *This means that the dedicated media source failure steps[p340] have run. Playback is not possible until the media element load algorithm[p337] clears the `error`[p334] attribute.*

3. Let *promise* be a new promise and append *promise* to the list of pending play promises[p353].

4. If the media element[p333]'s `networkState`[p337] attribute has the value `NETWORK_EMPTY`[p337], invoke the media element[p333]'s resource selection algorithm[p338].

5. If the playback has ended[p352] and the direction of playback[p355] is forwards, seek[p358] to the earliest possible position[p348] of the media resource[p334].

   Note *This will cause[p358] the user agent to queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `timeupdate`[p384] at the media element[p333].*

6. If the media element[p333]'s `paused`[p352] attribute is true, run the following substeps:

   1. Change the value of `paused`[p352] to false.

   2. If the show poster flag[p348] is true, set the element's show poster flag[p348] to false and run the *time marches on*[p356] steps.

   3. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `play`[p384] at the element.

   4. If the media element[p333]'s `readyState`[p351] attribute has the value `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349], `HAVE_METADATA`[p349], or `HAVE_CURRENT_DATA`[p350], queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `waiting`[p383] at the element.

      Otherwise, the media element[p333]'s `readyState`[p351] attribute has the value `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA`[p350] or `HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA`[p350]: queue a task[p842] to notify about playing[p354] for the element.

7. Otherwise, if the media element[p333]'s `readyState`[p351] attribute has the value `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA`[p350] or `HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA`[p350], queue a task[p842] to resolve pending play promises[p353].

   Note *The media element is already playing. However, it's possible that* promise *will be rejected[p353] before the queued task is run.*

8. Set the media element[p333]'s autoplaying flag[p337] to false.

9. Return *promise*.

When the **`pause()`** method is invoked, and when the user agent is required to pause the media element[p333], the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If the media element[p333]'s `networkState`[p337] attribute has the value `NETWORK_EMPTY`[p337], invoke the media element[p333]'s resource selection algorithm[p338].

2. Run the internal pause steps[p355] for the media element[p333].

The **internal pause steps** for a media element[p333] are as follows:

1. Set the media element[p333]'s autoplaying flag[p337] to false.
2. If the media element[p333]'s `paused`[p352] attribute is false, run the following steps:
    1. Change the value of `paused`[p352] to true.
    2. Queue a task[p842] to:
        1. Fire a simple event[p853] named `timeupdate`[p384] at the element.
        2. Fire a simple event[p853] named `pause`[p384] at the element.
        3. Reject pending play promises[p353] with an "`AbortError`" `DOMException`.
    3. Set the official playback position[p348] to the current playback position[p348].

If the element's `playbackRate`[p353] is positive or zero, then the **direction of playback** is forwards. Otherwise, it is backwards.

When a media element[p333] is potentially playing[p352] and its `Document`[p103] is a fully active[p749] `Document`[p103], its current playback position[p348] must increase monotonically at the element's `playbackRate`[p353] units of media time per unit time of the media timeline[p347]'s clock. (This specification always refers to this as an *increase*, but that increase could actually be a *de*crease if the element's `playbackRate`[p353] is negative.) Spec bugs: 28236

> **Note** *The element's `playbackRate`[p353] can be 0.0, in which case the current playback position[p348] doesn't move, despite playback not being paused (`paused`[p352] doesn't become true, and the `pause`[p384] 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[p844], the official playback position[p348] must be set to the current playback position[p348].

While the direction of playback[p355] is backwards, any corresponding audio must be muted[p381]. While the element's `playbackRate`[p353] is so low or so high that the user agent cannot play audio usefully, the corresponding audio must also be muted[p381]. If the element's `playbackRate`[p353] is not 1.0, the user agent may apply pitch adjustments to the audio as necessary to render it faithfully.

Media elements[p333] that are potentially playing[p352] 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 be unpaused but stalled waiting for content to buffer, or it could be still buffering, but with a `suspend`[p383] event listener that begins playback. Even a media element whose media resource[p334] has no audio tracks could eventually play audio again if it had an event listener that changes the media resource[p334].*

Each media element[p333] has a **list of newly introduced cues**, which must be initially empty. Whenever a text track cue[p366] is added to the list of cues[p365] of a text track[p363] that is in the list of text tracks[p363] for a media element[p333], that cue[p366] must be added to the media element[p333]'s list of newly introduced cues[p355]. Whenever a text track[p363] is added to the list of text tracks[p363] for a media element[p333], all of the cues[p366] in that text track[p363]'s list of cues[p365] must be added to the media element[p333]'s list of newly introduced cues[p355]. When a media element[p333]'s list of newly introduced cues[p355] has new cues added while the media element[p333]'s show poster flag[p348] is not set, then the user agent must run the *time marches on*[p356] steps.

When a text track cue[p366] is removed from the list of cues[p365] of a text track[p363] that is in the list of text tracks[p363] for a media element[p333], and whenever a text track[p363] is removed from the list of text tracks[p363] of a media element[p333], if the media element[p333]'s show poster flag[p348] is not set, then the user agent must run the *time marches on*[p356] steps.

When the current playback position[p348] of a media element[p333] changes (e.g. due to playback or seeking), the user agent must run the *time marches on*[p356] steps. If the current playback position[p348] 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[p366] 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[p366], initialised to contain all the cues[p366] of all the hidden[p365] or showing[p365] text tracks[p363] of the media element[p333] (not the disabled[p364] ones) whose start times[p366] are less than or equal to the current playback position[p348] and whose end times[p366] are greater than the current playback position[p348].

2. Let *other cues* be a list of cues[p366], initialised to contain all the cues[p366] of hidden[p365] and showing[p365] text tracks[p363] of the media element[p333] that are not present in *current cues*.

3. Let *last time* be the current playback position[p348] at the time this algorithm was last run for this media element[p333], if this is not the first time it has run.

4. If the current playback position[p348] 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[p366] in *other cues* whose start times[p366] are greater than or equal to *last time* and whose end times[p366] are less than or equal to the current playback position[p348]. Otherwise, let *missed cues* be an empty list.

5. Remove all the cues[p366] in *missed cues* that are also in the media element[p333]'s list of newly introduced cues[p355], and then empty the element's list of newly introduced cues[p355].

6. If the time was reached through the usual monotonic increase of the current playback position[p348] during normal playback, and if the user agent has not fired a `timeupdate`[p384] 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[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `timeupdate`[p384] 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[p348].)

   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[p366] in *current cues* have their text track cue active flag[p366] set, none of the cues[p366] in *other cues* have their text track cue active flag[p366] 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[p348] during normal playback, and there are cues[p366] in *other cues* that have their text track cue pause-on-exit flag[p366] set and that either have their text track cue active flag[p366] set or are also in *missed cues*, then immediately[p42] pause[p354] the media element[p333].

   Note *In the other cases, such as explicit seeks, playback is not paused by going past the end time of a cue[p366], even if that cue[p366] has its text track cue pause-on-exit flag[p366] set.*

9. Let *events* be a list of tasks[p841], initially empty. Each task[p841] in this list will be associated with a text track[p363], a text track cue[p366], and a time, which are used to sort the list before the tasks[p841] are queued.

   Let *affected tracks* be a list of text tracks[p363], initially empty.

   When the steps below say to **prepare an event** named *event* for a text track cue[p366] *target* with a time *time*, the user agent must run these substeps:

   1. Let *track* be the text track[p363] with which the text track cue[p366] *target* is associated.

   2. Create a task[p841] to fire a simple event[p853] named *event* at *target*.

   3. Add the newly created task[p841] to *events*, associated with the time *time*, the text track[p363] *track*, and the text track cue[p366] *target*.

   4. Add *track* to *affected tracks*.

10. For each text track cue[p366] in *missed cues*, prepare an event[p356] named `enter`[p384] for the `TextTrackCue`[p375] object with the text track cue start time[p366].

11. For each text track cue[p366] in *other cues* that either has its text track cue active flag[p366] set or is in *missed cues*, prepare an event[p356] named `exit`[p384] for the `TextTrackCue`[p375] object with the later of the text track cue end time[p366] and the text track cue start time[p366].

12. For each text track cue[p366] in *current cues* that does not have its text track cue active flag[p366] set, prepare an event[p356] named `enter`[p384] for the `TextTrackCue`[p375] object with the text track cue start time[p366].

13. Sort the tasks[p841] in *events* in ascending time order (tasks[p841] with earlier times first).

    Further sort tasks[p841] in *events* that have the same time by the relative text track cue order[p366] of the text track cues[p366] associated with these tasks[p841].

    Finally, sort tasks[p841] in *events* that have the same time and same text track cue order[p366] by placing tasks[p841] that fire `enter`[p384] events before those that fire `exit`[p384] events.

14. Queue[p842] each task[p841] in *events*, in list order.

15. Sort *affected tracks* in the same order as the text tracks[p363] appear in the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363], and remove duplicates.

16. For each text track[p363] in *affected tracks*, in the list order, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `cuechange`[p384] at the `TextTrack`[p371] object, and, if the text track[p363] has a corresponding `track`[p330] element, to then fire a simple event[p853] named `cuechange`[p384] at the `track`[p330] element as well.

17. Set the text track cue active flag[p366] of all the cues[p366] in the *current cues*, and unset the text track cue active flag[p366] of all the cues[p366] in the *other cues*.

18. Run the rules for updating the text track rendering[p365] of each of the text tracks[p363] in *affected tracks* that are showing[p365], providing the text track[p363]'s text track language[p364] as the fallback language if it is not the empty string. For example, for text tracks[p363] based on WebVTT, the rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks[p58]. [WEBVTT][p1161]

For the purposes of the algorithm above, a text track cue[p366] is considered to be part of a text track[p363] only if it is listed in the text track list of cues[p365], not merely if it is associated with the text track[p363].

Note *If the media element[p333]'s node document stops being a fully active[p749] document, then the playback will stop[p355] until the document is active again.*

When a media element[p333] is removed from a `Document`[p43], the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Await a stable state[p844], allowing the task[p841] that removed the media element[p333] from the `Document`[p103] to continue. The synchronous section[p844] consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm. (Steps in the synchronous section[p844] are marked with ⌛.)

2. ⌛ If the media element[p333] is in a `Document`, abort these steps.

3. ⌛ Run the internal pause steps[p355] for the media element[p333].

4.8.12.9 Seeking

Note

media **.** **`seeking`**[p357]

Returns true if the user agent is currently seeking.

media **.** **`seekable`**[p358]

Returns a `TimeRanges`[p381] object that represents the ranges of the media resource[p334] to which it is possible for the user agent to seek.

media **.** **`fastSeek`**[p357] **(** ***time*** **)**

Seeks to near the given *time* as fast as possible, trading precision for speed. (To seek to a precise time, use the `currentTime`[p348] attribute.)

This does nothing if the media resource has not been loaded.

The **`seeking`** attribute must initially have the value false.

The **`fastSeek()`** method must seek[p358] to the time given by the method's argument, with the *approximate-for-speed* flag set.

When the user agent is required to **seek** to a particular *new playback position* in the media resource[p334], 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[p841] mechanism; in particular, it has a synchronous section[p844] (which is triggered as part of the event loop[p841] algorithm). Steps in that section are marked with ⧗. Spec bugs: 28929

1. Set the media element[p333]'s show poster flag[p348] to false.
2. If the media element[p333]'s `readyState`[p351] is `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349], abort these steps.
3. If the element's `seeking`[p357] 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`[p357] 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 in parallel[p42]. 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[p334], then let it be the end of the media resource[p334] instead.
7. If the *new playback position* is less than the earliest possible position[p348], 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`[p358] attribute, then let it be the position in one of the ranges given in the `seekable`[p358] 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`[p358] attribute) then use the position that is closest to the current playback position[p348]. If there are no ranges given in the `seekable`[p358] attribute then set the `seeking`[p357] 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[p348], then the adjusted *new playback position* must also be before the current playback position[p348]. Similarly, if the *new playback position* before this step is after current playback position[p348], then the adjusted *new playback position* must also be after the current playback position[p348].

   Example For example, the user agent could snap to a nearby key frame, so that it doesn't have to spend time decoding then discarding intermediate frames before resuming playback.

10. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `seeking`[p384] at the element.
11. Set the current playback position[p348] to the *new playback position*.

    Note *If the media element[p333] was potentially playing[p352] immediately before it started seeking, but seeking caused its `readyState`[p351] attribute to change to a value lower than `HAVE_FUTURE_DATA`[p350], then a `waiting`[p383] event will be fired[p350] at the element.*

    Note *This step sets the current playback position[p348], and thus can immediately trigger other conditions, such as the rules regarding when playback "reaches the end of the media resource[p353]" (part of the logic that handles looping), even before the user agent is actually able to render the media data for that position (as determined in the next step).*

    Note *The `currentTime`[p348] attribute returns the official playback position[p348], not the current playback position[p348], and therefore gets updated before script execution, separate from this algorithm.*

12. Wait until the user agent has established whether or not the media data[p334] for the *new playback position* is available, and, if it is, until it has decoded enough data to play back that position.
13. Await a stable state[p844]. The synchronous section[p844] consists of all the remaining steps of this algorithm. (Steps in the synchronous section[p844] are marked with ⧗.)
14. ⧗ Set the `seeking`[p357] IDL attribute to false.
15. ⧗ Run the time marches on[p356] steps.
16. ⧗ Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `timeupdate`[p384] at the element.
17. ⧗ Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `seeked`[p384] at the element.

The **`seekable`** attribute must return a new static normalised `TimeRanges` object[p382] that represents the ranges of the media resource[p334], 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[p334], 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[p348], typically zero), and whose end is the same as the time of the first frame plus the `duration`[p349] 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 behaviour seen with DVRs viewing live TV, for instance.*

User agents should adopt a very liberal and optimistic view of what is seekable. User agents should also buffer recent content where possible to enable seeking to be fast.

Example For instance, consider a large video file served on an HTTP server without support for HTTP Range requests. A browser *could* implement this by only buffering the current frame and data obtained for subsequent frames, never allow seeking, except for seeking to the very start by restarting the playback. However, this would be a poor implementation. A high quality implementation would buffer the last few minutes of content (or more, if sufficient storage space is available), allowing the user to jump back and rewatch something surprising without any latency, and would in addition allow arbitrary seeking by reloading the file from the start if necessary, which would be slower but still more convenient than having to literally restart the video and watch it all the way through just to get to an earlier unbuffered spot.

Media resources[p334] might be internally scripted or interactive. Thus, a media element[p333] could play in a non-linear fashion. If this happens, the user agent must act as if the algorithm for seeking[p358] was used whenever the current playback position[p348] changes in a discontinuous fashion (so that the relevant events fire).

4.8.12.10 Media resources with multiple media tracks

A media resource[p334] can have multiple embedded audio and video tracks. For example, in addition to the primary video and audio tracks, a media resource[p334] could have foreign-language dubbed dialogues, director's commentaries, audio descriptions, alternative angles, or sign-language overlays.

Note

***media* . `audioTracks`[p359]**

Returns an `AudioTrackList`[p359] object representing the audio tracks available in the media resource[p334].

***media* . `videoTracks`[p359]**

Returns a `VideoTrackList`[p360] object representing the video tracks available in the media resource[p334].

The **`audioTracks`** attribute of a media element[p333] must return a live[p44] `AudioTrackList`[p359] object representing the audio tracks available in the media element[p333]'s media resource[p334].

The **`videoTracks`** attribute of a media element[p333] must return a live[p44] `VideoTrackList`[p360] object representing the video tracks available in the media element[p333]'s media resource[p334].

Note *There are only ever one `AudioTrackList`[p359] object and one `VideoTrackList`[p360] object per media element[p333], even if another media resource[p334] is loaded into the element: the objects are reused. (The `AudioTrack`[p360] and `VideoTrack`[p360] objects are not, though.)*

4.8.12.10.1 `AudioTrackList`[p359] and `VideoTrackList`[p360] objects

The `AudioTrackList`[p359] and `VideoTrackList`[p360] interfaces are used by attributes defined in the previous section.

Support:

Chrome	None
Chrome for Android	None
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	7.0-7.1+
Firefox	None
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	None
Edge	12+
Safari	6.1+
Opera	None
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

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;
};
```

Note

***media* . `audioTracks`[p359] . `length`[p361]**

***media* . `videoTracks`[p359] . `length`[p361]**

Returns the number of tracks in the list.

***audioTrack* = *media* . `audioTracks`[p359] [*index*]**

***videoTrack* = *media* . `videoTracks`[p359] [*index*]**

Returns the specified `AudioTrack`[p360] or `VideoTrack`[p360] object.

***audioTrack* = *media* . `audioTracks`[p359] . `getTrackById`[p361] (*id*)**

***videoTrack* = *media* . `videoTracks`[p359] . `getTrackById`[p361] (*id*)**

Returns the `AudioTrack`[p360] or `VideoTrack`[p360] object with the given identifier, or null if no track has that identifier.

***audioTrack* . `id`[p362]**

***videoTrack* . `id`[p362]**

Returns the ID of the given track. This is the ID that can be used with a fragment if the format supports media fragment syntax, and that can be used with the `getTrackById()` method.

***audioTrack* . `kind`[p362]**

***videoTrack* . `kind`[p362]**

Returns the category the given track falls into. The possible track categories[p362] are given below.

***audioTrack* . `label`[p362]**

***videoTrack* . `label`[p362]**

Returns the label of the given track, if known, or the empty string otherwise.

***audioTrack* . `language`[p362]**

***videoTrack* . `language`[p362]**

Returns the language of the given track, if known, or the empty string otherwise.

***audioTrack* . `enabled`[p362] [= *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`[p359] . `selectedIndex`[p363]**

Returns the index of the currently selected track, if any, or −1 otherwise.

***videoTrack* . `selected`[p363] [= *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`[p359] 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`[p360] object.

A `VideoTrackList`[p360] 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`[p360] object.

Tracks in `AudioTrackList`[p359] and `VideoTrackList`[p360] objects must be consistently ordered. If the media resource[p334] 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[p334]. The order used is called the *natural order* of the list.

Note *Each track in one of these objects 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[p334] dynamically adds or removes audio or video tracks, then the indices of the tracks will change dynamically. If the media resource[p334] 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`[p359] and `VideoTrackList`[p360] 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`[p359] or `VideoTrackList`[p360] 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`[p359] or `VideoTrackList`[p360] object *list*, the user agent must return the `AudioTrack`[p360] or `VideoTrack`[p360] object that represents the *index*th track in *list*.

The **`AudioTrackList.getTrackById(id)`** and **`VideoTrackList.getTrackById(id)`** methods must return the first `AudioTrack`[p360] or `VideoTrack`[p360] object (respectively) in the `AudioTrackList`[p359] or `VideoTrackList`[p360] 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`[p360] and `VideoTrack`[p360] objects represent specific tracks of a media resource[p334]. 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[p334]'s `AudioTrackList`[p359] or `VideoTrackList`[p360] objects, those aspects do not change.

In addition, `AudioTrack`[p360] objects can each be enabled or disabled; this is the audio track's *enabled state*. When an `AudioTrack`[p360] is created, its *enabled state* must be set to false (disabled). The resource fetch algorithm[p341] can override this.

Similarly, a single `VideoTrack`[p360] object per `VideoTrackList`[p360] object can be selected, this is the video track's *selection state*. When a `VideoTrack`[p360] is created, its *selection state* must be set to false (not selected). The resource fetch algorithm[p341] 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[p334] is in a format that supports media fragment 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. [INBAND][p1158]

Example For example, in Ogg files, this would be the Name header field of the track. [OGGSKELETONHEADERS][p1159]

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[p334]. 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[p360] objects if they are appropriate for audio, and must only be returned for VideoTrack[p360] 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. The *Sourcing In-band Media Resource Tracks from Media Containers into HTML* specification has further details. [OGGSKELETONHEADERS][p1159] [DASH][p1157] [WEBMCG][p1161] [INBAND][p1158]

Return values for AudioTrack.kind[p362] and VideoTrack.kind[p362]

Category	Definition	Applies to...	Examples
"**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).
"**descriptions**"	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.	

The **AudioTrack.label** and **VideoTrack.label** attributes must return the label of the track, if it has one, or the empty string otherwise. [INBAND][p1158]

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[p334]'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. [INBAND][p1158]

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[p359] object, then the track being enabled or disabled has no effect beyond changing the value of the attribute on the AudioTrack[p360] object.)

Whenever an audio track in an AudioTrackList[p359] that was disabled is enabled, and whenever one that was enabled is disabled, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named change[p384] at the AudioTrackList[p359] object.

An audio track that has no data for a particular position on the media timeline[p347], or that does not exist at that position, must be interpreted as being silent at that point on the timeline.

The **`VideoTrackList.selectedIndex`** attribute must return the index of the currently selected track, if any. If the `VideoTrackList`[p360] 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`[p360], then all the other `VideoTrack`[p360] objects in that list must be unselected. (If the track is no longer in a `VideoTrackList`[p360] object, then the track being selected or unselected has no effect beyond changing the value of the attribute on the `VideoTrack`[p360] object.)

Whenever a track in a `VideoTrackList`[p360] that was previously not selected is selected, and whenever the selected track in a `VideoTrackList`[p360] is unselected without a new track being selected in its stead, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `change`[p384] at the `VideoTrackList`[p360] object. This task[p841] must be queued[p842] before the task[p841] that fires the `resize`[p384] event, if any.

A video track that has no data for a particular position on the media timeline[p347] must be interpreted as being fully transparent black at that point on the timeline, with the same dimensions as the last frame before that position, or, if the position is before all the data for that track, the same dimensions as the first frame for that track. A track that does not exist at all at the current position must be treated as if it existed but had no data.

Example

For instance, if a video has a track that is only introduced after one hour of playback, and the user selects that track then goes back to the start, then the user agent will act as if that track started at the start of the media resource[p334] but was simply transparent until one hour in.

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by all objects implementing the `AudioTrackList`[p359] and `VideoTrackList`[p360] interfaces:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
`onchange`	`change`[p384]
`onaddtrack`	`addtrack`[p384]
`onremovetrack`	`removetrack`[p384]

4.8.12.10.2 Selecting specific audio and video tracks declaratively

The `audioTracks`[p359] and `videoTracks`[p359] 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 of the URL of the media resource[p334]. The format of the fragment depends on the MIME type[p43] of the media resource[p334]. [RFC2046][p1159] [URL][p1161]

Example

In this example, a video that uses a format that supports media fragment syntax is embedded in such a way that the alternative angles labeled "Alternative" are enabled instead of the default video track.

```
<video src="myvideo#track=Alternative"></video>
```

4.8.12.11 Timed text tracks

Spec bugs: 28973

4.8.12.11.1 Text track model

A media element[p333] can have a group of associated **text tracks**, known as the media element[p333]'s **list of text tracks**. The text tracks[p363] are sorted as follows:

1. The text tracks[p363] corresponding to `track`[p330] element children of the media element[p333], in tree order.
2. Any text tracks[p363] added using the `addTextTrack()`[p373] method, in the order they were added, oldest first.
3. Any media-resource-specific text tracks[p367] (text tracks[p363] corresponding to data in the media resource[p334]), in the order defined by the media resource[p334]'s format specification.

A text track[p363] 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[p364] can change dynamically, in the case of a text track[p363] corresponding to a `track`[p330] element.

A label

This is a human-readable string intended to identify the track for the user.

The label of a track[p364] can change dynamically, in the case of a text track[p363] corresponding to a `track`[p330] element.

When a text track label[p364] 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[p334] specifically for in-band metadata tracks to enable such tracks to be dispatched to different scripts in the document.

Example

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[p364] 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[p367].

A language

This is a string (a BCP 47 language tag) representing the language of the text track's cues. [BCP47][p1155]

The language of a text track[p364] can change dynamically, in the case of a text track[p363] corresponding to a `track`[p330] element.

A readiness state

One of the following:

Not loaded

Indicates that the text track's cues have not been obtained.

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 parsed[p86], network error, unknown text track format). Some or all of the cues are likely missing and will not be obtained.

The readiness state[p364] of a text track[p363] 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[p364] is `subtitles`[p364] or `captions`[p364], the cues are being overlaid on the video as appropriate; for text tracks whose kind[p364] is `descriptions`[p364], the user agent is making the cues available to the user in a non-visual fashion; and for text tracks whose kind[p364] is `chapters`[p364], the user agent is making available to the user a mechanism by which the user can navigate to any point in the media resource[p334] by selecting a cue.

A list of zero or more cues

A list of text track cues[p366], along with **rules for updating the text track rendering**. For example, for WebVTT, the rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks[p58]. [WEBVTT][p1161]

The list of cues of a text track[p365] can change dynamically, either because the text track[p363] has not yet been loaded[p364] or is still loading[p364], or due to DOM manipulation.

Each text track[p363] has a corresponding `TextTrack`[p371] object.

Each media element[p333] 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[p333], the user agent must add to the element's list of pending text tracks[p365] each text track[p363] in the element's list of text tracks[p363] whose text track mode[p364] is not disabled[p364] and whose text track readiness state[p364] is loading[p364].

Whenever a `track`[p330] element's parent node changes, the user agent must remove the corresponding text track[p363] from any list of pending text tracks[p365] that it is in.

Whenever a text track[p363]'s text track readiness state[p364] changes to either loaded[p364] or failed to load[p364], the user agent must remove it from any list of pending text tracks[p365] that it is in.

When a media element[p333] is created by an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061], the user agent must set the element's blocked-on-parser[p365] flag to true. When a media element[p333] is popped off the stack of open elements[p971] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061], the user agent must honor user preferences for automatic text track selection[p368], populate the list of pending text tracks[p365], and set the element's blocked-on-parser[p365] flag to false.

The text tracks[p363] of a media element[p333] are **ready** when both the element's list of pending text tracks[p365] is empty and the element's blocked-on-parser[p365] flag is false.

Each media element[p333] has a **pending text track change notification flag**, which must initially be unset.

Whenever a text track[p363] that is in a media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363] has its text track mode[p364] change value, the user agent must run the following steps for the media element[p333]:

1. If the media element[p333]'s pending text track change notification flag[p365] is set, abort these steps.
2. Set the media element[p333]'s pending text track change notification flag[p365].
3. Queue a task[p842] that runs the following substeps:
    1. Unset the media element[p333]'s pending text track change notification flag[p365].
    2. Fire a simple event[p853] named `change`[p384] at the media element[p333]'s `textTracks`[p371] attribute's `TextTrackList`[p371] object.
4. If the media element[p333]'s show poster flag[p348] is not set, run the *time marches on*[p356] steps.

The task source[p842] for the tasks[p841] listed in this section is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

A **text track cue** is the unit of time-sensitive data in a text track[p363], 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[p366] 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[p334] 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[p334] to which the cue applies.

A pause-on-exit flag

A boolean indicating whether playback of the media resource[p334] 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, including the actual data of the cue. For example, WebVTT has a text track cue writing direction[p58] and so forth. [WEBVTT][p1161]

Rules for extracting the chapter title

An algorithm which, when applied to the cue, returns a string that can be used in user interfaces that use the cue as a chapter title.

Note *The text track cue start time[p366] and text track cue end time[p366] can be negative. (The current playback position[p348] can never be negative, though, so cues entirely before time zero cannot be active.)*

Each text track cue[p366] has a corresponding `TextTrackCue`[p375] object (or more specifically, an object that inherits from `TextTrackCue`[p375] — for example, WebVTT cues use the `VTTCue`[p58] interface). A text track cue[p366]'s in-memory representation can be dynamically changed through this `TextTrackCue`[p375] API. [WEBVTT][p1161]

A text track cue[p366] is associated with rules for updating the text track rendering[p365], as defined by the specification for the specific kind of text track cue[p366]. These rules are used specifically when the object representing the cue is added to a `TextTrack`[p371] object using the `addCue()`[p374] method.

In addition, each text track cue[p366] 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[p366] is removed from its text track[p363]'s text track list of cues[p365]; whenever the text track[p363] itself is removed from its media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363] or has its text track mode[p364] changed to disabled[p364]; and whenever the media element[p333]'s `readyState`[p351] is changed back to `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349]. When the flag is unset in this way for one or more cues in text tracks[p363] that were showing[p365] 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[p365] of those text tracks[p363]. For example, for text tracks[p363] based on WebVTT, the rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks[p58]. [WEBVTT][p1161]

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[p366] is unset, the user agent must empty the text track cue display state[p366].

The text track cues[p366] of a media element[p333]'s text tracks[p363] are ordered relative to each other in the **text track cue order**, which is determined as follows: first group the cues[p366] by their text track[p363], with the groups being sorted in the same order as their text tracks[p363] appear in the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363]; then, within each group, cues[p366] must be sorted by their start time[p366], earliest first; then, any cues[p366] with the same start time[p366] must be sorted by their end time[p366], latest first; and finally, any cues[p366] with identical end times[p366] must be sorted in the order they were last added to their respective text track list of cues[p365], 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][p1161]

4.8.12.11.2 Sourcing in-band text tracks

A **media-resource-specific text track** is a text track[p363] that corresponds to data found in the media resource[p334].

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[p334] is a video. Details for some legacy formats can be found in the *Sourcing In-band Media Resource Tracks from Media Containers into HTML* specification. [INBAND][p1158]

When a media resource[p334] contains data that the user agent recognises and supports as being equivalent to a text track[p363], the user agent runs[p346] 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[p363] and its corresponding new `TextTrack`[p371] object. The text track[p363] is a media-resource-specific text track[p367].

2. Set the new text track[p363]'s kind[p364], label[p364], and language[p364] 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[p364] must be set to the empty string.

3. Associate the text track list of cues[p365] with the rules for updating the text track rendering[p365] appropriate for the format in question.

4. If the new text track[p363]'s kind[p364] is `metadata`[p364], then set the text track in-band metadata track dispatch type[p364] as follows, based on the type of the media resource[p334]:

   ↪ **If the media resource[p334] is an Ogg file**

   The text track in-band metadata track dispatch type[p364] must be set to the value of the Name header field. [OGGSKELETONHEADERS][p1159]

   ↪ **If the media resource[p334] is a WebM file**

   The text track in-band metadata track dispatch type[p364] must be set to the value of the `CodecID` element. [WEBMCG][p1161]

   ↪ **If the media resource[p334] 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[p364] 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[p64]. [MPEG2][p1158]

   ↪ **If the media resource[p334] 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[p363]'s `trak` 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[p364] 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[p364] 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[p364] 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][p1158]

5. Populate the new text track[p363]'s list of cues[p365] with the cues parsed so far, following the guidelines for exposing cues[p370], and begin updating it dynamically as necessary.

6. Set the new text track[p363]'s readiness state[p364] to loaded[p364].

7. Set the new text track[p363]'s mode[p364] to the mode consistent with the user's preferences and the requirements of the relevant specification for the data.

   Note *For instance, if there are no other active subtitles, and this is a forced subtitle track (a subtitle track giving subtitles in the audio track's primary language, but only for audio that is actually in another language), then those subtitles might be activated here.*

8. Add the new text track[p363] to the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363].

9. Fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `addtrack`[p384], that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the `TrackEvent`[p382] interface, with the `track`[p383] attribute initialised to the text track[p363]'s `TextTrack`[p371] object, at the media element[p333]'s `textTracks`[p371] attribute's `TextTrackList`[p371] object.

4.8.12.11.3 Sourcing out-of-band text tracks

When a track[p330] element is created, it must be associated with a new text track[p363] (with its value set as defined below) and its corresponding new TextTrack[p371] object.

The text track kind[p364] is determined from the state of the element's kind[p331] attribute according to the following table; for a state given in a cell of the first column, the kind[p364] is the string given in the second column:

State	String
Subtitles[p331]	subtitles[p364]
Captions[p331]	captions[p364]
Descriptions[p331]	descriptions[p364]
Chapters[p331]	chapters[p364]
Metadata[p331]	metadata[p364]

The text track label[p364] is the element's track label[p332].

The text track language[p364] is the element's track language[p331], if any, or the empty string otherwise.

As the kind[p331], label[p331], and srclang[p331] attributes are set, changed, or removed, the text track[p363] must update accordingly, as per the definitions above.

Note *Changes to the track URL[p331] are handled in the algorithm below.*

The text track readiness state[p364] is initially not loaded[p364], and the text track mode[p364] is initially disabled[p364].

The text track list of cues[p365] 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[p365] appropriate for the format in question; for WebVTT, this is the rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks[p58]. [WEBVTT][p1161]

When a track[p330] element's parent element changes and the new parent is a media element[p333], then the user agent must add the track[p330] element's corresponding text track[p363] to the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363], and then queue a task[p842] to fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name addtrack[p384], that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the TrackEvent[p382] interface, with the track[p383] attribute initialised to the text track[p363]'s TextTrack[p371] object, at the media element[p333]'s textTracks[p371] attribute's TextTrackList[p371] object.

When a track[p330] element's parent element changes and the old parent was a media element[p333], then the user agent must remove the track[p330] element's corresponding text track[p363] from the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363], and then queue a task[p842] to fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name removetrack[p384], that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the TrackEvent[p382] interface, with the track[p383] attribute initialised to the text track[p363]'s TextTrack[p371] object, at the media element[p333]'s textTracks[p371] attribute's TextTrackList[p371] object.

When a text track[p363] corresponding to a track[p330] element is added to a media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to run the following steps for the media element[p333]:

1. If the element's blocked-on-parser[p365] flag is true, abort these steps.
2. If the element's did-perform-automatic-track-selection[p365] flag is true, abort these steps.
3. Honor user preferences for automatic text track selection[p368] for this element.

When the user agent is required to **honor user preferences for automatic text track selection** for a media element[p333], the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Perform automatic text track selection[p369] for subtitles[p364] and captions[p364].
2. Perform automatic text track selection[p369] for descriptions[p364].
3. Perform automatic text track selection[p369] for chapters[p364].
4. If there are any text tracks[p363] in the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363] whose text track kind[p364] is metadata[p364] that correspond to track[p330] elements with a default[p332] attribute set whose text track mode[p364] is set to disabled[p364], then set the text track mode[p364] of all such tracks to hidden[p365]

5. Set the element's did-perform-automatic-track-selection[p365] flag to true.

When the steps above say to **perform automatic text track selection** for one or more text track kinds[p364], it means to run the following steps:

1. Let *candidates* be a list consisting of the text tracks[p363] in the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363] whose text track kind[p364] is one of the kinds that were passed to the algorithm, if any, in the order given in the list of text tracks[p363].
2. If *candidates* is empty, then abort these steps.
3. If any of the text tracks[p363] in *candidates* have a text track mode[p364] set to showing[p365], abort these steps.
4. If the user has expressed an interest in having a track from *candidates* enabled based on its text track kind[p364], text track language[p364], and text track label[p364], then set its text track mode[p364] to showing[p365].

   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[p363] in *candidates* that correspond to `track`[p330] elements with a `default`[p332] attribute set whose text track mode[p364] is set to disabled[p364], then set the text track mode[p364] of the first such track to showing[p365].

When a text track[p363] corresponding to a `track`[p330] element experiences any of the following circumstances, the user agent must start the `track` processing model[p369] for that text track[p363] and its `track`[p330] element:

- The `track`[p330] element is created.
- The text track[p363] has its text track mode[p364] changed.
- The `track`[p330] element's parent element changes and the new parent is a media element[p333].

When a user agent is to **start the `track` processing model** for a text track[p363] and its `track`[p330] element, it must run the following algorithm. This algorithm interacts closely with the event loop[p841] mechanism; in particular, it has a synchronous section[p844] (which is triggered as part of the event loop[p841] algorithm). The steps in that section are marked with ⌛.

1. If another occurrence of this algorithm is already running for this text track[p363] and its `track`[p330] element, abort these steps, letting that other algorithm take care of this element.
2. If the text track[p363]'s text track mode[p364] is not set to one of hidden[p365] or showing[p365], abort these steps.
3. If the text track[p363]'s `track`[p330] element does not have a media element[p333] as a parent, abort these steps.
4. Run the remainder of these steps in parallel[p42], allowing whatever caused these steps to run to continue.
5. *Top*: Await a stable state[p844]. The synchronous section[p844] consists of the following steps. (The steps in the synchronous section[p844] are marked with ⌛.)
6. ⌛ Set the text track readiness state[p364] to loading[p364].
7. ⌛ Let *URL* be the track URL[p331] of the `track`[p330] element.
8. ⌛ If the `track`[p330] element's parent is a media element[p333] then let *corsAttributeState* be the state of the parent media element[p333]'s `crossorigin`[p335] content attribute. Otherwise, let *corsAttributeState* be No CORS[p88].
9. End the synchronous section[p844], continuing the remaining steps in parallel[p42].
10. If *URL* is not the empty string, run these substeps:
    1. Let *request* be the result of creating a potential-CORS request[p87] given *URL*, *corsAttributeState*, and with the *same-origin fallback flag* set.
    2. Set *request*'s client to the `track`[p330] element's node document's `Window`[p758] object's environment settings object[p827] and type to "`track`".
    3. Fetch *request*.

    The tasks[p841] queued[p842] by the fetching algorithm on the networking task source[p845] 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[p58]) as it is received, with the text track list of cues[p365] being used for that parser's output. [WEBVTT][p1161]

> **Note** *The appropriate parser will incrementally update the text track list of cues[p365] during these networking task source[p845] tasks[p841], as each such task is run with whatever data has been received from the network).*

> 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 fetching fails for any reason (network error, the server returns an error code, CORS fails, etc), or if *URL* is the empty string, then queue a task[p842] to first change the text track readiness state[p364] to failed to load[p364] and then fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p384] at the `track`[p330] element. This task[p841] must use the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

If fetching does not fail, but the type of the resource is not a supported text track format, or 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), then the task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] in which the aforementioned problem is found must change the text track readiness state[p364] to failed to load[p364] and fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p384] at the `track`[p330] element.

If fetching does not fail, and the file was successfully processed, then the final task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845], after it has finished parsing the data, must change the text track readiness state[p364] to loaded[p364], and fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p384] at the `track`[p330] element.

If, while fetching is ongoing, either:

- the track URL[p331] changes so that it is no longer equal to *URL*, while the text track mode[p364] is set to hidden[p365] or showing[p365]; or
- the text track mode[p364] changes to hidden[p365] or showing[p365], while the track URL[p331] is not equal to *URL*

...then the user agent must abort fetching, discarding any pending tasks[p841] generated by that algorithm (and in particular, not adding any cues to the text track list of cues[p365] after the moment the URL changed), and then queue a task[p842] that first changes the text track readiness state[p364] to failed to load[p364] and then fires a simple event[p853] named `error`[p384] at the `track`[p330] element. This task[p841] must use the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

11. Wait until the text track readiness state[p364] is no longer set to loading[p364].
12. Wait until the track URL[p331] is no longer equal to *URL*, at the same time as the text track mode[p364] is set to hidden[p365] or showing[p365].
13. Jump to the step labeled *top*.

Whenever a `track`[p330] element has its `src`[p331] attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must immediately[p42] empty the element's text track[p363]'s text track list of cues[p365]. (This also causes the algorithm above to stop adding cues from the resource being obtained using the previously given URL, if any.)

4.8.12.11.4 Guidelines for exposing cues in various formats as text track cues[p366]

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[p363] model of HTML, each unit of timed data is converted to a text track cue[p366]. Where the mapping of the format's features to the aspects of a text track cue[p366] 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[p366] as defined above, as well as with the following constraints:

The text track cue identifier[p366]

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[p366]

Should be set to false.

4.8.12.11.5 Text track API

IDL

```
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;
};
```

Note

***media* . `textTracks`[p371] . `length`**

Returns the number of text tracks[p363] associated with the media element[p333] (e.g. from `track`[p330] elements). This is the number of text tracks[p363] in the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363].

***media* . `textTracks[`[p371] *n* `]`**

Returns the `TextTrack`[p371] object representing the *n*th text track[p363] in the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363].

***textTrack* = *media* . `textTracks`[p371] . `getTrackById`[p371] (*id*)**

Returns the `TextTrack`[p371] object with the given identifier, or null if no track has that identifier.

A `TextTrackList`[p371] object represents a dynamically updating list of text tracks[p363] in a given order.

The **`textTracks`** attribute of media elements[p333] must return a `TextTrackList`[p371] object representing the `TextTrack`[p371] objects of the text tracks[p363] in the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363], in the same order as in the list of text tracks[p363].

The **`length`** attribute of a `TextTrackList`[p371] object must return the number of text tracks[p363] in the list represented by the `TextTrackList`[p371] object.

The supported property indices of a `TextTrackList`[p371] object at any instant are the numbers from zero to the number of text tracks[p363] in the list represented by the `TextTrackList`[p371] object minus one, if any. If there are no text tracks[p363] in the list, there are no supported property indices.

To determine the value of an indexed property of a `TextTrackList`[p371] object for a given index *index*, the user agent must return the *index*th text track[p363] in the list represented by the `TextTrackList`[p371] object.

The **`getTrackById(`*id*`)`** method must return the first `TextTrack`[p371] in the `TextTrackList`[p371] object whose `id`[p373] 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

```
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;
};
```

Note

***textTrack* = *media* . `addTextTrack`[p373] (*kind* [, *label* [, *language*]])**

Creates and returns a new `TextTrack`[p371] object, which is also added to the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363].

***textTrack* . `kind`[p373]**

Returns the text track kind[p364] string.

***textTrack* . `label`[p373]**

Returns the text track label[p364], 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).

***textTrack* . `language`[p373]**

Returns the text track language[p364] string.

***textTrack* . `id`[p373]**

Returns the ID of the given track.

For in-band tracks, this is the ID that can be used with a fragment if the format supports media fragment syntax, and that can be used with the `getTrackById()`[p371] method.

For `TextTrack`[p371] objects corresponding to `track`[p330] elements, this is the ID of the `track`[p330] element.

***textTrack* . `inBandMetadataTrackDispatchType`[p373]**

Returns the text track in-band metadata track dispatch type[p364] string.

***textTrack* . `mode`[p373] [= *value*]**

Returns the text track mode[p364], represented by a string from the following list:

`"disabled"`[p373]

The text track disabled[p364] mode.

`"hidden"`[p373]

The text track hidden[p365] mode.

`"showing"`[p373]

The text track showing[p365] mode.

Can be set, to change the mode.

***textTrack* . `cues`[p374]**

Returns the text track list of cues[p365], as a `TextTrackCueList`[p375] object.

***textTrack* . `activeCues`[p374]**

Returns the text track cues[p366] from the text track list of cues[p365] that are currently active (i.e. that start before the current playback position[p348] and end after it), as a `TextTrackCueList`[p375] object.

***textTrack* . `addCue`[p374] (*cue*)**

Adds the given cue to *textTrack*'s text track list of cues[p365].

***textTrack* . `removeCue`[p374] (*cue*)**

Removes the given cue from *textTrack*'s text track list of cues[p365].

The **`addTextTrack(kind, label, language)`** method of media elements[p333], when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. Create a new `TextTrack`[p371] object.
2. Create a new text track[p363] corresponding to the new object, and set its text track kind[p364] to *kind*, its text track label[p364] to *label*, its text track language[p364] to *language*, its text track readiness state[p364] to the text track loaded[p364] state, its text track mode[p364] to the text track hidden[p365] mode, and its text track list of cues[p365] to an empty list.

   Initially, the text track list of cues[p365] is not associated with any rules for updating the text track rendering[p365]. When a text track cue[p366] is added to it, the text track list of cues[p365] has its rules permanently set accordingly.
3. Add the new text track[p363] to the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363].
4. Queue a task[p842] to fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `addtrack`[p384], that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and that uses the `TrackEvent`[p382] interface, with the `track`[p383] attribute initialised to the new text track[p363]'s `TextTrack`[p371] object, at the media element[p333]'s `textTracks`[p371] attribute's `TextTrackList`[p371] object.
5. Return the new `TextTrack`[p371] object.

The **`kind`** attribute must return the text track kind[p364] of the text track[p363] that the `TextTrack`[p371] object represents.

The **`label`** attribute must return the text track label[p364] of the text track[p363] that the `TextTrack`[p371] object represents.

The **`language`** attribute must return the text track language[p364] of the text track[p363] that the `TextTrack`[p371] 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`[p330] elements, the track's identifier is the value of the element's `id`[p122] attribute, if any. For in-band tracks, the track's identifier is specified by the media resource[p334]. If the media resource[p334] is in a format that supports media fragment 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.

The **`inBandMetadataTrackDispatchType`** attribute must return the text track in-band metadata track dispatch type[p364] of the text track[p363] that the `TextTrack`[p371] object represents.

The **`mode`** attribute, on getting, must return the string corresponding to the text track mode[p364] of the text track[p363] that the `TextTrack`[p371] object represents, as defined by the following list:

"*`disabled`*"

The text track disabled[p364] mode.

"*`hidden`*"

The text track hidden[p365] mode.

"*`showing`*"

The text track showing[p365] 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`[p373]"**

Set the text track mode[p364] of the text track[p363] that the `TextTrack`[p371] object represents to the text track disabled[p364] mode.

↪ **If the new value is "`hidden`[p373]"**

Set the text track mode[p364] of the text track[p363] that the `TextTrack`[p371] object represents to the text track hidden[p365] mode.

↪ **If the new value is "showing[p373]"**

Set the text track mode[p364] of the text track[p363] that the TextTrack[p371] object represents to the text track showing[p365] mode.

If the text track mode[p364] of the text track[p363] that the TextTrack[p371] object represents is not the text track disabled[p364] mode, then the **cues** attribute must return a live[p44] TextTrackCueList[p375] object that represents the subset of the text track list of cues[p365] of the text track[p363] that the TextTrack[p371] object represents whose end times[p366] occur at or after the earliest possible position when the script started[p374], in text track cue order[p366]. Otherwise, it must return null. For each TextTrack[p371] object, when an object is returned, the same TextTrackCueList[p375] object must be returned each time.

The **earliest possible position when the script started** is whatever the earliest possible position[p348] was the last time the event loop[p841] reached step 1.

If the text track mode[p364] of the text track[p363] that the TextTrack[p371] object represents is not the text track disabled[p364] mode, then the **activeCues** attribute must return a live[p44] TextTrackCueList[p375] object that represents the subset of the text track list of cues[p365] of the text track[p363] that the TextTrack[p371] object represents whose active flag was set when the script started[p374], in text track cue order[p366]. Otherwise, it must return null. For each TextTrack[p371] object, when an object is returned, the same TextTrackCueList[p375] object must be returned each time.

A text track cue[p366]'s **active flag was set when the script started** if its text track cue active flag[p366] was set the last time the event loop[p841] reached step 1[p842].

The **addCue(*cue*)** method of TextTrack[p371] objects, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If the text track list of cues[p365] does not yet have any associated rules for updating the text track rendering[p365], then associate the text track list of cues[p365] with the rules for updating the text track rendering[p365] appropriate to *cue*.
2. If text track list of cues[p365]' associated rules for updating the text track rendering[p365] are not the same rules for updating the text track rendering[p365] as appropriate for *cue*, then throw an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.
3. If the given *cue* is in a text track list of cues[p365], then remove *cue* from that text track list of cues[p365].
4. Add *cue* to the method's TextTrack[p371] object's text track[p363]'s text track list of cues[p365].

The **removeCue(*cue*)** method of TextTrack[p371] objects, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If the given *cue* is not currently listed in the method's TextTrack[p371] object's text track[p363]'s text track list of cues[p365], then throw a "NotFoundError" DOMException and abort these steps.
2. Remove *cue* from the method's TextTrack[p371] object's text track[p363]'s text track list of cues[p365].

Example

In this example, an audio[p329] 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,
      // and have the browser ask them to stay
      window.onbeforeunload = function (e) {
        playSound('kitten mew');
        e.preventDefault();
      }
```

IDL

```
interface TextTrackCueList {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter TextTrackCue (unsigned long index);
  TextTrackCue? getCueById(DOMString id);
};
```

Note

***cuelist* . `length`** [p375]

Returns the number of cues [p366] in the list.

***cuelist*[*index*]**

Returns the text track cue [p366] with index *index* in the list. The cues are sorted in text track cue order [p366].

***cuelist* . `getCueById`** [p375] **(*id*)**

Returns the first text track cue [p366] (in text track cue order [p366]) with text track cue identifier [p366] *id*.

Returns null if none of the cues have the given identifier or if the argument is the empty string.

A `TextTrackCueList` [p375] object represents a dynamically updating list of text track cues [p366] in a given order.

The **`length`** attribute must return the number of cues [p366] in the list represented by the `TextTrackCueList` [p375] object.

The supported property indices of a `TextTrackCueList` [p375] object at any instant are the numbers from zero to the number of cues [p366] in the list represented by the `TextTrackCueList` [p375] object minus one, if any. If there are no cues [p366] 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 [p366] in the list represented by the `TextTrackCueList` [p375] object.

The **`getCueById(`*`id`*`)`** method, when called with an argument other than the empty string, must return the first text track cue [p366] in the list represented by the `TextTrackCueList` [p375] object whose text track cue identifier [p366] 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;
};
```

Note

***cue* . track**[p376]

Returns the TextTrack[p371] object to which this text track cue[p366] belongs, if any, or null otherwise.

***cue* . id**[p376] **[= *value*]**

Returns the text track cue identifier[p366].

Can be set.

***cue* . startTime**[p376] **[= *value*]**

Returns the text track cue start time[p366], in seconds.

Can be set.

***cue* . endTime**[p376] **[= *value*]**

Returns the text track cue end time[p366], in seconds.

Can be set.

***cue* . pauseOnExit**[p376] **[= *value*]**

Returns true if the text track cue pause-on-exit flag[p366] is set, false otherwise.

Can be set.

The **track** attribute, on getting, must return the TextTrack[p371] object of the text track[p363] in whose list of cues[p365] the text track cue[p366] that the TextTrackCue[p375] object represents finds itself, if any; or null otherwise.

The **id** attribute, on getting, must return the text track cue identifier[p366] of the text track cue[p366] that the TextTrackCue[p375] object represents. On setting, the text track cue identifier[p366] must be set to the new value.

The **startTime** attribute, on getting, must return the text track cue start time[p366] of the text track cue[p366] that the TextTrackCue[p375] object represents, in seconds. On setting, the text track cue start time[p366] must be set to the new value, interpreted in seconds; then, if the TextTrackCue[p375] object's text track cue[p366] is in a text track[p363]'s list of cues[p365], and that text track[p363] is in a media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363], and the media element[p333]'s show poster flag[p348] is not set, then run the *time marches on*[p356] steps for that media element[p333].

The **endTime** attribute, on getting, must return the text track cue end time[p366] of the text track cue[p366] that the TextTrackCue[p375] object represents, in seconds. On setting, the text track cue end time[p366] must be set to the new value, interpreted in seconds; then, if the TextTrackCue[p375] object's text track cue[p366] is in a text track[p363]'s list of cues[p365], and that text track[p363] is in a media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363], and the media element[p333]'s show poster flag[p348] is not set, then run the *time marches on*[p356] steps for that media element[p333].

The **pauseOnExit** attribute, on getting, must return true if the text track cue pause-on-exit flag[p366] of the text track cue[p366] that the TextTrackCue[p375] object represents is set; or false otherwise. On setting, the text track cue pause-on-exit flag[p366] must be set if the new value is true, and must be unset otherwise.

4.8.12.11.6 Text tracks describing chapters

Chapters are segments of a media resource[p334] 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[p366] in a text track[p363] being used for describing chapters has three key features: the text track cue start time[p366], giving the start time of the chapter, the text track cue end time[p366], giving the end time of the chapter, and the text track rules for extracting the chapter title[p366].

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[p365] of the text track[p363] being processed.
2. Remove from *list* any text track cue[p366] whose text track cue end time[p366] is before its text track cue start time[p366].
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[p366] 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[p366] 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[p366] is greater than the end time of *current chapter*, then return to the step labeled *loop*.
10. Create a new chapter *new chapter*, whose start time is *current cue*'s text track cue start time[p366], whose end time is *current cue*'s text track cue end time[p366], whose title is the result of running *current cue*'s text track rules for extracting the chapter title[p366], and whose list of nested chapters is empty.
11. Append *new chapter* to *current chapter*'s list of nested chapters, and let *current chapter* be *new chapter*'s parent.
12. Let *current chapter* be *new chapter*.
13. Return to the step labeled *loop*.
14. *End*: Return *output*.

Example

The following snippet of a WebVTT file[p58] 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][p1161]

```
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
```

4.8.12.11.7 Event handlers for objects of the text track APIs

The following are the event handlers[p845] that (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by all objects implementing the `TextTrackList`[p371] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onchange	`change`[p384]
onaddtrack	`addtrack`[p384]
onremovetrack	`removetrack`[p384]

The following are the event handlers[p845] that (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by all objects implementing the `TextTrack`[p371] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
oncuechange	`cuechange`[p384]

The following are the event handlers[p845] that (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by all objects implementing the `TextTrackCue`[p375] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onenter	`enter`[p384]
onexit	`exit`[p384]

4.8.12.11.8 Best practices for metadata text tracks

This section is non-normative.

Text tracks can be used for storing data relating to the media data, for interactive or augmented views.

For example, a page showing a sports broadcast could include information about the current score. Suppose a robotics competition was being streamed live. The image could be overlayed with the scores, as follows:

In order to make the score display render correctly whenever the user seeks to an arbitrary point in the video, the metadata text track cues need to be as long as is appropriate for the score. For example, in the frame above, there would be maybe one cue that lasts the length of the match that gives the match number, one cue that lasts until the blue alliance's score changes, and one cue that lasts until the red alliance's score changes. If the video is just a stream of the live event, the time in the bottom right would presumably be automatically derived from the current video time, rather than based on a cue. However, if the video was just the highlights, then that might be given in cues also.

The following shows what fragments of this could look like in a WebVTT file:

```
WEBVTT

...

05:10:00.000 --> 05:12:15.000
matchtype:qual
matchnumber:37

...

05:11:02.251 --> 05:11:17.198
red:78

05:11:03.672 --> 05:11:54.198
blue:66

05:11:17.198 --> 05:11:25.912
red:80

05:11:25.912 --> 05:11:26.522
red:83

05:11:26.522 --> 05:11:26.982
red:86

05:11:26.982 --> 05:11:27.499
```

```
red:89

...
```

The key here is to notice that the information is given in cues that span the length of time to which the relevant event applies. If, instead, the scores were given as zero-length (or very brief, nearly zero-length) cues when the score changes, for example saying "red+2" at 05:11:17.198, "red+3" at 05:11:25.912, etc, problems arise: primarily, seeking is much harder to implement, as the script has to walk the entire list of cues to make sure that no notifications have been missed; but also, if the cues are short it's possible the script will never see that they are active unless it listens to them specifically.

When using cues in this manner, authors are encouraged to use the `cuechange`[p384] event to update the current annotations. (In particular, using the `timeupdate`[p384] event would be less appropriate as it would require doing work even when the cues haven't changed, and, more importantly, would introduce a higher latency between when the metadata cues become active and when the display is updated, since `timeupdate`[p384] events are rate-limited.)

4.8.12.12 User interface

The **`controls`** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. 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[p826] for the media element[p333], 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 turn on audio descriptions, and show the media content in manners more suitable to the user (e.g. fullscreen video or in an independent resizable window). Other controls may also be made available.

Even when the attribute is absent, however, user agents may provide controls to affect playback of the media resource (e.g. play, pause, seeking, track selection, 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[p333]'s context menu, platform media keys, or a remote control. The user agent may implement this simply by exposing a user interface to the user[p380] as described above (as if the `controls`[p380] attribute was present).

If the user agent exposes a user interface to the user[p380] by displaying controls over the media element[p333], then the user agent should suppress any user interaction events while the user agent is interacting with this interface. (For example, if the user clicks on a video's playback control, `mousedown` events and so forth would not simultaneously be fired at elements on the page.)

Where possible (specifically, for starting, stopping, pausing, and unpausing 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.

Features such as fast-forward or rewind must be implemented by only changing the `playbackRate` attribute (and not the `defaultPlaybackRate` attribute).

Seeking must be implemented in terms of seeking[p358] to the requested position in the media element[p333]'s media timeline[p347]. 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.

For the purposes of listing chapters in the media resource[p334], only text tracks[p363] in the media element[p333]'s list of text tracks[p363] that are showing[p365] and whose text track kind[p364] is `chapters`[p364] should be used. Such tracks must be interpreted according to the rules for constructing the chapter tree from a text track[p376]. 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[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

Note

media **.** **`volume`**[p381] **[= *value*]**

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" DOMException if the new value is not in the range 0.0 .. 1.0.

***media* . muted[p381] [= *value*]**

Returns true if audio is muted, overriding the volume[p381] attribute, and false if the volume[p381] attribute is being honored.

Can be set, to change whether the audio is muted or not.

A media element[p333] has a **playback volume**, which is a fraction 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.

The **volume** IDL attribute must return the playback volume[p381] of any audio portions of the media element[p333]. On setting, if the new value is in the range 0.0 to 1.0 inclusive, the media element[p333]'s playback volume[p381] 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" DOMException must be thrown instead.

A media element[p333] can also be **muted**. If anything is muting the element, then it is muted. (For example, when the direction of playback[p355] is backwards, the element is muted.)

The **muted** IDL attribute must return the value to which it was last set. When a media element[p333] is created, if the element has a muted[p381] content attribute specified, then the muted[p381] IDL attribute should be set to true; otherwise, the user agents may set the value to the user's preferred value (e.g. remembering the last set value across sessions, on a per-site basis or otherwise). While the muted[p381] IDL attribute is set to true, the media element[p333] must be muted[p381].

Whenever either of the values that would be returned by the volume[p381] and muted[p381] IDL attributes change, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named volumechange[p384] at the media element[p333].

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[p381] is the volume desired by the user. Abort these steps.
2. If the element's audio output is muted[p381], the element's effective media volume[p381] is zero. Abort these steps.
3. Let *volume* be the playback volume[p381] of the audio portions of the media element[p333], in range 0.0 (silent) to 1.0 (loudest).
4. The element's effective media volume[p381] 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** content attribute on media elements[p333] is a boolean attribute[p65] that controls the default state of the audio output of the media resource[p334], potentially overriding user preferences.

The **defaultMuted** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the muted[p381] content attribute.

Note *This attribute has no dynamic effect (it only controls the default state of the element).*

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>
```

4.8.12.13 Time ranges

Objects implementing the TimeRanges[p381] 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);
};
```

Note

***media* . `length`[p382]**

Returns the number of ranges in the object.

time* = *media* . `start`[p382]*(index)

Returns the time for the start of the range with the given index.

Throws an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` if the index is out of range.

time* = *media* . `end`[p382]*(index)

Returns the time for the end of the range with the given index.

Throws an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` 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`" `DOMException`s if called with an *index* argument greater than or equal to the number of ranges represented by the object.

When a `TimeRanges`[p381] object is said to be a **normalised `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 or equal to the end of that same range.

In other words, the ranges in such an object are ordered, don't overlap, and don't touch (adjacent ranges are folded into one bigger range). A range can be empty (referencing just a single moment in time), e.g. to indicate that only one frame is currently buffered in the case that the user agent has discarded the entire media resource[p334] except for the current frame, when a media element[p333] is paused.

Ranges in a `TimeRanges`[p381] object must be inclusive.

Example

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`[p347], `seekable`[p358] and `played`[p353] IDL attributes of media elements[p333] must be that element's media timeline[p347].

4.8.12.14 The `TrackEvent`[p382] interface

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 = null;
};
```

Note

***event*.track**[p383]

Returns the track object (TextTrack[p371], AudioTrack[p360], or VideoTrack[p360]) to which the event relates.

The **track** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the context information for the event.

4.8.12.15 Event summary

This section is non-normative.

The following events fire on media elements[p333] as part of the processing model described above:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...	Preconditions
loadstart	Event	The user agent begins looking for media data[p334], as part of the resource selection algorithm[p338].	networkState[p337] equals NETWORK_LOADING[p337]
progress	Event	The user agent is fetching media data[p334].	networkState[p337] equals NETWORK_LOADING[p337]
suspend	Event	The user agent is intentionally not currently fetching media data[p334].	networkState[p337] equals NETWORK_IDLE[p337]
abort	Event	The user agent stops fetching the media data[p334] before it is completely downloaded, but not due to an error.	error[p334] is an object with the code MEDIA_ERR_ABORTED[p335]. networkState[p337] equals either NETWORK_EMPTY[p337] or NETWORK_IDLE[p337], depending on when the download was aborted.
error	Event	An error occurs while fetching the media data[p334] or the type of the resource is not supported media format.	error[p334] is an object with the code MEDIA_ERR_NETWORK[p335] or higher. networkState[p337] equals either NETWORK_EMPTY[p337] or NETWORK_IDLE[p337], depending on when the download was aborted.
emptied	Event	A media element[p333] whose networkState[p337] was previously not in the NETWORK_EMPTY[p337] state has just switched to that state (either because of a fatal error during load that's about to be reported, or because the load()[p337] method was invoked while the resource selection algorithm[p338] was already running).	networkState[p337] is NETWORK_EMPTY[p337]; all the IDL attributes are in their initial states.
stalled	Event	The user agent is trying to fetch media data[p334], but data is unexpectedly not forthcoming.	networkState[p337] is NETWORK_LOADING[p337].
loadedmetadata	Event	The user agent has just determined the duration and dimensions of the media resource[p334] and the text tracks are ready[p365].	readyState[p351] is newly equal to HAVE_METADATA[p349] or greater for the first time.
loadeddata	Event	The user agent can render the media data[p334] at the current playback position[p348] for the first time.	readyState[p351] newly increased to HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350] or greater for the first time.
canplay	Event	The user agent can resume playback of the media data[p334], but estimates that if playback were to be started now, the media resource[p334] could not be rendered at the current playback rate up to its end without having to stop for further buffering of content.	readyState[p351] newly increased to HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350] or greater.
canplaythrough	Event	The user agent estimates that if playback were to be started now, the media resource[p334] could be rendered at the current playback rate all the way to its end without having to stop for further buffering.	readyState[p351] is newly equal to HAVE_ENOUGH_DATA[p350].
playing	Event	Playback is ready to start after having been paused or delayed due to lack of media data[p334].	readyState[p351] is newly equal to or greater than HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350] and paused[p352] is false, or paused[p352] is newly false and readyState[p351] is equal to or greater than HAVE_FUTURE_DATA[p350]. Even if this event fires, the element might still not be potentially playing[p352], e.g. if the element is paused for user interaction[p352] or paused for in-band content[p353].
waiting	Event	Playback has stopped because the next frame is not available, but the user agent expects that frame to become available in due course.	readyState[p351] is equal to or less than HAVE_CURRENT_DATA[p350], and paused[p352] is false. Either seeking[p357] is true, or the current playback position[p348] is not contained in any of the ranges in buffered[p347]. It is possible for playback to stop for other reasons without paused[p352] being false, but those reasons do not fire this event (and when those situations resolve, a separate playing[p383] event is not fired either): e.g., playback has ended[p352], or playback stopped due to errors[p352], or the element has paused for user interaction[p352] or paused for in-band content[p353].

Event name	Interface	Fired when...	Preconditions
seeking	Event	The seeking[p357] IDL attribute changed to true, and the user agent has started seeking to a new position.	
seeked	Event	The seeking[p357] IDL attribute changed to false after the current playback position[p348] was changed.	
ended	Event	Playback has stopped because the end of the media resource[p334] was reached.	currentTime[p348] equals the end of the media resource[p334]; ended[p352] is true.
durationchange	Event	The duration[p349] attribute has just been updated.	
timeupdate	Event	The current playback position[p348] changed as part of normal playback or in an especially interesting way, for example discontinuously.	
play	Event	The element is no longer paused. Fired after the play()[p354] method has returned, or when the autoplay[p351] attribute has caused playback to begin.	paused[p352] is newly false.
pause	Event	The element has been paused. Fired after the pause()[p354] method has returned.	paused[p352] is newly true.
ratechange	Event	Either the defaultPlaybackRate[p353] or the playbackRate[p353] attribute has just been updated.	
resize	Event	One or both of the videoWidth[p328] and videoHeight[p328] attributes have just been updated.	Media element[p333] is a video[p325] element; readyState[p351] is not HAVE_NOTHING[p349]
volumechange	Event	Either the volume[p381] attribute or the muted[p381] attribute has changed. Fired after the relevant attribute's setter has returned.	

The following event fires on source[p278] element:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...
error	Event	An error occurs while fetching the media data[p334] or the type of the resource is not supported media format.

The following events fire on AudioTrackList[p359], VideoTrackList[p360], and TextTrackList[p371] objects:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...
change	Event	One or more tracks in the track list have been enabled or disabled.
addtrack	TrackEvent[p382]	A track has been added to the track list.
removetrack	TrackEvent[p382]	A track has been removed from the track list.

The following event fires on TextTrack[p371] objects and track[p330] elements:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...
cuechange	Event	One or more cues in the track have become active or stopped being active.

The following events fire on track[p330] elements:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...
error	Event	An error occurs while fetching the track data or the type of the resource is not supported text track format.
load	Event	A track data has been fetched and successfully processed.

The following events fire on TextTrackCue[p375] objects:

Event name	Interface	Fired when...
enter	Event	The cue has become active.
exit	Event	The cue has stopped being active.

4.8.12.16 Security and privacy considerations

The main security and privacy implications of the video[p325] and audio[p329] 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[p103] 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[p749].

Example

For instance, if an SVG animation was embedded in a video[p325] 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[p280] 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[p335] attribute allows authors to control how this check is performed. [FETCH][p1157]

Example

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.

4.8.12.17 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[p333] 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[p335] attribute and any source[p278] element descendants, and invoking the element's load()[p337] 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.

4.8.12.18 Best practices for implementors of media elements

This section is non-normative.

How accurately various aspects of the media element[p333] API are implemented is considered a quality-of-implementation issue.

For example, when implementing the buffered[p347] 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 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 a media element[p333] that is paused is removed from a document[p43] and not reinserted before the next time the event loop[p841] reaches step 1[p842], 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[p333]. (User agents still have to keep track of the playback position and so forth, though, in case playback is later restarted.)

4.8.13 The `map` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Transparent[p119].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`name`[p386] — Name of image map[p389] to reference from the `usemap`[p389] attribute

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLMapElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection areas;
};
```

The `map`[p386] element, in conjunction with an `img`[p280] element and any `area`[p387] element descendants, defines an image map[p389]. The element represents[p112] 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[p63]. The value of the `name`[p386] attribute must not be a compatibility-caseless[p63] match for the value of the `name`[p386] attribute of another `map`[p386] element in the same tree. If the `id`[p122] attribute is also specified, both attributes must have the same value.

Note

***map*.`areas`[p386]**

Returns an `HTMLCollection` of the `area`[p387] elements in the `map`[p386].

The **`areas`** attribute must return an `HTMLCollection` rooted at the `map`[p386] element, whose filter matches only `area`[p387] elements.

The IDL attribute **`name`** must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

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>
<HTML LANG="EN">
<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="100,0,200,50" HREF="/toys/"> |
   <A HREF="/food/">Food</A>
   <AREA ALT="Food" COORDS="200,0,300,50" HREF="/food/"> |
   <A HREF="/books/">Books</A>
   <AREA ALT="Books" COORDS="300,0,400,50" HREF="/books/">
  </P>
 </MAP>
</FOOTER>
```

4.8.14 The `area` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected, but only if there is a `map`[p386] element ancestor or a `template`[p579] element ancestor.

Content model[p114]:

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`alt`[p388] — Replacement text for use when images are not available
`coords`[p388] — Coordinates for the shape to be created in an image map[p389]
`shape`[p388] — The kind of shape to be created in an image map[p389]
`href`[p244] — Address of the hyperlink[p244]
`target`[p244] — Browsing context[p748] for hyperlink[p244] navigation[p788]
`download`[p245] — Whether to download the resource instead of navigating to it, and its file name if so
`ping`[p245] — URLs to ping
`rel`[p245] — Relationship between the location in the document containing the hyperlink and the destination resource

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLAreaElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString alt;
```

```
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString coords;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString shape;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString target;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString download;
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList ping;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString rel;
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList relList;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString referrerPolicy;

  // also has obsolete members
};
HTMLAreaElement implements HTMLHyperlinkElementUtils;
```

The area[p387] element represents[p112] either a hyperlink with some text and a corresponding area on an image map[p389], or a dead area on an image map.

An area[p387] element with a parent node must have a map[p386] element ancestor or a template[p579] element ancestor.

If the area[p387] element has an href[p244] attribute, then the area[p387] element represents a hyperlink[p244]. 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[p389], 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[p388] attribute may be left blank if there is another area[p387] element in the same image map[p389] that points to the same resource and has a non-blank alt[p388] attribute.

If the area[p387] element has no href[p244] attribute, then the area represented by the element cannot be selected, and the alt[p388] attribute must be omitted.

In both cases, the shape[p388] and coords[p388] attributes specify the area.

The **shape** attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65]. 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[p388]	**circle**	
	circ	Non-conforming
Default state[p388]	**default**	
Polygon state[p388]	**poly**	
	polygon	Non-conforming
Rectangle state[p389]	**rect**	
	rectangle	Non-conforming

The attribute may be omitted. The *missing value default*[p65] is the rectangle[p389] state.

The **coords** attribute must, if specified, contain a valid list of floating-point numbers[p69]. This attribute gives the coordinates for the shape described by the shape[p388] attribute. The processing for this attribute is described as part of the image map[p389] processing model.

In the **circle state**, area[p387] elements must have a coords[p388] 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[p387] elements must not have a coords[p388] attribute. (The area is the whole image.)

In the **polygon state**, area[p387] elements must have a coords[p388] 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[p387] elements must have a coords[p388] 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[p250] or download hyperlinks[p251] created using the area[p387] element, as described in the next section, the href[p244], target[p244], download[p245], and ping[p245] attributes decide how the link is followed. The rel[p245] attribute may be used to indicate to the user the likely nature of the target resource before the user follows the link.

The target[p244], download[p245], ping[p245], rel[p245], and referrerpolicy[p245] attributes must be omitted if the href[p244] attribute is not present.

If the itemprop[p679] attribute is specified on an area[p387] element, then the href[p244] attribute must also be specified.

The activation behaviour[p710] of area[p387] elements is to run the following steps:

1. If the area[p387] element's node document is not fully active[p749], then abort these steps.
2. If the area[p387] element has a download[p245] attribute and the algorithm is not allowed to show a popup[p752]; or, if the user has not indicated a specific browsing context[p748] for following the link, and the element's target[p244] attribute is present, and applying the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name[p753], using the value of the target[p244] 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 settings object[p835], throw an "InvalidAccessError" DOMException.
    2. Abort these steps without following the hyperlink.
3. Otherwise, the user agent must follow the hyperlink[p250] or download the hyperlink[p251] created by the area[p387] element, if any, and as determined by the download[p245] attribute and any expressed user preference.

The IDL attributes **alt**, **coords**, **target**, **download**, **ping**, and **rel**, each must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The IDL attribute **shape** must reflect[p89] the shape[p388] content attribute.

The IDL attribute **relList** must reflect[p89] the rel[p245] content attribute.

The IDL attribute **referrerPolicy** must reflect[p89] the referrerpolicy[p245] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89].

4.8.15 Image maps

4.8.15.1 Authoring

An **image map** allows geometric areas on an image to be associated with hyperlinks[p244].

An image, in the form of an img[p280] element or an object[p318] element representing an image, may be associated with an image map (in the form of a map[p386] element) by specifying a **usemap** attribute on the img[p280] or object[p318] element. The usemap[p389] attribute, if specified, must be a valid hash-name reference[p85] to a map[p386] element.

Example

Consider an image that looks as follows:

If we wanted just the coloured areas to be clickable, we could do it as follows:

```
<p>
 Please select a shape:
 <img src="shapes.png" usemap="#shapes"
      alt="Four shapes are available: a red hollow box, a green circle, a blue triangle, and a
yellow four-pointed star.">
 <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>
```

4.8.15.2 Processing model

If an `img`[p280] element or an `object`[p318] element representing an image has a `usemap`[p389] attribute specified, user agents must process it as follows:

1. Parse the attribute's value using the rules for parsing a hash-name reference[p85] to a `map`[p386] element, with the element as the context node. 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`[p387] elements that are descendants of the *map*. Let those be the *areas*.

Having obtained the list of `area`[p387] elements that form the image map (the *areas*), interactive user agents must process the list in one of two ways.

If the user agent intends to show the text that the `img`[p280] element represents, then it must use the following steps.

Note *In user agents that do not support images, or that have images disabled, `object`[p318] elements cannot represent images, and thus this section never applies (the fallback content[p118] is shown instead). The following steps therefore only apply to `img`[p280] elements.*

1. Remove all the `area`[p387] elements in *areas* that have no `href`[p244] attribute.
2. Remove all the `area`[p387] elements in *areas* that have no `alt`[p388] attribute, or whose `alt`[p388] attribute's value is the empty string, *if* there is another `area`[p387] element in *areas* with the same value in the `href`[p244] attribute and with a non-empty `alt`[p388] attribute.
3. Each remaining `area`[p387] element in *areas* represents a hyperlink[p244]. Those hyperlinks should all be made available to the user in a manner associated with the text of the `img`[p280].

   In this context, user agents may represent `area`[p387] and `img`[p280] 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`[p387] elements in *areas*, in reverse tree order (so the last specified `area`[p387] 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`[p387] 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`[p388] attribute represents.
2. Use the rules for parsing a list of floating-point numbers[p69] to parse the element's `coords`[p388] 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`[p387] element's current state, as per the following table, then the shape is empty; abort these steps.

State	Minimum number of items
Circle state[p388]	3
Default state[p388]	0
Polygon state[p388]	6
Rectangle state[p389]	4

4. Check for excess items in the *coords* list as per the entry in the following list corresponding to the `shape`[p388] attribute's state:

   ↪ **Circle state**[p388]

   Drop any items in the list beyond the third.

   ↪ **Default state**[p388]

   Drop all items in the list.

   ↪ **Polygon state**[p388]

   Drop the last item if there's an odd number of items.

   ↪ **Rectangle state**[p389]

   Drop any items in the list beyond the fourth.

5. If the `shape`[p388] attribute represents the rectangle state[p389], and the first number in the list is numerically greater than the third number in the list, then swap those two numbers around.

6. If the `shape`[p388] attribute represents the rectangle state[p389], and the second number in the list is numerically greater than the fourth number in the list, then swap those two numbers around.

7. If the `shape`[p388] attribute represents the circle state[p388], 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`[p388] attribute:

   ↪ **Circle state**[p388]

   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 CSS pixels.

   ↪ **Default state**[p388]

   The shape is a rectangle that exactly covers the entire image.

   ↪ **Polygon state**[p388]

   Let x_i be the ($2i$)th entry in *coords*, and y_i 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][p1157]

   ↪ **Rectangle state**[p389]

   Let x_1 be the first number in *coords*, y_1 be the second number, x_2 be the third number, and y_2 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`[p387] elements representing hyperlinks[p244] to be selected and activated (e.g. using a keyboard).

Note *Because a `map`[p386] element (and its `area`[p387] elements) can be associated with multiple `img`[p280] and `object`[p318] elements, it is possible for an `area`[p387] element to correspond to multiple focusable areas[p711] of the document.*

Image maps are live[p44]; if the DOM is mutated, then the user agent must act as if it had rerun the algorithms for image maps.

4.8.16 MathML

The MathML `math` element falls into the embedded content[p118], phrasing content[p117], flow content[p117], and palpable content[p118] ca
purposes of the content models in this specification.

When the MathML `annotation-xml` element contains elements from the HTML namespace[p97], such elements must all be flow

When the MathML token elements (`mi`, `mo`, `mn`, `ms`, and `mtext`) are descendants of HTML elements, they may contain phrasing c
elements from the HTML namespace[p97].

User agents must handle text other than inter-element whitespace[p115] 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 the text is actually wrapped in a MathML `mtext` element. (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 a MathML `merror` element 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[p61]. [MATHML][p1158]

Example

Here is an example of the use of MathML in an HTML document:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
 <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>
```

4.8.17 SVG

Support:	
Chrome	7+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	4+
IE	9+
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5.1+
Opera	11.6+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

The SVG `svg` element falls into the embedded content[p118], phrasing content[p117], flow content[p117], and palpable content[p118] categc 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 provi any SVG fragment as an XML namespace-well-formed XML fragment.

When the SVG `foreignObject` element contains elements from the HTML namespace[p97], such elements must all be flow cont

The content model for the SVG `title` element inside HTML documents is phrasing content[p117]. (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[p61]. [SVG][p1160]

Note

***doc* = *iframe* . `getSVGDocument`[p393]()**

***doc* = *embed* . `getSVGDocument`[p393]()**

***doc* = *object* . `getSVGDocument`[p393]()**

Returns the `Document`[p103] object, in the case of `iframe`[p308], `embed`[p315], or `object`[p318] elements being used to embed SVG images.

The **`getSVGDocument()`** method must run the following steps:

1. If the element has no nested browsing context[p749], then return null and abort these steps.
2. If the active document[p748] of the nested browsing context[p749] does not have the same origin-domain[p769] for its origin[p767] as the element's node document's origin[p767], then return null and abort these steps.
3. If the nested browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748] was created by the page load processing model for XML files[p795] section because the computed type of the resource in the navigate algorithm was `image/svg+xml`[p1153], then return that `Document`[p103] object and abort these steps.
4. Otherwise, return null.

4.8.18 Dimension attributes

Author requirements: The **`width`** and **`height`** attributes on `img`[p280], `iframe`[p308], `embed`[p315], `object`[p318], `video`[p325], and, when their `type`[p436] attribute is in the Image Button[p460] state, `input`[p434] 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[p66].

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:

- *specified width* - 0.5 ≤ *specified height* * *target ratio* ≤ *specified width* + 0.5
- *specified height* - 0.5 ≤ *specified width* / *target ratio* ≤ *specified height* + 0.5

- *specified height* = *specified width* = 0

The *target ratio* is the ratio of the intrinsic width[p56] to the intrinsic height[p56] in the resource. The *specified width* and *specified height* are the values of the `width`[p393] and `height`[p393] attributes respectively.

The two attributes must be omitted if the resource in question does not have both an intrinsic width[p56] and an intrinsic height[p56].

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[p1089].

The **`width`** and **`height`** IDL attributes on the `iframe`[p308], `embed`[p315], `object`[p318], and `video`[p325] elements must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

Note *For `iframe`[p308], `embed`[p315], and `object`[p318] the IDL attributes are `DOMString`; for `video`[p325] the IDL attributes are `unsigned long`.*

Note *The corresponding IDL attributes for `img`[p295] and `input`[p440] elements are defined in those respective elements' sections, as they are slightly more specific to those elements' other behaviours.*

4.9 Tabular data

4.9.1 The `table` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

In this order: optionally a `caption`[p402] element, followed by zero or more `colgroup`[p403] elements, followed optionally by a `thead`[p405] element, followed by either zero or more `tbody`[p404] elements or one or more `tr`[p407] elements, followed optionally by a `tfoot`[p406] element, optionally intermixed with one or more script-supporting elements[p119].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLTableElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute HTMLTableCaptionElement? caption;
  [CEReactions] HTMLTableCaptionElement createCaption();
  [CEReactions] void deleteCaption();

  [CEReactions] attribute HTMLTableSectionElement? tHead;
  [CEReactions] HTMLTableSectionElement createTHead();
  [CEReactions] void deleteTHead();

  [CEReactions] attribute HTMLTableSectionElement? tFoot;
  [CEReactions] HTMLTableSectionElement createTFoot();
  [CEReactions] void deleteTFoot();

  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection tBodies;
```

```
  [CEReactions] HTMLTableSectionElement createTBody();

  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection rows;
  [CEReactions] HTMLTableRowElement insertRow(optional long index = -1);
  [CEReactions] void deleteRow(long index);

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `table`[p394] element represents[p112] data with more than one dimension, in the form of a table[p413].

The `table`[p394] element takes part in the table model[p413]. 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[p413].*

Authors are encouraged to provide information describing how to interpret complex tables. Guidance on how to provide such information[p398] is given below.

Tables must not be used as layout aids. Historically, some Web authors have misused tables in HTML as a way to control their page layout. This usage is non-conforming, because tools attempting to extract tabular data from such documents would obtain very confusing results. In particular, users of accessibility tools like screen readers are likely to find it very difficult to navigate pages with tables used for layout.

Note *There are a variety of alternatives to using HTML tables for layout, primarily using CSS positioning and the CSS table model. [CSS][p1156]*

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 (non-conforming) layout table.

Note *Authors and implementors are encouraged to consider using some of the table design techniques[p401] 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 `role`[p58] attribute with the value `presentation`	Probably a layout table
The use of the non-conforming `border`[p1108] attribute with the non-conforming value 0	Probably a layout table
The use of the non-conforming `cellspacing`[p1108] and `cellpadding`[p1108] attributes with the value 0	Probably a layout table
The use of `caption`[p402], `thead`[p405], or `th`[p410] elements	Probably a non-layout table
The use of the `headers`[p412] and `scope`[p410] attributes	Probably a non-layout table
The use of the non-conforming `border`[p1108] 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 `summary`[p1106] 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.*

If a `table`[p394] element has a (non-conforming) `summary`[p1106] 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.

Note

***table* . `caption`[p397] [= *value*]**

Returns the table's `caption`[p402] element.

Can be set, to replace the `caption`[p402] element.

***caption* = *table* . `createCaption`[p397]()**

Ensures the table has a `caption`[p402] element, and returns it.

***table* . `deleteCaption`[p397]()**

Ensures the table does not have a `caption`[p402] element.

***table* . `tHead`[p397] [= *value*]**

Returns the table's `thead`[p405] element.

Can be set, to replace the `thead`[p405] element. If the new value is not a `thead`[p405] element, throws a "`HierarchyRequestError`" `DOMException`.

***thead* = *table* . `createTHead`[p397]()**

Ensures the table has a `thead`[p405] element, and returns it.

***table* . `deleteTHead`[p397]()**

Ensures the table does not have a `thead`[p405] element.

***table* . `tFoot`[p397] [= *value*]**

Returns the table's `tfoot`[p406] element.

Can be set, to replace the `tfoot`[p406] element. If the new value is not a `tfoot`[p406] element, throws a "`HierarchyRequestError`" `DOMException`.

***tfoot* = *table* . `createTFoot`[p397]()**

Ensures the table has a `tfoot`[p406] element, and returns it.

***table* . `deleteTFoot`[p397]()**

Ensures the table does not have a `tfoot`[p406] element.

***table* . `tBodies`[p397]**

Returns an `HTMLCollection` of the `tbody`[p404] elements of the table.

***tbody* = *table* . `createTBody`[p397]()**

Creates a `tbody`[p404] element, inserts it into the table, and returns it.

***table* . `rows`[p397]**

Returns an `HTMLCollection` of the `tr`[p407] elements of the table.

***tr* = *table* . `insertRow`[p397]([*index*])**

Creates a `tr`[p407] element, along with a `tbody`[p404] if required, inserts them into the table at the position given by the argument, and returns the `tr`[p407].

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`" `DOMException`.

***table* . `deleteRow`[p398](*index*)**

Removes the `tr`[p407] 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`" `DOMException`.

In all of the following attribute and method definitions, when an element is to be **table-created**, that means to create an element given the table[p394] element's node document, the given local name, and the HTML namespace[p97].

The **caption** IDL attribute must return, on getting, the first caption[p402] element child of the table[p394] element, if any, or null otherwise. On setting, the first caption[p402] element child of the table[p394] element, if any, must be removed, and the new value, if not null, must be inserted as the first node of the table[p394] element.

The **createCaption()** method must return the first caption[p402] element child of the table[p394] element, if any; otherwise a new caption[p402] element must be table-created[p397], inserted as the first node of the table[p394] element, and then returned.

The **deleteCaption()** method must remove the first caption[p402] element child of the table[p394] element, if any.

The **tHead** IDL attribute must return, on getting, the first thead[p405] element child of the table[p394] element, if any, or null otherwise. On setting, if the new value is null or a thead[p405] element, the first thead[p405] element child of the table[p394] element, if any, must be removed, and the new value, if not null, must be inserted immediately before the first element in the table[p394] element that is neither a caption[p402] element nor a colgroup[p403] element, if any, or at the end of the table if there are no such elements. If the new value is neither null nor a thead[p405] element, then a "HierarchyRequestError" DOMException must be thrown instead.

The **createTHead()** method must return the first thead[p405] element child of the table[p394] element, if any; otherwise a new thead[p405] element must be table-created[p397] and inserted immediately before the first element in the table[p394] element that is neither a caption[p402] element nor a colgroup[p403] 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[p405] element child of the table[p394] element, if any.

The **tFoot** IDL attribute must return, on getting, the first tfoot[p406] element child of the table[p394] element, if any, or null otherwise. On setting, if the new value is null or a tfoot[p406] element, the first tfoot[p406] element child of the table[p394] element, if any, must be removed, and the new value, if not null, must be inserted at the end of the table. If the new value is neither null nor a tfoot[p406] element, then a "HierarchyRequestError" DOMException must be thrown instead.

The **createTFoot()** method must return the first tfoot[p406] element child of the table[p394] element, if any; otherwise a new tfoot[p406] element must be table-created[p397] and inserted at the end of the table, and then that new element must be returned.

The **deleteTFoot()** method must remove the first tfoot[p406] element child of the table[p394] element, if any.

The **tBodies** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the table[p394] node, whose filter matches only tbody[p404] elements that are children of the table[p394] element.

The **createTBody()** method must table-create[p397] a new tbody[p404] element, insert it immediately after the last tbody[p404] element child in the table[p394] element, if any, or at the end of the table[p394] element if the table[p394] element has no tbody[p404] element children, and then must return the new tbody[p404] element.

The **rows** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the table[p394] node, whose filter matches only tr[p407] elements that are either children of the table[p394] element, or children of thead[p405], tbody[p404], or tfoot[p406] elements that are themselves children of the table[p394] element. The elements in the collection must be ordered such that those elements whose parent is a thead[p405] are included first, in tree order, followed by those elements whose parent is either a table[p394] or tbody[p404] element, again in tree order, followed finally by those elements whose parent is a tfoot[p406] element, still in tree order.

The behaviour 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[p397] collection:**

  The method must throw an "IndexSizeError" DOMException.

- **If the rows[p397] collection has zero elements in it, and the table[p394] has no tbody[p404] elements in it:**

  The method must table-create[p397] a tbody[p404] element, then table-create[p397] a tr[p407] element, then append the tr[p407] element to the tbody[p404] element, then append the tbody[p404] element to the table[p394] element, and finally return the tr[p407] element.

- **If the rows[p397] collection has zero elements in it:**

  The method must table-create[p397] a tr[p407] element, append it to the last tbody[p404] element in the table, and return the tr[p407] element.

↪ **If *index* is −1 or equal to the number of items in `rows`[p397] collection:**

The method must table-create[p397] a `tr`[p407] element, and append it to the parent of the last `tr`[p407] element in the `rows`[p397] collection. Then, the newly created `tr`[p407] element must be returned.

↪ **Otherwise:**

The method must table-create[p397] a `tr`[p407] element, insert it immediately before the *index*th `tr`[p407] element in the `rows`[p397] collection, in the same parent, and finally must return the newly created `tr`[p407] 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`[p397] collection, minus one.
2. Now, if *index* is less than zero, or greater than or equal to the number of elements in the `rows`[p397] collection, the method must instead throw an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException`, and these steps must be aborted.
3. Otherwise, the method must remove the *index*th element in the `rows`[p397] collection from its parent.

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.

```
<style>
 #sudoku { border-collapse: collapse; border: solid thick; }
 #sudoku colgroup, table#sudoku tbody { border: solid medium; }
 #sudoku td { border: solid thin; height: 1.4em; width: 1.4em; text-align: center; padding: 0; }
</style>
<h1>Today's Sudoku</h1>
<table id="sudoku">
 <colgroup><col><col><col>
 <colgroup><col><col><col>
 <colgroup><col><col><col>
 <tbody>
  <tr> <td> 1 <td>   <td> 3 <td> 6 <td>   <td> 4 <td> 7 <td>   <td> 9
  <tr> <td>   <td> 2 <td>   <td>   <td> 9 <td>   <td>   <td> 1 <td>
  <tr> <td> 7 <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td> 6
 <tbody>
  <tr> <td> 2 <td>   <td> 4 <td>   <td> 3 <td>   <td> 9 <td>   <td> 8
  <tr> <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>
  <tr> <td> 5 <td>   <td>   <td> 9 <td>   <td> 7 <td>   <td>   <td> 1
 <tbody>
  <tr> <td> 6 <td>   <td>   <td>   <td> 5 <td>   <td>   <td>   <td> 2
  <tr> <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>   <td> 7 <td>   <td>   <td>   <td>
  <tr> <td> 9 <td>   <td>   <td> 8 <td>   <td> 2 <td>   <td>   <td> 5
</table>
```

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:

Characteristics with positive and negative sides

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

Example

```
<p>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>
 <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>
```

In the table's caption[p402]

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[p402], in a details[p544] element

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`[p201]

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`[p201]'s `figcaption`[p204]

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
         </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.

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[p412] 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
</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 serialising 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[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As the first element child of a `table`[p394] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117], but with no descendant `table`[p394] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

A `caption`[p402] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `caption`[p402] element is not immediately followed by a space character[p63] or a comment[p961].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLTableCaptionElement : HTMLElement {
  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `caption`[p402] element represents[p112] the title of the `table`[p394] that is its parent, if it has a parent and that is a `table`[p394] element.

The `caption`[p402] element takes part in the table model[p413].

When a `table`[p394] element is the only content in a `figure`[p201] element other than the `figcaption`[p204], the `caption`[p402] element should be omitted in favor of the `figcaption`[p204].

A caption can introduce context for a table, making it significantly easier to understand.

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[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As a child of a `table`[p394] element, after any `caption`[p402] elements and before any `thead`[p405], `tbody`[p404], `tfoot`[p406], and `tr`[p407] elements.

Content model[p114]:

If the `span`[p403] attribute is present: Nothing[p115].
If the `span`[p403] attribute is absent: Zero or more `col`[p403] and `template`[p579] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

A `colgroup`[p403] element's start tag[p952] can be omitted if the first thing inside the `colgroup`[p403] element is a `col`[p403] element, and if the element is not immediately preceded by another `colgroup`[p403] element whose end tag[p953] has been omitted. (It can't be omitted if the element is empty.)
A `colgroup`[p403] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `colgroup`[p403] element is not immediately followed by a space character[p63] or a comment[p961].

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`span`[p403] — Number of columns spanned by the element

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLTableColElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long span;

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `colgroup`[p403] element represents[p112] a group[p413] of one or more columns[p413] in the `table`[p394] that is its parent, if it has a parent and that is a `table`[p394] element.

If the `colgroup`[p403] element contains no `col`[p403] elements, then the element may have a **`span`** content attribute specified, whose value must be a valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero.

The `colgroup`[p403] element and its `span`[p403] attribute take part in the table model[p413].

The **`span`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name. The value must be limited to only non-negative numbers greater than zero[p90].

4.9.4 The `col` element

Categories[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As a child of a `colgroup`[p403] element that doesn't have a `span`[p404] attribute.

Content model[p114]**:**

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

`span`[p404] — Number of columns spanned by the element

DOM interface[p114]**:**

`HTMLTableColElement`[p403], same as for `colgroup`[p403] elements. This interface defines one member, `span`[p404].

If a `col`[p403] element has a parent and that is a `colgroup`[p403] element that itself has a parent that is a `table`[p394] element, then the `col`[p403] element represents[p112] one or more columns[p413] in the column group[p413] represented by that `colgroup`[p403].

The element may have a **`span`** content attribute specified, whose value must be a valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero.

The `col`[p403] element and its `span`[p404] attribute take part in the table model[p413].

The **`span`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name. The value must be limited to only non-negative numbers greater than zero[p90].

4.9.5 The `tbody` element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As a child of a `table`[p394] element, after any `caption`[p402], `colgroup`[p403], and `thead`[p405] elements, but only if there are no `tr`[p407] elements that are children of the `table`[p394] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Zero or more `tr`[p407] and script-supporting[p119] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

A `tbody`[p404] element's start tag[p952] can be omitted if the first thing inside the `tbody`[p404] element is a `tr`[p407] element, and if the element is not immediately preceded by a `tbody`[p404], `thead`[p405], or `tfoot`[p406] element whose end tag[p953] has been omitted. (It can't be omitted if the element is empty.)

A `tbody`[p404] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `tbody`[p404] element is immediately followed by a `tbody`[p404] or `tfoot`[p406] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLTableSectionElement : HTMLElement {
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection rows;
  [CEReactions] HTMLElement insertRow(optional long index = -1);
  [CEReactions] void deleteRow(long index);

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `HTMLTableSectionElement`[p404] interface is also used for `thead`[p405] and `tfoot`[p406] elements.

The tbody[p404] element represents[p112] a block[p413] of rows[p413] that consist of a body of data for the parent table[p394] element, if the tbody[p404] element has a parent and it is a table[p394].

The tbody[p404] element takes part in the table model[p413].

Note

***tbody* . rows**[p405]

Returns an HTMLCollection of the tr[p407] elements of the table section.

***tr* = *tbody* . insertRow**[p405]**([*index*])**

Creates a tr[p407] element, inserts it into the table section at the position given by the argument, and returns the tr[p407].

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" DOMException.

***tbody* . deleteRow**[p405]**(*index*)**

Removes the tr[p407] 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" DOMException.

The **rows** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at this element, whose filter matches only tr[p407] elements that are children of this element.

The **insertRow(*index*)** method must act as follows:

1. If *index* is less than −1 or greater than the number of elements in the rows[p405] collection, throw an "IndexSizeError" DOMException.
2. Let *table row* be the result of creating an element given this element's node document, tr[p407], and the HTML namespace[p97].
3. If *index* is −1 or equal to the number of items in the rows[p405] collection, then append *table row* to this element.
4. Otherwise, insert *table row* as a child of this element, immediately before the *index*th tr[p407] element in the rows[p405] collection.
5. Return *table row*.

The **deleteRow(*index*)** method must, when invoked, act as follows:

1. If *index* is less than −1 or greater than the number of elements in the rows[p405] collection, then throw an "IndexSizeError" DOMException.
2. If *index* is −1, then remove the last element in the rows[p405] collection from this element, or do nothing if the rows[p405] collection is empty.
3. Otherwise, remove the *index*th element in the rows[p405] collection from this element.

4.9.6 The thead element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As a child of a table[p394] element, after any caption[p402], and colgroup[p403] elements and before any tbody[p404], tfoot[p406], and tr[p407] elements, but only if there are no other thead[p405] elements that are children of the table[p394] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Zero or more tr[p407] and script-supporting[p119] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

A `thead`[p405] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `thead`[p405] element is immediately followed by a `tbody`[p404] or `tfoot`[p406] element.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

`HTMLTableSectionElement`[p404], as defined for `tbody`[p404] elements.

The `thead`[p405] element represents[p112] the block[p413] of rows[p413] that consist of the column labels (headers) for the parent `table`[p394] element, if the `thead`[p405] element has a parent and it is a `table`[p394].

The `thead`[p405] element takes part in the table model[p413].

Example

This example shows a `thead`[p405] element being used. Notice the use of both `th`[p410] and `td`[p409] elements in the `thead`[p405] 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>
   <td>Your name here
   <td>What are you selling?
   <td>Link to a picture
   <td>Your reserve price
 <tbody>
  <tr>
   <td>Ms Danus
   <td>Doughnuts
   <td><img src="http://example.com/mydoughnuts.png" title="Doughnuts from Ms Danus">
   <td>$45
  <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>
</table>
<form id=f action="/auction.cgi">
 <input type=button name=add value="Submit">
</form>
```

4.9.7 The `tfoot` element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As a child of a `table`[p394] element, after any `caption`[p402], `colgroup`[p403], `thead`[p405], `tbody`[p404], and `tr`[p407] elements, but only if there are no other `tfoot`[p406] elements that are children of the `table`[p394] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Zero or more `tr`[p407] and script-supporting[p119] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

A `tfoot`[p406] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

`HTMLTableSectionElement`[p404], as defined for `tbody`[p404] elements.

The `tfoot`[p406] element represents[p112] the block[p413] of rows[p413] that consist of the column summaries (footers) for the parent `table`[p394] element, if the `tfoot`[p406] element has a parent and it is a `table`[p394].

The `tfoot`[p406] element takes part in the table model[p413].

4.9.8 The `tr` element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As a child of a `thead`[p405] element.
As a child of a `tbody`[p404] element.
As a child of a `tfoot`[p406] element.
As a child of a `table`[p394] element, after any `caption`[p402], `colgroup`[p403], and `thead`[p405] elements, but only if there are no `tbody`[p404] elements that are children of the `table`[p394] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Zero or more `td`[p409], `th`[p410], and script-supporting[p119] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

A `tr`[p407] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `tr`[p407] element is immediately followed by another `tr`[p407] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLTableRowElement : HTMLElement {
  readonly attribute long rowIndex;
  readonly attribute long sectionRowIndex;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection cells;
  [CEReactions] HTMLElement insertCell(optional long index = -1);
  [CEReactions] void deleteCell(long index);

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `tr`[p407] element represents[p112] a row[p413] of cells[p413] in a table[p413].

The `tr`[p407] element takes part in the table model[p413].

Note

***tr*.rowIndex**[p408]

Returns the position of the row in the table's rows[p397] list.

Returns −1 if the element isn't in a table.

***tr*.sectionRowIndex**[p408]

Returns the position of the row in the table section's rows[p405] list.

Returns −1 if the element isn't in a table section.

***tr*.cells**[p408]

Returns an HTMLCollection of the td[p409] and th[p410] elements of the row.

***cell* = *tr*.insertCell**[p408]**([*index*])**

Creates a td[p409] element, inserts it into the table row at the position given by the argument, and returns the td[p409].

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" DOMException.

***tr*.deleteCell**[p408]**(*index*)**

Removes the td[p409] or th[p410] 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" DOMException.

The **rowIndex** attribute must, if this element has a parent table[p394] element, or a parent tbody[p404], thead[p405], or tfoot[p406] element and a *grandparent* table[p394] element, return the index of this tr[p407] element in that table[p394] element's rows[p397] collection. If there is no such table[p394] element, then the attribute must return −1.

The **sectionRowIndex** attribute must, if this element has a parent table[p394], tbody[p404], thead[p405], or tfoot[p406] element, return the index of the tr[p407] element in the parent element's rows collection (for tables, that's HTMLTableElement[p394]'s rows[p397] collection; for table sections, that's HTMLTableSectionElement[p404]'s rows[p405] collection). If there is no such parent element, then the attribute must return −1.

The **cells** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at this tr[p407] element, whose filter matches only td[p409] and th[p410] elements that are children of the tr[p407] element.

The **insertCell(*index*)** method must act as follows:

1. If *index* is less than −1 or greater than the number of elements in the cells[p408] collection, then throw an "IndexSizeError" DOMException.
2. Let *table cell* be the result of creating an element given this tr[p407] element's node document, td[p409], and the HTML namespace[p97].
3. If *index* is equal to −1 or equal to the number of items in cells[p408] collection, then append *table cell* to this tr[p407] element.
4. Otherwise, insert *table cell* as a child of this tr[p407] element, immediately before the *index*th td[p409] or th[p410] element in the cells[p408] collection.
5. Return *table cell*.

The **deleteCell(*index*)** method must act as follows:

1. If *index* is less than −1 or greater than the number of elements in the cells[p408] collection, then throw an "IndexSizeError" DOMException.
2. If *index* is −1, then remove the last element in the cells[p408] collection from its parent, or do nothing if the cells[p408] collection is empty.
3. Otherwise, remove the *index*th element in the cells[p408] collection from its parent.

4.9.9 The td element

Categories[p114]:

Sectioning root[p175].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As a child of a tr[p407] element.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

A td[p409] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the td[p409] element is immediately followed by a td[p409] or th[p410] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
colspan[p412] — Number of columns that the cell is to span
rowspan[p412] — Number of rows that the cell is to span
headers[p412] — The header cells for this cell

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLTableCellElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long colSpan;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long rowSpan;
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList headers;
  readonly attribute long cellIndex;

  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString scope; // only conforming for th elements
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString abbr;  // only conforming for th elements

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The HTMLTableCellElement[p409] interface is also used for th[p410] elements.

The td[p409] element represents[p112] a data cell[p413] in a table.

The td[p409] element and its colspan[p412], rowspan[p412], and headers[p412] attributes take part in the table model[p413].

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[p413], or listing the cell's header cells (as determined by the algorithm for assigning header cells[p416]). When a cell's header cells are being listed, user agents may use the value of abbr[p411] attributes on those header cells, if any, instead of the contents of the header cells themselves.

Example

In this example, we see a snippet of a Web application consisting of a grid of editable cells (essentially a simple spreadsheet). One of the cells has been configured to show the sum of the cells above it. Three have been marked as headings, which use th[p410] elements instead of td[p409] elements. A script would attach event handlers to these elements to maintain the total.

```
<table>
 <tr>
  <th><input value="Name">
  <th><input value="Paid ($)">
 <tr>
  <td><input value="Jeff">
  <td><input value="14">
 <tr>
  <td><input value="Britta">
  <td><input value="9">
```

```
        <tr>
         <td><input value="Abed">
         <td><input value="25">
        <tr>
         <td><input value="Shirley">
         <td><input value="2">
        <tr>
         <td><input value="Annie">
         <td><input value="5">
        <tr>
         <td><input value="Troy">
         <td><input value="5">
        <tr>
         <td><input value="Pierce">
         <td><input value="1000">
        <tr>
         <th><input value="Total">
         <td><output value="1060">
       </table>
```

4.9.10 The `th` element

Categories[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As a child of a `tr`[p407] element.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117], but with no `header`[p170], `footer`[p171], sectioning content[p117], or heading content[p117] descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

A `th`[p410] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `th`[p410] element is immediately followed by a `td`[p409] or `th`[p410] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`colspan`[p412] — Number of columns that the cell is to span
`rowspan`[p412] — Number of rows that the cell is to span
`headers`[p412] — The header cells for this cell
`scope`[p410] — Specifies which cells the header cell applies to
`abbr`[p411] — Alternative label to use for the header cell when referencing the cell in other contexts

DOM interface[p114]:

`HTMLTableCellElement`[p409], as defined for `td`[p409] elements.

The `th`[p410] element represents[p112] a header cell[p413] in a table.

The `th`[p410] element may have a **`scope`** content attribute specified. The `scope`[p410] attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65] with five states, four of which have explicit keywords:

The *`row`* keyword, which maps to the *row* state

The *row* state 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 *row group* state means the header cell applies to all the remaining cells in the row group. A `th`[p410] element's `scope`[p410] attribute must not be in the row group[p410] state if the element is not anchored in a row group[p413].

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[p410] element's scope[p410] attribute must not be in the column group[p411] state if the element is not anchored in a column group[p413].

The *auto* state

The *auto* state makes the header cell apply to a set of cells selected based on context.

The scope[p410] attribute's *missing value default*[p65] is the *auto* state.

The th[p410] 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[p410] element and its colspan[p412], rowspan[p412], headers[p412], and scope[p410] attributes take part in the table model[p413].

Example

The following example shows how the scope[p410] attribute's rowgroup[p410] value affects which data cells a header cell applies to.

Here is a markup fragment showing a table:

```
<table>
 <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>
  <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
</table>
```

This would result in the following table:

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 headers in the first row all apply directly down to the rows in their column.

The headers with the explicit scope[p410] attributes apply to all the cells in their row group other than the cells in the first column.

The remaining headers apply just to the cells to the right of them.

4.9.11 Attributes common to td[p409] and th[p410] elements

The td[p409] and th[p410] elements may have a **colspan** content attribute specified, whose value must be a valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero.

The td[p409] and th[p410] elements may also have a **rowspan** content attribute specified, whose value must be a valid non-negative integer[p66]. 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[p413].

The td[p409] and th[p410] element may have a **headers** content attribute specified. The headers[p412] attribute, if specified, must contain a string consisting of an unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84] that are case-sensitive[p63], each of which must have the value of an ID of a th[p410] element taking part in the same table[p413] as the td[p409] or th[p410] element (as defined by the table model[p413]).

A th[p410] element with ID *id* is said to be *directly targeted* by all td[p409] and th[p410] elements in the same table[p413] that have headers[p412] attributes whose values include as one of their tokens the ID *id*. A th[p410] element *A* is said to be *targeted* by a th[p410] or td[p409] 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[p410] element must not be *targeted* by itself.

The colspan[p412], rowspan[p412], and headers[p412] attributes take part in the table model[p413].

Note

cell **.** **cellIndex**[p412]

Returns the position of the cell in the row's cells[p408] 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[p89] the colspan[p412] content attribute. Its default value is 1.

The **rowSpan** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the rowspan[p412] content attribute. Its default value is 1.

The **headers** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **cellIndex** IDL attribute must, if the element has a parent tr[p407] element, return the index of the cell's element in the parent element's cells[p408] collection. If there is no such parent element, then the attribute must return −1.

The `scope` IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name, limited to only known values[p89].

The `abbr` IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

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 $0 \le x < x_{width}$, and the y coordinates are always in the range $0 \le y < y_{height}$. If one or both of x_{width} and y_{height} are zero, then the table is empty (has no slots). Tables correspond to `table`[p394] 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 $cell_x \le x < cell_x+width$ and $cell_y \le y < cell_y+height$. Cells can either be *data cells* or *header cells*. Data cells correspond to `td`[p409] elements, and header cells correspond to `th`[p410] 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`[p407] elements, though a row group[p413] can have some implied rows[p413] at the end in some cases involving cells[p413] 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`[p403] elements. In the absence of `col`[p403] elements, columns are implied.

A **row group** is a set of rows[p413] 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 $0 \le x < x_{width}$ and $group_y \le y < group_y+height$. Row groups correspond to `tbody`[p404], `thead`[p405], and `tfoot`[p406] elements. Not every row is necessarily in a row group.

A **column group** is a set of columns[p413] 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 $group_x \le x < group_x+width$ and $0 \le y < y_{height}$. Column groups correspond to `colgroup`[p403] elements. Not every column is necessarily in a column group.

Row groups[p413] cannot overlap each other. Similarly, column groups[p413] cannot overlap each other.

A cell[p413] cannot cover slots that are from two or more row groups[p413]. It is, however, possible for a cell to be in multiple column groups[p413]. All the slots that form part of one cell are part of zero or one row groups[p413] and zero or more column groups[p413].

In addition to cells[p413], columns[p413], rows[p413], row groups[p413], and column groups[p413], tables[p413] can have a `caption`[p402] 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`[p394] 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[p413] associated with a `table`[p394] element, to determine the dimensions of the table (x_{width} and y_{height}), and to determine if there are any table model errors[p413], user agents must use the following algorithm:

1. Let x_{width} be zero.
2. Let y_{height} be zero.
3. Let *pending* `tfoot`[p406] *elements* be a list of `tfoot`[p406] elements, initially empty.
4. Let *the table* be the table[p413] represented by the `table`[p394] element. The x_{width} and y_{height} variables give *the table*'s dimensions. *The table* is initially empty.
5. If the `table`[p394] element has no children elements, then return *the table* (which will be empty), and abort these steps.

6. Associate the first `caption`[p402] element child of the `table`[p394] element with *the table*. If there are no such children, then it has no associated `caption`[p402] element.

7. Let the *current element* be the first element child of the `table`[p394] 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[p414] the *current element* to the next child of the `table`[p394]:

   - `colgroup`[p403]
   - `thead`[p405]
   - `tbody`[p404]
   - `tfoot`[p406]
   - `tr`[p407]

9. If the *current element* is a `colgroup`[p403], follow these substeps:

   1. *Column groups*: Process the *current element* according to the appropriate case below:

      ↪ **If the *current element* has any `col`[p403] element children**

      Follow these steps:

      1. Let x_{start} have the value of x_{width}.
      2. Let the *current column* be the first `col`[p403] element child of the `colgroup`[p403] element.
      3. *Columns*: If the *current column* `col`[p403] element has a `span`[p404] attribute, then parse its value using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66].

         If the result of parsing the value is not an error or zero, then let *span* be that value.

         Otherwise, if the `col`[p403] element has no `span`[p404] 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[p413] in *the table* correspond to the *current column* `col`[p403] element.
      6. If *current column* is not the last `col`[p403] element child of the `colgroup`[p403] element, then let the *current column* be the next `col`[p403] element child of the `colgroup`[p403] element, and return to the step labeled *columns*.
      7. Let all the last columns[p413] in *the table* from $x=x_{start}$ to $x=x_{width}-1$ form a new column group[p413], anchored at the slot (x_{start}, 0), with width $x_{width}-x_{start}$, corresponding to the `colgroup`[p403] element.

      ↪ **If the *current element* has no `col`[p403] element children**

      1. If the `colgroup`[p403] element has a `span`[p403] attribute, then parse its value using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66].

         If the result of parsing the value is not an error or zero, then let *span* be that value.

         Otherwise, if the `colgroup`[p403] element has no `span`[p403] 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[p413] in *the table* form a new column group[p413], anchored at the slot (x_{width}-*span*, 0), with width *span*, corresponding to the `colgroup`[p403] element.

   2. Advance[p414] the *current element* to the next child of the `table`[p394].

   3. While the *current element* is not one of the following elements, advance[p414] the *current element* to the next child of the `table`[p394]:

      - `colgroup`[p403]
      - `thead`[p405]

- tbody[p404]
- tfoot[p406]
- tr[p407]

4. If the *current element* is a colgroup[p403] 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[p414] the *current element* to the next child of the table[p394]:

    - thead[p405]
    - tbody[p404]
    - tfoot[p406]
    - tr[p407]

13. If the *current element* is a tr[p407], then run the algorithm for processing rows[p415], advance[p414] the *current element* to the next child of the table[p394], and return to the step labeled *rows*.

14. Run the algorithm for ending a row group[p415].

15. If the *current element* is a tfoot[p406], then add that element to the list of *pending tfoot[p406] elements*, advance[p414] the *current element* to the next child of the table[p394], and return to the step labeled *rows*.

16. The *current element* is either a thead[p405] or a tbody[p404].

    Run the algorithm for processing row groups[p415].

17. Advance[p414] the *current element* to the next child of the table[p394].

18. Return to the step labeled *rows*.

19. *End*: For each tfoot[p406] element in the list of *pending tfoot[p406] elements*, in tree order, run the algorithm for processing row groups[p415].

20. If there exists a row[p413] or column[p413] in *the table* containing only slots[p413] that do not have a cell[p413] anchored to them, then this is a table model error[p413].

21. Return *the table*.

The **algorithm for processing row groups**, which is invoked by the set of steps above for processing thead[p405], tbody[p404], and tfoot[p406] elements, is:

1. Let y_{start} have the value of y_{height}.

2. For each tr[p407] element that is a child of the element being processed, in tree order, run the algorithm for processing rows[p415].

3. If $y_{height} > y_{start}$, then let all the last rows[p413] in *the table* from y=y_{start} to y=y_{height}-1 form a new row group[p413], 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[p415].

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[p416].

    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[p407] 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[p416].

4. If the `tr`[p407] element being processed has no `td`[p409] or `th`[p410] 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`[p409] or `th`[p410] element child in the `tr`[p407] 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`[p412] attribute, then parse that attribute's value[p66], 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`[p412] attribute, then parse that attribute's value[p66], 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`[p394] element's node 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 $x_{current} \le x < x_{current}+colspan$ and $y_{current} \le y < y_{current}+rowspan$ be covered by a new cell[p413] 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`[p410] 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[p416] described in the next section.

    If any of the slots involved already had a cell[p413] covering them, then this is a table model error[p413]. 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`[p409] or `th`[p410] element child in the `tr`[p407] 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`[p409] or `th`[p410] element child in the `tr`[p407] 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[p413] *cell* so that it also covers the slots with coordinates (x, $y_{current}$), where $cell_x \le x < cell_x+width$.

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→ **If the *principal cell* has a `headers`[p412] attribute specified**

      1. Take the value of the *principal cell*'s `headers`[p412] attribute and split it on spaces[p84], letting *id list* be the list of tokens obtained.

2. For each token in the *id list*, if the first element in the `Document`[p103] with an ID equal to the token is a cell in the same table[p413], and that cell is not the *principal cell*, then add that cell to *header list*.

↪ **If *principal cell* does not have a `headers`[p412] 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[p417], 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[p417], 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[p413], then add all header cells that are row group headers[p418] 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 $principal_y+principal_{height}-1$ to *header list*.
6. If the *principal cell* is anchored in a column group[p413], then add all header cells that are column group headers[p418] and are anchored in the same column group with an x-coordinate less than or equal to $principal_x+principal_{width}-1$ and a y-coordinate less than or equal to $principal_y+principal_{height}-1$ to *header list*.

4. Remove all the empty cells[p418] 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. ↪ **If *principal cell* is a header cell**

   Let *in header block* be true, and let *headers from current header block* be a list of cells containing just the *principal cell*.

   ↪ **Otherwise**

   Let *in header block* be false and let *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. ↪ **If *current cell* is a header cell**

   1. Set *in header block* to true.
   2. Add *current cell* to *headers from current header block*.
   3. Let *blocked* be false.

4. ↪ **If Δ*x* 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[p418], then let *blocked* be true.

↪ **If Δ*y* 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[p418], then let *blocked* be true.

5. If *blocked* is false, then add the *current cell* to the *headers list*.

↪ **If *current cell* is a data cell and *in header block* is true**

Set *in header block* to false. Add all the cells in *headers from current header block* to the *opaque headers* list, and empty the *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`[p410] attribute is in the column[p410] state, or
- The cell's `scope`[p410] attribute is in the auto[p411] state, and there are no data cells in any of the cells covering slots with *y*-coordinates *y* .. *y*+*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`[p410] attribute is in the row[p410] state, or
- The cell's `scope`[p410] attribute is in the auto[p411] state, the cell is not a column header[p418], and there are no data cells in any of the cells covering slots with *x*-coordinates *x* .. *x*+*width*-1.

A header cell is said to be a **column group header** if its `scope`[p410] attribute is in the column group[p411] state.

A header cell is said to be a **row group header** if its `scope`[p410] attribute is in the row group[p410] 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[p63] 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*:

```
<table>
 <caption>Specification values: <b>Steel</b>, <b>Castings</b>,
 Ann. A.S.T.M. A27-16, Class B;* P max. 0.06; S max. 0.05.</caption>
 <thead>
  <tr>
   <th rowspan=2>Grade.</th>
   <th rowspan=2>Yield Point.</th>
   <th colspan=2>Ultimate tensile strength</th>
   <th rowspan=2>Per cent elong. 50.8mm or 2 in.</th>
   <th rowspan=2>Per cent reduct. area.</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <th>kg/mm<sup>2</sup></th>
```

```
    <th>lb/in<sup>2</sup></th>
   </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
   <tr>
    <td>Hard</td>
    <td>0.45 ultimate</td>
    <td>56.2</td>
    <td>80,000</td>
    <td>15</td>
    <td>20</td>
   </tr>
   <tr>
    <td>Medium</td>
    <td>0.45 ultimate</td>
    <td>49.2</td>
    <td>70,000</td>
    <td>18</td>
    <td>25</td>
   </tr>
   <tr>
    <td>Soft</td>
    <td>0.45 ultimate</td>
    <td>42.2</td>
    <td>60,000</td>
    <td>22</td>
    <td>30</td>
   </tr>
  </tbody>
 </table>
```

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/mm²	lb/in²		
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:

```
 <table>
  <thead>
   <tr>
    <th>
    <th>2008
    <th>2007
    <th>2006
  <tbody>
   <tr>
    <th>Net sales
    <td>$ 32,479
    <td>$ 24,006
    <td>$ 19,315
   <tr>
    <th>Cost of sales
    <td>  21,334
    <td>  15,852
```

```
    <td>  13,717
  <tbody>
   <tr>
    <th>Gross margin
    <td>$ 11,145
    <td>$  8,154
    <td>$  5,598
  <tfoot>
   <tr>
    <th>Gross margin percentage
    <td>34.3%
    <td>34.0%
    <td>29.0%
</table>
```

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:

```
<table>
 <colgroup> <col>
 <colgroup> <col> <col> <col>
 <thead>
  <tr> <th> <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 colour p
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 s

Spec bugs: 12271

Support:

Chrome (limited)	4+
Chrome for Android (limited)	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari (limited)	4.0-4.1+
Firefox (limited)	4+
IE (limited)	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser (limited)	4.4+
Edge (limited)	12+
Safari (limited)	4+
Opera (limited)	15+
IE Mobile (limited)	10+

Source: caniuse.com

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[p429] element, inside which are placed the controls. Most controls are represented by the input[p434] element, which by default provides a one-line text field. To label a control, the label[p432] element is used; the label text and the control itself go inside the label[p432] element. Each part of a form is considered a paragraph[p119], and is typically separated from other parts using p[p186] 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[p434] element, this time with a type[p436] attribute with the value radio[p456]. To make the radio buttons work as a group, they are given a common name using the name[p510] attribute. To group a batch of controls together, such as, in this case, the radio buttons, one can use the fieldset[p505] element. The title of such a group of controls is given by the first element in the fieldset[p505], which has to be a legend[p507] 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[p434] element with a type[p436] attribute with the value checkbox[p455]:

```
<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[p434] elements with their type[p436] attribute set to tel[p441]) and e-mail addresses (input[p434] elements with their type[p436] attribute set to email[p443]):

```
<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[p434] element with its type[p436] attribute set to time[p448] 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[p467], max[p467], and step[p468]. 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[p489] 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[p476] 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[p513] format, expecting the following parameters sent in an HTTP POST body:

`custname`

Customer's name

`custtel`

Customer's telephone number

`custemail`

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`[p512] attribute is specified on the `form`[p429] element. This doesn't specify how the form data is encoded, though; to specify that, you use the `enctype`[p513] attribute. You also have to specify the URL of the service that will handle the submitted data, using the `action`[p512] 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`[p510]) also specifies the submission name. Radio buttons can be distinguished from each other in the submission by giving them different values, using the `value`[p438] 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`[p438] 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*[p953]*.*

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%3
```

4.10.1.4 Client-side form validation

Support:	
Chrome	10+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari (limited)	4.0-4.1+
Firefox	4+
IE	10+
Opera Mini (limited)	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	4.4.3-4.4.4+
Edge	12+
Safari (limited)	5+
Opera	10.0-10.1+
IE Mobile (limited)	10+

Source: caniuse.com

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 input is valid (since hostile users can easily bypass the form validation), but it allows the user to avoid the wait incurred by having sole checker of the user's input.

The simplest annotation is the required[p464] attribute, which can be specified on input[p434] 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[p510] attribute. By adding this to the textarea[p489] 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>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[p1151] events are fired at each form control that is invalid, and then at the form[p429] 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 Enabling client-side automatic filling of form controls

This section is non-normative.

Some browsers attempt to aid the user by automatically filling form controls rather than having the user reenter their information each time. For example, a field asking for the user's telephone number can be automatically filled with the user's phone number.

To help the user agent with this, the `autocomplete` [p516] attribute can be used to describe the field's purpose. In the case of this form, we have three fields that can be usefully annotated in this way: the information about who the pizza is to be delivered to. Adding this information looks like this:

```
<form method="post"
      enctype="application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
      action="https://pizza.example.com/order.cgi">
 <p><label>Customer name: <input name="custname" required autocomplete="shipping name"></label></p>
 <p><label>Telephone: <input type=tel name="custtel" autocomplete="shipping tel"></label></p>
 <p><label>E-mail address: <input type=email name="custemail" autocomplete="shipping email"></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>
```

4.10.1.6 Improving the user experience on mobile devices

This section is non-normative.

Some devices, in particular those with on-screen keyboards and those in locales with languages with many characters (e.g. Japanese), can provide the user with multiple input modalities. For example, when typing in a credit card number the user may wish to only see keys for digits 0-9, while when typing in their name they may wish to see a form field that by default capitalises each word.

Using the `inputmode` [p515] attribute we can select appropriate input modalities:

```
<form method="post"
      enctype="application/x-www-form-urlencoded"
      action="https://pizza.example.com/order.cgi">
 <p><label>Customer name: <input name="custname" required autocomplete="shipping name"
inputmode="latin-name"></label></p>
 <p><label>Telephone: <input type=tel name="custtel" autocomplete="shipping tel"></label></p>
 <p><label>E-mail address: <input type=email name="custemail" autocomplete="shipping email"></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
inputmode="latin-prose"></textarea></label></p>
 <p><button>Submit order</button></p>
</form>
```

4.10.1.7 The difference between the field type, the autofill field name, and the input modality

This section is non-normative.

The `type`[p436], `autocomplete`[p516], and `inputmode`[p515] attributes can seem confusingly similar. For instance, in all three cases, the string "`email`" is a valid value. This section attempts to illustrate the difference between the three attributes and provides advice suggesting how to use them.

The `type`[p436] attribute on `input`[p434] elements decides what kind of control the user agent will use to expose the field. Choosing between different values of this attribute is the same choice as choosing whether to use an `input`[p434] element, a `textarea`[p489] element, a `select`[p479] element, a `keygen`[p494] element, etc.

The `autocomplete`[p516] attribute, in contrast, describes what the value that the user will enter actually represents. Choosing between different values of this attribute is the same choice as choosing what the label for the element will be.

First, consider telephone numbers. If a page is asking for a telephone number from the user, the right form control to use is `<input type=tel>`[p441]. However, which `autocomplete`[p516] value to use depends on which phone number the page is asking for, whether they expect a telephone number in the international format or just the local format, and so forth.

For example, a page that forms part of a checkout process on an e-commerce site for a customer buying a gift to be shipped to a friend might need both the buyer's telephone number (in case of payment issues) and the friend's telephone number (in case of delivery issues). If the site expects international phone numbers (with the country code prefix), this could thus look like this:

```
<p><label>Your phone number: <input type=tel name=custtel autocomplete="billing tel"></label>
<p><label>Recipient's phone number: <input type=tel name=shiptel autocomplete="shipping tel"></label>
<p>Please enter complete phone numbers including the country code prefix, as in "+1 555 123 4567".
```

But if the site only supports British customers and recipients, it might instead look like this (notice the use of `tel-national`[p520] rather than `tel`[p520]):

```
<p><label>Your phone number: <input type=tel name=custtel autocomplete="billing tel-national"></label>
<p><label>Recipient's phone number: <input type=tel name=shiptel autocomplete="shipping
tel-national"></label>
<p>Please enter complete UK phone numbers, as in "(01632) 960 123".
```

Now, consider a person's preferred languages. The right `autocomplete`[p516] value is `language`[p519]. However, there could be a number of different form controls used for the purpose: a free text field (`<input type=text>`[p440]), a drop-down list (`<select>`[p479]), radio buttons (`<input type=radio>`[p456]), etc. It only depends on what kind of interface is desired.

The `inputmode`[p515] decides what kind of input modality (e.g. keyboard) to use, when the control is a free-form text field.

Consider names. If a page just wants one name from the user, then the relevant control is `<input type=text>`[p440]. If the page is asking for the user's full name, then the relevant `autocomplete`[p516] value is `name`[p518]. But if the user is Japanese, and the page is asking for the user's Japanese name and the user's romanised name, then it would be helpful to the user if the first field defaulted to a Japanese input modality, while the second defaulted to a Latin input modality (ideally with automatic capitalization of each word). This is where the `inputmode`[p515] attribute can help:

```
<p><label>Japanese name: <input name="j" type="text" autocomplete="section-jp name"
inputmode="kana"></label>
<label>Romanised name: <input name="e" type="text" autocomplete="section-en name"
inputmode="latin-name"></label>
```

In this example, the "section-*[p516]" keywords in the autocomplete[p516] attributes' values tell the user agent that the two fields expect *different* names. Without them, the user agent could automatically fill the second field with the value given in the first field when the user gave a value to the first field.

Note *The "-jp" and "-en" parts of the keywords are opaque to the user agent; the user agent cannot guess, from those, that the two names are expected to be in Japanese and English respectively.*

4.10.1.8 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[p463] 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[p117], phrasing content[p117], and interactive content[p118].

A number of the elements are **form-associated elements**, which means they can have a form owner[p508].

⇒ button[p476], fieldset[p505], input[p434], keygen[p494], object[p318], output[p497], select[p479], textarea[p489], img[p280]

The form-associated elements[p428] fall into several subcategories:

Listed elements

Denotes elements that are listed in the *form*.elements[p431] and *fieldset*.elements[p506] APIs. These elements also have a form[p508] content attribute, and a matching form[p510] IDL attribute, that allow authors to specify an explicit form owner[p508].

⇒ button[p476], fieldset[p505], input[p434], keygen[p494], object[p318], output[p497], select[p479], textarea[p489]

Submittable elements

Denotes elements that can be used for constructing the form data set[p540] when a form[p429] element is submitted[p537].

⇒ button[p476], input[p434], keygen[p494], object[p318], select[p479], textarea[p489]

Some submittable elements[p429] 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[p429] element is reset[p543].

⇒ input[p434], keygen[p494], output[p497], select[p479], textarea[p489]

Some elements, not all of them form-associated[p428], are categorised as **labelable elements**. These are elements that can be associated with a label[p432] element.

⇒ button[p476], input[p434] (if the type[p436] attribute is *not* in the hidden[p440] state), keygen[p494], meter[p500], output[p497], progress[p499], select[p479], textarea[p489]

4.10.3 The form element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117], but with no form[p429] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
accept-charset[p430] — Character encodings to use for form submission[p536]
action[p512] — URL to use for form submission[p536]
autocomplete[p430] — Default setting for autofill feature for controls in the form
enctype[p513] — Form data set encoding type to use for form submission[p536]
method[p512] — HTTP method to use for form submission[p536]
name[p430] — Name of form to use in the document.forms[p108] API
novalidate[p513] — Bypass form control validation for form submission[p536]
target[p513] — Browsing context[p748] for form submission[p536]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
[OverrideBuiltins, LegacyUnenumerableNamedProperties]
interface HTMLFormElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString acceptCharset;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString action;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString autocomplete;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString enctype;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString encoding;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString method;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean noValidate;
```

```
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString target;

  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLFormControlsCollection elements;
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter Element (unsigned long index);
  getter (RadioNodeList or Element) (DOMString name);

  void submit();
  [CEReactions] void reset();
  boolean checkValidity();
  boolean reportValidity();
};
```

The `form`[p429] element represents[p112] a collection of form-associated elements[p428], 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[p84] that are ASCII case-insensitive[p63], and each token must be an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the labels of an ASCII-compatible encoding[p44]. [ENCODING][p1157]

The **`name`** attribute represents the `form`[p429]'s name within the `forms`[p108] collection. The value must not be the empty string, and the value must be unique amongst the `form`[p429] elements in the `forms`[p108] collection that it is in, if any.

The **`autocomplete`** attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65]. 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*[p65] is the on[p430] state. The off[p430] state indicates that by default, form controls in the form will have their autofill field name[p521] set to "`off`[p517]"; the on[p430] state indicates that by default, form controls in the form will have their autofill field name[p521] set to "`on`[p518]".

The `action`[p512], `enctype`[p513], `method`[p512], `novalidate`[p513], and `target`[p513] attributes are attributes for form submission[p512].

Note

***form*.`elements`[p431]**

Returns an `HTMLFormControlsCollection`[p92] of the form controls in the form (excluding image buttons for historical reasons).

***form*.`length`[p431]**

Returns the number of form controls in the form (excluding image buttons for historical reasons).

***form*[*index*]**

Returns the *index*th element in the form (excluding image buttons for historical reasons).

***form*[*name*]**

Returns the form control (or, if there are several, a `RadioNodeList`[p92] of the form controls) in the form with the given ID or `name`[p510] (excluding image buttons for historical reasons); or, if there are none, returns the `img`[p280] 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 ID or `name`[p510] changes, for as long as the element remains in the tree.

If there are multiple matching items, then a `RadioNodeList`[p92] object containing all those elements is returned.

***form*.`submit`[p432]()**

Submits the form.

***form*.`reset`[p432]()**

Resets the form.

form **.** **`checkValidity`**[p432]**()**

Returns true if the form's controls are all valid; otherwise, returns false.

form **.** **`reportValidity`**[p432]**()**

Returns true if the form's controls are all valid; otherwise, returns false and informs the user.

The **`autocomplete`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name, limited to only known values[p89].

The **`name`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **`acceptCharset`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `accept-charset`[p430] content attribute.

The **`elements`** IDL attribute must return an `HTMLFormControlsCollection`[p92] rooted at the `form`[p429] element, whose filter matches listed elements[p428] whose form owner[p508] is the `form`[p429] element, with the exception of `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Image Button[p460] 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`[p431] collection.

The supported property indices at any instant are the indices supported by the object returned by the `elements`[p431] attribute at that instant.

When a `form`[p429] element is **indexed for indexed property retrieval**, the user agent must return the value returned by the `item` method on the `elements`[p431] collection, when invoked with the given index as its argument.

Each `form`[p429] 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[p428] *candidate* whose form owner[p508] is the `form`[p429] element, with the exception of any `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Image Button[p460] state, run these substeps:
    1. If *candidate* has an `id`[p122] attribute, add an entry to *sourced names* with that `id`[p122] attribute's value as the string, *candidate* as the element, and *id* as the source.
    2. If *candidate* has a `name`[p510] attribute, add an entry to *sourced names* with that `name`[p510] attribute's value as the string, *candidate* as the element, and *name* as the source.
3. For each `img`[p280] element *candidate* whose form owner[p508] is the `form`[p429] element, run these substeps:
    1. If *candidate* has an `id`[p122] attribute, add an entry to *sourced names* with that `id`[p122] attribute's value as the string, *candidate* as the element, and *id* as the source.
    2. If *candidate* has a `name`[p1104] attribute, add an entry to *sourced names* with that `name`[p1104] 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[p431] 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[p431] 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, whose form owner is the `form` element, 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 a `form` element's past names map changes form owner, then its entries must be removed from that 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.

If the **`reportValidity()`** method is invoked, the user agent must interactively 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.

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 `label` element

Categories:

Flow content.
Phrasing content.
Interactive content.
Palpable content.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117], but with no descendant labelable elements[p429] unless it is the element's labeled control[p433], and no descendant `label`[p432] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`for`[p433] — Associate the label with form control

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLLabelElement : HTMLElement {
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString htmlFor;
  readonly attribute HTMLElement? control;
};
```

The `label`[p432] element represents[p112] a caption in a user interface. The caption can be associated with a specific form control, known as the `label`[p432] element's **labeled control**, either using the `for`[p433] attribute, or by putting the form control inside the `label`[p432] element itself.

Except where otherwise specified by the following rules, a `label`[p432] element has no labeled control[p433].

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[p429] in the same tree as the `label`[p432] element. If the attribute is specified and there is an element in the tree whose ID is equal to the value of the `for`[p433] attribute, and the first such element in tree order is a labelable element[p429], then that element is the `label`[p432] element's labeled control[p433].

If the `for`[p433] attribute is not specified, but the `label`[p432] element has a labelable element[p429] descendant, then the first such descendant in tree order is the `label`[p432] element's labeled control[p433].

The `label`[p432] element's exact default presentation and behaviour, in particular what its activation behaviour[p710] might be, if anything, should match the platform's label behaviour. The activation behaviour[p710] of a `label`[p432] element for events targeted at interactive content[p118] descendants of a `label`[p432] element, and any descendants of those interactive content[p118] descendants, must be to do nothing.

Example

For example, on platforms where clicking a checkbox label checks the checkbox, clicking the `label`[p432] in the following snippet could trigger the user agent to run synthetic click activation steps[p709] on the `input`[p434] element, as if the element itself had been triggered by the user:

```
<label><input type=checkbox name=lost> Lost</label>
```

On other platforms, the behaviour might be just to focus the control, or do nothing.

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>
```

Note

label **.** **`control`**[p434]

Returns the form control that is associated with this element.

label **.** **`form`**[p434]

Returns the form owner[p508] of the form control that is associated with this element.

Returns null if there isn't one.

The **`htmlFor`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `for`[p433] content attribute.

The **`control`** IDL attribute must return the `label`[p432] element's labeled control[p433], if any, or null if there isn't one.

The **`form`** IDL attribute must return the `label`[p432] element's labeled control[p433]'s form owner[p508], or null if there isn't a labeled control[p433] or there is but is has no form owner[p508].

Note *The `form`[p434] IDL attribute on the `label`[p432] element is different from the `form`[p508] IDL attribute on listed[p428] form-associated elements[p428], and the `label`[p432] element does not have a `form`[p508] content attribute.*

Note

control **.** **`labels`**[p434]

Returns a `NodeList` of all the `label`[p432] elements that the form control is associated with.

Labelable elements[p429] have a `NodeList` object associated with them that represents the list of `label`[p432] elements, in tree order, whose labeled control[p433] is the element in question. The **`labels`** IDL attribute of labelable elements[p429], on getting, must return that `NodeList` object.

4.10.5 The `input` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
If the `type`[p436] attribute is *not* in the Hidden[p440] state: Interactive content[p118].
If the `type`[p436] attribute is *not* in the Hidden[p440] state: Listed[p428], labelable[p429], submittable[p429], and resettable[p429] form-associated element[p428].
If the `type`[p436] attribute is in the Hidden[p440] state: Listed[p428], submittable[p429], and resettable[p429] form-associated element[p428].
If the `type`[p436] attribute is *not* in the Hidden[p440] state: Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`accept`[p457] — Hint for expected file type in file upload controls[p457]
`alt`[p460] — Replacement text for use when images are not available
`autocomplete`[p516] — Hint for form autofill feature
`autofocus`[p514] — Automatically focus the form control when the page is loaded
`checked`[p439] — Whether the command or control is checked
`dirname`[p510] — Name of form field to use for sending the element's directionality[p127] in form submission[p536]
`disabled`[p511] — Whether the form control is disabled

form[p508] — Associates the control with a form[p429] element
formaction[p512] — URL to use for form submission[p536]
formenctype[p513] — Form data set encoding type to use for form submission[p536]
formmethod[p512] — HTTP method to use for form submission[p536]
formnovalidate[p513] — Bypass form control validation for form submission[p536]
formtarget[p513] — Browsing context[p748] for form submission[p536]
height[p393] — Vertical dimension
inputmode[p515] — Hint for selecting an input modality
list[p469] — List of autocomplete options
max[p467] — Maximum value
maxlength[p463] — Maximum length of value
min[p467] — Minimum value
minlength[p463] — Minimum length of value
multiple[p465] — Whether to allow multiple values
name[p510] — Name of form control to use for form submission[p536] and in the form.elements[p431] API
pattern[p466] — Pattern to be matched by the form control's value
placeholder[p471] — User-visible label to be placed within the form control
readonly[p464] — Whether to allow the value to be edited by the user
required[p464] — Whether the control is required for form submission[p536]
size[p463] — Size of the control
src[p460] — Address of the resource
step[p468] — Granularity to be matched by the form control's value
type[p436] — Type of form control
value[p438] — Value of the form control
width[p393] — Horizontal dimension
Also, the title[p466] attribute has special semantics[p466] on this element: Description of pattern (when used with pattern[p466] attribute).

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLInputElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString accept;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString alt;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString autocomplete;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean autofocus;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean defaultChecked;
  attribute boolean checked;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString dirName;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean disabled;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  readonly attribute FileList? files;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString formAction;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString formEnctype;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString formMethod;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean formNoValidate;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString formTarget;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long height;
  attribute boolean indeterminate;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString inputMode;
  readonly attribute HTMLElement? list;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString max;
  [CEReactions] attribute long maxLength;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString min;
  [CEReactions] attribute long minLength;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean multiple;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString pattern;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString placeholder;
```

```
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean readOnly;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean required;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long size;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString src;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString step;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString defaultValue;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString value;
  attribute object? valueAsDate;
  attribute unrestricted double valueAsNumber;
  attribute double valueLow;
  attribute double valueHigh;
  [CEReactions] 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();
  boolean reportValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

  [SameObject] 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 = "preserve");
  void setSelectionRange(unsigned long start, unsigned long end, optional DOMString
direction);

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The input[p434] element represents[p112] 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[p65]. 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[p440]	An arbitrary string	n/a
text	Text[p440]	Text with no line breaks	A text field
search	Search[p440]	Text with no line breaks	Search field
tel	Telephone[p441]	Text with no line breaks	A text field
url	URL[p441]	An absolute URL	A text field
email	E-mail[p443]	An e-mail address or list of e-mail addresses	A text field
password	Password[p444]	Text with no line breaks (sensitive information)	A text field that obscures data entry
date	Date[p445]	A date (year, month, day) with no time zone	A date control
month	Month[p446]	A date consisting of a year and a month with no time zone	A month control

Keyword	State	Data type	Control type
week	Week[p447]	A date consisting of a week-year number and a week number with no time zone	A week control
time	Time[p448]	A time (hour, minute, seconds, fractional seconds) with no time zone	A time control
datetime-local	Local Date and Time[p449]	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[p450]	A numerical value	A text field or spinner control
range	Range[p451]	A numerical value, with the extra semantic that the exact value is not important	A slider control or similar
color	Colour[p455]	An sRGB colour with 8-bit red, green, and blue components	A colour well
checkbox	Checkbox[p455]	A set of zero or more values from a predefined list	A checkbox
radio	Radio Button[p456]	An enumerated value	A radio button
file	File Upload[p457]	Zero or more files each with a MIME type[p43] and optionally a file name	A label and a button
submit	Submit Button[p459]	An enumerated value, with the extra semantic that it must be the last value selected and initiates form submission	A button
image	Image Button[p460]	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[p462]	n/a	A button
button	Button[p462]	n/a	A button

The *missing value default*[p65] is the Text[p440] state.

Which of the accept[p457], alt[p460], autocomplete[p516], checked[p439], dirname[p510], formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], formtarget[p513], height[p393], inputmode[p515], list[p469], max[p467], maxlength[p463], min[p467], minlength[p463], multiple[p465], pattern[p466], placeholder[p471], readonly[p464], required[p464], size[p463], src[p460], step[p468], and width[p393] content attributes, the checked[p473], files[p473], valueAsDate[p473], valueAsNumber[p473], valueLow[p474], valueHigh[p474], and list[p475] IDL attributes, the select()[p529] method, the selectionStart[p529], selectionEnd[p530], and selectionDirection[p530], IDL attributes, the setRangeText()[p530] and setSelectionRange()[p530] methods, the stepUp()[p474] and stepDown()[p474] methods, and the input[p1151] and change[p1151] events **apply** to an input[p434] element depends on the state of its type[p436] 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 behaviour of these features depends on whether they apply or not, as defined in their various sections (q.v. for content attributes[p463], for APIs[p472], for events[p475]).

The following table is non-normative and summarizes which of those content attributes, IDL attributes, methods, and events apply[p437] to each state:

	Hidden[p440]	Text[p440], Search[p440]	URL[p441], Telephone[p441]	E-mail[p443]	Password[p444]	Date[p445], Month[p446], Week[p447], Time[p448]	Local Date and Time[p449]	Number[p450]	Range[p451]	Colour[p455]	Checkbox[p455], Radio Button[p456]	File Upload[p457]	S Bu
Content attributes													
accept[p457]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	
alt[p460]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
autocomplete[p516]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	
checked[p439]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	·	
dirname[p510]	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
formaction[p512]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
formenctype[p513]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
formmethod[p512]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
formnovalidate[p513]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
formtarget[p513]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
height[p393]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
inputmode[p515]	·	Yes	·	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
list[p469]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	
max[p467]	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	
maxlength[p463]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
min[p467]	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	
minlength[p463]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
multiple[p465]	·	·	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	Yes	·	·	Yes	
pattern[p466]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	

	Hidden[p440]	Text[p440], Search[p440]	URL[p441], Telephone[p441]	E-mail[p443]	Password[p444]	Date[p445], Month[p446], Week[p447], Time[p448]	Local Date and Time[p449]	Number[p450]	Range[p451]	Colour[p455]	Checkbox[p455], Radio Button[p456]	File Upload[p457]	S Bu
`placeholder`[p471]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	
`readonly`[p464]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	·	
`required`[p464]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	Yes	Yes	
`size`[p463]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
`src`[p460]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
`step`[p468]	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	
`width`[p393]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
IDL attributes and methods													
`checked`[p473]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	·	
`files`[p473]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	
`value`[p472]	default[p473]	value[p473]	value[p473]	value[p473]	value[p473]	value[p473]	value[p473]	value[p473]	value[p473]	value[p473]	default/on[p473]	filename[p473]	de
`valueAsDate`[p473]	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	
`valueAsNumber`[p473]	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	·	·	·	
`valueLow`[p474]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	Yes**	·	·	·	
`valueHigh`[p474]	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	Yes**	·	·	·	
`list`[p475]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	
`select()`[p529]	·	Yes	Yes	Yes†	Yes	Yes†	Yes†	Yes†	·	Yes†	·	Yes†	
`selectionStart`[p529]	·	Yes	Yes	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
`selectionEnd`[p530]	·	Yes	Yes	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
`selectionDirection`[p530]	·	Yes	Yes	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
`setRangeText()`[p530]	·	Yes	Yes	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
`setSelectionRange()`[p530]	·	Yes	Yes	·	Yes	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
`stepDown()`[p474]	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	
`stepUp()`[p474]	·	·	·	·	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	·	·	·	
Events													
`input`[p1151] **event**	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
`change`[p1151] **event**	·	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Spec bugs: 24796	es	

* If the `multiple`[p465] attribute is not specified.

** If the `multiple`[p465] attribute *is* specified.

† If the control has no text field, the `select()`[p529] method results in a no-op, with no "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException`.

Some states of the `type`[p436] attribute define a **value sanitization algorithm**.

Each `input`[p434] element has a value[p508], which is exposed by the `value`[p472] 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`[p467], `min`[p467], `step`[p468], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], `valueHigh`[p474], `stepDown()`[p474], and `stepUp()`[p474].

Each `input`[p434] element has a boolean **dirty value flag**. The dirty value flag[p438] 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[p508]. (It is also set to true when the value is programmatically changed, as described in the definition of the `value`[p472] IDL attribute.)

The `value` content attribute gives the default value[p508] of the `input`[p434] element. When the `value`[p438] content attribute is added, set, or removed, if the control's dirty value flag[p438] is false, the user agent must set the value[p508] of the element to the value of the `value`[p438] content attribute, if there is one, or the empty string otherwise, and then run the current value sanitization algorithm[p438], if one is defined.

Each `input`[p434] element has a checkedness[p508], which is exposed by the `checked`[p473] IDL attribute.

Each `input`[p434] element has a boolean **dirty checkedness flag**. When it is true, the element is said to have a ***dirty checkedness***. The dirty checkedness flag[p438] 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[p508].

The **checked** content attribute is a boolean attribute[p65] that gives the default checkedness[p508] of the input[p434] element. When the checked[p439] content attribute is added, if the control does not have *dirty checkedness*[p438], the user agent must set the checkedness[p508] of the element to true; when the checked[p439] content attribute is removed, if the control does not have *dirty checkedness*[p438], the user agent must set the checkedness[p508] of the element to false.

The reset algorithm[p543] for input[p434] elements is to set the dirty value flag[p438] and dirty checkedness flag[p438] back to false, set the value[p508] of the element to the value of the value[p438] content attribute, if there is one, or the empty string otherwise, set the checkedness[p508] of the element to true if the element has a checked[p439] content attribute and false if it does not, empty the list of selected files[p457], and then invoke the value sanitization algorithm[p438], if the type[p436] attribute's current state defines one.

Each input[p434] element can be *mutable*[p508]. Except where otherwise specified, an input[p434] element is always *mutable*[p508]. Similarly, except where otherwise specified, the user agent should not allow the user to modify the element's value[p508] or checkedness[p508].

When an input[p434] element is disabled[p511], it is not *mutable*[p508].

> **Note** *The readonly[p464] attribute can also in some cases (e.g. for the Date[p445] state, but not the Checkbox[p455] state) stop an input[p434] element from being* mutable[p508].

The cloning steps for input[p434] elements must propagate the value[p508], dirty value flag[p438], checkedness[p508], and dirty checkedness flag[p438] from the node being cloned to the copy.

When an input[p434] element is first created, the element's rendering and behaviour must be set to the rendering and behaviour defined for the type[p436] attribute's state, and the value sanitization algorithm[p438], if one is defined for the type[p436] attribute's state, must be invoked.

When an input[p434] element's type[p436] attribute changes state, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If the previous state of the element's type[p436] attribute put the value[p472] IDL attribute in the *value*[p473] mode, and the element's value[p508] is not the empty string, and the new state of the element's type[p436] attribute puts the value[p472] IDL attribute in either the *default*[p473] mode or the *default/on*[p473] mode, then set the element's value[p438] content attribute to the element's value[p508].
2. Otherwise, if the previous state of the element's type[p436] attribute put the value[p472] IDL attribute in any mode other than the *value*[p473] mode, and the new state of the element's type[p436] attribute puts the value[p472] IDL attribute in the *value*[p473] mode, then set the value[p508] of the element to the value of the value[p438] content attribute, if there is one, or the empty string otherwise, and then set the control's dirty value flag[p438] to false.
3. Otherwise, if the previous state of the element's type[p436] attribute put the value[p472] IDL attribute in any mode other than the *filename*[p473] mode, and the new state of the element's type[p436] attribute puts the value[p472] IDL attribute in the *filename*[p473] mode, then set the value[p508] of the element to the empty string.
4. Update the element's rendering and behaviour to the new state's.
5. **Signal a type change** for the element. (The Radio Button[p456] state uses this, in particular.)
6. Invoke the value sanitization algorithm[p438], if one is defined for the type[p436] attribute's new state.

The name[p510] attribute represents the element's name. The dirname[p510] attribute controls how the element's directionality[p127] is submitted. The disabled[p511] attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The form[p508] attribute is used to explicitly associate the input[p434] element with its form owner[p508]. The autofocus[p514] attribute controls focus. The inputmode[p515] attribute controls the user interface's input modality for the control. The autocomplete[p516] attribute controls how the user agent provides autofill behaviour.

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[p455] controls.

The **accept**, **alt**, **max**, **min**, **multiple**, **pattern**, **placeholder**, **required**, **size**, **src**, and **step** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name. The **dirName** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the dirname[p510] content attribute. The **readOnly** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the readonly[p464] content attribute. The **defaultChecked** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the checked[p439] content attribute. The **defaultValue** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the value[p438] content attribute.

The **type** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the respective content attribute of the same name, limited to only known values[p89]. The **inputMode** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the inputmode[p515] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89]. The **maxLength** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the maxlength[p463] content attribute, limited to only non-negative numbers[p90]. The **minLength** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the minlength[p463] content attribute, limited to only non-negative numbers[p90].

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[p1065], 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*[p460] but not being rendered to a visual medium; or else 0, if no image is *available*[p460]. When the input[p434] element's type[p436] attribute is not in the Image Button[p460] state, then no image is *available*[p460]. [CSS][p1156]

On setting, they must act as if they reflected[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The willValidate[p534], validity[p534], and validationMessage[p536] IDL attributes, and the checkValidity()[p535], reportValidity()[p535], and setCustomValidity()[p534] methods, are part of the constraint validation API[p533]. The labels[p434] IDL attribute provides a list of the element's label[p432]s. The select()[p529], selectionStart[p529], selectionEnd[p530], selectionDirection[p530], setRangeText()[p530], and setSelectionRange()[p530] methods and IDL attributes expose the element's text selection. The autofocus[p514], disabled[p511], form[p510], and name[p510] IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

4.10.5.1 States of the type[p436] attribute

4.10.5.1.1 Hidden state (type=hidden)

When an input[p434] element's type[p436] attribute is in the Hidden[p440] state, the rules in this section apply.

The input[p434] element represents[p112] a value that is not intended to be examined or manipulated by the user.

Constraint validation: If an input[p434] element's type[p436] attribute is in the Hidden[p440] state, it is barred from constraint validation[p531].

If the name[p510] attribute is present and has a value that is a case-sensitive[p63] match for the string "charset[p510]", then the element's value[p438] attribute must be omitted.

Bookkeeping details

- The autocomplete[p516] content attribute applies[p437] to this element.
- The value[p472] IDL attribute applies[p437] to this element and is in mode default[p473].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: accept[p457], alt[p460], checked[p439], dirname[p510], formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], formtarget[p513], height[p393], inputmode[p515], list[p469], max[p467], maxlength[p463], min[p467], minlength[p463], multiple[p465], pattern[p466], placeholder[p471], readonly[p464], required[p464], size[p463], src[p460], step[p468], and width[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: checked[p473], files[p473], list[p475], selectionStart[p529], selectionEnd[p530], selectionDirection[p530], valueAsDate[p473], valueAsNumber[p473], valueLow[p474], and valueHigh[p474] IDL attributes; select()[p529], setRangeText()[p530], setSelectionRange()[p530], stepDown()[p474], and stepUp()[p474] methods.
- The input[p1151] and change[p1151] events do not apply[p437].

4.10.5.1.2 Text (type=text) state and Search state (type=search)

Support:	
Chrome	15+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	4+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	2.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5.1+
Opera	11.6+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

When an input[p434] element's type[p436] attribute is in the Text[p440] state or the Search[p440] state, the rules in this section apply.

The input[p434] element represents[p112] a one line plain text edit control for the element's value[p508].

Note *The difference between the Text[p440] state and the Search[p440] state is primarily stylistic: on platforms where search fields from regular text fields, the Search[p440] state might result in an appearance consistent with the platform's search fields rat appearing like a regular text field.*

If the element is *mutable*[p508], its value[p508] should be editable by the user. User agents must not allow users to insert U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters into the element's value[p508].

If the element is *mutable*[p508], 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`[p127] attribute to "`ltr`[p127]" if the user selected a left-to-right writing direction, and "`rtl`[p127]" if the user selected a right-to-left writing direction.

2. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `input`[p1151] at the `input`[p434] element.

The `value`[p438] attribute, if specified, must have a value that contains no U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters.

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows: Strip line breaks[p64] from the value[p508].

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input`[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: `autocomplete`[p516], `dirname`[p510], `inputmode`[p515], `list`[p469], `maxlength`[p463], `minlength`[p463], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `required`[p464], and `size`[p463] content attributes; `list`[p475], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], and `value`[p472] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `setRangeText()`[p530], and `setSelectionRange()`[p530] methods.
- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute is in mode value[p473].
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `alt`[p460], `checked`[p439], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `max`[p467], `min`[p467], `multiple`[p465], `src`[p460], `step`[p468], and `width`[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p473], `files`[p473], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `stepDown()`[p474] and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.

4.10.5.1.3 Telephone state (`type=tel`)

Support:	
Chrome	5+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	4+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5+
Opera	9.5-9.6+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Telephone[p441] state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a control for editing a telephone number given in the element's value[p508].

If the element is *mutable*[p508], its value[p508] should be editable by the user. User agents may change the spacing and, with care, the values[p508] that the user enters. User agents must not allow users to insert U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETU characters into the element's value[p508].

The `value`[p438] attribute, if specified, must have a value that contains no U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters.

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows: Strip line breaks[p64] from the value[p508].

> **Note** *Unlike the URL[p441] and E-mail[p443] types, the Telephone[p441] 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`[p466] attribute or the `setCustomValidity()`[p534] method to hook into the client-side validation mechanism.*

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input`[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: `autocomplete`[p516], `list`[p469], `maxlength`[p463], `minlength`[p463], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `required`[p464], and `size`[p463] content attributes; `list`[p475], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], and `value`[p472] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `setRangeText()`[p530], and `setSelectionRange()`[p530] methods.
- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute is in mode value[p473].
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `alt`[p460], `checked`[p439], `dirname`[p510], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `inputmode`[p515], `max`[p467], `min`[p467], `multiple`[p465], `src`[p460], `step`[p468], and `width`[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p473], `files`[p473], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `stepDown()`[p474] and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.

4.10.5.1.4 URL state (`type=url`)

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the URL[p441] 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 U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) 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`, `minlength`, `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`, `inputmode`, `max`, `min`, `multiple`, `src`, `step`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply to the element: `checked`, `files`, `valueAsDate`, `valueAsNumber`, `valueLow`, and `valueHigh` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.

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="https://tools.ietf.org/html/
rfc2045">
 <option label="HTML" value="https://html.spec.whatwg.org/">
 <option label="DOM" value="https://dom.spec.whatwg.org/">
 <option label="Fullscreen" value="https://fullscreen.spec.whatwg.org/">
 <option label="Media Session" value="https://mediasession.spec.whatwg.org/">
 <option label="The Single UNIX Specification, Version 3" value="http://www.unix.org/version3/">
</datalist>
```

...and the user had typed "`spec.w`", and the user agent had also found that the user had visited `https://url.spec.whatwg.org/#url-parsing` and `https://streams.spec.whatwg.org/` 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.

4.10.5.1.5 E-mail state (`type=email`)

Spec bugs: 15489

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the E-mail[p443] state, the rules in this section apply.

How the E-mail[p443] state operates depends on whether the `multiple`[p465] attribute is specified or not.

↪ **When the `multiple`[p465] attribute is not specified on the element**

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a control for editing an e-mail address given in the element's value[p508].

If the element is *mutable*[p508], the user agent should allow the user to change the e-mail address represented by its value[p508]. User agents may allow the user to set the value[p508] to a string that is not a valid e-mail address[p444]. 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[p508] to the empty string. User agents must not allow users to insert U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters into the value[p508]. User agents may transform the value[p508] for display and editing; in particular, user agents should convert punycode in the domain labels of the value[p508] 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[p532].

The `value`[p438] attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a single valid e-mail address[p444].

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows: Strip line breaks[p64] from the value[p508], then strip leading and trailing whitespace[p64] from the value[p508].

Constraint validation: While the value[p508] of the element is neither the empty string nor a single valid e-mail address[p444], the element is suffering from a type mismatch[p532].

↪ **When the `multiple`[p465] attribute *is* specified on the element**

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a control for adding, removing, and editing the e-mail addresses given in the element's values[p508].

If the element is *mutable*[p508], the user agent should allow the user to add, remove, and edit the e-mail addresses represented by its values[p508]. User agents may allow the user to set any individual value in the list of values[p508] to a string that is not a valid e-mail address[p444], but must not allow users to set any individual value to a string containing U+002C COMMA (,), U+000A LINE FEED (LF), or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters. User agents should allow the user to remove all the addresses in the element's values[p508]. User agents may transform the values[p508] for display and editing; in particular, user agents should convert punycode in the domain labels of the value[p508] 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 COMMA (,) or is representing input that the user agent cannot convert to punycode, the control is suffering from bad input[p532].

Whenever the user changes the element's values[p508], the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *latest values* be a copy of the element's values[p508].
2. Strip leading and trailing whitespace[p64] from each value in *latest values*.
3. Let the element's value[p508] be the result of concatenating all the values in *latest values*, separating each value from the next by a single U+002C COMMA character (,), maintaining the list's order.

The `value`[p438] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid e-mail address list[p444].

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows:

1. Split on commas[p85] the element's value[p508], strip leading and trailing whitespace[p64] from each resulting token, if any, and let the element's values[p508] be the (possibly empty) resulting list of (possibly empty) tokens, maintaining the original order.

2. Let the element's value[p508] be the result of concatenating the element's values[p508], separating each value from the next by a single U+002C COMMA character (,), maintaining the list's order.

Constraint validation: While the value[p508] of the element is not a valid e-mail address list[p444], the element is suffering from a type mismatch[p532].

When the `multiple`[p465] attribute is set or removed, the user agent must run the value sanitization algorithm[p438].

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][p1155] [RFC5322][p1160] [RFC1034][p1159] [RFC1123][p1159]

```
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[p27] 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.*

Note *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-Z
```

A **valid e-mail address list** is a set of comma-separated tokens[p84], where each token is itself a valid e-mail address[p444]. To obtain the list of tokens from a valid e-mail address list[p444], an implementation must split the string on commas[p85].

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input`[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: `autocomplete`[p516], `list`[p469], `maxlength`[p463], `minlength`[p463], `multiple`[p465], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `required`[p464], and `size`[p463] content attributes; `list`[p475] and `value`[p472] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529] method.
- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute is in mode value[p473].
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `alt`[p460], `checked`[p439], `dirname`[p510], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `inputmode`[p515], `max`[p467], `min`[p467], `src`[p460], `step`[p468], and `width`[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p473], `files`[p473], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `setRangeText()`[p530], `setSelectionRange()`[p530], `stepDown()`[p474] and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.

4.10.5.1.6 Password state (`type=password`)

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Password[p444] state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a one line plain text edit control for the element's value[p508]. The user agent should obscure the value so that people other than the user cannot see it.

If the element is *mutable*[p508], its value[p508] should be editable by the user. User agents must not allow users to insert U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters into the value[p508].

The `value`[p438] attribute, if specified, must have a value that contains no U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters.

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows: Strip line breaks[p64] from the value[p508].

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input`[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: `autocomplete`[p516], `inputmode`[p515], `maxlength`[p463], `minlength`[p463], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `required`[p464], and `size`[p463] content attributes; `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], and `value`[p472] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `setRangeText()`[p530], and `setSelectionRange()`[p530] 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`, `valueAsNumber`, `valueLow`, and `valueHigh` IDL attributes; `stepDown()` and `stepUp()` methods.

4.10.5.1.7 Date state (`type=date`)

Spec bugs: 15114
Support:

Chrome	20+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari (limited)	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	None
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	13+
Safari	None
Opera	9+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

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 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 th provides a user interface for selecting a date, then the value must be set to a valid date string representing the user's sel 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 "`1970-01-01T00:00:00.0Z`") 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** *The Date 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 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`[p479] element and `input`[p434] elements with the Number[p450] state.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input`[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: `autocomplete`[p516], `list`[p469], `max`[p467], `min`[p467], `readonly`[p464], `required`[p464], and `step`[p468] content attributes; `list`[p475], `value`[p472], `valueAsDate`[p473], and `valueAsNumber`[p473] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `stepDown()`[p474], and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.
- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute is in mode value[p473].
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `alt`[p460], `checked`[p439], `dirname`[p510], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `inputmode`[p515], `maxlength`[p463], `minlength`[p463], `multiple`[p465], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `size`[p463], `src`[p460], and `width`[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p473], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `setRangeText()`[p530], and `setSelectionRange()`[p530] methods.

4.10.5.1.8 Month state (`type=month`)

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Month[p446] state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a control for setting the element's value[p508] to a string representing a specific month[p71].

If the element is *mutable*[p508], the user agent should allow the user to change the month[p71] represented by its value[p508], as obtained by parsing a month[p71] from it. User agents must not allow the user to set the value[p508] to a non-empty string that is not a valid month string[p71]. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a month[p71], then the value[p508] must be set to a valid month string[p71] representing the user's selection. User agents should allow the user to set the value[p508] to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a valid month string[p71], the control is suffering from bad input[p532].

Note *See the introduction section[p428] for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time, and number form controls, and the implementation notes[p463] regarding localization of form controls.*

The `value`[p438] attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a valid month string[p71].

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows: If the value[p508] of the element is not a valid month string[p71], then set it to the empty string instead.

The `min`[p467] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid month string[p71]. The `max`[p467] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid month string[p71].

The `step`[p468] attribute is expressed in months. The step scale factor[p468] is 1 (there is no conversion needed as the algorithms use months). The default step[p468] is 1 month.

When the element is suffering from a step mismatch[p532], the user agent may round the element's value[p508] to the nearest month[p71] for which the element would not suffer from a step mismatch[p532].

The algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438], given a string *input*, is as follows: If parsing a month[p71] from *input* results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the number of months between January 1970 and the parsed month[p71].

The algorithm to convert a number to a string[p438], given a number *input*, is as follows: Return a valid month string[p71] that represents the month[p71] that has *input* months between it and January 1970.

The algorithm to convert a string to a `Date` object[p438], given a string *input*, is as follows: If parsing a month[p71] from *input* results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return a new `Date` object[p51] representing midnight UTC on the morning of the first day of the parsed month[p71].

The algorithm to convert a `Date` object to a string[p438], given a `Date` object *input*, is as follows: Return a valid month string[p71] that represents the month[p71] current at the time represented by *input* in the UTC time zone.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common input[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: autocomplete[p516], list[p469], max[p467], min[p467], readonly[p464], required[p464], and step[p468] content attributes; list[p475], value[p472], valueAsDate[p473], and valueAsNumber[p473] IDL attributes; select()[p529], stepDown()[p474], and stepUp()[p474] methods.
- The value[p472] IDL attribute is in mode value[p473].
- The input[p1151] and change[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: accept[p457], alt[p460], checked[p439], dirname[p510], formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], formtarget[p513], height[p393], inputmode[p515], maxlength[p463], minlength[p463], multiple[p465], pattern[p466], placeholder[p471], size[p463], src[p460], and width[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: checked[p473], files[p473], selectionStart[p529], selectionEnd[p530], selectionDirection[p530], valueLow[p474], and valueHigh[p474] IDL attributes; setRangeText()[p530], and setSelectionRange()[p530] methods.

4.10.5.1.9 Week state (`type=week`)

When an input[p434] element's type[p436] attribute is in the Week[p447] state, the rules in this section apply.

The input[p434] element represents[p112] a control for setting the element's value[p508] to a string representing a specific week[p77].

If the element is *mutable*[p508], the user agent should allow the user to change the week[p77] represented by its value[p508], as obtained by parsing a week[p78] from it. User agents must not allow the user to set the value[p508] to a non-empty string that is not a valid week string[p78]. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a week[p77], then the value[p508] must be set to a valid week string[p78] representing the user's selection. User agents should allow the user to set the value[p508] to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a valid week string[p78], the control is suffering from bad input[p532].

Note *See the introduction section[p428] for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time, and number form controls, and the implementation notes[p463] regarding localization of form controls.*

The value[p438] attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a valid week string[p78].

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows: If the value[p508] of the element is not a valid week string[p78], then set it to the empty string instead.

The min[p467] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid week string[p78]. The max[p467] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid week string[p78].

The step[p468] attribute is expressed in weeks. The step scale factor[p468] is 604,800,000 (which converts the weeks to milliseconds, as used in the other algorithms). The default step[p468] is 1 week. The default step base[p468] is −259,200,000 (the start of week 1970-W01).

When the element is suffering from a step mismatch[p532], the user agent may round the element's value[p508] to the nearest week[p77] for which the element would not suffer from a step mismatch[p532].

The algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438], given a string *input*, is as follows: If parsing a week string[p78] 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 "`1970-01-01T00:00:00.0Z`") to midnight UTC on the morning of the Monday of the parsed week[p77], ignoring leap seconds.

The algorithm to convert a number to a string[p438], given a number *input*, is as follows: Return a valid week string[p78] that represents the week[p77] 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[p438], given a string *input*, is as follows: If parsing a week[p78] from *input* results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return a new `Date` object[p51] representing midnight UTC on the morning of the Monday of the parsed week[p77].

The algorithm to convert a `Date` object to a string[p438], given a `Date` object *input*, is as follows: Return a valid week string[p78] that represents the week[p77] current at the time represented by *input* in the UTC time zone.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common input[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: autocomplete[p516], list[p469], max[p467], min[p467], readonly[p464], required[p464], and step[p468] content attributes; list[p475], value[p472], valueAsDate[p473], and valueAsNumber[p473] IDL attributes; select()[p529], stepDown()[p474], and stepUp()[p474] 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`, `inputmode`, `maxlength`, `minlength`, `multiple`, `pattern`, `placeholder`, `size`, `src`, and `width`.
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply to the element: `checked`, `files`, `selectionStart`, `selectionEnd`, `selectionDirection`, `valueLow`, and `valueHigh` IDL attributes; `setRangeText()`, and `setSelectionRange()` methods.

4.10.5.1.10 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 form control has a periodic domain.

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; `select()`, `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[p437] to the element: accept[p457], alt[p460], checked[p439], dirname[p510], formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], formtarget[p513], height[p393], inputmode[p515], maxlength[p463], minlength[p463], multiple[p465], pattern[p466], placeholder[p471], size[p463], src[p460], and width[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: checked[p473], files[p473], selectionStart[p529], selectionEnd[p530], selectionDirection[p530], valueLow[p474], and valueHigh[p474] IDL attributes; setRangeText()[p530], and setSelectionRange()[p530] methods.

4.10.5.1.11 Local Date and Time state (`type=datetime-local`)

When an input[p434] element's type[p436] attribute is in the Local Date and Time[p449] state, the rules in this section apply.

The input[p434] element represents[p112] a control for setting the element's value[p508] to a string representing a local date and time[p74], with no time-zone offset information.

If the element is *mutable*[p508], the user agent should allow the user to change the date and time[p74] represented by its value[p508], as obtained by parsing a date and time[p74] from it. User agents must not allow the user to set the value[p508] to a non-empty string that is not a valid normalised local date and time string[p74]. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a local date and time[p74], then the value[p508] must be set to a valid normalised local date and time string[p74] representing the user's selection. User agents should allow the user to set the value[p508] to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a valid normalised local date and time string[p74], the control is suffering from bad input[p532].

Note *See the introduction section[p428] for a discussion of the difference between the input format and submission format for date, time, and number form controls, and the implementation notes[p463] regarding localization of form controls.*

The value[p438] attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a valid local date and time string[p74].

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows: If the value[p508] of the element is a valid local date and time string[p74], then set it to a valid normalised local date and time string[p74] representing the same date and time; otherwise, set it to the empty string instead.

The min[p467] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid local date and time string[p74]. The max[p467] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid local date and time string[p74].

The step[p468] attribute is expressed in seconds. The step scale factor[p468] is 1000 (which converts the seconds to milliseconds, as used in the other algorithms). The default step[p468] is 60 seconds.

When the element is suffering from a step mismatch[p532], the user agent may round the element's value[p508] to the nearest local date and time[p74] for which the element would not suffer from a step mismatch[p532].

The algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438], given a string *input*, is as follows: If parsing a date and time[p74] 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[p74], ignoring leap seconds.

The algorithm to convert a number to a string[p438], given a number *input*, is as follows: Return a valid normalised local date and time string[p74] 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[p445] in the Date[p445] state section.*

Bookkeeping details

- The following common input[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: autocomplete[p516], list[p469], max[p467], min[p467], readonly[p464], required[p464], and step[p468] content attributes; list[p475], value[p472], and valueAsNumber[p473] IDL attributes; select()[p529], stepDown()[p474], and stepUp()[p474] methods.
- The value[p472] IDL attribute is in mode value[p473].
- The input[p1151] and change[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: accept[p457], alt[p460], checked[p439], dirname[p510], formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], formtarget[p513], height[p393], inputmode[p515], maxlength[p463], minlength[p463], multiple[p465], pattern[p466], placeholder[p471], size[p463], src[p460], and width[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: checked[p473], files[p473], selectionStart[p529], selectionEnd[p530], selectionDirection[p530], valueAsDate[p473], valueLow[p474], and valueHigh[p474] IDL attributes; setRangeText()[p530], and setSelectionRange()[p530] methods.

Example

The following example shows part of a flight booking application. The application uses an `input` p434 element with its `type` p436 attribute set to `datetime-local` p449, 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=LAX label="Los Angeles">
 <option value=FRA label="Frankfurt">
</datalist>
```

4.10.5.1.12 Number state (`type=number`)

Support:	
Chrome	6+
Chrome for Android (limited)	50+
UC Browser for Android (limited)	9.9+
iOS Safari (limited)	3.2+
Firefox	29+
IE (limited)	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser (limited)	4+
Edge (limited)	12+
Safari	5+
Opera	9+
IE Mobile (limited)	10+

Source: caniuse.com

When an `input` p434 element's `type` p436 attribute is in the Number p450 state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` p434 element represents p112 a control for setting the element's value p508 to a string representing a number.

If the element is *mutable* p508, the user agent should allow the user to change the number represented by its value p508, as obtained rules for parsing floating-point number values p67 to it. User agents must not allow the user to set the value p508 to a non-empty strin valid floating-point number p66. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a number, then the value p508 must be set to representation of the number representing the user's selection as a floating-point number p67. User agents should allow the user to to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a valid floating-point number p66, the control is suffering from bad input p532.

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` p438 attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a valid floating-point number p66.

The value sanitization algorithm p438 is as follows: If the value p508 of the element is not a valid floating-point number p66, then set it to the empty string instead.

The `min` p467 attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid floating-point number p66. The `max` p467 attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid floating-point number p66.

The step scale factor p468 is 1. The default step p468 is 1 (allowing only integers to be selected by the user, unless the step base p468 has a non-integer value).

When the element is suffering from a step mismatch p532, the user agent may round the element's value p508 to the nearest number for which the element would not suffer from a step mismatch p532. 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 p438, given a string *input*, is as follows: If applying the rules for parsing floating-point number values p67 to *input* results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the resulting number.

The algorithm to convert a number to a string p438, given a number *input*, is as follows: Return a valid floating-point number p66 that represents *input*.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common input[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: autocomplete[p516], list[p469], max[p467], min[p467], placeholder[p471], readonly[p464], required[p464], and step[p468] content attributes; list[p475], value[p472], and valueAsNumber[p473] IDL attributes; select()[p529], stepDown()[p474], and stepUp()[p474] methods.
- The value[p472] IDL attribute is in mode value[p473].
- The input[p1151] and change[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: accept[p457], alt[p460], checked[p439], dirname[p510], formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], formtarget[p513], height[p393], inputmode[p515], maxlength[p463], minlength[p463], multiple[p465], pattern[p466], size[p463], src[p460], and width[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: checked[p473], files[p473], selectionStart[p529], selectionEnd[p530], selectionDirection[p530], valueAsDate[p473], valueLow[p474], and valueHigh[p474] IDL attributes; setRangeText()[p530], and setSelectionRange()[p530] methods.

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 "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[p466] attribute).*

4.10.5.1.13 Range state (`type=range`)

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	23+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.2-4.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	3.1+
Opera	9+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

When an input[p434] element's type[p436] attribute is in the Range[p451] state, the rules in this section apply.

How the Range[p451] state operates depends on whether the multiple[p465] attribute is specified or not.

↪ **When the multiple[p465] attribute is not specified on the element**

The input[p434] element represents[p112] a control for setting the element's value[p508] to a string representing a number, b that the exact value is not important, letting UAs provide a simpler interface than they do for the Number[p450] state.

If the element is *mutable*[p508], the user agent should allow the user to change the number represented by its value[p508], as obtained from applying the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67] to it. User agents must not allow the user to set the value[p508] to a string that is not a valid floating-point number[p66]. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a number, then the value[p508] must be set to a best representation of the number representing the user's selection as a floating-point number[p67]. User agents must not allow the user to set the value[p508] to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a valid floating-point number[p66], the control is suffering from bad input[p532].

The value[p438] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid floating-point number[p66].

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows: If the value[p508] of the element is not a valid floating-point number[p66], then set it to the best representation, as a floating-point number[p67], of the default value[p451].

The **default value** is the minimum[p467] plus half the difference between the minimum[p467] and the maximum[p467], unless the maximum[p467] is less than the minimum[p467], in which case the default value[p451] is the minimum[p467].

When the element is suffering from an underflow[p532], the user agent must set the element's value[p508] to the best representation, as a floating-point number[p67], of the minimum[p467].

When the element is suffering from an overflow[p532], if the maximum[p467] is not less than the minimum[p467], the user agent must set the element's value[p508] to a valid floating-point number[p66] that represents the maximum[p467].

When the element is suffering from a step mismatch[p532], the user agent must round the element's value[p508] to the nearest number for which the element would not suffer from a step mismatch[p532], and which is greater than or equal to the minimum[p467], and, if the maximum[p467] is not less than the minimum[p467], which is less than or equal to the maximum[p467], 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.

Example

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.

Example

Here is an example of a range control using an autocomplete list with the `list`[p469] 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 colours were similarly derived from the style sheet. The tick marks, however, were derived from the markup. In particular, the `step`[p468] 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.

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.

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:

↪ **When the `multiple`[p465] attribute *is* specified on the element**

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a control for setting the element's values[p508] to two strings representing numbers, but with the caveat that the exact values are not important, enabling UAs provide a graphical interface rather than requiring the user to type the numbers directly.

If the element is *mutable*[p508], the user agent should allow the user to change either the first or second number represented by its values[p508], as obtained from applying the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67] to them, and ensuring that the first value is never larger than the second value. User agents must not allow the user to set either the first or second of the values[p508] to a string that is not a valid floating-point number[p66]. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a number, then these values[p508] must be set to the best representations of the numbers representing the user's selections as floating-point numbers[p67]. User agents must not allow the user to set the values[p508] to the empty string.

Constraint validation: While the user interface describes input that the user agent cannot convert to a pair of valid floating-point numbers[p66], the control is suffering from bad input[p532].

The `value`[p438] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a pair of valid floating-point numbers[p66] separated by a single U+002C COMMA character (,).

The value sanitization algorithm[p438] is as follows:

1. Split on commas[p85] the element's value[p508].
2. If there are not exactly two values, or if either value is not a valid floating-point number[p66], then let the element's values[p508] be a pair of values consisting of a best representation, as a floating-point number[p67], of the element's minimum[p467] and the element's maximum[p467], with the smaller value first.
3. Otherwise, let the element's values[p508] be the two values, with the smaller value first.
4. Let the element's value[p508] be the result of concatenating the element's values[p508], separating them by a single U+002C COMMA character (,), with the lower value coming first.

Whenever the user changes the element's values[p508], the user agent must set the element's value[p508] to the result of concatenating the element's values[p508], separating them by a single U+002C COMMA character (,), with the lower value coming first.

When the element is suffering from an underflow[p532], the user agent must set either of the element's values[p508] that represent values less than the minimum[p467] to the best representation, as a floating-point number[p67], of the minimum[p467].

When the element is suffering from an overflow[p532], if the maximum[p467] is not less than the minimum[p467], the user agent must set either of the element's values[p508] that represent values greater than the maximum[p467] to a valid floating-point number[p66] that represents the maximum[p467].

When the element is suffering from a step mismatch[p532], the user agent must round the values represented by the element's values[p508] to, in each case, the nearest number for which the element would not suffer from a step mismatch[p532], and which is greater than or equal

to the minimum[p467], and, if the maximum[p467] is not less than the minimum[p467], which is less than or equal to the maximum[p467], 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.

Whenever the user agent changes the element's values[p508] according to the three previous paragraphs, the user agent must set the element's value[p508] to the result of concatenating the element's values[p508], separating them by a single U+002C COMMA character (,), with the lower value coming first.

Example Consider a user interface that filters possible flights by departure and arrival time:

```
<form ...>
 <fieldset>
  <legend>Outbound flight time</legend>
  <select ...>
   <option>Departure
   <option>Arrival
  </select>
  <p><output name=o1>00:00</output> - <output name=o2>24:00</output></p>
  <input type=range multiple min=0 max=24 value=0,24 step=1.0 ...
         oninput="o1.value = valueLow + ':00'; o2.value = valueHigh + ':00'">
 </fieldset>
 ...
</form>
```

With appropriate styling, this might look like:

When the multiple[p465] attribute is set or removed, the user agent must run the value sanitization algorithm[p438].

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.*

The min[p467] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid floating-point number[p66]. The default minimum[p467] is 0. The max[p467] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid floating-point number[p66]. The default maximum[p467] is 100.

The step scale factor[p468] is 1. The default step[p468] is 1 (allowing only integers, unless the min[p467] attribute has a non-integer value).

The algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438], given a string *input*, is as follows: If applying the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67] to *input* results in an error, then return an error; otherwise, return the resulting number.

The algorithm to convert a number to a string[p438], given a number *input*, is as follows: Return the best representation, as a floating-point number[p67], of *input*.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common input[p434] element content attributes, IDL attributes, and methods apply[p437] to the element: autocomplete[p516], list[p469], max[p467], min[p467], multiple[p465], and step[p468] content attributes; list[p475], value[p472], and valueAsNumber[p473] IDL attributes; stepDown()[p474] and stepUp()[p474] methods.
- The following common input[p434] IDL attribute applies[p437] to the element if the multiple[p465] content attribute is not specified: valueAsNumber[p473].
- The following common input[p434] IDL attributes apply[p437] to the element if the multiple[p465] content attribute *is* specified: valueLow[p474] and valueHigh[p474].
- The value[p472] IDL attribute is in mode value[p473].
- The input[p1151] and change[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: accept[p457], alt[p460], checked[p439], dirname[p510], formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], formtarget[p513], height[p393], inputmode[p515], maxlength[p463], minlength[p463], pattern[p466], placeholder[p471], readonly[p464], required[p464], size[p463], src[p460], and width[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: checked[p473], files[p473], selectionStart[p529], selectionEnd[p530], selectionDirection[p530], valueAsDate[p473], valueLow[p474], and valueHigh[p474] IDL attributes; select()[p529], setRangeText()[p530], and setSelectionRange()[p530] methods.
- The following common input[p434] IDL attributes do not apply[p437] to the element if the multiple[p465] content attribute is not specified: valueLow[p474] and valueHigh[p474].

- The following common `input` IDL attribute does not apply to the element if the `multiple` content attribute *is* specified: `valueAsNumber`.

4.10.5.1.14 Colour state (`type=color`)

Support:
- Chrome 20+
- Chrome for Android 50+
- UC Browser for Android (limited) 9.9+
- iOS Safari None
- Firefox 29+
- IE None
- Opera Mini None
- Android Browser 4.4+
- Edge 14+
- Safari TP+
- Opera 17+
- IE Mobile None

Source: caniuse.com

When an `input` element's `type` attribute is in the Colour state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input` element represents a colour well control, for setting the element's value to a string representing a simple co

> **Note** *In this state, there is always a colour 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 colour represented by its value, as obtained f rules for parsing simple colour values to it. User agents must not allow the user to set the value to a string that is not a valid colour. If the user agent provides a user interface for selecting a colour, then the value must be set to the result of using the rules for serialising simple colour 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 colour, the control is suffering from bad input.

The `value` attribute, if specified and not empty, must have a value that is a valid simple colour.

The value sanitization algorithm is as follows: If the value of the element is a valid simple colour, 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; `select()` method.
- 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`, `inputmode`, `max`, `maxlength`, `min`, `minlength`, `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`, `valueAsNumber`, `valueLow`, and `valueHigh` IDL attributes; `setRangeText()`, `setSelectionRange()`, `stepDown()`, and `stepUp()` methods.

4.10.5.1.15 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 behaviour is to fire a simple event that bubbles named `input` at the element and then fire a simple event that bubbles named `change` at the element.

If the element is not *mutable*, it has no activation behaviour.

Constraint validation: If the element is *required* and its checkedness is false, then the element is suffering from being missing.

> **Note**

input **.** `indeterminate`[p439] **[= *value*]**

When set, overrides the rendering of checkbox[p455] controls so that the current value is not visible.

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input`[p434] element content attributes and IDL attributes apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p439], and `required`[p464] content attributes; `checked`[p473] and `value`[p472] IDL attributes.
- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute is in mode default/on[p473].
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `alt`[p460], `autocomplete`[p516], `dirname`[p510], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `inputmode`[p515], `list`[p469], `max`[p467], `maxlength`[p463], `min`[p467], `minlength`[p463], `multiple`[p465], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `size`[p463], `src`[p460], `step`[p468], and `width`[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `files`[p473], `list`[p475], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `setRangeText()`[p530], `setSelectionRange()`[p530], `stepDown()`[p474], and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.

4.10.5.1.16 Radio Button state (`type=radio`)

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Radio Button[p456] state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a control that, when used in conjunction with other `input`[p434] elements, forms a *radio button group*[p456] in which only one control can have its checkedness[p508] state set to true. If the element's checkedness[p508] 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`[p434] element *a* also contains all the other `input`[p434] elements *b* that fulfill all of the following conditions:

- The `input`[p434] element *b*'s `type`[p436] attribute is in the Radio Button[p456] state.
- Either *a* and *b* have the same form owner[p508], or they both have no form owner[p508].
- Both *a* and *b* are in the same tree.
- They both have a `name`[p510] attribute, their `name`[p510] attributes are not empty, and the value of *a*'s `name`[p510] attribute is a compatibility caseless[p63] match for the value of *b*'s `name`[p510] attribute.

A tree must not contain an `input`[p434] element whose *radio button group*[p456] contains only that element.

When any of the following phenomena occur, if the element's checkedness[p508] state is true after the occurrence, the checkedness[p508] state of all the other elements in the same *radio button group*[p456] must be set to false:

- The element's checkedness[p508] state is set to true (for whatever reason).
- The element's `name`[p510] attribute is set, changed, or removed.
- The element's form owner[p508] changes.
- A type change is signalled[p439] for the element.

If the element *R* is *mutable*[p508], then: The pre-click activation steps[p710] for *R* consist of getting a reference to the element in *R*'s radio button group[p456] that has its checkedness[p508] set to true, if any, and then setting *R*'s checkedness[p508] to true. The canceled activation steps[p710] for *R* consist of checking if the element to which a reference was obtained in the pre-click activation steps[p710], if any, is still in what is now *R*'s radio button group[p456], if it still has one, and if so, setting that element's checkedness[p508] to true; or else, if there was no such element, or that element is no longer in *R*'s radio button group[p456], or if *R* no longer has a radio button group[p456], setting *R*'s checkedness[p508] to false. The activation behaviour[p710] for *R* is to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `input`[p1151] at *R* and then fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `change`[p1151] at *R*.

If the element is not *mutable*[p508], it has no activation behaviour[p710].

Constraint validation: If an element in the *radio button group*[p456] is *required*[p464], and all of the `input`[p434] elements in the *radio button group*[p456] have a checkedness[p508] that is false, then the element is suffering from being missing[p532].

Note *If none of the radio buttons in a radio button group[p456] are checked, 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`[p434] element content attributes and IDL attributes apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p439] and `required`[p464] content attributes; `checked`[p473] and `value`[p472] IDL attributes.
- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute is in mode default/on[p473].
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `alt`[p460], `autocomplete`[p516], `dirname`[p510], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `inputmode`[p515], `list`[p469], `max`[p467], `maxlength`[p463], `min`[p467], `minlength`[p463], `multiple`[p465], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `size`[p463], `src`[p460], `step`[p468], and `width`[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `files`[p473], `list`[p475], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `setRangeText()`[p530], `setSelectionRange()`[p530], `stepDown()`[p474], and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.

4.10.5.1.17 File Upload state (`type=file`)

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the File Upload[p457] state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] 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[p457], 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**, for the purposes of the File Upload[p457] state, are those parts of file names that are separated by U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) characters.

Unless the `multiple`[p465] attribute is set, there must be no more than one file in the list of selected files[p457].

If the element is *mutable*[p508], then the element's activation behaviour[p710] is to run the following steps:

1. If the algorithm is not allowed to show a popup[p752], then abort these steps without doing anything else.
2. Return, but continue running these steps in parallel[p42].
3. Optionally, wait until any prior execution of this algorithm has terminated.
4. Display a prompt to the user requesting that the user specify some files. If the `multiple`[p465] attribute is not set, there must be no more than one file selected; otherwise, any number may be selected. 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.
5. Wait for the user to have made their selection.
6. Queue a task[p842] to first update the element's selected files[p457] so that it represents the user's selection, then fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `input`[p1151] at the `input`[p434] element, and finally fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `change`[p1151] at the `input`[p434] element.

If the element is *mutable*[p508], the user agent should allow the user to change the files on the list in other ways also, e.g. adding or removing files by drag-and-drop. When the user does so, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to first update the element's selected files[p457] so that it represents the user's new selection, then fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `input`[p1151] at the `input`[p434] element, and finally fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `change`[p1151] at the `input`[p434] element.

If the element is not *mutable*[p508], it has no activation behaviour[p710] and the user agent must not allow the user to change the element's selection.

Constraint validation: If the element is *required*[p464] and the list of selected files[p457] is empty, then the element is suffering from being missing[p532].

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[p84], each of which must be an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] the following:

Support:

Chrome	26+
Chrome for Android (limited)	50+
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	None
Firefox	37+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	None
Edge	None
Safari (limited)	6+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile (limited)	11+

Source: caniuse.com

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 [p43]

Indicates that files of the specified type are accepted.

A string whose first character is a U+002E FULL STOP character (.)

Indicates that files with the specified file extension are accepted.

The tokens must not be ASCII case-insensitive [p63] 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 [p85].

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.*

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` [p457] attribute's requirements.***

Example

For historical reasons, the `value` [p472] 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` [p472] 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`[p434] element content attributes and IDL attributes apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `multiple`[p465], and `required`[p464] content attributes; `files`[p473] and `value`[p472] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529] method.
- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute is in mode filename[p473].
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events apply[p437].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `alt`[p460], `autocomplete`[p516], `checked`[p439], `dirname`[p510], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `inputmode`[p515], `list`[p469], `max`[p467], `maxlength`[p463], `min`[p467], `minlength`[p463], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `size`[p463], `src`[p460], `step`[p468], and `width`[p393].
- The element's `value`[p438] attribute must be omitted.
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p473], `list`[p475], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `setRangeText()`[p530], `setSelectionRange()`[p530], `stepDown()`[p474], and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.

4.10.5.1.18 Submit Button state (`type=submit`)

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Submit Button[p459] state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a button that, when activated, submits the form. If the element has a `value`[p438] 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[p429], specifically a submit button[p429].

Note *Since the default label is implementation-defined, and the width of the button typically depends on the button's label, the button's w leak a few bits of fingerprintable information. These bits are likely to be strongly correlated to the identity of the user agent and the u locale.* p30

If the element is *mutable*[p508], then the element's activation behaviour[p710] is as follows: if the element has a form owner[p508], and the element's node document is fully active[p749], submit[p537] the form owner[p508] from the `input`[p434] element; otherwise, do nothing.

If the element is not *mutable*[p508], it has no activation behaviour[p710].

The `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], and `formtarget`[p513] attributes are attributes for form submission[p512].

Note *The `formnovalidate`[p513] attribute can be used to make submit buttons that do not trigger the constraint validation.*

Bookkeeping details

- The following common `input`[p434] element content attributes and IDL attributes apply[p437] to the element: `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], and `formtarget`[p513] content attributes; `value`[p472] IDL attribute.
- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute is in mode default[p473].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `alt`[p460], `autocomplete`[p516], `checked`[p439], `dirname`[p510], `height`[p393], `inputmode`[p515], `list`[p469], `max`[p467], `maxlength`[p463], `min`[p467], `minlength`[p463], `multiple`[p465], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `required`[p464], `size`[p463], `src`[p460], `step`[p468], and `width`[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p473], `files`[p473], `list`[p475], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `setRangeText()`[p530], `setSelectionRange()`[p530], `stepDown()`[p474], and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events do not apply[p437].

4.10.5.1.19 Image Button state (`type=image`)

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Image Button[p460] state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] 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[p429], specifically a submit button[p429].

> **Note** *The coordinate is sent to the server during form submission[p540] 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`[p460] attribute must be present, and must contain a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86] referencing a non-interactive, optionally animated, image resource that is neither paged nor scripted.

When any of the these events occur

- the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is first set to the Image Button[p460] state (possibly when the element is first created), and the `src`[p460] attribute is present
- the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is changed back to the Image Button[p460] state, and the `src`[p460] attribute is present, and its value has changed since the last time the `type`[p436] attribute was in the Image Button[p460] state
- the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Image Button[p460] state, and the `src`[p460] attribute is set or changed

then unless the user agent cannot support images, or its support for images has been disabled, or the user agent only fetches images on demand, or the `src`[p460] attribute's value is the empty string, the user agent must parse[p86] the value of the `src`[p460] attribute value, relative to the element's node document, and if that is successful, run these substeps:

1. Let *request* be a new request whose url is the resulting URL record[p86], client is the element's node document's relevant settings object[p835], type is "`image`", destination is "`subresource`", omit-`Origin`-header flag is set, credentials mode is "`include`", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.
2. Fetch *request*.

Fetching the image must delay the load event[p1040] of the element's node document until the task[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] 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[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] 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[p87] 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[p87].

User agents must not support non-image resources with the `input`[p434] 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[p841] that is queued[p842] by the networking task source[p845] once the resource has been fetched, must, if the download was successful and the image is *available*[p460], queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `input`[p434] 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[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] on the `input`[p434] element.

The **`alt`** attribute provides the textual label for the button for users and user agents who cannot use the image. The `alt`[p460] 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`[p434] element supports dimension attributes[p393].

If the `src`[p460] attribute is set, and the image is *available*[p460] and the user agent is configured to display that image, then: The element represents[p112] a control for selecting a coordinate[p461] from the image specified by the `src`[p460] attribute; if the element is *mutable*[p508], the user agent should allow the user to select this coordinate[p461], and the element's activation behaviour[p710] is as follows: if the element has a form owner[p508], and the element's node document is fully active[p749], take the user's selected coordinate[p461], and submit[p537] the `input`[p434] element's form owner[p508] from the `input`[p434] element. If the user activates the control without explicitly selecting a coordinate, then the coordinate (0,0) must be assumed.

Otherwise, the element represents[p112] a submit button whose label is given by the value of the `alt`[p460] attribute; if the element is *mutable*[p508], then the element's activation behaviour[p710] is as follows: if the element has a form owner[p508], and the element's node document is fully active[p749], set the selected coordinate[p461] to (0,0), and submit[p537] the `input`[p434] element's form owner[p508] from the `input`[p434] element.

In either case, if the element is *mutable*[p508] but has no form owner[p508] or the element's node document is not fully active[p749], then its activation behaviour[p710] must be to do nothing. If the element is not *mutable*[p508], it has no activation behaviour[p710].

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[p65] representing a number *x* in the range $-(border_{left}+padding_{left}) \le x \le width+border_{right}+padding_{right}$, 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[p65] representing a number *y* in the range $-(border_{top}+padding_{top}) \le y \le height+border_{bottom}+padding_{bottom}$, 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`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], and `formtarget`[p513] attributes are attributes for form submission[p512].

Note

***image* . `width`[p440] [= *value*]**

***image* . `height`[p440] [= *value*]**

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`[p434] element content attributes and IDL attributes apply[p437] to the element: `alt`[p460], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `src`[p460], and `width`[p393] content attributes; `value`[p472] IDL attribute.
- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute is in mode default[p473].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `autocomplete`[p516], `checked`[p439], `dirname`[p510], `inputmode`[p515], `list`[p469], `max`[p467], `maxlength`[p463], `min`[p467], `minlength`[p463], `multiple`[p465], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `required`[p464], `size`[p463], and `step`[p468].
- The element's `value`[p438] attribute must be omitted.
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p473], `files`[p473], `list`[p475], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `setRangeText()`[p530], `setSelectionRange()`[p530], `stepDown()`[p474], and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events do not apply[p437].

Note

Many aspects of this state's behaviour are similar to the behaviour of the `img`[p280] element. Readers are encouraged to read that section, where many of the same requirements are described in more detail.

Example

Take the following form:

```
<form action="process.cgi">
 <input type=image src=map.png name=where alt="Show location list">
</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`".

(In this example, it's assumed that for users who don't see the map, and who instead just see a button labeled "Show location list", clicking the button will cause the server to show a list of locations to pick from instead of the map.)

4.10.5.1.20 Reset Button state (`type=reset`)

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Reset Button[p462] state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a button that, when activated, resets the form. If the element has a `value`[p438] 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[p429].

Note *Since the default label is implementation-defined, and the width of the button typically depends on the button's label, the button's width may leak a few bits of fingerprintable information. These bits are likely to be strongly correlated to the identity of the user agent and the user's locale.*

If the element is *mutable*[p508], then the element's activation behaviour[p710], if the element has a form owner[p508] and the element's node document is fully active[p749], is to reset[p543] the form owner[p508]; otherwise, it is to do nothing.

If the element is not *mutable*[p508], it has no activation behaviour[p710].

Constraint validation: The element is barred from constraint validation[p531].

Bookkeeping details

- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute applies[p437] to this element and is in mode default[p473].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `alt`[p460], `autocomplete`[p516], `checked`[p439], `dirname`[p510], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `inputmode`[p515], `list`[p469], `max`[p467], `maxlength`[p463], `min`[p467], `minlength`[p463], `multiple`[p465], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `required`[p464], `size`[p463], `src`[p460], `step`[p468], and `width`[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p473], `files`[p473], `list`[p475], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `setRangeText()`[p530], `setSelectionRange()`[p530], `stepDown()`[p474], and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events do not apply[p437].

4.10.5.1.21 Button state (`type=button`)

When an `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Button[p462] state, the rules in this section apply.

The `input`[p434] element represents[p112] a button with no default behaviour. A label for the button must be provided in the `value`[p438] attribute, though it may be the empty string. If the element has a `value`[p438] attribute, the button's label must be the value of that attribute; otherwise, it must be the empty string. The element is a button[p429].

If the element is *mutable*[p508], the element's activation behaviour[p710] is to do nothing.

If the element is not *mutable*[p508], it has no activation behaviour[p710].

Constraint validation: The element is barred from constraint validation[p531].

Bookkeeping details

- The `value`[p472] IDL attribute applies[p437] to this element and is in mode default[p473].
- The following content attributes must not be specified and do not apply[p437] to the element: `accept`[p457], `alt`[p460], `autocomplete`[p516], `checked`[p439], `dirname`[p510], `formaction`[p512], `formenctype`[p513], `formmethod`[p512], `formnovalidate`[p513], `formtarget`[p513], `height`[p393], `inputmode`[p515], `list`[p469], `max`[p467], `maxlength`[p463], `min`[p467], `minlength`[p463], `multiple`[p465], `pattern`[p466], `placeholder`[p471], `readonly`[p464], `required`[p464], `size`[p463], `src`[p460], `step`[p468], and `width`[p393].
- The following IDL attributes and methods do not apply[p437] to the element: `checked`[p473], `files`[p473], `list`[p475], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `valueAsDate`[p473], `valueAsNumber`[p473], `valueLow`[p474], and `valueHigh`[p474] IDL attributes; `select()`[p529], `setRangeText()`[p530], `setSelectionRange()`[p530], `stepDown()`[p474], and `stepUp()`[p474] methods.
- The `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events do not apply[p437].

4.10.5.2 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`[p434] element's language[p125] or the user's preferred locale. Using the page's locale will ensure consistency with page-provided data.

Example

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...)

4.10.5.3 Common `input`[p434] element attributes

These attributes only apply[p437] to an `input`[p434] element if its `type`[p436] attribute is in a state whose definition declares that the attribute applies[p437]. When an attribute doesn't apply[p437] to an `input`[p434] element, user agents must ignore[p43] the attribute, regardless of the requirements and definitions below.

4.10.5.3.1 The `maxlength`[p463] and `minlength`[p463] attributes

Support:	
Chrome	40+
Chrome for Android	50+

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android (limited)	9.9+
iOS Safari	9.0-9.2+
Firefox	4+
IE	10+
Opera Mini (limited)	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	2.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5.1+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

The **`maxlength`** attribute, when it applies[p437], is a form control `maxlength` attribute[p510] controlled by the `input`[p434] element's di

The **`minlength`** attribute, when it applies[p437], is a form control `minlength` attribute[p511] controlled by the `input`[p434] element's di

If the `input`[p434] element has a maximum allowed value length[p510], then the code-unit length[p45] of the value of the element's `valu` must be equal to or less than the element's maximum allowed value length[p510].

Example

The following extract shows how a messaging client's text entry could be arbitrarily restricted to a fixed number of char forcing any conversation through this medium to be terse and discouraging intelligent discourse.

```
<label>What are you doing? <input name=status maxlength=140></label>
```

Example

Here, a password is given a minimum length:

```
<p><label>Username: <input name=u required></label>
<p><label>Password: <input name=p required minlength=12></label>
```

4.10.5.3.2 The `size`[p463] 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[p508].

The `size`[p463] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero.

If the attribute is present, then its value must be parsed using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66], 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`[p439] IDL attribute is limited to only non-negative numbers greater than zero[p90] and has a default value of 20.

4.10.5.3.3 The `readonly`[p464] attribute

The `readonly` attribute is a boolean attribute[p65] that controls whether or not the user can edit the form control. When specified, the element is not *mutable*[p508].

Constraint validation: If the `readonly`[p464] attribute is specified on an `input`[p434] element, the element is barred from constraint validation[p531].

Note *The difference between `disabled`[p511] and `readonly`[p464] 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.)*

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>
```

4.10.5.3.4 The `required`[p464] attribute

The `required` attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. When specified, the element is ***required***.

Constraint validation: If the element is *required*[p464], and its `value`[p472] IDL attribute applies[p437] and is in the mode value[p473], and the element is *mutable*[p508], and the element's value[p508] is the empty string, then the element is suffering from being missing[p532].

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>
```

Example

For radio buttons, the `required`[p464] attribute is satisfied if any of the radio buttons in the group[p456] 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[p456] 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.

4.10.5.3.5 The `multiple`[p465] attribute

The `multiple` attribute is a boolean attribute[p65] that indicates whether the user is to be allowed to specify more than one value.

Support:	
Chrome	5+
Chrome for Android (limited)	50+
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	6.0-6.1+
Firefox	3.6+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	None
Edge	12+
Safari	4+
Opera	10.6+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

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 their user contacts database, two friends "Arthur Dent" (with address "art@ex "Adam Josh" (with address "adamjosh@example.net"), then, after the user has typed "a", the user agent might sugges 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="astrophy@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 "astrophy" and "astronomy" values given in the datalist[p484] element.

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>
```

4.10.5.3.6 The pattern[p466] attribute

Spec bugs: 28709
Support:
Chrome 10+
Chrome for Android 50+
UC Browser for Android 9.9+
iOS Safari (limited) 5.0-5.1+
Firefox 4+
IE 10+
Opera Mini None
Android Browser 4.4.3-4.4.4+
Edge 12+
Safari (limited) 5.1+
Opera 9.5-9.6+
IE Mobile (limited) 10+
Source: caniuse.com

The **pattern** attribute specifies a regular expression against which the control's value[p508], or, when the multiple[p465] attribute a set, the control's values[p508], are to be checked.

If specified, the attribute's value must match the JavaScript *Pattern* production.

If an input[p434] element has a pattern[p466] attribute specified, and the attribute's value, when compiled as a JavaScript regular e only the "u" flag specified, compiles successfully, then the resulting regular expression is the element's **compiled pattern regula** the element has no such attribute, or if the value doesn't compile successfully, then the element has no compiled pattern regular e [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

Note *If the value doesn't compile successfully, user agents are encouraged to log this fact in a developer console, to aid debugging.*

Constraint validation: If the element's value[p508] is not the empty string, and either the element's multiple[p465] attribute is not specified or it does not apply[p437] to the input[p434] element given its type[p436] attribute's current state, and the element has a compiled pattern regular expression[p466] but that regular expression does not match the entirety of the element's value[p508], then the element is suffering from a pattern mismatch[p532].

Constraint validation: If the element's value[p508] is not the empty string, and the element's multiple[p465] attribute is specified and applies[p437] to the input[p434] element, and the element has a compiled pattern regular expression[p466] but that regular expression does not match the entirety of each of the element's values[p508], then the element is suffering from a pattern mismatch[p532].

The compiled pattern regular expression[p466], 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[p466] 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[p434] element has a pattern[p466] attribute specified, authors should 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[p713].

Example

For example, the following snippet:

```
<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>
```

...could 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.
```

When a control has a `pattern`[p466] attribute, the `title`[p466] 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.

Example 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`[p124] in non-error situations (for example, as a tooltip when hovering over the control), so authors should be careful not to word `title`[p466]s as if an error has necessarily occurred.

4.10.5.3.7 The `min`[p467] and `max`[p467] attributes

Some form controls can have explicit constraints applied limiting the allowed range of values that the user can provide. Normally, such a range would be linear and continuous. A form control can **have a periodic domain**, however, in which case the form control's broadest possible range is finite, and authors can specify explicit ranges within it that span the boundaries.

Example Specifically, the broadest range of a `type=time`[p448] control is midnight to midnight (24 hours), and authors can set both continuous linear ranges (such as 9pm to 11pm) and discontinuous ranges spanning midnight (such as 11pm to 1am).

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`[p436] attribute's current state.

If the element has a `min`[p467] attribute, and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to the value of the `min`[p467] attribute is a number, then that number is the element's **minimum**; otherwise, if the `type`[p436] attribute's current state defines a **default minimum**, then that is the minimum[p467]; otherwise, the element has no minimum[p467].

The `min`[p467] attribute also defines the step base[p468].

If the element has a `max`[p467] attribute, and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to the value of the `max`[p467] attribute is a number, then that number is the element's **maximum**; otherwise, if the `type`[p436] attribute's current state defines a **default maximum**, then that is the maximum[p467]; otherwise, the element has no maximum[p467].

If the element does not have a periodic domain[p467], the `max`[p467] attribute's value (the maximum[p467]) must not be less than the `min`[p467] attribute's value (its minimum[p467]).

Note *If an element that does not have a periodic domain[p467] has a maximum[p467] that is less than its minimum[p467], then so long as the element has a value[p508], it will either be suffering from an underflow[p532] or suffering from an overflow[p532].*

An element **has a reversed range** if it has a periodic domain[p467] and its maximum[p467] is less than its minimum[p467].

An element **has range limitations** if it has a defined minimum[p467] or a defined maximum[p467].

How these range limitations apply depends on whether the element has a `multiple`[p465] attribute.

↪ **If the element does not have a `multiple`[p465] attribute specified or if the `multiple`[p465] attribute does not apply[p437]**

Constraint validation: When the element has a minimum[p467] and does not have a reversed range[p467], and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to the string given by the element's value[p508] is a number, and the number obtained from that algorithm is less than the minimum[p467], the element is suffering from an underflow[p532].

Constraint validation: When the element has a maximum[p467] and does not have a reversed range[p467], and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to the string given by the element's value[p508] is a number, and the number obtained from that algorithm is more than the maximum[p467], the element is suffering from an overflow[p532].

Constraint validation: When an element has a reversed range[p467], and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to the string given by the element's value[p508] is a number, and the number obtained from that algorithm is more than the maximum[p467] *and* less than the minimum[p467], the element is simultaneously suffering from an underflow[p532] and suffering from an overflow[p532].

↪ **If the element does have a `multiple`[p465] attribute specified and the `multiple`[p465] attribute does apply[p437]**

Constraint validation: When the element has a minimum[p467], and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to any of the strings in the element's values[p508] is a number that is less than the minimum[p467], the element is suffering from an underflow[p532].

Constraint validation: When the element has a maximum[p467], and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to any of the strings in the element's values[p508] is a number that is more than the maximum[p467], the element is suffering from an overflow[p532].

Example

The following date control limits input to dates that are before the 1980s:

```
<input name=bday type=date max="1979-12-31">
```

Example

The following number control limits input to whole numbers greater than zero:

```
<input name=quantity required="" type="number" min="1" value="1">
```

Example

The following time control limits input to those minutes that occur between 9pm and 6am, defaulting to midnight:

```
<input name="sleepStart" type=time min="21:00" max="06:00" step="60" value="00:00">
```

4.10.5.3.8 The `step`[p468] attribute

The `step` attribute indicates the granularity that is expected (and required) of the value[p508] or values[p508], by limiting the allowed values. The section that defines the `type`[p436] 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`[p468] attribute, if specified, must either have a value that is a valid floating-point number[p66] that parses[p67] to a number that is greater than zero, or must have a value that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p468] is the default step[p468] multiplied by the step scale factor[p468].
2. Otherwise, if the attribute's value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`any`", then there is no allowed value step[p468].
3. Otherwise, if the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67], when they are applied to the attribute's value, return an error, zero, or a number less than zero, then the allowed value step[p468] is the default step[p468] multiplied by the step scale factor[p468].
4. Otherwise, the allowed value step[p468] is the number returned by the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67] when they are applied to the attribute's value, multiplied by the step scale factor[p468].

The **step base** is the value returned by the following algorithm:

1. If the element has a `min`[p467] content attribute, and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to the value of the `min`[p467] content attribute is not an error, then return that result and abort these steps.

2. If the element does not have a `multiple`[p465] attribute specified or if the `multiple`[p465] attribute does not apply[p437], then: if the element has a `value`[p438] content attribute, and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to the value of the `value`[p438] content attribute is not an error, then return that result and abort these steps.

   Otherwise, the element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Range[p451] state and the element has a `multiple`[p465] attribute specified: run these substeps:

   1. If the element does not have a `value`[p438] content attribute, skip these substeps.
   2. Split on commas[p85] the value of the `value`[p438] content attribute.
   3. If the result of the previous step was not exactly two values, or if either gets an error when you apply the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438], then skip these substeps.
   4. Return the lower of the two numbers obtained in the previous step, and abort these steps.

3. If a default step base[p468] is defined for this element given its `type`[p436] attribute's state, then return it and abort these steps.
4. Return zero.

How these range limitations apply depends on whether the element has a `multiple`[p465] attribute.

↪ **If the element does not have a `multiple`[p465] attribute specified or if the `multiple`[p465] attribute does not apply[p437]**

Constraint validation: When the element has an allowed value step[p468], and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to the string given by the element's value[p508] is a number, and that number subtracted from the step base[p468] is not an integral multiple of the allowed value step[p468], the element is suffering from a step mismatch[p532].

↪ **If the element does have a `multiple`[p465] attribute specified and the `multiple`[p465] attribute does apply[p437]**

Constraint validation: When the element has an allowed value step[p468], and the result of applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to any of the strings in the element's values[p508] is a number that, when subtracted from the step base[p468], is not an integral multiple of the allowed value step[p468], the element is suffering from a step mismatch[p532].

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>
```

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.

4.10.5.3.9 The `list`[p469] 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`[p484] element in the same tree.

The **suggestions source element** is the first element in the tree in tree order to have an ID equal to the value of the `list`[p469] attribute, if that element is a `datalist`[p484] element. If there is no `list`[p469] attribute, or if there is no element with that ID, or if the first element with that ID is not a `datalist`[p484] element, then there is no suggestions source element[p469].

If there is a suggestions source element[p469], then, when the user agent is allowing the user to edit the `input`[p434] element's value[p508], the user agent should offer the suggestions represented by the suggestions source element[p469] to the user in a manner suitable for the type of control used. The user agent may use the suggestion's label[p487] to identify the suggestion if appropriate.

User agents are encouraged to filter the suggestions represented by the suggestions source element[p469] when the number of suggestions is large, including only the most relevant ones (e.g. based on the user's input so far). No precise threshold is defined, but capping the list at four to seven values is reasonable.

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`[p465] attribute specified or if the `multiple`[p465] attribute does not apply[p437]**

When the user selects a suggestion, the `input`[p434] element's value[p508] must be set to the selected suggestion's value[p487], as if the user had written that value themself.

↪ **If the element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Range[p451] state and the element has a `multiple`[p465] attribute specified**

When the user selects a suggestion, the user agent must identify which value in the element's values[p508] the user intended to update, and must then update the element's values[p508] so that the relevant value is changed to the value given by the selected suggestion's value[p487], as if the user had themself set it to that value.

↪ **If the element's `type`[p436] attribute is in the Email[p443] state and the element has a `multiple`[p465] attribute specified**

When the user selects a suggestion, the user agent must either add a new entry to the `input`[p434] element's values[p508], whose value is the selected suggestion's value[p487], or change an existing entry in the `input`[p434] element's values[p508] to have the value given by the selected suggestion's value[p487], as if the user had themself added an entry with that value, or edited an existing entry to be that value. Which behaviour is to be applied depends on the user interface in a user-agent-defined manner.

If the `list`[p469] attribute does not apply[p437], there is no suggestions source element[p469].

Example

This URL field offers some suggestions.

```
<label>Homepage: <input name=hp type=url list=hpurls></label>
<datalist id=hpurls>
 <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.

Example

This example demonstrates how to design a form that uses the autocompletion list feature while still degrading usefully in legacy user agents.

If the autocompletion list is merely an aid, and is not important to the content, then simply using a `datalist`[p484] element with children `option`[p486] elements is enough. To prevent the values from being rendered in legacy user agents, they need to be placed inside the `value`[p487] attribute instead of inline.

```
<p>
 <label>
  Enter a breed:
  <input type="text" name="breed" list="breeds">
  <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`[p484] 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`[p484]. The options, on the other hand, will be detected by all UAs, even though they are not children of the `datalist`[p484] element.

Note that if an `option`[p486] element used in a `datalist`[p484] is `selected`[p487], it will be selected by default by legacy UAs (because it affects the `select`[p479]), but it will not have any effect on the `input`[p434] element in UAs that support `datalist`[p484].

4.10.5.3.10 The `placeholder`[p471] 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 U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters.

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	4+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.2-4.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5+
Opera	11.5+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

The `placeholder`[p471] attribute should not be used as an alternative to a `label`[p432]. For a longer hint or other advisory text, the attribute is more appropriate.

Note *These mechanisms are very similar but subtly different: the hint given by the control's `label`[p432] is shown at all times; th in the `placeholder`[p471] attribute is shown before the user enters a value; and the hint in the `title`[p124] attribute is shou requests further help.*

User agents should present this hint to the user, after having stripped line breaks[p64] from it, when the element's value[p508] is the empty string, especially if the control is not focused[p713].

If a user agent normally doesn't show this hint to the user when the control is focused[p713], then the user agent should nonetheless show the hint for the control if it was focused as a result of the `autofocus`[p514] attribute, since in that case the user will not have had an opportunity to examine the control before focusing it.

Example

Here is an example of a mail configuration user interface that uses the `placeholder`[p471] 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>
```

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="&#x202B;رقم الهاتف 1&#x202E;">
<input name=t2 type=tel placeholder="&#x202B;رقم الهاتف 2&#x202E;">
```

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&#x202E;">
        <input name=t2 type=tel
        placeholder="&#x202B;&#1585;&#1602;&#1605; &#1575;&#1604;&#1607;&#1575;&#1578;&#1601; 2&#x202E;">
```

4.10.5.4 Common `input`[p434] element APIs

Note

input **.** **`value`**[p472] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current value[p508] of the form control.

Can be set, to change the value.

Throws an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` if it is set to any value other than the empty string when the control is a file upload control.

input **.** **`checked`**[p473] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current checkedness[p508] of the form control.

Can be set, to change the checkedness[p508].

input **.** **`files`**[p473]

Returns a `FileList` object listing the selected files[p457] of the form control.

Returns null if the control isn't a file control.

input **.** **`valueAsDate`**[p473] **[= *value*]**

Returns a `Date` object representing the form control's value[p508], if applicable; otherwise, returns null.

Can be set, to change the value.

Throws an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` if the control isn't date- or time-based.

input **.** **`valueAsNumber`**[p473] **[= *value*]**

Returns a number representing the form control's value[p508], 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`" `DOMException` if the control is neither date- or time-based nor numeric.

input **.** **`valueLow`**[p474] **[= *value*]**
input **.** **`valueHigh`**[p474] **[= *value*]**

Returns a number representing the low and high components of form control's value[p508] respectively, if applicable; otherwise, returns NaN.

Can be set, to change the value.

Throws an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` if the control is not a two-handle range control.

input **.** **`stepUp`**[p474]**([*n*])**
input **.** **`stepDown`**[p474]**([*n*])**

Changes the form control's value[p508] by the value given in the `step`[p468] attribute, multiplied by *n*. The default value for *n* is 1.

Throws "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` if the control is neither date- or time-based nor numeric, or if the `step`[p468] attribute's value is "`any`".

input **.** **`list`**[p475]

Returns the `datalist`[p484] element indicated by the `list`[p469] attribute.

The **`value`** IDL attribute allows scripts to manipulate the value[p508] of an `input`[p434] element. The attribute is in one of the following modes, which define its behaviour:

value

On getting, it must return the current value[p508] of the element. On setting, it must set the element's value[p508] to the new value, set the element's dirty value flag[p438] to true, invoke the value sanitization algorithm[p438], if the element's `type`[p436] 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`[p438] attribute, it must return that attribute's value; otherwise, it must return the empty string. On setting, it must set the element's `value`[p438] attribute to the new value.

default/on

On getting, if the element has a `value`[p438] attribute, it must return that attribute's value; otherwise, it must return the string "`on`". On setting, it must set the element's `value`[p438] 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[p457], 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[p457]; otherwise, it must throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException`.

> **Note** *This "fakepath" requirement is a sad accident of history. See the example in the File Upload state section[p458] for more information.*

> **Note** *Since path components[p457] are not permitted in file names in the list of selected files[p457], the "\fakepath\" cannot be mistaken for a path component.*

The **`checked`** IDL attribute allows scripts to manipulate the checkedness[p508] of an `input`[p434] element. On getting, it must return the current checkedness[p508] of the element; and on setting, it must set the element's checkedness[p508] to the new value and set the element's dirty checkedness flag[p438] to true.

The **`files`** IDL attribute allows scripts to access the element's selected files[p457]. On getting, if the IDL attribute applies[p437], it must return a `FileList` object that represents the current selected files[p457]. The same object must be returned until the list of selected files[p457] changes. If the IDL attribute does not apply[p437], then it must instead return null. [FILEAPI][p1157]

The **`valueAsDate`** IDL attribute represents the value[p508] of the element, interpreted as a date.

On getting, if the `valueAsDate`[p473] attribute does not apply[p437], as defined for the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state, then return null. Otherwise, run the algorithm to convert a string to a `Date` object[p438] defined for that state to the element's value[p508]; if the algorithm returned a `Date` object, then return it, otherwise, return null.

On setting, if the `valueAsDate`[p473] attribute does not apply[p437], as defined for the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state, then throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException`; otherwise, if the new value is not null and not a `Date` object throw a `TypeError` exception; otherwise if the new value is null or a `Date` object representing the NaN time value, then set the value[p508] of the element to the empty string; otherwise, run the algorithm to convert a `Date` object to a string[p438], as defined for that state, on the new value, and set the value[p508] of the element to the resulting string.

The **`valueAsNumber`** IDL attribute represents the value[p508] of the element, interpreted as a number.

On getting, if the `valueAsNumber`[p473] attribute does not apply[p437], as defined for the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state, then return a Not-a-Number (NaN) value. Otherwise, if the `valueAs`*`Date`*[p473] attribute applies[p437], run the algorithm to convert a string to a `Date` object[p438] defined for that state to the element's value[p508]; 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[p438] defined for that state to the element's value[p508]; 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`[p473] attribute does not apply[p437], as defined for the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state, then throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException`. Otherwise, if the

new value is a Not-a-Number (NaN) value, then set the value[p508] of the element to the empty string. Otherwise, if the `valueAsDate`[p473] attribute applies[p437], run the algorithm to convert a `Date` object to a string[p438] defined for that state, passing it a `Date` object whose *time value* is the new value, and set the value[p508] of the element to the resulting string. Otherwise, run the algorithm to convert a number to a string[p438], as defined for that state, on the new value, and set the value[p508] of the element to the resulting string.

The **`valueLow`** and **`valueHigh`** IDL attributes represent the value[p508] of the element, interpreted as a comma-separated pair of numbers.

On getting, if the attributes do not apply[p437], as defined for the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state, then return zero; otherwise, run the following steps:

1. Let *values* be the values[p508] of the element, interpreted according to the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438], as defined by the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state.
2. If the attribute in question is `valueLow`[p474], return the lowest of the values in *values*; otherwise, return the highest of the values in *values*.

On setting, if the attributes do not apply[p437], as defined for the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state, then throw an `"InvalidStateError"` `DOMException`. Otherwise, run the following steps:

1. Let *values* be the values[p508] of the element, interpreted according to the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438], as defined by the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state.
2. Let *new value* be the result of running the algorithm to convert a number to a string[p438], as defined for that state, on the new value.
3. If the attribute in question is `valueLow`[p474], replace the lower value in *values* with *new value*; otherwise, replace the higher value in *values* with *new value*.
4. Sort *values* in increasing numeric order.
5. Let values[p508] be the result of running the algorithm to convert a number to a string[p438], as defined by the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state, to the values in *values*.
6. Set the element's value[p508] to the concatenation of the strings in values[p508], separating each value from the next by a U+002C COMMA character (,).

The **`stepDown(n)`** and **`stepUp(n)`** methods, when invoked, must run the following algorithm:

1. If the `stepDown()`[p474] and `stepUp()`[p474] methods do not apply[p437], as defined for the `input`[p434] element's `type`[p436] attribute's current state, then throw an `"InvalidStateError"` `DOMException`, and abort these steps.
2. If the element has no allowed value step[p468], then throw an `"InvalidStateError"` `DOMException`, and abort these steps.
3. If the element has a minimum[p467] and a maximum[p467] and the minimum[p467] is greater than the maximum[p467], then abort these steps.
4. If the element has a minimum[p467] and a maximum[p467] and there is no value greater than or equal to the element's minimum[p467] and less than or equal to the element's maximum[p467] that, when subtracted from the step base[p468], is an integral multiple of the allowed value step[p468], then abort these steps.
5. If applying the algorithm to convert a string to a number[p438] to the string given by the element's value[p508] does not result in an error, then let *value* be the result of that algorithm. Otherwise, let *value* be zero.
6. Let *valueBeforeStepping* be *value*.
7. If *value* subtracted from the step base[p468] is not an integral multiple of the allowed value step[p468], then set *value* to the nearest value that, when subtracted from the step base[p468], is an integral multiple of the allowed value step[p468], and that is less than *value* if the method invoked was the `stepDown()`[p474] method, and more than *value* otherwise.

   Otherwise (*value* subtracted from the step base[p468] is an integral multiple of the allowed value step[p468]), run the following substeps:

   1. Let *n* be the argument.
   2. Let *delta* be the allowed value step[p468] multiplied by *n*.

3. If the method invoked was the `stepDown()` [p474] method, negate *delta*.

4. Let *value* be the result of adding *delta* to *value*.

8. If the element has a minimum [p467], and *value* is less than that minimum [p467], then set *value* to the smallest value that, when subtracted from the step base [p468], is an integral multiple of the allowed value step [p468], and that is more than or equal to *minimum*.

9. If the element has a maximum [p467], and *value* is greater than that maximum [p467], then set *value* to the largest value that, when subtracted from the step base [p468], is an integral multiple of the allowed value step [p468], and that is less than or equal to *maximum*.

10. If either the method invoked was the `stepDown()` [p474] method and *value* is greater than *valueBeforeStepping*, or the method invoked was the `stepUp()` [p474] method and *value* is less than *valueBeforeStepping*, then abort these steps.

Example

This ensures that invoking the `stepUp()` [p474] method on the `input` [p434] element in the following example does not change the value [p508] of that element:

```
<input type=number value=1 max=0>
```

11. Let *value as string* be the result of running the algorithm to convert a number to a string [p438], as defined for the `input` [p434] element's `type` [p436] attribute's current state, on *value*.

12. Set the value [p508] of the element to *value as string*.

The **`list`** IDL attribute must return the current suggestions source element [p469], if any, or null otherwise.

4.10.5.5 Common event behaviours

When the `input` [p1151] and `change` [p1151] events apply [p437] (which is the case for all `input` [p434] controls other than buttons [p429] and those with the `type` [p436] attribute in the Hidden [p440] state), the events are fired to indicate that the user has interacted with the control. The `input` [p1151] event fires whenever the user has modified the data of the control. The `change` [p1151] event fires when the value is committed, if that makes sense for the control, or else when the control loses focus [p718]. In all cases, the `input` [p1151] event comes before the corresponding `change` [p1151] event (if any).

When an `input` [p434] element has a defined activation behaviour [p710], the rules for dispatching these events, if they apply [p437], are given in the section above that defines the `type` [p436] attribute's state. (This is the case for all `input` [p434] controls with the `type` [p436] attribute in the Checkbox [p455] state, the Radio Button [p456] state, or the File Upload [p457] state.)

For `input` [p434] elements without a defined activation behaviour [p710], but to which these events apply [p437], and for which the user interface involves both interactive manipulation and an explicit commit action, then when the user changes the element's value [p508], the user agent must queue a task [p842] to fire a simple event [p853] that bubbles named `input` [p1151] at the `input` [p434] element, and any time the user commits the change, the user agent must queue a task [p842] to fire a simple event [p853] that bubbles named `change` [p1151] at the `input` [p434] element.

Example

An example of a user interface involving both interactive manipulation and a commit action would be a Range [p451] controls that use a slider, when manipulated using a pointing device. While the user is dragging the control's knob, `input` [p1151] events would fire whenever the position changed, whereas the `change` [p1151] event would only fire when the user let go of the knob, committing to a specific value.

For `input` [p434] elements without a defined activation behaviour [p710], but to which these events apply [p437], and for which the user interface involves an explicit commit action but no intermediate manipulation, then any time the user commits a change to the element's value [p508], the user agent must queue a task [p842] to first fire a simple event [p853] that bubbles named `input` [p1151] at the `input` [p434] element, and then fire a simple event [p853] that bubbles named `change` [p1151] at the `input` [p434] element.

Example

An example of a user interface with a commit action would be a Colour [p455] control that consists of a single button that brings up a colour wheel: if the value [p508] only changes when the dialog is closed, then that would be the explicit commit action. On the other hand, if manipulating the control changes the colour interactively, then there might be no commit action.

Example

Another example of a user interface with a commit action would be a Date [p445] 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.

For input[p434] elements without a defined activation behaviour[p710], but to which these events apply[p437], any time the user causes the element's value[p508] to change without an explicit commit action, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named input[p1151] at the input[p434] element. The corresponding change[p1151] event, if any, will be fired when the control loses focus[p718].

Example Examples of a user changing the element's value[p508] 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.

Example A Range[p451] control in the form of a slider that the user has focused[p713] and is interacting with using a keyboard would be another example of the user changing the element's value[p508] without a commit step.

In the case of tasks[p841] that just fire an input[p1151] event, user agents may wait for a suitable break in the user's interaction before queuing[p842] the tasks; 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.

When the user agent is to change an input[p434] element's value[p508] on behalf of the user (e.g. as part of a form prefilling feature), the user agent must queue a task[p842] to first update the value[p508] accordingly, then fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named input[p1151] at the input[p434] element, then fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named change[p1151] at the input[p434] element.

Note *These events are not fired in response to changes made to the values of form controls by scripts. (This is to make it easier to update the values of form controls in response to the user manipulating the controls, without having to then filter out the script's own changes to avoid an infinite loop.)*

The task source[p842] for these tasks[p841] is the user interaction task source[p845].

4.10.6 The button element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Interactive content[p118].
Listed[p428], labelable[p429], and submittable[p429] form-associated element[p428].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117], but there must be no interactive content[p118] descendant.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
autofocus[p514] — Automatically focus the form control when the page is loaded
disabled[p511] — Whether the form control is disabled
form[p508] — Associates the control with a form[p429] element
formaction[p512] — URL to use for form submission[p536]
formenctype[p513] — Form data set encoding type to use for form submission[p536]
formmethod[p512] — HTTP method to use for form submission[p536]
formnovalidate[p513] — Bypass form control validation for form submission[p536]
formtarget[p513] — Browsing context[p748] for form submission[p536]
menu[p478] — Specifies the element's designated pop-up menu[p478]
name[p510] — Name of form control to use for form submission[p536] and in the form.elements[p431] API
type[p477] — Type of button
value[p478] — Value to be used for form submission[p536]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLButtonElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean autofocus;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean disabled;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString formAction;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString formEnctype;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString formMethod;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean formNoValidate;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString formTarget;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString value;
  [CEReactions] attribute HTMLMenuElement? menu;

  readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
  readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
  readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
  boolean checkValidity();
  boolean reportValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

  [SameObject] readonly attribute NodeList labels;
};
```

The `button`[p476] element represents[p112] a button labeled by its contents.

The element is a button[p429].

The **`type`** attribute controls the behaviour of the button when it is activated. It is an enumerated attribute[p65]. 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
`submit`	Submit Button[p477]	Submits the form.
`reset`	Reset Button[p477]	Resets the form.
`button`	Button[p478]	Does nothing.
`menu`	Menu[p478]	Shows a menu.

The *missing value default*[p65] is the Submit Button[p477] state.

If the `type`[p477] attribute is in the Submit Button[p477] state, the element is specifically a submit button[p429].

Constraint validation: If the `type`[p477] attribute is in the Reset Button[p477] state, the Button[p478] state, or the Menu[p478] state, the element is barred from constraint validation[p531].

When a `button`[p476] element is not disabled[p511], its activation behaviour[p710] element is to run the steps defined in the following list for the current state of the element's `type`[p477] attribute:

Submit Button

If the element has a form owner[p508] and the element's node document is fully active[p749], the element must submit[p537] the form owner[p508] from the `button`[p476] element.

Reset Button

If the element has a form owner[p508] and the element's node document is fully active[p749], the element must reset[p543] the form owner[p508].

Button

Do nothing.

Menu

The element must follow these steps:

1. If the button[p476] is not being rendered[p1065], abort these steps.
2. If the button[p476] element's node document is not fully active[p749], abort these steps.
3. Let *menu* be the element's designated pop-up menu[p478], if any. If there isn't one, then abort these steps.
4. Fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name show[p1152] at *menu*, using the RelatedEvent[p555] interface, with the relatedTarget[p556] attribute initialised to the button[p476] element. The event must be cancelable.
5. If the event is not canceled, then build and show[p549] the menu for *menu*, with the button[p476] element as the subject.

The form[p508] attribute is used to explicitly associate the button[p476] element with its form owner[p508]. The name[p510] attribute represents the element's name. The disabled[p511] attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The autofocus[p514] attribute controls focus. The formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], and formtarget[p513] attributes are attributes for form submission[p512].

Note *The formnovalidate[p513] attribute can be used to make submit buttons that do not trigger the constraint validation.*

The formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], and formtarget[p513] must not be specified if the element's type[p477] attribute is not in the Submit Button[p477] state.

The **value** attribute gives the element's value for the purposes of form submission. The element's value[p508] is the value of the element's value[p478] 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.*

If the element's type[p477] attribute is in the Menu[p478] state, the **menu** attribute must be specified to give the element's menu. The value must be the ID of a menu[p548] element in the same tree whose type[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state. The attribute must not be specified if the element's type[p477] attribute is not in the Menu[p478] state.

A button[p476] element's **designated pop-up menu** is the first element in the button[p476]'s tree whose ID is that given by the button[p476] element's menu[p478] attribute, if there is such an element and its type[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state; otherwise, the element has no designated pop-up menu[p478].

The **value** and **menu** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the content attributes of the same name.

The **type** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name, limited to only known values[p89].

The willValidate[p534], validity[p534], and validationMessage[p536] IDL attributes, and the checkValidity()[p535], reportValidity()[p535], and setCustomValidity()[p534] methods, are part of the constraint validation API[p533]. The labels[p434] IDL attribute provides a list of the element's label[p432]s. The autofocus[p514], disabled[p511], form[p510], and name[p510] IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

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>
```

Spec bugs: 25027

4.10.7 The `select` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Interactive content[p118].
Listed[p428], labelable[p429], submittable[p429], and resettable[p429] form-associated element[p428].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Zero or more `option`[p486], `optgroup`[p485], and script-supporting[p119] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`autocomplete`[p516] — Hint for form autofill feature
`autofocus`[p514] — Automatically focus the form control when the page is loaded
`disabled`[p511] — Whether the form control is disabled
`form`[p508] — Associates the control with a `form`[p429] element
`multiple`[p480] — Whether to allow multiple values
`name`[p510] — Name of form control to use for form submission[p536] and in the `form.elements`[p431] API
`required`[p480] — Whether the control is required for form submission[p536]
`size`[p480] — Size of the control

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLSelectElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString autocomplete;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean autofocus;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean disabled;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean multiple;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean required;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long size;

  readonly attribute DOMString type;

  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLOptionsCollection options;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long length;
  getter Element? item(unsigned long index);
  HTMLOptionElement? namedItem(DOMString name);
  [CEReactions] void add((HTMLOptionElement or HTMLOptGroupElement) element, optional
(HTMLElement or long)? before = null);
  [CEReactions] void remove(); // ChildNode overload
  [CEReactions] void remove(long index);
  [CEReactions] setter void (unsigned long index, HTMLOptionElement? option);

  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection selectedOptions;
  attribute long selectedIndex;
  attribute DOMString value;

  readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
  readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
  readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
```

```
  boolean checkValidity();
  boolean reportValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

  [SameObject] readonly attribute NodeList labels;
};
```

The select[p479] element represents a control for selecting amongst a set of options.

The **multiple** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. If the attribute is present, then the select[p479] element represents[p112] a control for selecting zero or more options from the list of options[p480]. If the attribute is absent, then the select[p479] element represents[p112] a control for selecting a single option from the list of options[p480].

The **size** attribute gives the number of options to show to the user. The size[p480] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero.

The **display size** of a select[p479] element is the result of applying the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] to the value of element's size[p480] 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[p480] attribute is absent, then the element's display size[p480] is 4 if the element's multiple[p480] content attribute is present, and 1 otherwise.

The **list of options** for a select[p479] element consists of all the option[p486] element children of the select[p479] element, and all the option[p486] element children of all the optgroup[p485] element children of the select[p479] element, in tree order.

The **required** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. When specified, the user will be required to select a value before submitting the form.

If a select[p479] element has a required[p480] attribute specified, does not have a multiple[p480] attribute specified, and has a display size[p480] of 1; and if the value[p487] of the first option[p486] element in the select[p479] element's list of options[p480] (if any) is the empty string, and that option[p486] element's parent node is the select[p479] element (and not an optgroup[p485] element), then that option[p486] is the select[p479] element's **placeholder label option**.

If a select[p479] element has a required[p480] attribute specified, does not have a multiple[p480] attribute specified, and has a display size[p480] of 1, then the select[p479] element must have a placeholder label option[p480].

Note *In practice, the requirement stated in the paragraph above can only apply when a select[p479] element does not have a sizes[p258] attribute with a value greater than 1.*

Constraint validation: If the element has its required[p480] attribute specified, and either none of the option[p486] elements in the select[p479] element's list of options[p480] have their selectedness[p487] set to true, or the only option[p486] element in the select[p479] element's list of options[p480] with its selectedness[p487] set to true is the placeholder label option[p480], then the element is suffering from being missing[p532].

If the multiple[p480] attribute is absent, and the element is not disabled[p511], then the user agent should allow the user to pick an option[p486] element in its list of options[p480] that is itself not disabled[p487]. Upon this option[p486] element being **picked** (either through a click, or through unfocusing the element after changing its value, or through a menu command[p557], 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[p487] of the picked option[p486] element to true, set its dirtiness[p487] to true, and then send select update notifications[p481].

If the multiple[p480] attribute is absent, whenever an option[p486] element in the select[p479] element's list of options[p480] has its selectedness[p487] set to true, and whenever an option[p486] element with its selectedness[p487] set to true is added to the select[p479] element's list of options[p480], the user agent must set the selectedness[p487] of all the other option[p486] elements in its list of options[p480] to false.

If the multiple[p480] attribute is absent and the element's display size[p480] is greater than 1, then the user agent should also allow the user to request that the option[p486] whose selectedness[p487] 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[p487] of that option[p486] element to false, set its dirtiness[p487] to true, and then send select update notifications[p481].

If nodes are inserted[p43] or nodes are removed[p43] causing the list of options[p480] to gain or lose one or more `option`[p486] elements, or if an `option`[p486] element in the list of options[p480] **asks for a reset**, then, if the `select`[p479] element's `multiple`[p480] attribute is absent, the user agent must run the first applicable set of steps from the following list:

↪ **If the `select`[p479] element's display size[p480] is 1, and no `option`[p486] elements in the `select`[p479] element's list of options[p480] have their selectedness[p487] set to true**

Set the selectedness[p487] of the first `option`[p486] element in the list of options[p480] in tree order that is not disabled[p487], if any, to true.

↪ **If two or more `option`[p486] elements in the `select`[p479] element's list of options[p480] have their selectedness[p487] set to true**

Set the selectedness[p487] of all but the last `option`[p486] element with its selectedness[p487] set to true in the list of options[p480] in tree order to false.

If the `multiple`[p480] attribute is present, and the element is not disabled[p511], then the user agent should allow the user to **toggle** the selectedness[p487] of the `option`[p486] elements in its list of options[p480] that are themselves not disabled[p487]. Upon such an element being toggled[p481] (either through a click, or through a menu command[p557], or any other mechanism), and before the relevant user interaction event is queued (e.g. before a related `click` event), the selectedness[p487] of the `option`[p486] element must be changed (from true to false or false to true), the dirtiness[p487] of the element must be set to true, and the user agent must send `select` update notifications[p481].

When the user agent is to **send `select` update notifications**, queue a task[p842] to first fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `input`[p1151] at the `select`[p479] element, and then fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `change`[p1151] at the `select`[p479] element, using the user interaction task source[p845] as the task source. If the JavaScript execution context stack was not empty when the user agent was to send `select` update notifications[p481], then the resulting `input`[p1151] and `change`[p1151] events must not be trusted[p44].

The reset algorithm[p543] for `select`[p479] elements is to go through all the `option`[p486] elements in the element's list of options[p480], set their selectedness[p487] to true if the `option`[p486] element has a `selected`[p487] attribute, and false otherwise, set their dirtiness[p487] to false, and then have the `option`[p486] elements ask for a reset[p481].

The `form`[p508] attribute is used to explicitly associate the `select`[p479] element with its form owner[p508]. The `name`[p510] attribute represents the element's name. The `disabled`[p511] attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The `autofocus`[p514] attribute controls focus. The `autocomplete`[p516] attribute controls how the user agent provides autofill behaviour.

A `select`[p479] element that is not disabled[p511] is *mutable*[p508].

Note

select **.** **`type`**[p482]

Returns "`select-multiple`" if the element has a `multiple`[p480] attribute, and "`select-one`" otherwise.

select **.** **`options`**[p482]

Returns an `HTMLOptionsCollection`[p94] of the list of options[p480].

select **.** **`length`**[p482] **[= *value*]**

Returns the number of elements in the list of options[p480].

When set to a smaller number, truncates the number of `option`[p486] elements in the `select`[p479].

When set to a greater number, adds new blank `option`[p486] elements to the `select`[p479].

element* = *select **.** **`item`**[p482]**(*index*)**

***select*[*index*]**

Returns the item with index *index* from the list of options[p480]. The items are sorted in tree order.

element* = *select **.** **`namedItem`**[p482]**(*name*)**

Returns the first item with ID or `name`[p1104] *name* from the list of options[p480].

Returns null if no element with that ID could be found.

select **.** **`add`**[p482]**(*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[p480], 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" DOMException if *element* is an ancestor of the element into which it is to be inserted.

***select*.selectedOptions**[p482]

Returns an HTMLCollection of the list of options[p480] that are selected.

***select*.selectedIndex**[p482] **[= *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**[p483] **[= *value*]**

Returns the value[p487] 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[p480] attribute is absent, and the string "select-multiple" if the multiple[p480] attribute is present.

The **options** IDL attribute must return an HTMLOptionsCollection[p94] rooted at the select[p479] node, whose filter matches the elements in the list of options[p480].

The options[p482] collection is also mirrored on the HTMLSelectElement[p479] object. The supported property indices at any instant are the indices supported by the object returned by the options[p482] attribute at that instant.

The **length** IDL attribute must return the number of nodes represented by the options[p482] collection. On setting, it must act like the attribute of the same name on the options[p482] collection.

The **item(*index*)** method must return the value returned by the method of the same name on the options[p482] 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[p482] 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[p95] with the given property index *index* to the new value *value* on the options[p482] collection.

Similarly, the **add()** method must act like its namesake method on that same options[p482] collection.

The **remove()** method must act like its namesake method on that same options[p482] collection when it has arguments, and like its namesake method on the ChildNode interface implemented by the HTMLSelectElement[p479] ancestor interface Element when it has no arguments.

The **selectedOptions** IDL attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the select[p479] node, whose filter matches the elements in the list of options[p480] that have their selectedness[p487] set to true.

The **selectedIndex** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the index[p488] of the first option[p486] element in the list of options[p480] in tree order that has its selectedness[p487] set to true, if any. If there isn't one, then it must return −1.

On setting, the selectedIndex[p482] attribute must set the selectedness[p487] of all the option[p486] elements in the list of options[p480] to false, and then the option[p486] element in the list of options[p480] whose index[p488] is the given new value, if any, must have its selectedness[p487] set to true and its dirtiness[p487] set to true.

Note *This can result in no element having a selectedness[p487] set to true even in the case of the select[p479] element having no multiple[p480] attribute and a display size[p480] of 1.*

The **value** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the value[p487] of the first option[p486] element in the list of options[p480] in tree order that has its selectedness[p487] set to true, if any. If there isn't one, then it must return the empty string.

On setting, the value[p483] attribute must set the selectedness[p487] of all the option[p486] elements in the list of options[p480] to false, and then the first option[p486] element in the list of options[p480], in tree order, whose value[p487] is equal to the given new value, if any, must have its selectedness[p487] set to true and its dirtiness[p487] set to true.

Note *This can result in no element having a selectedness[p487] set to true even in the case of the select[p479] element having no multiple[p480] attribute and a display size[p480] of 1.*

The **multiple**, **required**, and **size** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name. The size[p483] IDL attribute has a default value of zero.

Note *For historical reasons, the default value of the size[p483] IDL attribute does not return the actual size used, which, in the absence of the size[p480] content attribute, is either 1 or 4 depending on the presence of the multiple[p480] attribute.*

The willValidate[p534], validity[p534], and validationMessage[p536] IDL attributes, and the checkValidity()[p535], reportValidity()[p535], and setCustomValidity()[p534] methods, are part of the constraint validation API[p533]. The labels[p434] IDL attribute provides a list of the element's label[p432]s. The autofocus[p514], disabled[p511], form[p510], and name[p510] IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Example

The following example shows how a select[p479] 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>
```

Example

Here, the user is offered a set of options from which they 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>
```

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>
```

4.10.8 The `datalist` element

Support:

Chrome (limited)	20+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
Firefox (limited)	4+
IE (limited)	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4.3-4.4.4+
Edge (limited)	12+
Opera (limited)	15+

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Either: phrasing content[p117].
Or: Zero or more `option`[p486] and script-supporting elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLDataListElement : HTMLElement {
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection options;
};
```

The `datalist`[p484] element represents a set of `option`[p486] elements that represent predefined options for other controls. In the rendering, the `datalist`[p484] element represents[p112] nothing and it, along with its children, should be hidden.

The `datalist`[p484] element can be used in two ways. In the simplest case, the `datalist`[p484] element has just `option`[p486] element children.

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`[p484] element can be given contents that are to be displayed for down-level clients that don't support `datalist`[p484]. In this case, the `option`[p486] elements are provided inside a `select`[p479] element inside the `datalist`[p484] element.

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[p484] element is hooked up to an input[p434] element using the list[p469] attribute on the input[p434] element.

Each option[p486] element that is a descendant of the datalist[p484] element, that is not disabled[p487], and whose value[p487] is a string that isn't the empty string, represents a suggestion. Each suggestion has a value[p487] and a label[p487].

Note

***datalist*.options**[p485]

Returns an HTMLCollection of the option[p486] elements of the datalist[p484] element.

The **options** IDL attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the datalist[p484] node, whose filter matches option[p486] elements.

Constraint validation: If an element has a datalist[p484] element ancestor, it is barred from constraint validation[p531].

4.10.9 The optgroup element

Categories[p114]**:**

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

As a child of a select[p479] element.

Content model[p114]**:**

Zero or more option[p486] and script-supporting[p119] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

An optgroup[p485] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the optgroup[p485] element is immediately followed by another optgroup[p485] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
disabled[p486] — Whether the form control is disabled
label[p486] — User-visible label

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLOptGroupElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean disabled;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString label;
};
```

The optgroup[p485] element represents[p112] a group of option[p486] elements with a common label.

The element's group of option[p486] elements consists of the option[p486] elements that are children of the optgroup[p485] element.

When showing option[p486] elements in select[p479] elements, user agents should show the option[p486] elements of such groups as being related to each other and separate from other option[p486] elements.

The **disabled** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65] and can be used to disable[p487] a group of option[p486] 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[p486] elements in a select[p479] element.

The **disabled** and **label** attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

Note *There is no way to select an optgroup[p485] element. Only option[p486] elements can be selected. An optgroup[p485] element merely provides a label for a group of option[p486] elements.*

Example

The following snippet shows how a set of lessons from three courses could be offered in a select[p479] 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 Magnestism">
    <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>
```

4.10.10 The option element

Categories[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As a child of a select[p479] element.
As a child of a datalist[p484] element.
As a child of an optgroup[p485] element.

Content model[p114]:

If the element has a label[p487] attribute and a value[p487] attribute: Nothing[p115].
If the element has a label[p487] attribute but no value[p487] attribute: Text[p118].
If the element has no label[p487] attribute and is not a child of a datalist[p484] element: Text[p118] that is not inter-element whitespace[p115].
If the element has no label[p487] attribute and is a child of a datalist[p484] element: Text[p118].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

An option[p486] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the option[p486] element is immediately followed by another option[p486] element, or if it is immediately followed by an optgroup[p485] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`disabled`[p487] — Whether the form control is disabled
`label`[p487] — User-visible label
`selected`[p487] — Whether the option is selected by default
`value`[p487] — Value to be used for form submission[p536]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
[NamedConstructor=Option(optional DOMString text = "", optional DOMString value, optional
boolean defaultSelected = false, optional boolean selected = false)]
interface HTMLOptionElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean disabled;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString label;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean defaultSelected;
  attribute boolean selected;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString value;

  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString text;
  readonly attribute long index;
};
```

The `option`[p486] element represents[p112] an option in a `select`[p479] element or as part of a list of suggestions in a `datalist`[p484] element.

In certain circumstances described in the definition of the `select`[p479] element, an `option`[p486] element can be a `select`[p479] element's placeholder label option[p480]. A placeholder label option[p480] does not represent an actual option, but instead represents a label for the `select`[p479] control.

The **`disabled`** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. An `option`[p486] element is **disabled** if its `disabled`[p487] attribute is present or if it is a child of an `optgroup`[p485] element whose `disabled`[p486] attribute is present.

An `option`[p486] element that is disabled[p487] must prevent any `click` events that are queued[p842] on the user interaction task source[p845] from being dispatched on the element.

The **`label`** attribute provides a label for element. The **label** of an `option`[p486] element is the value of the `label`[p487] content attribute, if there is one and its value is not the empty string, or, otherwise, the value of the element's `text`[p488] IDL attribute.

The `label`[p487] content attribute, if specified, must not be empty.

The **`value`** attribute provides a value for element. The **value** of an `option`[p486] element is the value of the `value`[p487] content attribute, if there is one, or, if there is not, the value of the element's `text`[p488] IDL attribute.

The **`selected`** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. It represents the default selectedness[p487] of the element.

The **dirtiness** of an `option`[p486] element is a boolean state, initially false. It controls whether adding or removing the `selected`[p487] content attribute has any effect.

The **selectedness** of an `option`[p486] element is a boolean state, initially false. Except where otherwise specified, when the element is created, its selectedness[p487] must be set to true if the element has a `selected`[p487] attribute. Whenever an `option`[p486] element's `selected`[p487] attribute is added, if its dirtiness[p487] is false, its selectedness[p487] must be set to true. Whenever an `option`[p486] element's `selected`[p487] attribute is *removed*, if its dirtiness[p487] is false, its selectedness[p487] must be set to false.

Note

The `Option()`[p488] constructor, when called with three or fewer arguments, overrides the initial state of the selectedness[p487] state to always be false even if the third argument is true (implying that a `selected`[p487] attribute is to be set). The fourth argument can be used to explicitly set the initial selectedness[p487] state when using the constructor.

A `select`[p479] element whose `multiple`[p480] attribute is not specified must not have more than one descendant `option`[p486] element with its `selected`[p487] attribute set.

An `option`[p486] element's **index** is the number of `option`[p486] elements that are in the same list of options[p480] but that come before it in tree order. If the `option`[p486] element is not in a list of options[p480], then the `option`[p486] element's index[p488] is zero.

Note

***option* . `selected`[p488]**

Returns true if the element is selected, and false otherwise.

Can be set, to override the current state of the element.

***option* . `index`[p488]**

Returns the index of the element in its `select`[p479] element's `options`[p482] list.

***option* . `form`[p488]**

Returns the element's `form`[p429] element, if any, or null otherwise.

***option* . `text`[p488]**

Same as `textContent`, except that spaces are collapsed and `script`[p564] elements are skipped.

***option* = new `Option`[p488] ([*text* [, *value* [, *defaultSelected* [, *selected*]]]])**

Returns a new `option`[p486] element.

The *text* argument sets the contents of the element.

The *value* argument sets the `value`[p487] attribute.

The *defaultSelected* argument sets the `selected`[p487] 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[p89] the content attribute of the same name. The **`defaultSelected`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `selected`[p487] content attribute.

The **`label`** IDL attribute, on getting, if there is a `label`[p487] content attribute, must return that attribute's value; otherwise, it must return the element's label[p487]. On setting, the element's `label`[p487] content attribute must be set to the new value.

The **`value`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the element's value[p487]. On setting, the element's `value`[p487] content attribute must be set to the new value.

The **`selected`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return true if the element's selectedness[p487] is true, and false otherwise. On setting, it must set the element's selectedness[p487] to the new value, set its dirtiness[p487] to true, and then cause the element to ask for a reset[p481].

The **`index`** IDL attribute must return the element's index[p488].

The **`text`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the result of stripping and collapsing whitespace[p64] from the concatenation of data of all the `Text` node descendants of the `option`[p486] element, in tree order, excluding any that are descendants of descendants of the `option`[p486] element that are themselves `script`[p564] or SVG `script` elements.

On setting, the `text`[p488] attribute must act as if the `textContent` IDL attribute on the element had been set to the new value.

The **`form`** IDL attribute's behaviour depends on whether the `option`[p486] element is in a `select`[p479] element or not. If the `option`[p486] has a `select`[p479] element as its parent, or has an `optgroup`[p485] element as its parent and that `optgroup`[p485] element has a `select`[p479] element as its parent, then the `form`[p488] IDL attribute must return the same value as the `form`[p510] IDL attribute on that `select`[p479] element. Otherwise, it must return null.

A constructor is provided for creating `HTMLOptionElement`[p487] objects (in addition to the factory methods from DOM such as `createElement()`): **`Option(`*`text, value, defaultSelected, selected`*`)`**. When invoked, the constructor must perform the following steps:

1. Let *document* be the current global object[p835]'s `Document` object[p748].
2. Let *option* be the result of creating an element given *document*, `option`[p486], and the HTML namespace[p97].

3. If *text* is not the empty string, then append to *option* a new `Text` node whose data is *text*.

4. If *value* is given, then set an attribute value for *option* using "`value`[p487]" and *value*.

5. If *defaultSelected* is true, then set an attribute value for *option* using "`selected`[p487]" and the empty string.

6. If *selected* is true, then set *option*'s selectedness[p487] to true; otherwise set its selectedness[p487] to false (even if *defaultSelected* is true).

7. Return *option*.

Spec bugs: 15291

4.10.11 The `textarea` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Interactive content[p118].
Listed[p428], labelable[p429], submittable[p429], and resettable[p429] form-associated element[p428].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Text[p118].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`autocomplete`[p516] — Hint for form autofill feature
`autofocus`[p514] — Automatically focus the form control when the page is loaded
`cols`[p491] — Maximum number of characters per line
`dirname`[p510] — Name of form field to use for sending the element's directionality[p127] in form submission[p536]
`disabled`[p511] — Whether the form control is disabled
`form`[p508] — Associates the control with a `form`[p429] element
`inputmode`[p515] — Hint for selecting an input modality
`maxlength`[p492] — Maximum length of value
`minlength`[p492] — Minimum length of value
`name`[p510] — Name of form control to use for form submission[p536] and in the `form.elements`[p431] API
`placeholder`[p492] — User-visible label to be placed within the form control
`readonly`[p490] — Whether to allow the value to be edited by the user
`required`[p492] — Whether the control is required for form submission[p536]
`rows`[p491] — Number of lines to show
`wrap`[p491] — How the value of the form control is to be wrapped for form submission[p536]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLTextAreaElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString autocomplete;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean autofocus;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long cols;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString dirName;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean disabled;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString inputMode;
  [CEReactions] attribute long maxLength;
  [CEReactions] attribute long minLength;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
```

```
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString placeholder;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean readOnly;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean required;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long rows;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString wrap;

  readonly attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString defaultValue;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString value;
  readonly attribute unsigned long textLength;

  readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
  readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
  readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
  boolean checkValidity();
  boolean reportValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

  [SameObject] 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 = "preserve");
  void setSelectionRange(unsigned long start, unsigned long end, optional DOMString
direction);
};
```

The `textarea`[p489] element represents[p112] 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[p490] of a `textarea`[p489] control must be initially the empty string.

Note *This element has rendering requirements involving the bidirectional algorithm[p133].*

The **`readonly`** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65] used to control whether the text can be edited by the user or not.

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" ] &amp;&amp; return

...</textarea>
```

Constraint validation: If the `readonly`[p490] attribute is specified on a `textarea`[p489] element, the element is barred from constraint validation[p531].

A `textarea`[p489] element is mutable[p508] if it is neither disabled[p511] nor has a `readonly`[p490] attribute specified.

When a textarea[p489] is mutable[p508], its raw value[p490] 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 U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters. Any time the user causes the element's raw value[p490] to change, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named input[p1151] at the textarea[p489] 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[p489] 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[p490].

When the textarea[p489] element's textContent IDL attribute changes value, if the element's dirty value flag[p491] is false, then the element's raw value[p490] must be set to the value of the element's textContent IDL attribute.

The reset algorithm[p543] for textarea[p489] elements is to set the dirty value flag[p491] back to false, and set the raw value[p490] of element to the value of the element's textContent IDL attribute.

When a textarea[p489] element is popped off the stack of open elements[p971] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061], then the user agent must invoke the element's reset algorithm[p543].

If the element is mutable[p508], 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[p127] attribute to "ltr[p127]" if the user selected a left-to-right writing direction, and "rtl[p127]" if the user selected a right-to-left writing direction.

2. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named input[p1151] at the textarea[p489] element.

The **cols** attribute specifies the expected maximum number of characters per line. If the cols[p491] attribute is specified, its value must be a valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero. If applying the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] 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[p489] element's character width[p491] 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[p491] attribute is specified, its value must be a valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero. If applying the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] 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[p491].

The **wrap** attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65] with two keywords and states: the **soft** keyword which maps to the Soft[p491] state, and the **hard** keyword which maps to the Hard[p491] state. The *missing value default*[p65] is the Soft[p491] state.

The **Soft** state indicates that the text in the textarea[p489] 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[p489] is to have newlines added by the user agent so that the text is wrapped when it is submitted.

If the element's wrap[p491] attribute is in the Hard[p491] state, the cols[p491] attribute must be specified.

For historical reasons, the element's value is normalised in three different ways for three different purposes. The raw value[p490] is the value as it was originally set. It is not normalized. The API value[p491] is the value used in the value[p493] IDL attribute. It is normalised so that line breaks use U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters. Finally, there is the value[p508], as used in form submission and other processing models in this specification. It is normalised so that line breaks use U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED (CRLF) character pairs, and in addition, if necessary given the element's wrap[p491] 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[p490] with the following transformation applied:

1. Replace every U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED (CRLF) character pair from the raw value[p490] with a single U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character.

2. Replace every remaining U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN character from the raw value[p490] with a single U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character.

The element's value[p508] is defined to be the element's raw value[p490] with the textarea wrapping transformation[p492] applied. The **textarea wrapping transformation** is the following algorithm, as applied to a string:

1. Replace every occurrence of a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character not followed by a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, and every occurrence of a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character not preceded by a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character, by a two-character string consisting of a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED (CRLF) character pair.

2. If the element's `wrap`[p491] attribute is in the Hard[p491] state, insert U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED (CRLF) character pairs into the string using a UA-defined algorithm so that each line has no more than character width[p491] 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 U+000A LINE FEED (CRLF) character pairs.

The **`maxlength`** attribute is a form control `maxlength` attribute[p510] controlled by the `textarea`[p489] element's dirty value flag[p491].

If the `textarea`[p489] element has a maximum allowed value length[p510], then the element's children must be such that the code-unit length[p45] of the value of the element's `textContent` IDL attribute with the textarea wrapping transformation[p492] applied is equal to or less than the element's maximum allowed value length[p510].

The **`minlength`** attribute is a form control `minlength` attribute[p511] controlled by the `textarea`[p489] element's dirty value flag[p491].

The **`required`** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. When specified, the user will be required to enter a value before submitting the form.

Constraint validation: If the element has its `required`[p492] attribute specified, and the element is mutable[p508], and the element's value[p508] is the empty string, then the element is suffering from being missing[p532].

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 `placeholder`[p492] attribute should not be used as an alternative to a `label`[p432]. For a longer hint or other advisory text, the `title`[p124] attribute is more appropriate.

Note

These mechanisms are very similar but subtly different: the hint given by the control's `label`[p432] is shown at all times; the short hint given in the `placeholder`[p492] attribute is shown before the user enters a value; and the hint in the `title`[p124] attribute is shown when the user requests further help.

User agents should present this hint to the user when the element's value[p508] is the empty string and the control is not focused[p713] (e.g. by displaying it inside a blank unfocused control). All U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED character pairs (CRLF) in the hint, as well as all other U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) and U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters in the hint, must be treated as line breaks when rendering the hint.

The `name`[p510] attribute represents the element's name. The `dirname`[p510] attribute controls how the element's directionality[p127] is submitted. The `disabled`[p511] attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The `form`[p508] attribute is used to explicitly associate the `textarea`[p489] element with its form owner[p508]. The `autofocus`[p514] attribute controls focus. The `inputmode`[p515] attribute controls the user interface's input modality for the control. The `autocomplete`[p516] attribute controls how the user agent provides autofill behaviour.

Note

***textarea* . `type`[p493]**

Returns the string "`textarea`".

***textarea* . `value`[p493]**

Returns the current value of the element.

Can be set, to change the value.

The **`cols`**, **`placeholder`**, **`required`**, **`rows`**, and **`wrap`** attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name. The `cols`[p492] and `rows`[p492] attributes are limited to only non-negative numbers greater than zero[p90]. The `cols`[p492] attribute's default value is 20. The `rows`[p492] attribute's default value is 2. The **`dirName`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `dirname`[p510] content attribute. The **`inputMode`** IDL attribute must

reflect[p89] the `inputmode`[p515] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89]. The **`maxLength`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `maxlength`[p492] content attribute, limited to only non-negative numbers[p90]. The **`minLength`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `minlength`[p492] content attribute, limited to only non-negative numbers[p90]. The **`readOnly`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `readonly`[p490] 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[p491]; on setting, it must set the element's raw value[p490] to the new value, set the element's dirty value flag[p491] 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[p45] of the element's API value[p491].

The `willValidate`[p534], `validity`[p534], and `validationMessage`[p536] IDL attributes, and the `checkValidity()`[p535], `reportValidity()`[p535], and `setCustomValidity()`[p534] methods, are part of the constraint validation API[p533]. The `labels`[p434] IDL attribute provides a list of the element's `label`[p432]s. The `select()`[p529], `selectionStart`[p529], `selectionEnd`[p530], `selectionDirection`[p530], `setRangeText()`[p530], and `setSelectionRange()`[p530] methods and IDL attributes expose the element's text selection. The `autofocus`[p514], `disabled`[p511], `form`[p510], and `name`[p510] IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Example

Here is an example of a `textarea`[p489] 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`[p492] 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>
```

You can also give a minimum length. Here, a letter needs to be filled out by the user; a template (which is shorter than the minimum length) is provided, but is insufficient to submit the form:

```
<textarea required minlength="500">Dear Madam Speaker,

Regarding your letter dated ...

...

Yours Sincerely,

...</textarea>
```

A placeholder can be given as well, to suggest the basic form to the user, without providing an explicit template:

```
<textarea placeholder="Dear Francine,

They closed the parks this week, so we won't be able to
meet your there. Should we just have dinner?

Love,
Daddy"></textarea>
```

To have the browser submit the directionality[p127] of the element along with the value, the `dirname`[p510] 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>
```

4.10.12 The keygen element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Interactive content[p118].
Listed[p428], labelable[p429], submittable[p429], and resettable[p429] form-associated element[p428].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Nothing[p115].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

No end tag[p953].

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
autofocus[p514] — Automatically focus the form control when the page is loaded
challenge[p495] — String to package with the generated and signed public key
disabled[p511] — Whether the form control is disabled
form[p508] — Associates the control with a form[p429] element
keytype[p495] — The type of cryptographic key to generate
name[p510] — Name of form control to use for form submission[p536] and in the form.elements[p431] API

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLKeygenElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean autofocus;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString challenge;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean disabled;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString keytype;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;

  readonly attribute DOMString type;

  readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
  readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
  readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
  boolean checkValidity();
  boolean reportValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

  [SameObject] readonly attribute NodeList labels;
};
```

This feature is in the process of being removed from the Web platform. (This is a long process that takes many years.) Using the keygen[p494] element at this time is highly discouraged.

The `keygen`[p494] element represents[p112] 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[p65]. 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 recognise values whose corresponding algorithms they support.

Keyword	State
`rsa`	*RSA*

The *invalid value default*[p65] state is the *unknown* state. The *missing value default*[p65] 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`[p494] element to allow the user to configure settings of the element's key pair generator, e.g. the key length.

The reset algorithm[p543] for `keygen`[p494] elements is to set these various configuration settings back to their defaults.

The element's value[p508] is the string returned from the following algorithm:

1. Use the appropriate step from the following list:

   ↳ **If the `keytype`[p495] 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 3447. [RFC3279][p1160] [RFC3447][p1159]

   ↳ **Otherwise, the `keytype`[p495] 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`[p495] 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") of RFC 3279, and the `parameters` field set up as required by RFC 3279 for `AlgorithmIdentifier` structures for that algorithm. [X690][p1162] [RFC5280][p1160] [RFC3279][p1160]

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][p1162] [RFC5280][p1160]

5. Let *publicKeyAndChallenge* be an ASN.1 `PublicKeyAndChallenge`[p496] 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][p1162]

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][p1162]

7. Let *signedPublicKeyAndChallenge* be an ASN.1 `SignedPublicKeyAndChallenge`[p496] 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][p1162]

8. Return the result of base64 encoding the result of ASN.1 DER encoding the *signedPublicKeyAndChallenge* structure. [RFC4648][p1160] [X690][p1162]

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][p1160]

ASN

```
PublicKeyAndChallenge ::= SEQUENCE {
    spki SubjectPublicKeyInfo,
    challenge IA5STRING
}

SignedPublicKeyAndChallenge ::= SEQUENCE {
    publicKeyAndChallenge PublicKeyAndChallenge,
    signatureAlgorithm AlgorithmIdentifier,
    signature BIT STRING
}
```

Constraint validation: The `keygen`[p494] element is barred from constraint validation[p531].

The `form`[p508] attribute is used to explicitly associate the `keygen`[p494] element with its form owner[p508]. The `name`[p510] attribute represents the element's name. The `disabled`[p511] attribute is used to make the control non-interactive and to prevent its value from being submitted. The `autofocus`[p514] attribute controls focus.

Note

***keygen* . `type`[p496]**

Returns the string "`keygen`".

The **`challenge`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **`keytype`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name, limited to only known values[p89].

The **`type`** IDL attribute must return the value "`keygen`".

The `willValidate`[p534], `validity`[p534], and `validationMessage`[p536] IDL attributes, and the `checkValidity()`[p535], `reportValidity()`[p535], and `setCustomValidity()`[p534] methods, are part of the constraint validation API[p533]. The `labels`[p434] IDL attribute provides a list of the element's `label`[p432]s. The `autofocus`[p514], `disabled`[p511], `form`[p510], and `name`[p510] 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`[p496] (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. For more information, see e.g. this MDN article.

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.

4.10.13 The `output` element

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Listed[p428], labelable[p429], and resettable[p429] form-associated element[p428].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`for`[p497] — Specifies controls from which the output was calculated
`form`[p508] — Associates the control with a `form`[p429] element
`name`[p510] — Name of form control to use in the `form.elements`[p431] API

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLOutputElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions, SameObject, PutForwards=value] readonly attribute DOMTokenList htmlFor;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;

  readonly attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString defaultValue;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString value;

  readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
  readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
  readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
  boolean checkValidity();
  boolean reportValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);

  [SameObject] readonly attribute NodeList labels;
};
```

The `output`[p497] element represents[p112] the result of a calculation performed by the application, or the result of a user action.

Note *This element can be contrasted with the `samp`[p232] element, which is the appropriate element for quoting the output of other programs run previously.*

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`[p497] attribute, if specified, must contain a string consisting of an unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84] that are case-sensitive[p63], each of which must have the value of an ID of an element in the same tree.

The `form`[p508] attribute is used to explicitly associate the `output`[p497] element with its form owner[p508]. The `name`[p510] attribute represents the element's name. The `output`[p497] element is associated with a form so that it can be easily referenced from the event handlers of form controls; the element's value itself is not submitted when the form is submitted.

The element has a **value mode flag** which is either *value*[p498] or *default*[p498]. Initially, the value mode flag[p497] must be set to *default*[p498].

The element also has a **default value**. Initially, the default value[p497] must be the empty string.

When the value mode flag[p497] is in mode ***default***, the contents of the element represent both the value of the element and its default value[p497]. When the value mode flag[p497] is in mode ***value***, the contents of the element represent the value of the element only, and the default value[p497] is only accessible using the `defaultValue`[p498] IDL attribute.

Whenever the element's descendants are changed in any way, if the value mode flag[p497] is in mode *default*[p498], the element's default value[p497] must be set to the value of the element's `textContent` IDL attribute.

The reset algorithm[p543] for `output`[p497] elements is to set the element's value mode flag[p497] to *default*[p498] and then to set the element's `textContent` IDL attribute to the value of the element's default value[p497] (thus replacing the element's child nodes).

Note

output **.** **`value`**[p498] **[= *value*]**

Returns the element's current value.

Can be set, to change the value.

output **.** **`defaultValue`**[p498] **[= *value*]**

Returns the element's current default value.

Can be set, to change the default value.

output **.** **`type`**[p498]

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[p497] must be set to *value*[p498].

The **`defaultValue`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the element's default value[p497]. On setting, the attribute must set the element's default value[p497], and, if the element's value mode flag[p497] is in the mode *default*[p498], set the element's `textContent` IDL attribute as well.

The **`type`** attribute must return the string "`output`".

The **`htmlFor`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `for`[p497] content attribute.

The `willValidate`[p534], `validity`[p534], and `validationMessage`[p536] IDL attributes, and the `checkValidity()`[p535], `reportValidity()`[p535], and `setCustomValidity()`[p534] methods, are part of the constraint validation API[p533]. The `labels`[p434] IDL attribute provides a list of the element's `label`[p432]s. The `form`[p510] and `name`[p510] IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Example

A simple calculator could use `output`[p497] 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 for="a b"></output>
</form>
```

Example

In this example, an `output`[p497] element is used to report the results of a calculation performed by a remote server, as they come in:

```
<output id="result"></output>
<script>
 var primeSource = new WebSocket('ws://primes.example.net/');
 primeSource.onmessage = function (event) {
   document.getElementById('result').value = event.data;
 }
</script>
```

4.10.14 The `progress` element

Support:	
Chrome	8+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari (limited)	7.0-7.1+
Firefox	6+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	12+
Safari	6+
Opera	11+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Labelable element[p429].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117], but there must be no `progress`[p499] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`value`[p499] — Current value of the element
`max`[p499] — Upper bound of range

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLProgressElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute double value;
  [CEReactions] attribute double max;
  readonly attribute double position;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute NodeList labels;
};
```

The `progress`[p499] element represents[p112] 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`[p499] attribute with the current progress (either a number from 0.0 to 1.0, or, if the `max`[p499] attribute is specified, a number from 0 to the value of the `max`[p499] attribute). To make an indeterminate progress bar, remove the `value`[p499] 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.

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`[p499] and `max`[p499] attributes, when present, must have values that are valid floating-point numbers[p66]. The `value`[p499] attribute, if present, must have a value equal to or greater than zero, and less than or equal to the value of the `max`[p499] attribute, if present, or 1.0, otherwise. The `max`[p499] attribute, if present, must have a value greater than zero.

> **Note** *The `progress`[p499] 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`[p499] would be inappropriate. Instead, the `meter`[p500] element is available for such use cases.*

User agent requirements: If the `value`[p499] 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`[p499] attribute, the user agent must parse the `max`[p499] attribute's value according to the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67]. 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`[p499] 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[p500] of the progress bar is 1.0.

If the progress bar is a determinate progress bar, user agents must parse the `value`[p499] attribute's value according to the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67]. If this does not result in an error, and if the parsed value is less than the maximum value[p500] 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[p500], then the current value[p500] of the progress bar is the maximum value[p500] of the progress bar. Otherwise, if parsing the `value`[p499] attribute's value resulted in an error, or a number less than or equal to zero, then the current value[p500] of the progress bar is zero.

UA requirements for showing the progress bar: When representing a `progress`[p499] 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[p500] relative to the maximum value[p500].

> **Note**
>
> ***progress*.`position`[p500]**
>
> 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[p500] by the maximum value[p500].

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[p500]. On setting, the given value must be converted to the best representation of the number as a floating-point number[p67] and then the `value`[p500] content attribute must be set to that string.

> **Note** *Setting the `value`[p500] IDL attribute to itself when the corresponding content attribute is absent would change the progress bar from an indeterminate progress bar to a determinate progress bar with no progress.*

The **`max`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name, limited to numbers greater than zero[p90]. The default value for `max`[p500] is 1.0.

The `labels`[p434] IDL attribute provides a list of the element's `label`[p432]s.

4.10.15 The `meter` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Labelable element[p429].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Support:	
Chrome	8+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	None
Firefox	16+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	13+
Safari	6+
Opera	11+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Content model[p114]**:**

Phrasing content[p117], but there must be no `meter`[p500] element descendants.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`value`[p501] — Current value of the element
`min`[p501] — Lower bound of range
`max`[p501] — Upper bound of range
`low`[p501] — High limit of low range
`high`[p501] — Low limit of high range
`optimum`[p501] — Optimum value in gauge

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLMeterElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute double value;
  [CEReactions] attribute double min;
  [CEReactions] attribute double max;
  [CEReactions] attribute double low;
  [CEReactions] attribute double high;
  [CEReactions] attribute double optimum;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute NodeList labels;
};
```

The `meter`[p500] element represents[p112] 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`[p500] element should not be used to indicate progress (as in a progress bar). For that role, HTML provides a separate `progress`[p499] element.*

Note *The `meter`[p500] 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`[p501] attribute must be specified. The `value`[p501], `min`[p501], `low`[p501], `high`[p501], `max`[p501], and `optimum`[p501] attributes, when present, must have values that are valid floating-point numbers[p66].

In addition, the attributes' values are further constrained:

Let *value* be the `value`[p501] attribute's number.

If the `min`[p501] attribute is specified, then let *minimum* be that attribute's value; otherwise, let it be zero.

If the `max`[p501] attribute is specified, then let *maximum* be that attribute's value; otherwise, let it be 1.0.

The following inequalities must hold, as applicable:

- *minimum* ≤ *value* ≤ *maximum*
- *minimum* ≤ `low`[p501] ≤ *maximum* (if `low`[p501] is specified)
- *minimum* ≤ `high`[p501] ≤ *maximum* (if `high`[p501] is specified)
- *minimum* ≤ `optimum`[p501] ≤ *maximum* (if `optimum`[p501] is specified)
- `low`[p501] ≤ `high`[p501] (if both `low`[p501] and `high`[p501] 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`[p500] element.

When used with microdata[p672], the `meter`[p500] element's `value`[p501] attribute provides the element's machine-readable value.

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><img alt="75%" src="graph75.png"></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>.</p> <!-- BAD! -->
```

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`[p500] element, but the units may be specified in the `title`[p124] attribute in free-form text.

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`[p501], `max`[p501], `value`[p501], `low`[p501], `high`[p501], and `optimum`[p501] attributes using the rules for parsing floating-point number values[p67].

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`[p501] 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`[p501] 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`[p501] 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`[p501] 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`[p501] 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`[p501] 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:

- minimum value ≤ actual value ≤ maximum value
- minimum value ≤ low boundary ≤ high boundary ≤ maximum value
- minimum value ≤ optimum point ≤ 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`[p500] 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.

Example

The following markup:

```
<h3>Suggested groups</h3>
<menu type="toolbar">
 <a href="?cmd=hsg" onclick="hideSuggestedGroups()">Hide suggested groups</a>
```

```
</menu>
<ul>
 <li>
  <p><a href="/group/comp.infosystems.www.authoring.stylesheets/
view">comp.infosystems.www.authoring.stylesheets</a> -
     <a href="/group/comp.infosystems.www.authoring.stylesheets/subscribe">join</a></p>
  <p>Group description: <strong>Layout/presentation on the WWW.</strong></p>
  <p><meter value="0.5">Moderate activity,</meter> Usenet, 618 subscribers</p>
 </li>
 <li>
  <p><a href="/group/netscape.public.mozilla.xpinstall/
view">netscape.public.mozilla.xpinstall</a> -
     <a href="/group/netscape.public.mozilla.xpinstall/subscribe">join</a></p>
  <p>Group description: <strong>Mozilla XPInstall discussion.</strong></p>
  <p><meter value="0.25">Low activity,</meter> Usenet, 22 subscribers</p>
 </li>
 <li>
  <p><a href="/group/mozilla.dev.general/view">mozilla.dev.general</a> -
     <a href="/group/mozilla.dev.general/subscribe">join</a></p>
  <p><meter value="0.25">Low activity,</meter> Usenet, 66 subscribers</p>
 </li>
</ul>
```

Might be rendered as follows:

User agents may combine the value of the `title`[p124] attribute and the other attributes to provide context-sensitive help or inline text detailing the actual values.

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[p503]. On setting, the given value must be converted to the best representation of the number as a floating-point number[p67] and then the `value`[p504] content attribute must be set to that string.

The **`min`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the minimum value[p502]. On setting, the given value must be converted to the best representation of the number as a floating-point number[p67] and then the `min`[p504] content attribute must be set to that string.

The **`max`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the maximum value[p502]. On setting, the given value must be converted to the best representation of the number as a floating-point number[p67] and then the `max`[p504] content attribute must be set to that string.

The **`low`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the low boundary[p503]. On setting, the given value must be converted to the best representation of the number as a floating-point number[p67] and then the `low`[p504] content attribute must be set to that string.

The **high** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the high boundary[p503]. On setting, the given value must be converted to the best representation of the number as a floating-point number[p67] and then the high[p505] content attribute must be set to that string.

The **optimum** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the optimum value[p503]. On setting, the given value must be converted to the best representation of the number as a floating-point number[p67] and then the optimum[p505] content attribute must be set to that string.

The labels[p434] IDL attribute provides a list of the element's label[p432]s.

Example

The following example shows how a gauge could fall back to localised 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>
```

4.10.16 The fieldset element

Spec bugs: 25551

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Sectioning root[p175].
Listed[p428] form-associated element[p428].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Optionally a legend[p507] element, followed by flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
disabled[p506] — Whether the form control is disabled
form[p508] — Associates the control with a form[p429] element
name[p510] — Name of form control to use in the form.elements[p431] API

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLFieldSetElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean disabled;
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;

  readonly attribute DOMString type;

  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection elements;

  readonly attribute boolean willValidate;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute ValidityState validity;
  readonly attribute DOMString validationMessage;
  boolean checkValidity();
  boolean reportValidity();
  void setCustomValidity(DOMString error);
};
```

The fieldset[p505] element represents[p112] a set of form controls optionally grouped under a common name.

The name of the group is given by the first `legend`[p507] element that is a child of the `fieldset`[p505] 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`[p505] element, excluding those that are descendants of the `fieldset`[p505] element's first `legend`[p507] element child, if any, to be disabled[p511].

Support:	
Chrome	20+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	6.0-6.1+
Firefox	4+
IE (limited)	6+
Opera Mini (limited)	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	12+
Safari	6+
Opera	10.0-10.1+
IE Mobile (limited)	11+

Source: caniuse.com

A `fieldset`[p505] element is a **disabled fieldset** if it matches any of the following conditions:

- Its `disabled`[p506] attribute is specified
- It is a descendant of another `fieldset`[p505] element whose `disabled`[p506] attribute is specified, and is *not* a descend `fieldset`[p505] element's first `legend`[p507] element child, if any.

The `form`[p508] attribute is used to explicitly associate the `fieldset`[p505] element with its form owner[p508]. The `name`[p510] attribute re element's name.

Note

fieldset **.** **`type`**[p506]

Returns the string "fieldset".

fieldset **.** **`elements`**[p506]

Returns an `HTMLCollection` of the form controls in the element.

The **`disabled`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **`type`** IDL attribute must return the string "`fieldset`".

The **`elements`** IDL attribute must return an `HTMLCollection` rooted at the `fieldset`[p505] element, whose filter matches listed elements[p428].

The `willValidate`[p534], `validity`[p534], and `validationMessage`[p536] attributes, and the `checkValidity()`[p535], `reportValidity()`[p535], and `setCustomValidity()`[p534] methods, are part of the constraint validation API[p533]. The `form`[p510] and `name`[p510] IDL attributes are part of the element's forms API.

Example

This example shows a `fieldset`[p505] element being used to group a set of related controls:

```
<fieldset>
 <legend>Display</legend>
 <p><label><input type=radio name=c value=0 checked> Black on White</label>
 <p><label><input type=radio name=c value=1> White on Black</label>
 <p><label><input type=checkbox name=g> Use grayscale</label>
 <p><label>Enhance contrast <input type=range name=e list=contrast min=0 max=100 value=0
step=1></label>
 <datalist id=contrast>
  <option label=Normal value=0>
  <option label=Maximum value=100>
 </datalist>
</fieldset>
```

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>
 <p><label>Name on card: <input name=clubname required></label></p>
 <p><label>Card number: <input name=clubnum required pattern="[-0-9]+"></label></p>
```

```
 <p><label>Expiry date: <input name=clubexp type=month></label></p>
</fieldset>
```

Example

You can also nest fieldset[p505] 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>
 <p><label>Name on card: <input name=clubname required></label></p>
 <fieldset name="numfields">
  <legend> <label>
   <input type=radio checked name=clubtype onchange="form.numfields.disabled = !checked">
   My card has numbers on it
  </label> </legend>
  <p><label>Card number: <input name=clubnum required pattern="[-0-9]+"></label></p>
 </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>
  <p><label>Card code: <input name=clublet required pattern="[A-Za-z]+"></label></p>
 </fieldset>
</fieldset>
```

In this example, if the outer "Use Club Card" checkbox is not checked, everything inside the outer fieldset[p505], including the two radio buttons in the legends of the two nested fieldset[p505]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[p505]s is to be enabled.

4.10.17 The `legend` element

Categories[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As the first child of a fieldset[p505] element.

Content model[p114]:

Phrasing content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLLegendElement : HTMLElement {
  readonly attribute HTMLFormElement? form;

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The legend[p507] element represents[p112] a caption for the rest of the contents of the legend[p507] element's parent fieldset[p505] element, if any.

Note

***legend* . `form`[p508]**

Returns the element's `form`[p429] element, if any, or null otherwise.

The **`form`** IDL attribute's behaviour depends on whether the `legend`[p507] element is in a `fieldset`[p505] element or not. If the `legend`[p507] has a `fieldset`[p505] element as its parent, then the `form`[p508] IDL attribute must return the same value as the `form`[p510] IDL attribute on that `fieldset`[p505] element. Otherwise, it must return null.

4.10.18 Form control infrastructure

4.10.18.1 A form control's value

Most form controls have a **value** and a **checkedness**. (The latter is only used by `input`[p434] elements.) These are used to describe how the user interacts with the control.

A control's value[p508] is its internal state. As such, it might not match the user's current input.

Example

For instance, if a user enters the word "`three`" into a numeric field[p450] that expects digits, the user's input would be the string "three" but the control's value[p508] would remain unchanged. Or, if a user enters the email address " `awesome@example.com`" (with leading whitespace) into an email field[p443], the user's input would be the string " awesome@example.com" but the browser's UI for email fields might translate that into a value[p508] of "`awesome@example.com`" (without the leading whitespace).

To define the behaviour of constraint validation in the face of the `input`[p434] element's `multiple`[p465] attribute, `input`[p434] elements can also have separately defined **values**.

The `select`[p479] element does not have a value[p508]; the selectedness[p487] of its `option`[p486] elements is what is used instead.

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[p508] or checkedness[p508] of a form control, or whether or not a control can be automatically prefilled.

4.10.18.3 Association of controls and forms

Spec bugs: 28800

A form-associated element[p428] can have a relationship with a `form`[p429] element, which is called the element's **form owner**. If a form-associated element[p428] is not associated with a `form`[p429] element, its form owner[p508] is said to be null.

A form-associated element[p428] is, by default, associated with its nearest ancestor `form`[p429] element (as described below), but, if it is listed[p428], may have a **`form`** attribute specified to override this.

Support:

Chrome	10+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	4+
IE	None
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	3+
Edge	None
Safari	5.1+
Opera	9.5-9.6+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Note

This feature allows authors to work around the lack of support for nested `form`[p429] elements.

If a listed[p428] form-associated element[p428] has a `form`[p508] attribute specified, then that attribute's value must be the ID of a `form`[p429] element's tree.

Note

The rules in this section are complicated by the fact that although conforming documents or trees will never contain nest elements, it is quite possible (e.g., using a script that performs DOM manipulation) to generate trees that have such nest are also complicated by rules in the HTML parser that, for historical reasons, can result in a form-associated element[p428] being associated with a `form`[p429] element that is not its ancestor.

When a form-associated element[p428] is created, its form owner[p508] must be initialised to null (no owner).

Note

When a form-associated element[p428] is to be **associated** with a form, its form owner[p508] must be set to that form.

When a form-associated element[p428] or one of its ancestors is connected[p43], then the user agent must reset the form owner[p509] of that form-associated element[p428]. *The HTML parser[p961] overrides this requirement when inserting form controls.*

When an element changes its parent node resulting in a form-associated element[p428] and its form owner[p508] (if any) no longer being in the same tree, then the user agent must reset the form owner[p509] of that form-associated element[p428].

When a listed[p428] form-associated element[p428]'s `form`[p508] attribute is set, changed, or removed, then the user agent must reset the form owner[p509] of that element.

When a listed[p428] form-associated element[p428] has a `form`[p508] attribute and the ID of any of the elements in the tree changes, then the user agent must reset the form owner[p509] of that form-associated element[p428].

When a listed[p428] form-associated element[p428] has a `form`[p508] attribute and an element with an ID is inserted into[p43] or removed from[p43] the `Document`[p103], then the user agent must reset the form owner[p509] of that form-associated element[p428].

When the user agent is to **reset the form owner** of a form-associated element[p428] *element*, it must run the following steps:

1. If all of the following conditions are true

   - *element*'s form owner[p508] is not null
   - *element* is not listed[p428] or its `form`[p508] content attribute is not present
   - *element*'s form owner[p508] is its nearest `form`[p429] element ancestor after the change to the ancestor chain

   then do nothing, and abort these steps.

2. Set *element*'s form owner[p508] to null.

3. If *element* is listed[p428], has a `form`[p508] content attribute, and is itself in a shadow-including document, then run this substep:

   1. If the first element in *element*'s tree, in tree order, to have an ID that is case-sensitively[p63] equal to *element*'s `form`[p508] content attribute's value, is a `form`[p429] element, then associate[p509] the *element* with that `form`[p429] element.

4. Otherwise, if *element* has an ancestor `form`[p429] element, then associate[p509] *element* with the nearest such ancestor `form`[p429] element.

Example

In the following non-conforming snippet:

```
...
 <form id="a">
  <div id="b"></div>
 </form>
 <script>
  document.getElementById('b').innerHTML =
     '<table><tr><td></form><form id="c"><input id="d"></table>' +
     '<input id="e">';
 </script>
...
```

The form owner[p508] of "d" would be the inner nested form "c", while the form owner[p508] of "e" would be the outer form "a".

This happens as follows: First, the "e" node gets associated with "c" in the HTML parser[p961]. 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`[p429] elements, and there is a parse error[p962] for the `</form>` tag.

Note

***element*.`form`[p510]**

Returns the element's form owner[p508].

Returns null if there isn't one.

Listed[p428] form-associated elements[p428] have a `form` IDL attribute, which, on getting, must return the element's form owner[p508], or null if there isn't one.

4.10.19 Attributes common to form controls

4.10.19.1 Naming form controls: the `name`[p510] attribute

The `name` content attribute gives the name of the form control, as used in form submission[p536] and in the `form`[p429] element's `elements`[p431] object. If the attribute is specified, its value must not be the empty string.

Any non-empty value for `name`[p430] is allowed. The name `_charset_` is special: If used as the name of a Hidden[p440] control with no `value`[p438] attribute, is automatically given a value during submission consisting of the submission character encoding.

The `name` IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `name`[p510] content attribute.

4.10.19.2 Submitting element directionality: the `dirname`[p510] attribute

The `dirname` attribute on a form control element enables the submission of the directionality[p127] of the element, and gives the name of the field that contains this value during form submission[p536]. If such an attribute is specified, its value must not be the empty string.

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`[p510] 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[p510] specified, the attribute's value must be a valid non-negative integer[p66]. If the attribute is specified and applying the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] 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[p510].

Constraint validation: If an element has a maximum allowed value length[p510], its *dirty value flag* is true, its value[p508] was last changed by a user edit (as opposed to a change made by a script), and the code-unit length[p45] of the element's value[p508] is greater than the element's maximum allowed value length[p510], then the element is suffering from being too long[p532].

User agents may prevent the user from causing the element's value[p508] to be set to a value whose code-unit length[p45] is greater than the element's maximum allowed value length[p510].

Note *In the case of `textarea`[p489] elements, this is the value[p508], not the raw value[p490], so the textarea wrapping transformation[p492] is applied before the maximum allowed value length[p510] is checked.*

4.10.19.4 Setting minimum input length requirements: the `minlength`[p511] attribute

A **form control `minlength` attribute**, controlled by a *dirty value flag*, declares a lower bound on the number of characters a user can input.

Note *The `minlength`[p511] attribute does not imply the `required` attribute. If the form control has no `required` attribute, then the value can still be omitted; the `minlength`[p511] attribute only kicks in once the user has entered a value at all. If the empty string is not allowed, then the `required` attribute also needs to be set.*

If an element has its form control `minlength` attribute[p511] specified, the attribute's value must be a valid non-negative integer[p66]. If the attribute is specified and applying the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] to its value results in a number, then that number is the element's **minimum allowed value length**. If the attribute is omitted or parsing its value results in an error, then there is no minimum allowed value length[p511].

If an element has both a maximum allowed value length[p510] and a minimum allowed value length[p511], the minimum allowed value length[p511] must be smaller than or equal to the maximum allowed value length[p510].

Constraint validation: If an element has a minimum allowed value length[p511], its *dirty value flag* is true, its value[p508] was last changed by a user edit (as opposed to a change made by a script), its value[p508] is not the empty string, and the code-unit length[p45] of the element's value[p508] is less than the element's minimum allowed value length[p511], then the element is suffering from being too short[p532].

Example

In this example, there are four text fields. The first is required, and has to be at least 5 characters long. The other three are optional, but if the user fills one in, the user has to enter at least 10 characters.

```
<form action="/events/menu.cgi" method="post">
 <p><label>Name of Event: <input required minlength=5 maxlength=50 name=event></label></p>
 <p><label>Describe what you would like for breakfast, if anything:
    <textarea name="breakfast" minlength="10"></textarea></label></p>
 <p><label>Describe what you would like for lunch, if anything:
    <textarea name="lunch" minlength="10"></textarea></label></p>
 <p><label>Describe what you would like for dinner, if anything:
    <textarea name="dinner" minlength="10"></textarea></label></p>
 <p><input type=submit value="Submit Request"></p>
</form>
```

4.10.19.5 Enabling and disabling form controls: the `disabled`[p511] attribute

The `disabled` content attribute is a boolean attribute[p65].

A form control is **disabled** if any of the following conditions are met:

1. The element is a `button`[p476], `input`[p434], `select`[p479], or `textarea`[p489] element, and the `disabled`[p511] attribute is specified on this element (regardless of its value).
2. The element is a descendant of a `fieldset`[p505] element whose `disabled`[p506] attribute is specified, and is *not* a descendant of that `fieldset`[p505] element's first `legend`[p507] element child, if any.

A form control that is disabled[p511] must prevent any `click` events that are queued[p842] on the user interaction task source[p845] from being dispatched on the element.

Constraint validation: If an element is disabled[p511], it is barred from constraint validation[p531].

The `disabled` IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `disabled`[p511] content attribute.

4.10.19.6 Form submission

Attributes for form submission can be specified both on form[p429] elements and on submit buttons[p429] (elements that represent buttons that submit forms, e.g. an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Submit Button[p459] state).

The attributes for form submission[p512] that may be specified on form[p429] elements are action[p512], enctype[p513], method[p512], novalidate[p513], and target[p513].

The corresponding attributes for form submission[p512] that may be specified on submit buttons[p429] are formaction[p512], formenctype[p513], formmethod[p512], formnovalidate[p513], and formtarget[p513]. When omitted, they default to the values given on the corresponding attributes on the form[p429] element.

The **action** and **formaction** content attributes, if specified, must have a value that is a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86].

The **action** of an element is the value of the element's formaction[p512] attribute, if the element is a submit button[p429] and has such an attribute, or the value of its form owner[p508]'s action[p512] attribute, if *it* has one, or else the empty string.

The **method** and **formmethod** content attributes are enumerated attributes[p65] 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 keyword **dialog**, mapping to the state **dialog**, indicating that submitting the form[p429] is intended to close the dialog[p559] box in which the form finds itself, if any, and otherwise not submit.

The *invalid value default*[p65] for these attributes is the GET[p512] state. The *missing value default*[p65] for the method[p512] attribute is also the GET[p512] state. (There is no *missing value default*[p65] for the formmethod[p512] attribute.)

The **method** of an element is one of those states. If the element is a submit button[p429] and has a formmethod[p512] attribute, then the element's method[p512] is that attribute's state; otherwise, it is the form owner[p508]'s method[p512] attribute's state.

Example

Here the method[p512] attribute is used to explicitly specify the default value, "get[p512]", so that the search query is submitted in the URL:

```
<form method="get" action="/search.cgi">
 <p><label>Search terms: <input type=search name=q></label></p>
 <p><input type=submit></p>
</form>
```

Example

On the other hand, here the method[p512] attribute is used to specify the value "post[p512]", so that the user's message is submitted in the HTTP request's body:

```
<form method="post" action="/post-message.cgi">
 <p><label>Message: <input type=text name=m></label></p>
 <p><input type=submit value="Submit message"></p>
</form>
```

Example

In this example, a form[p429] is used with a dialog[p559]. The method[p512] attribute's "dialog[p512]" keyword is used to have the dialog automatically close when the form is submitted.

```
<dialog id="ship">
 <form method=dialog>
  <p>A ship has arrived in the harbour.</p>
  <button type=submit value="board">Board the ship</button>
  <button type=submit value="call">Call to the captain</button>
 </form>
```

```
</dialog>
<script>
 var ship = document.getElementById('ship');
 ship.showModal();
 ship.onclose = function (event) {
   if (ship.returnValue == 'board') {
     // ...
   } else {
     // ...
   }
 };
</script>
```

The **enctype** and **formenctype** content attributes are enumerated attributes[p65] 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*[p65] for these attributes is the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`[p513] state. The *missing value default*[p65] for the `enctype`[p513] attribute is also the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`[p513] state. (There is no *missing value default*[p65] for the `formenctype`[p513] attribute.)

The **enctype** of an element is one of those three states. If the element is a submit button[p429] and has a `formenctype`[p513] attribute, then the element's enctype[p513] is that attribute's state; otherwise, it is the form owner[p508]'s `enctype`[p513] attribute's state.

The **target** and **formtarget** content attributes, if specified, must have values that are valid browsing context names or keywords[p752].

The **target** of an element is the value of the element's `formtarget`[p513] attribute, if the element is a submit button[p429] and has such an attribute; or the value of its form owner[p508]'s `target`[p513] attribute, if *it* has such an attribute; or, if the `Document`[p103] contains a `base`[p137] element with a `target`[p137] attribute, then the value of the `target`[p137] attribute of the first such `base`[p137] element; or, if there is no such element, the empty string.

The **novalidate** and **formnovalidate** content attributes are boolean attributes[p65]. 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[p429] and the element's `formnovalidate`[p513] attribute is present, or if the element's form owner[p508]'s `novalidate`[p513] attribute is present, and false otherwise.

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[p89] 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 element's node document's URL must be returned instead. The **target** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name. The **method** and **enctype** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name, limited to

only known values[p89]. The **encoding** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the enctype[p513] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89]. The **noValidate** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the novalidate[p513] content attribute. The **formAction** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the formaction[p512] content attribute, except that on getting, when the content attribute is missing or its value is the empty string, the element's node document's URL must be returned instead. The **formEnctype** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the formenctype[p513] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89]. The **formMethod** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the formmethod[p512] content attribute, limited to only known values[p89]. The **formNoValidate** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the formnovalidate[p513] content attribute. The **formTarget** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the formtarget[p513] content attribute.

4.10.19.6.1 Autofocusing a form control: the autofocus[p514] 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 dialog[p559] within which it finds itself is shown, allowing the user to just start typing without having to manually focus the main co

The autofocus[p514] attribute is a boolean attribute[p65].

An element's **nearest ancestor autofocus scoping root element** is the element itself if the element is a dialog[p559] element, o element's nearest ancestor dialog[p559] element, if any, or else is the element's last inclusive ancestor element.

There must not be two elements with the same nearest ancestor autofocus scoping root element[p514] that both have the autofocus[p514] attribute specified.

When an element with the autofocus[p514] attribute specified is inserted into a document[p43], user agents should run the following steps:

1. Let *target* be the element's node document.
2. If *target* has no browsing context[p748], abort these steps.
3. If *target*'s browsing context[p748] has no top-level browsing context[p749] (e.g. it is a nested browsing context[p749] with no parent browsing context[p749]), abort these steps.
4. If *target*'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] has the sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag[p771], abort these steps.
5. If *target*'s origin[p767] is not the same[p769] as the origin[p767] of the node document of the currently focused element in *target*'s top-level browsing context[p749], abort these steps.
6. If *target*'s origin[p767] is not the same[p769] as the origin[p767] of the active document[p748] of *target*'s top-level browsing context[p749], 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[p43] into a Document[p103] whose top-level browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748] is the same as *target*'s top-level browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748], abort these steps.
8. If the user has indicated (for example, by starting to type in a form control) that they do not wish focus to be changed, then optionally abort these steps.
9. Queue a task[p842] that runs the focusing steps[p715] for the 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[p842] for this task is the user interaction task source[p845].

Note *This handles the automatic focusing during document load. The show()[p560] and showModal()[p560] methods of dialog[p559] elements also processes the autofocus[p514] 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[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

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 Input modalities: the `inputmode`[p515] attribute

The `inputmode` content attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65] that specifies what kind of input mechanism would be most helpful for users entering content into the form control.

User agents must recognise all the keywords and corresponding states given below, but need not support all of the corresponding states. If a keyword's state is not supported, the user agent must act as if the keyword instead mapped to the given state's fallback state, as defined below. This fallback behaviour is transitive.

> **Note** *For example, if a user agent with a QWERTY keyboard layout does not support text prediction and automatic capitalization, then it could treat the `latin-prose`[p515] keyword in the same way as the `verbatim`[p515] keyword, following the chain Latin Prose[p515] → Latin Text[p515] → Latin Verbatim[p515].*

The possible keywords and states for the attributes are listed in the following table. The keywords are listed in the first column. Each maps to the state given in the cell in the second column of that keyword's row, and that state has the fallback state given in the cell in the third column of that row.

Keyword	State	Fallback state	Description
`verbatim`	**Latin Verbatim**	Default[p515]	Alphanumeric Latin-script input of non-prose content, e.g. usernames, passwords, product codes.
`latin`	**Latin Text**	Latin Verbatim[p515]	Latin-script input in the user's preferred language(s), with some typing aids enabled (e.g. text prediction). Intended for human-to-computer communications, e.g. free-form text search fields.
`latin-name`	**Latin Name**	Latin Text[p515]	Latin-script input in the user's preferred language(s), with typing aids intended for entering human names enabled (e.g. text prediction from the user's contact list and automatic capitalisation at every word). Intended for situations such as customer name fields.
`latin-prose`	**Latin Prose**	Latin Text[p515]	Latin-script input in the user's preferred language(s), with aggressive typing aids intended for human-to-human communications enabled (e.g. text prediction and automatic capitalisation at the start of sentences). Intended for situations such as e-mails and instant messaging.
`full-width-latin`	**Full-width Latin**	Latin Prose[p515]	Latin-script input in the user's secondary language(s), using full-width characters, with aggressive typing aids intended for human-to-human communications enabled (e.g. text prediction and automatic capitalisation at the start of sentences). Intended for latin text embedded inside CJK text.
`kana`	**Kana**	Default[p515]	Kana or romaji input, typically hiragana input, using full-width characters, with support for converting to kanji. Intended for Japanese text input.
`kana-name`	**Kana Name**	Kana[p515]	Kana or romaji input, typically hiragana input, using full-width characters, with support for converting to kanji, and with typing aids intended for entering human names enabled (e.g. text prediction from the user's contact list). Intended for situations such as customer name fields.
`katakana`	**Katakana**	Kana[p515]	Katakana input, using full-width characters, with support for converting to kanji. Intended for Japanese text input.
`numeric`	**Numeric**	Default[p515]	Numeric input, including keys for the digits 0 to 9, the user's preferred thousands separator character, and the character for indicating negative numbers. Intended for numeric codes, e.g. credit card numbers. (For numbers, prefer "`<input type=number>`[p450]".)
`tel`	**Telephone**	Numeric[p515]	Telephone number input, including keys for the digits 0 to 9, the "#" character, and the "*" character. In some locales, this can also include alphabetic mnemonic labels (e.g. in the US, the key labeled "2" is historically also labeled with the letters A, B, and C). Rarely necessary[p515]; use "`<input type=tel>`[p441]" instead.
`email`	**E-mail**	Default[p515]	Text input in the user's locale, with keys for aiding in the input of e-mail addresses, such as that for the "@" character and the "." character. Rarely necessary[p515]; use "`<input type=email>`[p443]" instead.
`url`	**URL**	Default[p515]	Text input in the user's locale, with keys for aiding in the input of URLs, such as that for the "/" and "." characters and for quick input of strings commonly found in domain names such as "www." or ".co.uk". Rarely necessary[p515]; use "`<input type=url>`[p441]" instead.

The last three keywords listed above are only provided for completeness, and are rarely necessary, as dedicated input controls exist for their usual use cases (as described in the table above).

User agents must all support the **Default** input mode state, which corresponds to the user agent's default input modality. This specification does not define how the user agent's default modality is to operate. The *missing value default*[p65] is the default input mode[p515] state.

User agents should use the input modality corresponding to the state of the `inputmode`[p515] attribute when exposing a user interface for editing the value of a form control to which the attribute applies[p437]. An input modality corresponding to a state is one designed to fit the description of the state in the table above. This value can change dynamically; user agents should update their interface as the attribute changes state, unless that would go against the user's wishes.

4.10.19.8 Autofill

4.10.19.8.1 Autofilling form controls: the `autocomplete`[p516] attribute

Support:	
Chrome (limited)	27+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox (limited)	30+
IE (limited)	11+
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	2.1+
Edge (limited)	12+
Safari (limited)	7+
Opera	9+
IE Mobile (limited)	10+

Source: caniuse.com

User agents sometimes have features for helping users fill forms in, for example prefilling the user's address based on earlier use **autocomplete** content attribute can be used to hint to the user agent how to, or indeed whether to, provide such a feature.

There are two ways this attribute is used. When wearing the **autofill expectation mantle**, the `autocomplete`[p516] attribute descr expected from users. When wearing the **autofill anchor mantle**, the `autocomplete`[p516] attribute describes the meaning of the g

On an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Hidden[p440] state, the `autocomplete`[p516] attribute wears the autofill anchor mantle[p516]. In all other cases, it wears the autofill expectation mantle[p516].

When wearing the autofill expectation mantle[p516], the `autocomplete`[p516] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is an ordered set of space-separated tokens[p84] consisting of either a single token that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`off`[p517]", or a single token that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`on`[p518]", or autofill detail tokens[p516].

When wearing the autofill anchor mantle[p516], the `autocomplete`[p516] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is an ordered set of space-separated tokens[p84] consisting of just autofill detail tokens[p516] (i.e. the "`on`[p518]" and "`off`[p517]" keywords are not allowed).

Autofill detail tokens are the following, in the order given below:

1. Optionally, a token whose first eight characters are an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "**`section-`**", meaning that the field belongs to the named group.

   Example

   For example, if there are two shipping addresses in the form, then they could be marked up as:

   ```
   <fieldset>
    <legend>Ship the blue gift to...</legend>
    <p> <label> Address:     <input name=ba autocomplete="section-blue shipping
   street-address"> </label>
    <p> <label> City:        <input name=bc autocomplete="section-blue shipping
   address-level2"> </label>
    <p> <label> Postal Code: <input name=bp autocomplete="section-blue shipping
   postal-code"> </label>
   </fieldset>
   <fieldset>
    <legend>Ship the red gift to...</legend>
    <p> <label> Address:     <input name=ra autocomplete="section-red shipping
   street-address"> </label>
    <p> <label> City:        <input name=rc autocomplete="section-red shipping
   address-level2"> </label>
    <p> <label> Postal Code: <input name=rp autocomplete="section-red shipping
   postal-code"> </label>
   </fieldset>
   ```

2. Optionally, a token that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the following strings:

   - "**`shipping`**", meaning the field is part of the shipping address or contact information
   - "**`billing`**", meaning the field is part of the billing address or contact information

3. Either of the following two options:

   - A token that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the following autofill field[p518] names, excluding those that are inappropriate for the control[p518]:

     - "`name`[p518]"
     - "`honorific-prefix`[p518]"
     - "`given-name`[p518]"
     - "`additional-name`[p518]"
     - "`family-name`[p518]"
     - "`honorific-suffix`[p518]"
     - "`nickname`[p518]"
     - "`username`[p518]"
     - "`new-password`[p519]"

- "current-password[p519]"
- "organization-title[p518]"
- "organization[p519]"
- "street-address[p519]"
- "address-line1[p519]"
- "address-line2[p519]"
- "address-line3[p519]"
- "address-level4[p519]"
- "address-level3[p519]"
- "address-level2[p519]"
- "address-level1[p519]"
- "country[p519]"
- "country-name[p519]"
- "postal-code[p519]"
- "cc-name[p519]"
- "cc-given-name[p519]"
- "cc-additional-name[p519]"
- "cc-family-name[p519]"
- "cc-number[p519]"
- "cc-exp[p519]"
- "cc-exp-month[p519]"
- "cc-exp-year[p519]"
- "cc-csc[p519]"
- "cc-type[p519]"
- "transaction-currency[p519]"
- "transaction-amount[p519]"
- "language[p519]"
- "bday[p519]"
- "bday-day[p519]"
- "bday-month[p520]"
- "bday-year[p520]"
- "sex[p520]"
- "url[p520]"
- "photo[p520]"

(See the table below for descriptions of these values.)

- The following, in the given order:

  1. Optionally, a token that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the following strings:

     - "**home**", meaning the field is for contacting someone at their residence
     - "**work**", meaning the field is for contacting someone at their workplace
     - "**mobile**", meaning the field is for contacting someone regardless of location
     - "**fax**", meaning the field describes a fax machine's contact details
     - "**pager**", meaning the field describes a pager's or beeper's contact details

  2. A token that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the following autofill field[p518] names, excluding those that are inappropriate for the control[p518]:

     - "tel[p520]"
     - "tel-country-code[p520]"
     - "tel-national[p520]"
     - "tel-area-code[p520]"
     - "tel-local[p520]"
     - "tel-local-prefix[p520]"
     - "tel-local-suffix[p520]"
     - "tel-extension[p520]"
     - "email[p520]"
     - "impp[p520]"

     (See the table below for descriptions of these values.)

As noted earlier, the meaning of the attribute and its keywords depends on the mantle that the attribute is wearing.

↪ **When wearing the autofill expectation mantle[p516]...**

The "**off**" keyword indicates either that the control's 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 them; 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 field[p518] 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 meaning of each such keyword is described in the table below.

If the autocomplete[p516] attribute is omitted, the default value corresponding to the state of the element's form owner[p508]'s autocomplete[p430] attribute is used instead (either "on[p518]" or "off[p517]"). If there is no form owner[p508], then the value "on[p518]" is used.

↪ **When wearing the autofill anchor mantle[p516]...**

The autofill field[p518] listed above indicate that the value of the particular kind of value specified is that value provided for this element. The meaning of each such keyword is described in the table below.

Example

In this example the page has explicitly specified the currency and amount of the transaction. The form requests a credit card and other billing details. The user agent could use this information to suggest a credit card that it knows has sufficient balance and that supports the relevant currency.

```
<form method=post action="step2.cgi">
 <input type=hidden autocomplete=transaction-currency value="CHF">
 <input type=hidden autocomplete=transaction-amount value="15.00">
 <p><label>Credit card number: <input type=text inputmode=numeric
autocomplete=cc-number></label>
 <p><label>Expiry Date: <input type=month autocomplete=cc-exp></label>
 <p><input type=submit value="Continue...">
</form>
```

The **autofill field** 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[p519]"), or as two fields, one giving the month ("cc-exp-month[p519]") and one the year ("cc-exp-year[p519]"). 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.*

Some fields are only appropriate for certain form controls. An autofill field[p518] name is **inappropriate for a control** if the control does not belong to the group listed for that autofill field[p518] in the fifth column of the first row describing that autofill field[p518] in the table below. What controls fall into each group is described below the table.

Field name	Meaning	Canonical Format	Canonical Format Example	Control group
"name"	Full name	Free-form text, no newlines	Sir Timothy John Berners-Lee, OM, KBE, FRS, FREng, FRSA	Text[p520]
"honorific-prefix"	Prefix or title (e.g. "Mr.", "Ms.", "Dr.", "Mlle")	Free-form text, no newlines	Sir	Text[p520]
"given-name"	Given name (in some Western cultures, also known as the *first name*)	Free-form text, no newlines	Timothy	Text[p520]
"additional-name"	Additional names (in some Western cultures, also known as *middle names*, forenames other than the first name)	Free-form text, no newlines	John	Text[p520]
"family-name"	Family name (in some Western cultures, also known as the *last name* or *surname*)	Free-form text, no newlines	Berners-Lee	Text[p520]
"honorific-suffix"	Suffix (e.g. "Jr.", "B.Sc.", "MBASW", "II")	Free-form text, no newlines	OM, KBE, FRS, FREng, FRSA	Text[p520]
"nickname"	Nickname, screen name, handle: a typically short name used instead of the full name	Free-form text, no newlines	Tim	Text[p520]
"organization-title"	Job title (e.g. "Software Engineer", "Senior Vice President", "Deputy Managing Director")	Free-form text, no newlines	Professor	Text[p520]
"username"	A username	Free-form text, no newlines	timbl	Text[p520]

Field name	Meaning	Canonical Format	Canonical Format Example	Control group
"new-password"	A new password (e.g. when creating an account or changing a password)	Free-form text, no newlines	GUMFXbadyrS3	Password[p520]
"current-password"	The current password for the account identified by the username[p518] field (e.g. when logging in)	Free-form text, no newlines	qwerty	Password[p520]
"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	Text[p520]
"street-address"	Street address (multiple lines, newlines preserved)	Free-form text	32 Vassar Street MIT Room 32-G524	Multiline[p520]
"address-line1"	Street address (one line per field)	Free-form text, no newlines	32 Vassar Street	Text[p520]
"address-line2"		Free-form text, no newlines	MIT Room 32-G524	Text[p520]
"address-line3"		Free-form text, no newlines		Text[p520]
"address-level4"	The most fine-grained administrative level[p521], in addresses with four administrative levels	Free-form text, no newlines		Text[p520]
"address-level3"	The third administrative level[p521], in addresses with three or more administrative levels	Free-form text, no newlines		Text[p520]
"address-level2"	The second administrative level[p521], in addresses with two or more administrative levels; in the countries with two administrative levels, this would typically be the city, town, village, or other locality within which the relevant street address is found	Free-form text, no newlines	Cambridge	Text[p520]
"address-level1"	The broadest administrative level[p521] in the address, i.e. the province within which the locality is found; for example, in the US, this would be the state; in Switzerland it would be the canton; in the UK, the post town	Free-form text, no newlines	MA	Text[p520]
"country"	Country code	Valid ISO 3166-1-alpha-2 country code [ISO3166][p1158]	US	Text[p520]
"country-name"	Country name	Free-form text, no newlines; derived from country in some cases[p526]	US	Text[p520]
"postal-code"	Postal code, post code, ZIP code, CEDEX code (if CEDEX, append "CEDEX", and the *arrondissement*, if relevant, to the address-level2[p519] field)	Free-form text, no newlines	02139	Text[p520]
"cc-name"	Full name as given on the payment instrument	Free-form text, no newlines	Tim Berners-Lee	Text[p520]
"cc-given-name"	Given name as given on the payment instrument (in some Western cultures, also known as the *first name*)	Free-form text, no newlines	Tim	Text[p520]
"cc-additional-name"	Additional names given on the payment instrument (in some Western cultures, also known as *middle names*, forenames other than the first name)	Free-form text, no newlines		Text[p520]
"cc-family-name"	Family name given on the payment instrument (in some Western cultures, also known as the *last name* or *surname*)	Free-form text, no newlines	Berners-Lee	Text[p520]
"cc-number"	Code identifying the payment instrument (e.g. the credit card number)	ASCII digits[p64]	4114360123456785	Text[p520]
"cc-exp"	Expiration date of the payment instrument	Valid month string[p71]	2014-12	Month[p521]
"cc-exp-month"	Month component of the expiration date of the payment instrument	Valid integer[p65] in the range 1..12	12	Numeric[p521]
"cc-exp-year"	Year component of the expiration date of the payment instrument	Valid integer[p65] greater than zero	2014	Numeric[p521]
"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[p64]	419	Text[p520]
"cc-type"	Type of payment instrument	Free-form text, no newlines	Visa	Text[p520]
"transaction-currency"	The currency that the user would prefer the transaction to use	ISO 4217 currency code [ISO4217][p1158]	GBP	Text[p520]
"transaction-amount"	The amount that the user would like for the transaction (e.g. when entering a bid or sale price)	Valid floating-point number[p66]	401.00	Numeric[p521]
"language"	Preferred language	Valid BCP 47 language tag [BCP47][p1155]	en	Text[p520]
"bday"	Birthday	Valid date string[p72]	1955-06-08	Date[p521]
"bday-day"	Day component of birthday	Valid integer[p65] in the range 1..31	8	Numeric[p521]

Field name	Meaning	Canonical Format	Canonical Format Example	Control group
"bday-month"	Month component of birthday	Valid integer[p65] in the range 1..12	6	Numeric[p521]
"bday-year"	Year component of birthday	Valid integer[p65] greater than zero	1955	Numeric[p521]
"sex"	Gender identity (e.g. Female, Fa'afafine)	Free-form text, no newlines	Male	Text[p520]
"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[p86]	https://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/	URL[p520]
"photo"	Photograph, icon, or other image corresponding to the company, person, address, or contact information in the other fields associated with this field	Valid URL[p86]	https://www.w3.org/Press/Stock/Berners-Lee/2001-europaeum-eighth.jpg	URL[p520]
"tel"	Full telephone number, including country code	ASCII digits[p64] and U+0020 SPACE characters, prefixed by a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+)	+1 617 253 5702	Tel[p521]
"tel-country-code"	Country code component of the telephone number	ASCII digits[p64] prefixed by a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+)	+1	Text[p520]
"tel-national"	Telephone number without the county code component, with a country-internal prefix applied if applicable	ASCII digits[p64] and U+0020 SPACE characters	617 253 5702	Text[p520]
"tel-area-code"	Area code component of the telephone number, with a country-internal prefix applied if applicable	ASCII digits[p64]	617	Text[p520]
"tel-local"	Telephone number without the country code and area code components	ASCII digits[p64]	2535702	Text[p520]
"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[p64]	253	Text[p520]
"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[p64]	5702	Text[p520]
"tel-extension"	Telephone number internal extension code	ASCII digits[p64]	1000	Text[p520]
"email"	E-mail address	Valid e-mail address[p444]	timbl@w3.org	E-mail[p521]
"impp"	URL representing an instant messaging protocol endpoint (for example, "aim:goim?screenname=example" or "xmpp:fred@example.net")	Valid URL[p86]	irc://example.org/timbl,isuser	URL[p520]

The groups correspond to controls as follows:

Text

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Hidden[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Text[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Search[p440] state
textarea[p489] elements
select[p479] elements

Multiline

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Hidden[p440] state
textarea[p489] elements
select[p479] elements

Password

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Hidden[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Text[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Search[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Password[p444] state
textarea[p489] elements
select[p479] elements

URL

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Hidden[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Text[p440] state

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Search[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the URL[p441] state
textarea[p489] elements
select[p479] elements

E-mail

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Hidden[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Text[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Search[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the E-mail[p443] state
textarea[p489] elements
select[p479] elements

Tel

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Hidden[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Text[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Search[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Telephone[p441] state
textarea[p489] elements
select[p479] elements

Numeric

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Hidden[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Text[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Search[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Number[p450] state
textarea[p489] elements
select[p479] elements

Month

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Hidden[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Text[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Search[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Month[p446] state
textarea[p489] elements
select[p479] elements

Date

input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Hidden[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Text[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Search[p440] state
input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Date[p445] state
textarea[p489] elements
select[p479] elements

Address levels: The "address-level1[p519]" – "address-level4[p519]" fields are used to describe the locality of the street address. Different locales have different numbers of levels. For example, the US uses two levels (state and town), the UK uses one or two depending on the address (the post town, and in some cases the locality), and China can use three (province, city, district). The "address-level1[p519]" field represents the widest administrative division. Different locales order the fields in different ways; for example, in the US the town (level 2) precedes the state (level 1); while in Japan the prefecture (level 1) precedes the city (level 2) which precedes the district (level 3). Authors are encouraged to provide forms that are presented in a way that matches the country's conventions (hiding, showing, and rearranging fields accordingly as the user changes the country).

4.10.19.8.2 Processing model

Each input[p434] element to which the autocomplete[p516] attribute applies[p437], each select[p479] element, and each textarea[p489] element, has an **autofill hint set**, an **autofill scope**, an **autofill field name**, and an **IDL-exposed autofill value**.

The autofill field name[p521] specifies the specific kind of data expected in the field, e.g. "street-address[p519]" or "cc-exp[p519]".

The autofill hint set[p521] identifies what address or contact information type the user agent is to look at, e.g. "shipping[p516] fax[p517]" or "billing[p516]".

The autofill scope[p521] identifies the group of fields whose information concerns the same subject, and consists of the autofill hint set[p521] with, if applicable, the "section-*" prefix, e.g. "billing", "section-parent shipping", or "section-child shipping home".

These values are defined as the result of running the following algorithm:

1. If the element has no autocomplete[p516] attribute, then jump to the step labeled *default*.
2. Let *tokens* be the result of splitting the attribute's value on spaces[p84].
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[p63] 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
"off[p517]"	1	Off
"on[p518]"	1	Automatic
"name[p518]"	3	Normal
"honorific-prefix[p518]"	3	Normal
"given-name[p518]"	3	Normal
"additional-name[p518]"	3	Normal
"family-name[p518]"	3	Normal
"honorific-suffix[p518]"	3	Normal
"nickname[p518]"	3	Normal
"organization-title[p518]"	3	Normal
"username[p518]"	3	Normal
"new-password[p519]"	3	Normal
"current-password[p519]"	3	Normal
"organization[p519]"	3	Normal
"street-address[p519]"	3	Normal
"address-line1[p519]"	3	Normal
"address-line2[p519]"	3	Normal
"address-line3[p519]"	3	Normal
"address-level4[p519]"	3	Normal
"address-level3[p519]"	3	Normal
"address-level2[p519]"	3	Normal
"address-level1[p519]"	3	Normal
"country[p519]"	3	Normal
"country-name[p519]"	3	Normal
"postal-code[p519]"	3	Normal
"cc-name[p519]"	3	Normal
"cc-given-name[p519]"	3	Normal
"cc-additional-name[p519]"	3	Normal
"cc-family-name[p519]"	3	Normal
"cc-number[p519]"	3	Normal
"cc-exp[p519]"	3	Normal
"cc-exp-month[p519]"	3	Normal
"cc-exp-year[p519]"	3	Normal

Token	Maximum number of tokens	Category
"cc-csc[p519]"	3	Normal
"cc-type[p519]"	3	Normal
"transaction-currency[p519]"	3	Normal
"transaction-amount[p519]"	3	Normal
"language[p519]"	3	Normal
"bday[p519]"	3	Normal
"bday-day[p519]"	3	Normal
"bday-month[p520]"	3	Normal
"bday-year[p520]"	3	Normal
"sex[p520]"	3	Normal
"url[p520]"	3	Normal
"photo[p520]"	3	Normal
"tel[p520]"	4	Contact
"tel-country-code[p520]"	4	Contact
"tel-national[p520]"	4	Contact
"tel-area-code[p520]"	4	Contact
"tel-local[p520]"	4	Contact
"tel-local-prefix[p520]"	4	Contact
"tel-local-suffix[p520]"	4	Contact
"tel-extension[p520]"	4	Contact
"email[p520]"	4	Contact
"impp[p520]"	4	Contact

6. If *category* is Off or Automatic but the element's `autocomplete`[p516] attribute is wearing the autofill anchor mantle[p516], then jump to the step labeled *default*.

7. If *category* is Off, let the element's autofill field name[p521] be the string "`off`", let its autofill hint set[p521] be empty, and let its IDL-exposed autofill value[p521] be the string "`off`". Then, abort these steps.

8. If *category* is Automatic, let the element's autofill field name[p521] be the string "`on`", let its autofill hint set[p521] be empty, and let its IDL-exposed autofill value[p521] be the string "`on`". Then, abort these steps.

9. Let *scope tokens* be an empty list.

10. Let *hint tokens* be an empty set.

11. Let *IDL value* have the same value as *field*.

12. If the *index*th token in *tokens* is the first entry, then skip to the step labeled *done*.

13. Decrement *index* by one.

14. If *category* is Contact and the *index*th token in *tokens* is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the strings in the following list, then run the substeps that follow:

    - "`home`[p517]"
    - "`work`[p517]"
    - "`mobile`[p517]"
    - "`fax`[p517]"
    - "`pager`[p517]"

    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.

15. If the *index*th token in *tokens* is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the strings in the following list, then run the substeps that follow:

    - "`shipping`[p516]"
    - "`billing`[p516]"

    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.

16. If the *index*th entry in *tokens* is not the first entry, then jump to the step labeled *default*.

17. If the first eight characters of the *index*th token in *tokens* are not an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`section-`[p516]", then jump to the step labeled *default*.

18. Let *section* be the *index*th token in *tokens*, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63].

19. Insert *section* at the start of *scope tokens*.

20. Let *IDL value* be the concatenation of *section*, a U+0020 SPACE character, and the previous value of *IDL value*.

21. *Done*: Let the element's autofill hint set[p521] be *hint tokens*.

22. Let the element's autofill scope[p521] be *scope tokens*.

23. Let the element's autofill field name[p521] be *field*.

24. Let the element's IDL-exposed autofill value[p521] be *IDL value*.

25. Abort these steps.

26. *Default*: Let the element's IDL-exposed autofill value[p521] be the empty string, and its autofill hint set[p521] and autofill scope[p521] be empty.

27. If the element's `autocomplete`[p516] attribute is wearing the autofill anchor mantle[p516], then let the element's autofill field name[p521] be the empty string and abort these steps.

28. Let *form* be the element's form owner[p508], if any, or null otherwise.

29. If *form* is not null and *form*'s `autocomplete`[p430] attribute is in the off[p430] state, then let the element's autofill field name[p521] be "`off`[p517]".

    Otherwise, let the element's autofill field name[p521] be "`on`[p518]".

For the purposes of autofill, a **control's data** depends on the kind of control:

An `input`[p434] element with its `type`[p436] attribute in the E-mail[p443] state and with the `multiple`[p465] attribute specified

The element's values[p508].

Any other `input`[p434] element

A `textarea`[p489] element

The element's value[p508].

A `select`[p479] element with its `multiple`[p480] attribute specified

The `option`[p486] elements in the `select`[p479] element's list of options[p480] that have their selectedness[p487] set to true.

Any other `select`[p479] element

The `option`[p486] element in the `select`[p479] element's list of options[p480] that has its selectedness[p487] set to true.

How to process the autofill hint set[p521], autofill scope[p521], and autofill field name[p521] depends on the mantle that the `autocomplete`[p516] attribute is wearing.

↪ **When wearing the autofill expectation mantle[p516]...**

When an element's autofill field name[p521] is "`off`[p517]", the user agent should not remember the control's data[p524], and should not offer past values to the user.

Note *In addition, when an element's autofill field name[p521] is "`off`[p517]", values are reset[p799] when traversing the history[p799].*

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[p521] is *not* "`off`[p517]", the user agent may store the control's data[p524], and may offer previously stored values to the user.

Example For example, suppose a user visits a page with this control:

```
<select name="country">
 <option>Afghanistan
 <option>Albania
 <option>Algeria
 <option>Andorra
 <option>Angola
 <option>Antigua and Barbuda
 <option>Argentina
 <option>Armenia
 <!-- ... -->
 <option>Yemen
 <option>Zambia
 <option>Zimbabwe
</select>
```

This might render as follows:

Suppose that on the first visit to this page, the user selects "Zambia". On the second visit, the user agent could duplicate the entry for Zambia at the top of the list, so that the interface instead looks like this:

When the autofill field name[p521] is "on[p518]", 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[p510] value, the position of the element in its tree, what other fields exist in the form, and so forth.

When the autofill field name[p521] is one of the names of the autofill fields[p518] 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[p521] should be used to select amongst multiple possible suggestions.

Example For example, if a user once entered one address into fields that used the "shipping[p516]" keyword, and another address into fields that used the "billing[p516]" keyword, then in subsequent forms only the first address would be suggested for form controls whose autofill hint set[p521] contains the keyword "shipping[p516]". Both addresses might be suggested, however, for address-related form controls whose autofill hint set[p521] does not contain either keyword.

↪ **When wearing the autofill anchor mantle[p516]...**

When the autofill field name[p521] is not the empty string, then the user agent must act as if the user had specified the control's data[p524] for the given autofill hint set[p521], autofill scope[p521], and autofill field name[p521] combination.

When the user agent **autofills form controls**, elements with the same form owner[p508] and the same autofill scope[p521] must use data relating to the same person, address, payment instrument, and contact details. When a user agent autofills "country[p519]" and "country-name[p519]" fields with the same form owner[p508] and autofill scope[p521], and the user agent has a value for the country[p519]" field(s), then the "country-name[p519]" field(s) must be filled using a human-readable name for the same country. When a user agent fills in multiple fields at once, all fields with the same autofill field name[p521], form owner[p508] and autofill scope[p521] must be filled with the same value.

Example 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.

Example Similarly, if a form for some reason contained both a "cc-exp[p519]" field and a "cc-exp-month[p519]" field, and the user agent prefilled the form, then the month component of the former would have to match the latter.

Example

This requirement interacts with the autofill anchor mantle[p516] also. Consider the following markup snippet:

```
<form>
 <input type=hidden autocomplete="nickname" value="TreePlate">
 <input type=text autocomplete="nickname">
</form>
```

The only value that a conforming user agent could suggest in the text field is "TreePlate", the value given by the hidden input[p434] element.

The "section-*" tokens in the autofill scope[p521] are opaque; user agents must not attempt to derive meaning from the precise values of these tokens.

Example For example, it would not be conforming if the user agent decided that it should offer the address it knows to be the user's daughter's address for "section-child" and the addresses it knows to be the user's spouses' addresses for "section-spouse".

The autocompletion mechanism must be implemented by the user agent acting as if the user had modified the control's data[p524], and must be done at a time where the element is *mutable*[p508] (e.g. just after the element has been inserted into the document, or when the user agent stops parsing[p1040]). User agents must only prefill controls using values that the user could have entered.

Example

For example, if a `select`[p479] element only has `option`[p486] elements with values "Steve" and "Rebecca", "Jay", and "Bob", and has an autofill field name[p521] "`given-name`[p518]", 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`[p479] element to the value "Evan", since the user could not have done so themselves.

A user agent prefilling a form control's value[p508] must not cause that control to suffer from a type mismatch[p532], suffer from being too long[p532], suffer from being too short[p532], suffer from an underflow[p532], suffer from an overflow[p532], or suffer from a step mismatch[p532]. A user agent prefilling a form control's value[p508] must not cause that control to suffer from a pattern mismatch[p532] either. 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.

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.

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:

`<input name=b type=month autocomplete="bday">`	2012-07	The day is dropped since the Month[p446] state only accepts a month/year combination.

`<select name=c autocomplete="bday">`
`<option>Jan`
`<option>Feb`
`...`
`<option>Jul`
`<option>Aug`
`...`
`</select>`
	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.

`<input name=a type=number min=1 max=12 autocomplete="bday-month">`	7	User agent converts "July" to a month number in the range 1..12, like the field.
`<input name=a type=number min=0 max=11 autocomplete="bday-month">`	6	User agent converts "July" to a month number in the range 0..11, like the field.
`<input name=a type=number min=1 max=11 autocomplete="bday-month">`		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[p521], e.g. to change it from "`off`[p517]" to "`on`[p518]" to allow values to be remembered and prefilled despite the page author's objections, or to always "`off`[p517]", never remembering values.

More specifically, user agents may in particular consider replacing the autofill field name[p521] of form controls that match the description given in the first column of the following table, when their autofill field name[p521] is either "`on`[p518]" or "`off`[p517]", with the value given in the second cell of that row. If this table is used, the replacements must be done in tree order, since all but the first row references the autofill field name[p521] of earlier elements. When the descriptions below refer to form controls being preceded or followed by others, they mean in the list of listed elements that share the same form owner[p508].

Form control	New autofill field name[p521]
an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Text[p440] state that is followed by an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Password[p444] state	"username[p518]"
an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Password[p444] state that is preceded by an input[p434] element whose autofill field name[p521] is "username[p518]"	"current-password[p519]"
an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Password[p444] state that is preceded by an input[p434] element whose autofill field name[p521] is "current-password[p519]"	"new-password[p519]"
an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Password[p444] state that is preceded by an input[p434] element whose autofill field name[p521] is "new-password[p519]"	"new-password[p519]"

The **autocomplete** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the element's IDL-exposed autofill value[p521], and on setting, must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

4.10.20 APIs for the text field selections

The input[p434] and textarea[p489] 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 = "preserve");
  void setSelectionRange(unsigned long start, unsigned long end, optional DOMString direction =
"preserve");
```

The setRangeText[p530] method uses the following enumeration:

IDL

```
enum SelectionMode {
  "select",
  "start",
  "end",
  "preserve", // default
};
```

These methods and attributes expose and control the selection of input[p434] and textarea[p489] text fields.

Note

***element*.selectionStart[p529] [= *value*]**

Returns the offset to the start of the selection.

Can be set, to change the start of the selection.

***element*.selectionEnd[p530] [= *value*]**

Returns the offset to the end of the selection.

Can be set, to change the end of the selection.

***element*.selectionDirection[p530] [= *value*]**

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`".

***element* . `setSelectionRange`[p530] (*start*, *end* [, *direction*])**

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`[p530] (*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`[p530]"

Selects the newly inserted text.

"`start`[p530]"

Moves the selection to just before the inserted text.

"`end`[p530]"

Moves the selection to just after the selected text.

"`preserve`[p530]"

Attempts to preserve the selection. This is the default.

For `input`[p434] elements, calling these methods while they don't apply[p437], and setting these attributes while they don't apply[p437], must throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException`; and getting these attributes while they don't apply[p437] must return null. Otherwise, they must act as described below.

For `input`[p434] elements, these methods and attributes must operate on the element's value[p508]. For `textarea`[p489] elements, these methods and attributes must operate on the element's raw value[p490].

Where possible, user interface features for changing the text selection in `input`[p434] and `textarea`[p489] 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`[p434] and `textarea`[p489] 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 support selections with the direction *none*, or otherwise *forward*. The user agent must then queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `select`[p1152] at the element, using the user interaction task source[p845] as the task source.

In the case of `input`[p434] elements, if the control has no text field, then the method must do nothing.

Example For instance, in a user agent where `<input type=color>`[p455] is rendered as a colour well with a picker, as opposed to a text field accepting a hexadecimal colour code, there would be no text field, and thus nothing to select, and thus calls to the method are ignored.

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()`[p530] method had been called, with the new value as the first argument; the current value of the `selectionEnd`[p530] attribute as the second argument, unless the current value of the `selectionEnd`[p530] 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`[p530] 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()`[p530] method had been called, with the current value of the `selectionStart`[p529] attribute as the first argument, the new value as the second argument, and the current value of the `selectionDirection`[p530] 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()`[p530] method had been called, with the current value of the `selectionStart`[p529] attribute as the first argument, the current value of the `selectionEnd`[p530] 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[p63] match for the string "`backward`", *forward* if *direction* is a case-sensitive[p63] 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[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `select`[p1152] at the element, using the user interaction task source[p845] 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`[p529] attribute and the `selectionEnd`[p530] 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`" `DOMException` 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`[p529] attribute.

6. Let *selection end* be the current value of the `selectionEnd`[p530] 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 value of the text field, immediately before the *start*th character.

9. Let *new length* be the length of the value of the first argument.

10. Let *new end* be the sum of *start* and *new length*.

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 *new end*.

    ↪ **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 *new end*.

    ↪ **If the fourth argument's value is "*`preserve`*" (the default)**

    1. Let *old length* be *end* minus *start*.

    2. Let *delta* be *new length* 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 *new end*. (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[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `select`[p1152] at the element, using the user interaction task source[p845] as the task source.

All elements to which this API applies[p437] have either a selection or a text entry cursor position at all times (even for elements that are not being rendered[p1065]). 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.

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`[p434] or `textarea`[p489] element.

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`[p434] or `textarea`[p489] element.

4.10.21 Constraints

4.10.21.1 Definitions

A submittable element[p429] 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[p531] if it is an `object`[p318] element.)

An element can have a **custom validity error message** defined. Initially, an element must have its custom validity error message[p531] set to the empty string. When its value is not the empty string, the element is suffering from a custom error[p532]. It can be set using the `setCustomValidity()`[p534] method. The user agent should use the custom validity error message[p531] 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[p508] but has a `required` attribute (`input`[p434] `required`[p464], `textarea`[p489] `required`[p492]); or, in the case of an element in a *radio button group*[p456], any of the other elements in the group has a `required`[p464] attribute; or, for `select`[p479] elements, none of the `option`[p486] elements have their selectedness[p487] set (`select`[p479] `required`[p480]).

Suffering from a type mismatch

When a control that allows arbitrary user input has a value[p508] that is not in the correct syntax (E-mail[p443], URL[p441]).

Suffering from a pattern mismatch

When a control has a value[p508] that doesn't satisfy the `pattern`[p466] attribute.

Suffering from being too long

When a control has a value[p508] that is too long for the form control `maxlength` attribute[p510] (`input`[p434] `maxlength`[p463], `textarea`[p489] `maxlength`[p492]).

Suffering from being too short

When a control has a value[p508] that is too short for the form control `minlength` attribute[p511] (`input`[p434] `minlength`[p463], `textarea`[p489] `minlength`[p492]).

Suffering from an underflow

When a control has a value[p508] that is not the empty string and is too low for the `min`[p467] attribute.

Suffering from an overflow

When a control has a value[p508] that is not the empty string and is too high for the `max`[p467] attribute.

Suffering from a step mismatch

When a control has a value[p508] that doesn't fit the rules given by the `step`[p468] 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[p531] (as set by the element's `setCustomValidity()`[p534] method) is not the empty string.

Note *An element can still suffer from these states even when the element is disabled[p511]; 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[p531].

4.10.21.2 Constraint validation

When the user agent is required to **statically validate the constraints** of `form`[p429] 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[p429] whose form owner[p508] 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[p531], then move on to the next element.
    2. Otherwise, if *field* satisfies its constraints[p532], 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[p853] named `invalid`[p1151] 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`[p429] element *form*, then the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Statically validate the constraints[p532] 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[p715] 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[p456] are marked as required, only one error need be reported). If one of the controls is not being rendered[p1065] (e.g. it has the `hidden`[p708] attribute set) then user agents may report a script error.

4. Return a *negative* result.

4.10.21.3 The constraint validation API

Note

***element*.`willValidate`[p534]**

Returns true if the element will be validated when the form is submitted; false otherwise.

***element*.`setCustomValidity`[p534]`(`*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`[p534]`.valueMissing`[p535]**

Returns true if the element has no value but is a required field; false otherwise.

***element*.`validity`[p534]`.typeMismatch`[p535]**

Returns true if the element's value is not in the correct syntax; false otherwise.

***element*.`validity`[p534]`.patternMismatch`[p535]**

Returns true if the element's value doesn't match the provided pattern; false otherwise.

***element*.`validity`[p534]`.tooLong`[p535]**

Returns true if the element's value is longer than the provided maximum length; false otherwise.

***element*.`validity`[p534]`.tooShort`[p535]**

Returns true if the element's value, if it is not the empty string, is shorter than the provided minimum length; false otherwise.

***element*.`validity`[p534]`.rangeUnderflow`[p535]**

Returns true if the element's value is lower than the provided minimum; false otherwise.

***element*.`validity`[p534]`.rangeOverflow`[p535]**

Returns true if the element's value is higher than the provided maximum; false otherwise.

***element*.`validity`[p534]`.stepMismatch`[p535]**

Returns true if the element's value doesn't fit the rules given by the `step`[p468] attribute; false otherwise.

***element*.validity[p534].badInput[p535]**

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[p534].customError[p535]**

Returns true if the element has a custom error; false otherwise.

***element*.validity[p534].valid[p535]**

Returns true if the element's value has no validity problems; false otherwise.

***valid* = *element*.checkValidity[p535]()**

Returns true if the element's value has no validity problems; false otherwise. Fires an invalid[p1151] event at the element in the latter case.

***valid* = *element*.reportValidity[p535]()**

Returns true if the element's value has no validity problems; otherwise, returns false, fires an invalid[p1151] event at the element, and (if the event isn't canceled) reports the problem to the user.

***element*.validationMessage[p536]**

Returns the error message that would be shown to the user if the element was to be checked for validity.

The **willValidate** attribute's getter must return true, if this element is a candidate for constraint validation[p531], and false otherwise (i.e., false if any conditions are barring it from constraint validation[p531]).

The **setCustomValidity(*message*)** method, when invoked, must set the custom validity error message[p531] to *message*.

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()[p534] 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's getter must return a ValidityState[p534] object that represents the validity states[p531] of this element. This object is live[p44].

IDL

```
interface ValidityState {
  readonly attribute boolean valueMissing;
  readonly attribute boolean typeMismatch;
  readonly attribute boolean patternMismatch;
  readonly attribute boolean tooLong;
  readonly attribute boolean tooShort;
  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`[p534] 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[p532].

typeMismatch

The control is suffering from a type mismatch[p532].

patternMismatch

The control is suffering from a pattern mismatch[p532].

tooLong

The control is suffering from being too long[p532].

tooShort

The control is suffering from being too short[p532].

rangeUnderflow

The control is suffering from an underflow[p532].

rangeOverflow

The control is suffering from an overflow[p532].

stepMismatch

The control is suffering from a step mismatch[p532].

badInput

The control is suffering from bad input[p532].

customError

The control is suffering from a custom error[p532].

valid

None of the other conditions are true.

The **`checkValidity()`** method, when invoked, must run these steps:

1. If this element is a candidate for constraint validation[p531] and does not satisfy its constraints[p532], then fire a simple event[p853] named `invalid`[p1151] that is cancelable (though canceling has no effect) at this element and return false.
2. Return true.

The **`reportValidity()`** method, when invoked, must run these steps:

1. If this element is a candidate for constraint validation[p531] and does not satisfy its constraints[p532], then:
    1. Fire a simple event[p853] named `invalid`[p1151] that is cancelable at this element.
    2. If that event is not canceled, report the problems with the constraints of this element to the user. When reporting the problem with the constraints to the user, the user agent may run the focusing steps[p715] for this element, and may change the scrolling position of the document, or perform some other action that brings this element to the user's attention. User agents may report more than one constraint violation, if this element suffers from multiple problems at once. If this element is not being rendered[p1065], then the user agent may, instead of notifying the user, report the error[p838] for the running script[p832].
    3. Return false.
2. Return true.

The `validationMessage` attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this element is not a candidate for constraint validation[p531] or if this element satisfies its constraints[p532], then return the empty string.
2. Return a suitably localised 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 return a suitably localised 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[p531] and is suffering from a custom error[p532], then the custom validity error message[p531] 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[p513], and then sent to the destination specified by the action[p512] using the given method[p512].

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`[p429] element's **default button** is the first submit button[p429] in tree order whose form owner[p508] is that `form`[p429] 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[p713] implicitly submits the form), then doing so for a form whose default button[p537] has a defined activation behaviour[p710] must cause the user agent to run synthetic click activation steps[p709] on that default button[p537].

> **Note** *Consequently, if the default button[p537] is disabled[p511], the form is not submitted when such an implicit submission mechanism is used. (A button has no activation behaviour[p710] 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[p429], then the implicit submission mechanism must do nothing if the form has more than one *field that blocks implicit submission*, and must submit[p537] the `form`[p429] element from the `form`[p429] element itself otherwise.

For the purpose of the previous paragraph, an element is a *field that blocks implicit submission* of a `form`[p429] element if it is an `input`[p434] element whose form owner[p508] is that `form`[p429] element and whose `type`[p436] attribute is in one of the following states: Text[p440], Search[p440], URL[p441], Telephone[p441], E-mail[p443], Password[p444], Date[p445], Month[p446], Week[p447], Time[p448], Local Date and Time[p449], Number[p450]

Spec bugs: 12230

4.10.22.3 Form submission algorithm

When a `form`[p429] element *form* is **submitted** from an element *submitter* (typically a button), optionally with a *submitted from* `submit()`[p432] *method* flag set, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *form document* be the *form*'s node document.
2. If *form document* has no associated browsing context[p748] or its active sandboxing flag set[p773] has its sandboxed forms browsing context flag[p771] set, then abort these steps without doing anything.
3. Let *form browsing context* be the browsing context[p748] of *form document*.
4. If the *submitted from* `submit()`[p432] *method* flag is not set, and the *submitter* element's no-validate state[p513] is false, then interactively validate the constraints[p533] 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[p853] named `invalid`[p1151] at the *form* element and then abort these steps.
5. If the *submitted from* `submit()`[p432] *method* flag is not set, then fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles and is cancelable named `submit`[p1152], 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[p540] for *form* in the context of *submitter*.
7. Let *action* be the *submitter* element's action[p512].
8. If *action* is the empty string, let *action* be the URL of the *form document*.
9. Parse[p86] the URL *action*, relative to the *submitter* element's node document. If this fails, abort these steps.
10. Let *action* be the resulting URL string[p86].
11. Let *parsed action* be the resulting URL record[p86].
12. Let *scheme* be the scheme of *parsed action*.
13. Let *enctype* be the *submitter* element's enctype[p513].
14. Let *method* be the *submitter* element's method[p512].
15. Let *target* be the *submitter* element's target[p513].
16. If the user indicated a specific browsing context[p748] to use when submitting the form, then let *target browsing context* be that browsing context[p748]. Otherwise, apply the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name[p753] 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[p748].

17. If *target browsing context* was created in the previous step, or, alternatively, if the *form document* has not yet completely loaded[p1041] and the *submitted from* `submit()`[p432] *method* flag is set, then let *replace* be true. Otherwise, let it be false.

18. If the value of *method* is dialog[p512] then jump to the submit dialog[p540] steps.

    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[p512]	**POST**[p512]
`http`	Mutate action URL[p538]	Submit as entity body[p538]
`https`	Mutate action URL[p538]	Submit as entity body[p538]
`ftp`	Get action URL[p539]	Get action URL[p539]
`javascript`	Get action URL[p539]	Get action URL[p539]
`data`	Get action URL[p539]	Post to data:[p539]
`mailto`	Mail with headers[p539]	Mail as body[p539]

If *scheme* is not one of those listed in this table, then the behaviour 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`[p429] element has a **planned navigation**, which is either null or a task[p841]; when the `form`[p429] is first created, its planned navigation[p538] 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`[p429] has a non-null planned navigation[p538], remove it from its task queue[p841].

2. Let the `form`[p429]'s planned navigation[p538] be a new task[p841] that consists of running the following steps:

    1. Let the `form`[p429]'s planned navigation[p538] be null.

    2. Navigate[p788] *target browsing context* to *destination*. If *replace* is true, then *target browsing context* must be navigated with replacement enabled[p800].

    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[p538] was queued[p842].

3. Queue the task[p842] that is the `form`[p429]'s new planned navigation[p538].

    The task source[p842] for this task is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

The behaviours 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[p542], 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 serialiser algorithm to *parsed action*.

Plan to navigate[p538] to *destination*.

Submit as entity body

Let *entity body* be the result of encoding the *form data set* using the appropriate form encoding algorithm[p540].

Let *MIME type* be determined as follows:

If *enctype* is `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`[p513]

Let *MIME type* be "`application/x-www-form-urlencoded`".

If *enctype* is `multipart/form-data`[p513]

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[p543] generated by the `multipart/form-data` encoding algorithm[p542].

If *enctype* is `text/plain`[p513]

Let *MIME type* be "`text/plain`".

Otherwise, plan to navigate[p538] to a new request whose url is *action*, method is *method*, header list consists of `Content-Type`/*MIME type*, and body is *entity body*.

Get action URL

Plan to navigate[p538] 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[p540].

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][p1161]

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][p1161]

Plan to navigate[p538] 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[p542], interpreted as a US-ASCII string.

Replace occurrences of U+002B PLUS SIGN 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 QUESTION MARK character (?), if any, or the end of the string if there are none.

Append a single U+003F QUESTION MARK character (?) to *destination*.

Append *headers* to *destination*.

Plan to navigate[p538] to *destination*.

Mail as body

Let *body* be the resulting of encoding the *form data set* using the appropriate form encoding algorithm[p540] 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][p1161]

Let *destination* have the same value as *action*.

If *destination* does not contain a U+003F QUESTION MARK character (?), append a single U+003F QUESTION MARK 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[p538] to *destination*.

Submit dialog

Let *subject* be the nearest ancestor `dialog`[p559] element of *form*, if any.

If there isn't one, or if it does not have an `open`[p559] attribute, do nothing. Otherwise, proceed as follows:

If *submitter* is an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Image Button[p460] state, then let *result* be the string formed by concatenating the selected coordinate[p461]'s *x*-component, expressed as a base-ten number using ASCII digits[p64], a U+002C COMMA character (,), and the selected coordinate[p461]'s *y*-component, expressed in the same way as the *x*-component.

Otherwise, if *submitter* has a value[p508], then let *result* be that value[p508].

Otherwise, there is no *result*.

Then, close the dialog[p561] *subject*. If there is a *result*, let that be the return value.

The **appropriate form encoding algorithm** is determined as follows:

If *enctype* is `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`[p513]

Use the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` encoding algorithm[p542].

If *enctype* is `multipart/form-data`[p513]

Use the `multipart/form-data` encoding algorithm[p542].

If *enctype* is `text/plain`[p513]

Use the `text/plain` encoding algorithm[p543].

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[p429] whose form owner[p508] 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`[p484] element ancestor.
        - The *field* element is disabled[p511].
        - The *field* element is a button[p429] but it is not *submitter*.
        - The *field* element is an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Checkbox[p455] state and whose checkedness[p508] is false.
        - The *field* element is an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Radio Button[p456] state and whose checkedness[p508] is false.
        - The *field* element is not an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Image Button[p460] state, and either the *field* element does not have a `name`[p510] attribute specified, or its `name`[p510] attribute's value is the empty string.
        - The *field* element is an `object`[p318] element that is not using a plugin[p44].

        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`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Image Button[p460] state, then run these further nested substeps:

1. If the *field* element has a `name`[p510] attribute specified and its value is not the empty string, let *name* be that value followed by a single U+002E FULL STOP character (.). Otherwise, let *name* be the empty string.

2. Let $name_x$ be the string consisting of the concatenation of *name* and a single U+0078 LATIN SMALL LETTER X character (x).

3. Let $name_y$ 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[p461]. 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 $name_x$, the value *x*, and the type *type*.

6. Append an entry to the *form data set* with the name $name_y$ 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`[p510] attribute.

5. If the *field* element is a `select`[p479] element, then for each `option`[p486] element in the `select`[p479] element's list of options[p480] whose selectedness[p487] is true and that is not disabled[p487], append an entry to the *form data set* with the *name* as the name, the value[p487] of the `option`[p486] element as the value, and *type* as the type.

6. Otherwise, if the *field* element is an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Checkbox[p455] state or the Radio Button[p456] state, then run these further nested substeps:

   1. If the *field* element has a `value`[p438] 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`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the File Upload[p457] state, then for each file selected[p457] in the `input`[p434] 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[p457], 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`[p318] element: try to obtain a form submission value from the plugin[p44], 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[p508] of the *field* element as the value, and *type* as the type.

10. If the element has a `dirname`[p510] 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`[p510] attribute.

    2. Let *dir* be the string "`ltr`" if the directionality[p127] of the element is '`ltr`[p127]', and "`rtl`" otherwise (i.e. when the directionality[p127] of the element is '`rtl`[p127]').

    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`[p510] attribute if it is a `textarea`[p489] element or an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in either the Text[p440] state or the Search[p440] 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 U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character not followed by a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, and every occurrence of a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character not preceded by a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character, by a two-character string consisting of a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED (CRLF) character pair.

> **Note** *In the case of the value[p508] of `textarea`[p489] elements, this newline normalization is already performed during the conversion of the control's raw value[p490] into the control's value[p508] (which also performs any necessary line wrapping). In the case of `input`[p434] elements `type`[p436] attributes in the File Upload[p457] 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**, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *encoding* be the document's character encoding.
2. If the `form`[p429] element has an `accept-charset`[p430] attribute, set *encoding* to the return value of running these substeps:
    1. Let *input* be the value of the `form`[p429] element's `accept-charset`[p430] attribute.
    2. Let *candidate encoding labels* be the result of splitting *input* on spaces[p84].
    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 *candidate encodings* is empty, return UTF-8.
    6. Return the first encoding in *candidate encodings*.
3. Return the result of getting an output encoding from *encoding*.

4.10.22.6 URL-encoded form data

See the WHATWG URL standard for details on `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`. [URL][p1161]

The **`application/x-www-form-urlencoded` encoding algorithm** is as follows:

1. Let *encoding* be the result of picking an encoding for the form[p542].
2. Let *serialized* be the result of running the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` serializer given *form data set* and *encoding*.
3. Return the result of encoding *serialized*.

4.10.22.7 Multipart form data

Spec bugs: 16909

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`[p429] element described in the next paragraph.)

   Otherwise, let the selected character encoding be the result of picking an encoding for the form[p542].
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_`[p510]" 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 NUMBER SIGN character (#), one

or more ASCII digits[p64] 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 7578, *Returning Values from Forms:* `multipart/form-data`, and return the resulting byte stream. [RFC7578][p1160]

   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.

   The parts of the generated `multipart/form-data`[p1153] resource that correspond to non-file fields must not have a `Content-Type`[p87]` header specified. Their names and values must be encoded using the character encoding selected above.

   File names included in the generated `multipart/form-data`[p1153] 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).

   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`[p1153] payloads, see RFC 7578. [RFC7578][p1160]

4.10.22.8 Plain text form data

The **`text/plain` encoding algorithm** is as follows:

1. Let *result* be the empty string.
2. Let *encoding* be the result of picking an encoding for the form[p542].
3. Let *charset* be the name of *encoding*.
4. If the entry's name is "`_charset_`[p510]" 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 EQUALS SIGN character (=) to *result*.
   3. Append the entry's value to *result*.
   4. Append a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character pair to *result*.
7. Return the result of encoding *result* using *encoding*.

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`[p429] element *form* is **reset**, the user agent must fire a simple event[p853] named `reset`[p1152], that bubbles and is cancelable, at *form*, and then, if that event is not canceled, must invoke the reset algorithm[p543] of each resettable element[p429] whose form owner[p508] is *form*.

When the reset[p543] algorithm is invoked by the `reset()`[p432] method, the `reset`[p1152] event fired by the reset[p543] algorithm must not be trusted[p44].

Each resettable element[p429] 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`[p1151] events to fire).

4.11 Interactive elements

4.11.1 The `details` element

Spec bugs: 25550

Support:

Chrome	12+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	6.0-6.1+
Firefox	48+
IE	None
Android Browser	4+
Edge	None
Safari	6+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]**:**

Flow content[p117].
Sectioning root[p175].
Interactive content[p118].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

One `summary`[p548] element followed by flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`open`[p544] — Whether the details are visible

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL
```
interface HTMLDetailsElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean open;
};
```

The `details`[p544] element represents[p112] a disclosure widget from which the user can obtain additional information or controls.

Note *The `details`[p544] element is not appropriate for footnotes. Please see the section on footnotes[p664] for details on how to mark up footnotes.*

The first `summary`[p548] element child of the element, if any, represents[p112] the summary or legend of the details. If there is no child `summary`[p548] element, the user agent should provide its own legend (e.g. "Details").

The rest of the element's contents represents[p112] the additional information or controls.

The `open` content attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. 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`[p544] 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`[p544] attribute from the element.

Whenever the `open`[p544] attribute is added to or removed from a `details`[p544] element, the user agent must queue a task[p842] that runs the following steps, which are known as the **details notification task steps**, for this `details`[p544] element:

1. If another task[p841] has been queued[p842] to run the details notification task steps[p544] for this `details`[p544] element, then abort these steps.

   Note *When the `open`[p544] attribute is toggled several times in succession, these steps essentially get coalesced so that only one event is fired.*

2. Fire a simple event[p853] named `toggle`[p1152] at the `details`[p544] element.

The task source[p842] for this task must be the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

The `open` IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `open`[p544] content attribute.

Example

The following example shows the details[p544] 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>Colour profile:</dt> <dd>SD (6-1-6)</dd>
   <dt>Dimensions:</dt> <dd>320×240</dd>
  </dl>
 </details>
</section>
```

Example

The following shows how a details[p544] 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[p544] 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.

Pillar Magazine.pdf Info
Pillar Magazine.pdf
804 KB
Modified: Sep 6, 2009 23:02
Spotlight Comments:
General:
More Info:
Name & Extension:
Open with:
Preview:
Pillar magazine
How to ask for food – and get it!
The secret life of the mice
Where to find insects, sticks, and leaves
28 ways to get in a box
The secret to sleeping in: 24 hours a day
Sharing & Permissions:

In these examples, the summary really just summarises what the controls can change, and not the actual values, which is less than ideal.

Example

Because the open[p544] 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 colour 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[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As the first child of a `details`[p544] element.

Content model[p114]:

Either: phrasing content[p117].
Or: one element of heading content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses `HTMLElement`[p113].

The `summary`[p548] element represents[p112] a summary, caption, or legend for the rest of the contents of the `summary`[p548] element's parent `details`[p544] element, if any.

4.11.3 The `menu` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
If the element's `type`[p549] attribute is in the toolbar[p549] state: Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.
If the element's `type`[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state: as the child of a `menu`[p548] element whose `type`[p549] attr
popup menu[p549] state.

Content model[p114]:

If the element's `type`[p549] attribute is in the toolbar[p549] state: either zero or more `li`[p196] and script-supporting[p119] elements, or, flow content[p117].
If the element's `type`[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state: in any order, zero or more `menuitem`[p551] elements, zero or more `hr`[p188] elements, zero or more `menu`[p548] elements whose `type`[p549] attributes are in the popup menu[p549] state, and zero or more script-supporting[p119] elements.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`type`[p549] — Type of menu
`label`[p549] — User-visible label

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLMenuElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString label;

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `menu`[p548] element represents a list of commands.

The `type` attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65] indicating the kind of menu being declared. The attribute has two states. The "`context`" keyword maps to the **popup menu** state, in which the element is declaring a context menu or the menu for a menu button[p478]. The "`toolbar`" keyword maps to the **toolbar** state, in which the element is declaring a toolbar. The attribute may also be omitted. The *missing value default*[p65] is the popup menu[p549] state if the parent element is a `menu`[p548] element whose `type`[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state; otherwise, it is the toolbar[p549] state.

If a `menu`[p548] element's `type`[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state, then the element represents[p112] the commands of a popup menu, and the user can only examine and interact with the commands if that popup menu is activated through some other element, either via the `contextmenu`[p553] attribute or the `button`[p476] element's `menu`[p478] attribute.

If a `menu`[p548] element's `type`[p549] attribute is in the toolbar[p549] state, then the element represents[p112] a toolbar consisting of its contents, in the form of either an unordered list of items (represented by `li`[p196] elements), each of which represents a command that the user can perform or activate, or, if the element has no `li`[p196] element children, flow content[p117] describing available commands.

The `label` attribute gives the label of the menu. It is used by user agents to display nested menus in the UI: a context menu containing another menu would use the nested menu's `label`[p549] attribute for the submenu's menu label. The `label`[p549] attribute must only be specified on `menu`[p548] elements whose parent element is a `menu`[p548] element whose `type`[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state.

A `menu`[p548] is a **currently relevant `menu` element** if it is the child of a currently relevant `menu` element[p549], or if it is the designated pop-up menu[p478] of a `button`[p476] element that is not inert[p709], does not have a `hidden`[p708] attribute, and is not the descendant of an element with a `hidden`[p708] attribute.

A **menu construct** consists of an ordered list of zero or more **menu item constructs**, which can be any of:

- Commands[p556], which can be marked as **default commands** (`menuitem`[p551])
- **Separators** (`hr`[p188])
- Other menu constructs[p549], each with an associated **submenu label**, which allows the list to be nested (`menu`[p548])

To **build and show a menu** for a particular `menu`[p548] element *source* and with a particular element *subject* as a subject, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *pop-up menu* be the menu construct[p549] created by the build a menu construct[p549] algorithm when passed the *source* element.
2. Display *pop-up menu* to the user, and let the algorithm that invoked this one continue.

   If the user selects a menu item construct[p549] that corresponds to an element that still represents a command[p556] when the user selects it, then the UA must invoke that command's Action[p556]. If the command's Action[p556] is defined as firing a `click` event[p853], either directly or via the run synthetic click activation steps[p709] algorithm, then the `relatedTarget` attribute of that `click` event must be initialised to *subject*.

   Pop-up menus must not, while being shown, reflect changes in the DOM. The menu is constructed from the DOM before being shown, and is then immutable.

To **build a menu construct** for an element *source*, the user agent must run the following steps, which return a menu construct[p549]:

1. Let *generated menu* be an empty menu construct[p549].
2. Run the menu item generator[p549] steps for the `menu`[p548] element using *generated menu* as the output.

   The **menu item generator** steps for a `menu`[p548] element using a specific menu construct[p549] *output* as output are as follows: For each child node of the `menu`[p548] in tree order, run the appropriate steps from the following list:

   ↪ **If the child is a `menuitem`[p551] element that defines a command[p556]**

   Append the command[p556] to *output*, respecting the command's facets[p556]. If the `menuitem`[p551] element has a `default`[p552] attribute, mark the command as being a default command[p549].

   ↪ **If the child is an `hr`[p188] element**

   Append a separator[p549] to *output*.

↪ **If the child is a `menu`[p548] element with no `label`[p549] attribute**

Append a separator[p549] to *output*, then run the menu item generator[p549] steps for this child `menu`[p548] element, using *output* as the output, then append another separator[p549] to *output*.

↪ **If the child is a `menu`[p548] element with a `label`[p549] attribute**

Let *submenu* be the result of running the build a menu construct[p549] steps for the child `menu`[p548] element. Then, append *submenu* to *output*, using the value of the child `menu`[p548] element's `label`[p549] attribute as the submenu label[p549].

↪ **Otherwise**

Ignore[p43] the child node.

3. Remove from *output* any menu construct[p549] whose submenu label[p549] is the empty string.
4. Remove from *output* any menu item construct[p549] representing a command[p556] whose Label[p556] is the empty string.
5. Collapse all sequences of two or more adjacent separators[p549] in *output* to a single separator[p549].
6. If the first menu item construct[p549] in *output* is a separator[p549], then remove it.
7. If the last menu item construct[p549] in *output* is a separator[p549], then remove it.
8. Return *output*.

The `type` IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name, limited to only known values[p89].

The `label` IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

Example

In this example, the `menu`[p548] element is used to describe a toolbar with three menu buttons on it, each of which has a dropdown menu with a series of options:

```
<menu>
 <li>
  <button type=menu value="File" menu="filemenu">
  <menu id="filemenu" type="context">
   <menuitem onclick="fnew()" label="New...">
   <menuitem onclick="fopen()" label="Open...">
   <menuitem onclick="fsave()" label="Save">
   <menuitem onclick="fsaveas()" label="Save as...">
  </menu>
 </li>
 <li>
  <button type=menu value="Edit" menu="editmenu">
  <menu id="editmenu" type="context">
   <menuitem onclick="ecopy()" label="Copy">
   <menuitem onclick="ecut()" label="Cut">
   <menuitem onclick="epaste()" label="Paste">
  </menu>
 </li>
 <li>
  <button type=menu value="Help" menu="helpmenu">
  <menu id="helpmenu" type="context">
   <menuitem onclick="location='help.html'" label="Help">
   <menuitem onclick="location='about.html'" label="About">
  </menu>
 </li>
</menu>
```

In a supporting user agent, this might look like this (assuming the user has just activated the second button):

4.11.4 The `menuitem` element

Categories[p114]:

None.

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

As a child of a `menu`[p548] element whose `type`[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state.

Content model[p114]:

Text[p118].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

A `menuitem`[p551] element's end tag[p953] can be omitted if the `menuitem`[p551] element is immediately followed by a `menuitem`[p551], `hr`[p188], or `menu`[p548] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`type`[p551] — Type of command
`label`[p552] — User-visible label
`icon`[p552] — Icon for the command
`disabled`[p552] — Whether the form control is disabled
`checked`[p552] — Whether the command or control is checked
`radiogroup`[p552] — Name of group of commands to treat as a radio button group
`default`[p552] — Mark the command as being a default command
Also, the `title`[p552] attribute has special semantics[p552] on this element: Hint describing the command.

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLMenuItemElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString label;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString icon;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean disabled;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean checked;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString radiogroup;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean default;
};
```

The `menuitem`[p551] element represents a command that the user can invoke from a popup menu (either a context menu[p553] or the menu of a menu button[p478]).

A `menuitem`[p551] element that uses one or more of the `type`[p551], `icon`[p552], `disabled`[p552], `checked`[p552], and `radiogroup`[p552] attributes, or has a non-empty label[p552], defines a new command.

The `type` attribute indicates the kind of command: either a normal command with an associated action, or a state or option that can be toggled, or a selection of one item from a list of items.

The attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65] with three keywords and states. The "**command**" keyword maps to the Command[p552] state, the "**checkbox**" keyword maps to the Checkbox[p552] state, and the "**radio**" keyword maps to the Radio[p552] state. The *missing value default*[p65] is the Command[p552] state.

The *Command* state

The element represents[p112] a normal command with an associated action.

The *Checkbox* state

The element represents[p112] a state or option that can be toggled.

The *Radio* state

The element represents[p112] a selection of one item from a list of items.

The **label** attribute gives the name of the command, as shown to the user. If the `label`[p552] attribute is specified, it must have a value that is not the empty string.

The **label** of a `menuitem`[p551] element is the value of the `label`[p552] content attribute, if there is one and its value is not the empty string, or, otherwise, the result of stripping and collapsing whitespace from the child text content[p43] of the `menuitem`[p551] element. The label[p552] must not be the empty string if the element is in the explicit command mode.

The **icon** attribute gives a picture that represents the command. If the attribute is specified, the attribute's value must contain a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]. To obtain the absolute URL of the icon when the attribute's value is not the empty string, the attribute's value must be parsed[p86] relative to the element's node document. When the attribute is absent, or its value is the empty string, or parsing[p86] its value fails, there is no icon.

The **disabled** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65] that, if present, indicates that the command is not available in the current state.

Note

The distinction between `disabled`[p552] and `hidden`[p708] is subtle. A command would be disabled if, in the same context, it could be enabled if only certain aspects of the situation were changed. A command would be marked as hidden if, in that situation, the command will never be enabled. For example, in the context menu for a water faucet, the command "open" might be disabled if the faucet is already open, but the command "eat" would be marked hidden since the faucet could never be eaten.

The **checked** attribute is a boolean attribute[p65] that, if present, indicates that the command is selected. The attribute must be omitted unless the `type`[p551] attribute is in either the Checkbox[p552] state or the Radio[p552] state.

The **radiogroup** attribute gives the name of the group of commands that will be toggled when the command itself is toggled, for commands whose `type`[p551] attribute has the value "`radio`". The scope of the name is the child list of the parent element. The attribute must be omitted unless the `type`[p551] attribute is in the Radio[p552] state. When specified, the attribute's value must be a non-empty string.

The **title** attribute gives a hint describing the command, which might be shown to the user to help them.

The **default** attribute indicates, if present, that the command is the one that would have been invoked if the user had directly activated the menu's subject instead of using the menu. The `default`[p552] attribute is a boolean attribute[p65].

The **type** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name, limited to only known values[p89].

The **label** IDL attribute, on getting, if there is a `label`[p552] content attribute, must return that attribute's value; otherwise, it must return the element's label[p552]. On setting, the element's `label`[p552] content attribute must be set to the new value.

The **icon**, **disabled**, **checked**, and **radiogroup**, and **default** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

If the element's Disabled State[p556] is false (enabled) then the element's activation behaviour[p710] depends on the element's `type`[p551] attribute, as follows:

↪ **If the `type`[p551] attribute is in the Checkbox[p552] state**

If the element has a `checked`[p552] attribute, the UA must remove that attribute. Otherwise, the UA must add a `checked`[p552] attribute, with the literal value "`checked`".

↪ **If the `type`[p551] attribute is in the Radio[p552] state**

If the element has a parent, then the UA must walk the list of child nodes of that parent element, and for each node that is a `menuitem`[p551] element, if that element has a `radiogroup`[p552] attribute whose value exactly matches the current element's (treating missing `radiogroup`[p552] attributes as if they were the empty string), and has a `checked`[p552] attribute, must remove that attribute.

Then, the element's `checked`[p552] attribute must be set to the literal value "`checked`".

↪ **Otherwise**

The element's activation behaviour[p710] is to do nothing.

Note *Firing a synthetic `click` event at the element does not cause any of the actions described above to happen.*

If the element's Disabled State[p556] is true (disabled) then the element has no activation behaviour[p710].

Note *The `menuitem`[p551] element is not rendered except as part of a popup menu[p548].*

Example

Here is an example of a pop-up menu button with three options that let the user toggle between left, center, and right alignment. One could imagine such a toolbar as part of a text editor. The menu also has a separator followed by another menu item labeled "Publish", though that menu item is disabled.

```
<button type=menu menu=editmenu>Commands...</button>
<menu type="context" id="editmenu">
 <menuitem type="radio" radiogroup="alignment" checked="checked"
          label="Left" icon="icons/alL.png" onclick="setAlign('left')">
 <menuitem type="radio" radiogroup="alignment"
          label="Center" icon="icons/alC.png" onclick="setAlign('center')">
 <menuitem type="radio" radiogroup="alignment"
          label="Right" icon="icons/alR.png" onclick="setAlign('right')">
 <hr>
 <menuitem type="command" disabled
          label="Publish" icon="icons/pub.png" onclick="publish()">
</menu>
```

4.11.5 Context menus

4.11.5.1 Declaring a context menu

The **`contextmenu`** attribute gives the element's context menu. The value must be the ID of a `menu`[p548] element in the same tree whose `type`[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state.

Note *When a user right-clicks on an element with a `contextmenu`[p553] attribute, the user agent will first fire a `contextmenu`[p1151] event at the element, and then, if that event is not canceled, a `show`[p1152] event at the `menu`[p548] element.*

Example

Here is an example of a context menu for an input control:

```
<form name="npc">
 <label>Character name: <input name=char type=text contextmenu=namemenu required></label>
 <menu type=context id=namemenu>
  <menuitem onclick="document.forms.npc.elements.char.value = getRandomName()">
   Pick random name
  <menuitem onclick="prefillFields(document.forms.npc.elements.char.value)">
   Prefill other fields based on name
```

```
 </menu>
</form>
```

This adds two items to the control's context menu, one called "Pick random name", and one called "Prefill other fields based on name". They invoke scripts that are not shown in the example above.

4.11.5.2 Processing model

Each element has an **assigned context menu**, which can be null. If an element *A* has a `contextmenu`[p553] attribute, and there is an element with the ID given by *A*'s `contextmenu`[p553] attribute's value in *A*'s tree, and the first such element in tree order is a `menu`[p548] element whose `type`[p549] attribute is in the popup menu[p549] state, then *A*'s assigned context menu[p554] is that element. Otherwise, if *A* has a parent element, then *A*'s assigned context menu[p554] is the assigned context menu[p554] of its parent element. Otherwise, *A*'s assigned context menu[p554] is null.

When an element's context menu is requested (e.g. by the user right-clicking the element, or pressing a context menu key), the user agent must apply the appropriate rules from the following list:

↪ **If the user requested a context menu using a pointing device**

The user agent must fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `contextmenu`[p1151], that bubbles and is cancelable, and that uses the `MouseEvent` interface, at the element for which the menu was requested. The context information of the event must be initialised to the same values as the last `MouseEvent` user interaction event that was fired as part of the gesture that was interpreted as a request for the context menu.

↪ **Otherwise**

The user agent must fire a synthetic mouse event named `contextmenu`[p853] that bubbles and is cancelable at the element for which the menu was requested.

Note *Typically, therefore, the firing of the `contextmenu`[p1151] event will be the default action of a `mouseup` or `keyup` event. The exact sequence of events is UA-dependent, as it will vary based on platform conventions.*

The default action of the `contextmenu`[p1151] event depends on whether or not the element for which the menu was requested has a non-null assigned context menu[p554] when the event dispatch has completed, as follows.

If the assigned context menu[p554] of the element for which the menu was requested is null, the default action must be for the user agent to show its default context menu, if it has one.

Otherwise, let *subject* be the element for which the menu was requested, and let *menu* be the assigned context menu[p554] of *target* immediately after the `contextmenu`[p1151] event's dispatch has completed. The user agent must fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `show`[p1152] at *menu*, using the `RelatedEvent`[p555] interface, with the `relatedTarget`[p556] attribute initialised to *subject*. The event must be cancelable.

If *this* event (the `show`[p1152] event) is not canceled, then the user agent must build and show[p549] the menu for *menu* with *subject* as the subject.

The user agent may also provide access to its default context menu, if any, with the context menu shown. For example, it could merge the menu items from the two menus together, or provide the page's context menu as a submenu of the default menu. In general, user agents are encouraged to de-emphasise their own contextual menu items, so as to give the author's context menu the appearance of legitimacy — to allow documents to feel like "applications" rather than "mere Web pages".

User agents may provide means for bypassing the context menu processing model, ensuring that the user can always access the UA's default context menus. For example, the user agent could handle right-clicks that have the Shift key depressed in such a way that it does not fire the `contextmenu`[p1151] event and instead always shows the default context menu.

The **`contextMenu`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `contextmenu`[p553] content attribute.

Example

In this example, an image of cats is given a context menu with four possible commands:

```
<img src="cats.jpeg" alt="Cats" contextmenu=catsmenu>
<menu type="context" id="catsmenu">
 <menuitem label="Pet the kittens" onclick="kittens.pet()">
 <menuitem label="Cuddle with the kittens" onclick="kittens.cuddle()">
```

```
    <menu label="Feed the kittens">
     <menuitem label="Fish" onclick="kittens.feed(fish)">
     <menuitem label="Chicken" onclick="kittens.feed(chicken)">
    </menu>
   </menu>
```

When a user of a mouse-operated visual Web browser right-clicks on the image, the browser might pop up a context menu like this:

When the user clicks the disclosure triangle, such a user agent would expand the context menu in place, to show the browser's own commands:

4.11.5.3 The RelatedEvent[p555] interfaces

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional RelatedEventInit eventInitDict)]
interface RelatedEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute EventTarget? relatedTarget;
};

dictionary RelatedEventInit : EventInit {
```

```
  EventTarget? relatedTarget = null;
};
```

Note

***event*.relatedTarget**[p556]

Returns the other event target involved in this event. For example, when a `show`[p1152] event fires on a `menu`[p548] element, the other event target involved in the event would be the element for which the menu is being shown.

The **`relatedTarget`** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the other event target that is related to the event.

4.11.6 Commands

4.11.6.1 Facets

A **command** is the abstraction behind menu items, buttons, and links. Once a command is defined, other parts of the interface can refer to the same command, allowing many access points to a single feature to share facets such as the Disabled State[p556].

Commands are defined to have the following **facets**:

Label

The name of the command as seen by the user.

Access Key

A key combination selected by the user agent that triggers the command. A command might not have an Access Key.

Hidden State

Whether the command is hidden or not (basically, whether it should be shown in menus).

Disabled State

Whether the command is relevant and can be triggered or not.

Action

The actual effect that triggering the command will have. This could be a scripted event handler, a URL to which to navigate[p788], or a form submission.

User agents may expose the commands[p556] that match the following criteria:

- The Hidden State[p556] facet is false (visible)
- The element is in a `Document` that has an associated browsing context[p748].
- Neither the element nor any of its ancestors has a `hidden`[p708] attribute specified.
- The element is not a `menuitem`[p551] element, or it is a child of a currently relevant `menu` element[p549], or it has an Access Key[p556].

User agents are encouraged to do this especially for commands that have Access Keys[p556], as a way to advertise those keys to the user.

Example For example, such commands could be listed in the user agent's menu bar.

4.11.6.2 Using the `a` element to define a command

An `a`[p207] element with an `href`[p244] attribute defines a command[p556].

The Label[p556] of the command is the string given by the element's `textContent` IDL attribute.

The AccessKey[p556] of the command is the element's assigned access key[p724], if any.

The Hidden State[p556] of the command is true (hidden) if the element has a `hidden`[p708] attribute, and false otherwise.

The Disabled State[p556] facet of the command is true if the element or one of its ancestors is inert[p709], and false otherwise.

The Action[p556] of the command, if the element has a defined activation behaviour[p710], is to run synthetic click activation steps[p709] on the element. Otherwise, it is just to fire a `click` event[p853] at the element.

4.11.6.3 Using the `button` element to define a command

A `button`[p476] element always defines a command[p556].

The Label[p556], Access Key[p556], Hidden State[p556], and Action[p556] facets of the command are determined as for `a` elements[p556] (see the previous section).

The Disabled State[p556] of the command is true if the element or one of its ancestors is inert[p709], or if the element's disabled[p511] state is set, and false otherwise.

4.11.6.4 Using the `input` element to define a command

An `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in one of the Submit Button[p459], Reset Button[p462], Image Button[p460], Button[p462], Radio Button[p456], or Checkbox[p455] states defines a command[p556].

The Label[p556] of the command is determined as follows:

- If the `type`[p436] attribute is in one of the Submit Button[p459], Reset Button[p462], Image Button[p460], or Button[p462] states, then the Label[p556] is the string given by the `value`[p438] attribute, if any, and a UA-dependent, locale-dependent value that the UA uses to label the button itself if the attribute is absent.
- Otherwise, if the element is a labeled control[p433], then the Label[p556] is the string given by the `textContent` of the first `label`[p432] element in tree order whose labeled control[p433] is the element in question. (In DOM terms, this is the string given by `element.labels[0].textContent`.)
- Otherwise, if the `value`[p438] attribute is present, then the Label[p556] is the value of that attribute.
- Otherwise, the Label[p556] is the empty string.

The AccessKey[p556] of the command is the element's assigned access key[p724], if any.

The Hidden State[p556] of the command is true (hidden) if the element has a `hidden`[p708] attribute, and false otherwise.

The Disabled State[p556] of the command is true if the element or one of its ancestors is inert[p709], or if the element's disabled[p511] state is set, and false otherwise.

The Action[p556] of the command, if the element has a defined activation behaviour[p710], is to run synthetic click activation steps[p709] on the element. Otherwise, it is just to fire a `click` event[p853] at the element.

4.11.6.5 Using the `option` element to define a command

An `option`[p486] element with an ancestor `select`[p479] element and either no `value`[p487] attribute or a `value`[p487] attribute that is not the empty string defines a command[p556].

The Label[p556] of the command is the value of the `option`[p486] element's `label`[p487] attribute, if there is one, or else the value of `option`[p486] element's `textContent` IDL attribute, with leading and trailing whitespace stripped[p64], and with any sequences of two or more space characters[p63] replaced by a single U+0020 SPACE character.

The AccessKey[p556] of the command is the element's assigned access key[p724], if any.

The Hidden State[p556] of the command is true (hidden) if the element has a `hidden`[p708] attribute, and false otherwise.

The Disabled State[p556] of the command is true if the element is disabled[p487], or if its nearest ancestor `select`[p479] element is disabled[p511], or if it or one of its ancestors is inert[p709], and false otherwise.

If the `option`[p486]'s nearest ancestor `select`[p479] element has a `multiple`[p480] attribute, the Action[p556] of the command is to pick[p480] the `option`[p486] element. Otherwise, the Action[p556] is to toggle[p481] the `option`[p486] element.

4.11.6.6 Using the `menuitem` element to define a command

A `menuitem`[p551] element always defines a command[p556].

The Label[p556] of the command is the element's label[p552].

The AccessKey[p556] of the command is the element's assigned access key[p724], if any.

The Hidden State[p556] of the command is true (hidden) if the element has a `hidden`[p708] attribute, and false otherwise.

The Disabled State[p556] of the command is true if the element or one of its ancestors is inert[p709], or if the element has a `disabled`[p552] attribute, and false otherwise.

The Action[p556] of the command, if the element has a defined activation behaviour[p710], is to run synthetic click activation steps[p709] on the element. Otherwise, it is just to fire a `click` event[p853] at the element.

4.11.6.7 Using the `accesskey` attribute on a `label` element to define a command

A `label`[p432] element that has an assigned access key[p724] and a labeled control[p433] and whose labeled control[p433] defines a command[p556], itself defines a command[p556].

The Label[p556] of the command is the string given by the element's `textContent` IDL attribute.

The AccessKey[p556] of the command is the element's assigned access key[p724].

The Hidden State[p556], Disabled State[p556], and Action[p556] facets of the command are the same as the respective facets of the element's labeled control[p433].

4.11.6.8 Using the `accesskey` attribute on a `legend` element to define a command

A `legend`[p507] element that has an assigned access key[p724] and is a child of a `fieldset`[p505] element that has a descendant that is not a descendant of the `legend`[p507] element and is neither a `label`[p432] element nor a `legend`[p507] element but that defines a command[p556], itself defines a command[p556].

The Label[p556] of the command is the string given by the element's `textContent` IDL attribute.

The AccessKey[p556] of the command is the element's assigned access key[p724].

The Hidden State[p556], Disabled State[p556], and Action[p556] facets of the command are the same as the respective facets of the first element in tree order that is a descendant of the parent of the `legend`[p507] element that defines a command[p556] but is not a descendant of the `legend`[p507] element and is neither a `label`[p432] nor a `legend`[p507] element.

4.11.6.9 Using the `accesskey` attribute to define a command on other elements

An element that has an assigned access key[p724] defines a command[p556].

If one of the earlier sections that define elements that define commands[p556] define that this element defines a command[p556], then that section applies to this element, and this section does not. Otherwise, this section applies to that element.

The Label[p556] of the command depends on the element. If the element is a labeled control[p433], the `textContent` of the first `label`[p432] element in tree order whose labeled control[p433] is the element in question is the Label[p556] (in DOM terms, this is the string given by `element.labels[0].textContent`). Otherwise, the Label[p556] is the `textContent` of the element itself.

The AccessKey[p556] of the command is the element's assigned access key[p724].

The Hidden State[p556] of the command is true (hidden) if the element has a `hidden`[p708] attribute, and false otherwise.

The Disabled State[p556] of the command is true if the element or one of its ancestors is inert[p709], and false otherwise.

The Action[p556] of the command is to run the following steps:

1. Run the focusing steps[p715] for the element.
2. If the element has a defined activation behaviour[p710], run synthetic click activation steps[p709] on the element.
3. Otherwise, if the element does not have a defined activation behaviour[p710], fire a `click` event[p853] at the element.

4.11.7 The `dialog` element

Spec bugs: 21770

Support:

Chrome	37+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	None
Firefox	None
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	50+
Edge	None
Safari	None
Opera	24+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Sectioning root[p175].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where flow content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Flow content[p117].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`open`[p559] — Whether the dialog box is showing

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLDialogElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean open;
  attribute DOMString returnValue;
  [CEReactions] void show(optional (MouseEvent or Element) anchor);
  [CEReactions] void showModal(optional (MouseEvent or Element) anchor);
  [CEReactions] void close(optional DOMString returnValue);
};
```

The `dialog`[p559] 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[p65]. When specified, it indicates that the `dialog`[p559] element is active and that the user can interact with it.

A `dialog`[p559] element without an `open`[p559] 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[p46] implement this requirement using the CSS rules described in the rendering section[p1065].

The `tabindex`[p714] attribute must not be specified on `dialog`[p559] elements.

Note

***dialog* . `show`[p560] ([*anchor*])**

Displays the `dialog`[p559] element.

The argument, if provided, provides an anchor point to which the element will be fixed.

***dialog* . `showModal`[p560] ([*anchor*])**

Displays the `dialog`[p559] 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`[p514] attribute.

***dialog* . `close`[p561] ([*result*])**

Closes the `dialog`[p559] element.

The argument, if provided, provides a return value.

***dialog* . `returnValue`[p561] [= *result*]**

Returns the `dialog`[p559]'s return value.

Can be set, to update the return value.

Spec bugs: 24718

When the **`show()`** method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If the element already has an `open`[p559] attribute, then abort these steps.
2. Add an `open`[p559] attribute to the `dialog`[p559] element, whose value is the empty string.
3. If the `show()`[p560] method was invoked with an argument, set up the position[p562] of the `dialog`[p559] element, using that argument as the anchor. Otherwise, set the `dialog`[p559] to the normal alignment[p561] mode.
4. Run the dialog focusing steps[p560] for the `dialog`[p559] element.

Each `Document`[p103] has a stack of `dialog`[p559] elements known as the **pending dialog stack**. When a `Document`[p103] is created, this stack must be initialised to be empty.

When an element is added to the pending dialog stack[p560], it must also be added to the top layer. When an element is removed from the pending dialog stack[p560], it must be removed from the top layer. [FULLSCREEN][p1157]

When the **`showModal()`** method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *subject* be the `dialog`[p559] element on which the method was invoked.
2. If *subject* already has an `open`[p559] attribute, then throw an `"InvalidStateError"` `DOMException` and abort these steps.
3. If *subject* is not in a `Document`, then throw an `"InvalidStateError"` `DOMException` and abort these steps.
4. Add an `open`[p559] attribute to *subject*, whose value is the empty string.
5. If the `showModal()`[p560] method was invoked with an argument, set up the position[p562] of *subject*, using that argument as the anchor. Otherwise, set the `dialog`[p559] to the centered alignment[p561] mode.
6. Let *subject*'s node document be blocked by the modal dialog[p709] *subject*.
7. Push *subject* onto *subject*'s node document's pending dialog stack[p560].
8. Run the dialog focusing steps[p560] for *subject*.

The **dialog focusing steps** for a `dialog`[p559] element *subject* are as follows:

1. If for some reason *subject* is not a control group owner object[p712] at this point, or if it is inert[p709], abort these steps.

2. Let *control* be the first non-inert[p709] focusable area[p711] in *subject*'s control group[p712] whose DOM anchor[p712] has an `autofocus`[p514] attribute specified.

   If there isn't one, then let *control* be the first non-inert[p709] focusable area[p711] in *subject*'s control group[p712].

   If there isn't one of those either, then let *control* be *subject*.

3. Run the focusing steps[p715] for *control*.

If at any time a `dialog`[p559] element is removed from a `Document`[p43], then if that `dialog`[p559] is in that `Document`[p103]'s pending dialog stack[p560], the following steps must be run:

1. Let *subject* be that `dialog`[p559] element and *document* be the `Document`[p103] from which it is being removed.
2. Remove *subject* from *document*'s pending dialog stack[p560].
3. If *document*'s pending dialog stack[p560] is not empty, then let *document* be blocked by the modal dialog[p709] that is at the top of *document*'s pending dialog stack[p560]. Otherwise, let *document* be no longer blocked by a modal dialog[p709] at all.

When the **`close()`** method is invoked, the user agent must close the dialog[p561] 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`[p559] 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`[p559] attribute, then abort these steps.
2. Remove *subject*'s `open`[p559] attribute.
3. If the argument *result* was provided, then set the `returnValue`[p561] attribute to the value of *result*.
4. If *subject* is in its `Document`[p103]'s pending dialog stack[p560], then run these substeps:
   1. Remove *subject* from that pending dialog stack[p560].
   2. If that pending dialog stack[p560] is not empty, then let *subject*'s node document be blocked by the modal dialog[p709] that is at the top of the pending dialog stack[p560]. Otherwise, let *document* be no longer blocked by a modal dialog[p709] at all.
5. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `close`[p1151] 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.

Canceling dialogs: When a `Document`[p103]'s pending dialog stack[p560] is not empty, user agents may provide a user interface that, upon activation, queues a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `cancel`[p1151] that is cancelable at the top `dialog`[p559] element on the `Document`[p103]'s pending dialog stack[p560]. The default action of this event must be to check if that element has an `open`[p559] attribute, and if it does, close the dialog[p561] with no return value.

> **Note** *An example of such a UI mechanism would be the user pressing the "Escape" key.*

All `dialog`[p559] elements are always in one of three modes: **normal alignment**, **centered alignment**, and **magic alignment**. When a `dialog`[p559] element is created, it must be placed in the normal alignment[p561] mode. In this mode, normal CSS requirements apply to the element. The centered alignment[p561] mode is only used for `dialog`[p559] elements that are in the top layer. [FULLSCREEN][p1157] [CSS][p1156]

When an element *subject* is placed in centered alignment[p561] mode, and when it is in that mode and has new rendering boxes created, the user agent 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`[p559] element with centered alignment[p561] and that is being rendered[p1065] when its browsing context[p748] changes viewport width (as measured in CSS pixels), then the user agent must recreate the element's boxes, recalculating its top static position as in the previous paragraph.

This top static position of a `dialog`[p559] element with centered alignment[p561] must remain the element's top static position until its boxes are recreated. (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 in the centered alignment[p561] mode, and abort the set up the position[p562] steps.

    2. Let *anchor element* be an anonymous element rendered as a box with zero height and width (so its margin box and border box 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. Put *subject* in the magic alignment[p561] mode, aligned to *anchor element*.

While an element *A* has magic alignment[p561], 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`[p103], or *B* ceases being earlier than *A* in tree order, then, if *subject* is in the pending dialog stack[p560], let *subject*'s mode become centered alignment[p561], otherwise, let *subject*'s mode become normal alignment[p561].

- *A*'s 'position' property must compute to the keyword 'absolute-anchored[p563]' rather than whatever it would otherwise compute to (i.e. the 'position' property's specified value is ignored).

  Note *The 'absolute-anchored[p563]' 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'[p564] 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'[p564] is 'none' on *A* and a specific point on *B***

  The anchor point of *B* is the point given by its 'anchor-point'[p564] 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'[p564] is a specific point on *A* and 'none' on *B***

  The anchor point of *A* is the point given by its 'anchor-point'[p564] 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'[p564] 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'[p564] 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 the CSS specification 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[p561]. Elements aligned in this way are *absolutely positioned*. For the purposes of determining the containing block of other elements, the 'absolute-anchored[p563]' 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[p563]' keyword is not a keyword that can be specified in CSS; the 'position' property can only compute to this value if the `dialog`[p559] element is positioned via the APIs described above.*

User agents in visual interactive media should allow the user to pan the viewport to access all parts of a `dialog`[p559] element's border box, even if the element is larger than the viewport and the viewport would otherwise not have a scroll mechanism (e.g. because the viewport's 'overflow' property is set to 'hidden').

The **`open`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `open`[p559] content attribute.

Example

This dialog box has some small print. The `main`[p204] element is used to draw the user's attention to the more important parts.

```
<dialog>
 <h1>Add to Wallet</h1>
 <main>
  <p>How many gold coins do you want to add to your wallet?</p>
  <p><input name=amt type=number min=0 step=0.01 value=100></p>
 </main>
 <p><small>You add coins at your own risk.</small></p>
 <p><label><input name=round type=checkbox> Only add perfectly round coins </label>
```

```
    <p><input type=button onclick="submit()" value="Add Coins"></p>
  </dialog>
```

4.11.7.1 Anchor points

Spec bugs: 21581

> 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'[p564] property specifies a point to which dialog boxes are to be aligned.

If the value is a <position>, the anchor 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][p1156] [CSS][p1156]

If the value is the keyword 'none', then no explicit anchor point is defined. The user agent will pick an anchor point automatically if necessary (as described in the definition of the `open()`[p563] method above).

4.12 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.

Example

For example, instead of using script to show or hide a section to show more details, the `details`[p544] element could be used.

Authors are also encouraged to make their applications degrade gracefully in the absence of scripting support.

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.

4.12.1 The `script` element

Spec bugs: 23156

Categories[p114]**:**

- Metadata content[p116].
- Flow content[p117].
- Phrasing content[p117].
- Script-supporting element[p119].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where metadata content[p116] is expected.
Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.
Where script-supporting elements[p119] are expected.

Content model[p114]**:**

If there is no `src`[p566] attribute, depends on the value of the `type`[p565] attribute, but must match script content restrictions[p574].
If there *is* a `src`[p566] attribute, the element must be either empty or contain only script documentation[p576] that also matches script content restrictions[p574].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]**:**

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]**:**

Global attributes[p121]
`src`[p566] — Address of the resource
`type`[p565] — Type of embedded resource
`charset`[p566] — Character encoding of the external script resource
`async`[p566] — Execute script when available, without blocking
`defer`[p566] — Defer script execution
`crossorigin`[p566] — How the element handles crossorigin requests
`nonce`[p566] — Cryptographic nonce used in *Content Security Policy* checks [CSP][p1155]

DOM interface[p114]**:**

IDL

```
interface HTMLScriptElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString src;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString charset;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean async;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean defer;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString? crossOrigin;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString text;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString nonce;

  // also has obsolete members
};
```

The `script`[p564] element allows authors to include dynamic script and data blocks in their documents. The element does not represent[p112] content for the user.

The **`type`** attribute allows customization of the type of script represented:

- Omitting the attribute, or setting it to a JavaScript MIME type[p574], means that the script is a classic script[p826], to be interpreted according to the JavaScript *Script* top-level production. Classic scripts are affected by the `charset`[p566], `async`[p566], and `defer`[p566] attributes. Authors should omit the attribute, instead of redundantly giving a JavaScript MIME type[p574].

- Setting the attribute to an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`module`" means that the script is a module script[p827], to be interpreted according to the JavaScript *Module* top-level production. Module scripts are not affected by the `charset`[p566] and `defer`[p566] attributes.

- Setting the attribute to any other value means that the script is a **data block**, which is not processed. None of the `script`[p564] attributes (except `type`[p565] itself) have any effect on data blocks. Authors must use a valid MIME type[p43] that is not a JavaScript MIME type[p574] to denote data blocks.

Note

The requirement that data blocks[p565] must be denoted using a valid MIME type[p43] is in place to avoid potential future collisions. If this specification ever adds additional types of script[p564], they will be triggered by setting the `type`[p565] attribute to something which is not a MIME type, like how the "`module`" value denotes module scripts[p827]. By using a valid MIME type now, you ensure that your data block will not ever be reinterpreted as a different script type, even in future user agents.

Classic scripts[p826] and module scripts[p827] may either be embedded inline or may be imported from an external file using the **src** attribute, which if specified gives the URL of the external script resource to use. If src[p566] is specified, it must be a valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]. The contents of inline script[p564] elements, or the external script resource, must conform with the requirements of the JavaScript specification's *Script* or *Module* productions, for classic scripts[p826] and module scripts[p827] respectively. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

When used to include data blocks[p565], the data must be embedded inline, the format of the data must be given using the type[p565] attribute, and the contents of the script[p564] element must conform to the requirements defined for the format used. The src[p566], charset[p566], async[p566], defer[p566], crossorigin[p566], and nonce[p566] attributes must not be specified.

The **charset** attribute gives the character encoding of the external script resource. The attribute must not be specified if the src[p566] attribute is not present, or if the script is not a classic script[p826]. (Module scripts[p827] are always interpreted as UTF-8.) If the attribute is set, its value must be an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the labels of an encoding, and must specify the same encoding as the `charset` parameter of the Content-Type metadata[p87] of the external file, if any. [ENCODING][p1157]

The **async** and **defer** attributes are boolean attributes[p65] that indicate how the script should be evaluated. Classic scripts[p826] may specify defer[p566] or async[p566]; module scripts[p827] may specify async[p566].

Support:	
Chrome	8+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	3.5+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

There are several possible modes that can be selected using these attributes, and depending on the script's type.

For classic scripts[p826], if the async[p566] attribute is present, then the classic script will be fetched in parallel[p42] to parsing and evalu is available (potentially before parsing completes). If the async[p566] attribute is not present but the defer[p566] attribute is present, script will be fetched in parallel[p42] and evaluated when the page has finished parsing. If neither attribute is present, then the script evaluated immediately, blocking parsing until these are both complete.

For module scripts[p827], if the async[p566] attribute is present, then the module script and all its dependencies will be fetched in paral to parsing, and the module script will be evaluated as soon as it is available (potentially before parsing completes). Otherwise, the module script and its dependencies will be fetched in parallel[p42] to parsing and evaluated when the page has finished parsing. (The defer[p566] attribute has no effect on module scripts.)

This is all summarized in the following schematic diagram:

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[p564] start[p1011] and end[p1024] tags in HTML, in foreign content[p1039], and in XML[p1062], the rules for the document.write()[p858] method, the handling of scripting[p826], etc.*

The defer[p566] attribute may be specified even if the async[p566] attribute is specified, to cause legacy Web browsers that only support defer[p566] (and not async[p566]) to fall back to the defer[p566] behaviour instead of the blocking behaviour that is the default.

The **crossorigin** attribute is a CORS settings attribute[p88]. For classic scripts[p826], it controls whether error information will be exposed, when the script is obtained from other origins[p767]. For module scripts[p827], it controls the credentials mode used for cross-origin requests.

Note *Unlike classic scripts[p826], module scripts[p827] require the use of the CORS protocol for cross-origin fetching.*

The **nonce** attribute represents a cryptographic nonce ("number used once") which can be used by *Content Security Policy* to determine whether or not the script specified by an element will be executed. The value is text. [CSP][p1155]

Changing the src[p566], type[p565], charset[p566], async[p566], defer[p566], crossorigin[p566], and nonce[p566] attributes dynamically has no direct effect; these attributes are only used at specific times described below.

The IDL attributes **src**, **type**, **charset**, **defer**, and **nonce**, must each reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **crossOrigin** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the crossorigin[p566] content attribute.

The **async** IDL attribute controls whether the element will execute asynchronously or not. If the element's "non-blocking"[p569] flag is set, then, on getting, the async[p567] IDL attribute must return true, and on setting, the "non-blocking"[p569] 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 "non-blocking"[p569] flag is *not* set, the IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the async[p566] content attribute.

Note

***script* . text[p567] [= *value*]**

Returns the child text content[p43] of the element.

Can be set, to replace the element's children with the given value.

The IDL attribute **text** must return the child text content[p43] of the script[p564] element. On setting, it must act the same way as the textContent IDL attribute.

Note *When inserted using the document.write()[p858] method, script[p564] elements execute (typically blocking further script execution or HTML parsing), but when inserted using innerHTML and outerHTML attributes, they do not execute at all.*

Example

In this example, two script[p564] elements are used. One embeds an external classic script[p826], and the other includes some data as a data block[p565].

```
<script src="game-engine.js"></script>
<script type="text/x-game-map">
........U.........e
o............A....e
.....A.....AAA....e
.A..AAA...AAAAA...e
</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.

Example

The following sample shows how a script[p564] element can be used to define a function that is then used by other parts of the document, as part of a classic script[p826]. It also shows how a script[p564] element can be used to invoke script while the document is being parsed, in this case to initialise 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>
```

Example

The following sample shows how a `script` [p564] element can be used to include an external module script [p827].

```
<script type="module" src="app.js"></script>
```

This module, and all its dependencies (expressed through JavaScript `import` statements in the source file), will be fetched. Once the entire resulting module tree has been imported, and the document has finished parsing, the contents of `app.js` will be evaluated.

Example

The following sample shows how a `script` [p564] element can be used to write an inline module script [p827] that performs a number of substitutions on the document's text, in order to make for a more interesting reading experience (e.g. on a news site): [XKCD1288] [p1162]

```
<script type="module">
 import { walkAllTextNodeDescendants } from "./dom-utils.js";

 const substitutions = new Map([
   ["witnesses", "these dudes I know"]
   ["allegedly", "kinda probably"]
   ["new study", "Tumblr post"]
   ["rebuild", "avenge"]
   ["space", "spaaace"]
   ["Google glass", "Virtual Boy"]
   ["smartphone", "Pokédex"]
   ["electric", "atomic"]
   ["Senator", "Elf-Lord"]
   ["car", "cat"]
   ["election", "eating contest"]
   ["Congressional leaders", "river spirits"]
   ["homeland security", "Homestar Runner"]
   ["could not be reached for comment", "is guilty and everyone knows it"]
 ]);

 function substitute(textNode) {
   for (const [before, after] of substitutions.entries()) {
     textNode.data = textNode.data.replace(new RegExp(`\\b${before}\\b`, "ig"), after);
   }
 }

 walkAllTextNodeDescendants(document.body, substitute);
</script>
```

Some notable features gained by using a module script include the ability to import functions from other JavaScript modules, strict mode by default, and how top-level declarations do not introduce new properties onto the global object [p833]. Also note that no matter where this

script[p564] element appears in the document, it will not be evaluated until both document parsing has complete and its dependency (dom-utils.js) has been fetched and evaluated.

4.12.1.1 Processing model

A script[p564] 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[p564] elements must have this flag unset (script blocks, when created, are not "already started"). The cloning steps for script[p564] 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[p564] elements must have this flag unset. It is set by the HTML parser[p961] and the XML parser[p1061] on script[p564] elements they insert and affects the processing of those elements.

The third is a flag indicating whether the element will be **"non-blocking"**. Initially, script[p564] elements must have this flag set. It is unset by the HTML parser[p961] and the XML parser[p1061] on script[p564] elements they insert. In addition, whenever a script[p564] element whose "non-blocking"[p569] flag is set has an async[p566] content attribute added, the element's "non-blocking"[p569] flag must be unset.

The fourth is a flag indicating whether or not the script block is **"ready to be parser-executed"**. Initially, script[p564] 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"[p569], to let the parser know when to execute the script.

The fifth is **the script's type**, which is either "classic" or "module". It is determined when the script is prepared[p569], based on the type[p565] attribute of the element at that time. Initially, script[p564] elements must have this flag unset.

The sixth is a flag indicating whether or not the script is **from an external file**. It is determined when the script is prepared[p569], based on the src[p566] attribute of the element at that time.

Finally, a script[p564] element has **the script's script**, which is a script[p564] resulting from preparing[p569] the element. This is set asynchronously after the classic script or module tree is fetched. Once it is set, either to a script[p564] in the case of success or to null in the case of failure, the fetching algorithms will note that **the script is ready**, which can trigger other actions. The user agent must delay the load event[p1040] of the element's node document until the script is ready[p569].

When a script[p564] element that is not marked as being "parser-inserted"[p569] experiences one of the events listed in the following list, the user agent must immediately[p42] prepare[p569] the script[p564] element:

- The script[p564] element gets connected[p43].
- The script[p564] element is in a shadow-including document and a node or document fragment is inserted[p43] into the script[p564] element, after any script[p564] elements inserted[p43] at that time.
- The script[p564] element is in a shadow-including document and has a src[p566] 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[p564] element is marked as having "already started"[p569], then abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.
2. If the element has its "parser-inserted"[p569] flag set, then set *was-parser-inserted* to true and unset the element's "parser-inserted"[p569] flag. Otherwise, set *was-parser-inserted* to false.

   Note *This is done so that if parser-inserted script[p564] 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[p566] attribute, then set the element's "non-blocking"[p569] flag to true.

   Note *This is done so that if a parser-inserted script[p564] 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 in a non-blocking fashion even if the async[p566] attribute isn't set.*

4. If the element has no `src`[p566] attribute, and its child nodes, if any, consist only of comment nodes and empty `Text` nodes, then abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.

5. If the element is not in a `Document`, then abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.

6. If either:

   - the `script`[p564] element has a `type`[p565] attribute and its value is the empty string, or
   - the `script`[p564] element has no `type`[p565] attribute but it has a `language`[p1105] attribute and *that* attribute's value is the empty string, or
   - the `script`[p564] element has neither a `type`[p565] attribute nor a `language`[p1105] attribute, then

   ...let *the script block's type string* for this `script`[p564] element be "`text/javascript`".

   Otherwise, if the `script`[p564] element has a `type`[p565] attribute, let *the script block's type string* for this `script`[p564] element be the value of that attribute with any leading or trailing sequences of space characters[p63] removed.

   Otherwise, the element has a non-empty `language`[p1105] attribute; let *the script block's type string* for this `script`[p564] element be the concatenation of the string "`text/`" followed by the value of the `language`[p1105] attribute.

   Note *The `language`[p1105] attribute is never conforming, and is always ignored if there is a `type`[p565] attribute present.*

   Determine the script's type[p569] as follows:

   - If *the script block's type string* is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for any JavaScript MIME type[p574], the script's type[p569] is "`classic`".
   - If *the script block's type string* is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`module`", the script's type[p569] is "`module`".
   - If neither of the above conditions are true, then abort these steps at this point. No script is executed.

7. If *was-parser-inserted* is true, then flag the element as "parser-inserted"[p569] again, and set the element's "non-blocking"[p569] flag to false.

8. Set the element's "already started"[p569] flag.

9. If the element is flagged as "parser-inserted"[p569], but the element's node document is not the `Document`[p103] of the parser that created the element, then abort these steps.

10. If scripting is disabled[p826] for the `script`[p564] element, then abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.

    Note *The definition of scripting is disabled[p826] 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`[p49]'s `transformToDocument`[p49] feature, and scripts that are first inserted by a script into a `Document`[p103] that was created using the `createDocument()` API. [XHR][p1162] [DOMPARSING][p1157] [XSLTP][p1162] [DOM][p1157]*

11. If the `script`[p564] element does not have a `src`[p566] content attribute, and the Should element's inline behavior be blocked by Content Security Policy? algorithm returns "`Blocked`" when executed upon the `script`[p564] element, "`script`", and the `script`[p564] element's `child text content`[p43], then abort these steps. The script is not executed. [CSP][p1155]

12. If the `script`[p564] element has an `event`[p1106] attribute and a `for`[p1106] attribute, and the script's type[p569] is "`classic`", then run these substeps:

    1. Let *for* be the value of the `for`[p1106] attribute.
    2. Let *event* be the value of the `event`[p1106] attribute.
    3. Strip leading and trailing whitespace[p64] from *event* and *for*.
    4. If *for* is not an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`window`", then abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.
    5. If *event* is not an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for either the string "`onload`" or the string "`onload()`", then abort these steps at this point. The script is not executed.

13. If the `script`[p564] element has a `charset`[p566] attribute, then let *encoding* be the result of getting an encoding from the value of the `charset`[p566] attribute.

If the script[p564] element does not have a charset[p566] attribute, or if getting an encoding failed, let *encoding* be the same as the encoding of the document itself.

> **Note** *If the script's type[p569] is "module", this encoding will be ignored.*

14. Let *CORS setting* be the current state of the element's crossorigin[p566] content attribute.

15. If the script[p564] element has a nonce[p566] attribute, then let *crytographic nonce* be that attribute's value.

    Otherwise, let *cryptographic nonce* be the empty string.

16. Let *parser state* be "parser-inserted" if the script[p564] element has been flagged as "parser-inserted"[p569], and "not parser-inserted" otherwise.

17. Let *settings* be the element's node document's Window[p758] object's environment settings object[p827].

18. If the element has a src[p566] content attribute, run these substeps:

    1. Let *src* be the value of the element's src[p566] attribute.

    2. If *src* is the empty string, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named error[p1151] at the element, and abort these steps.

    3. Set the element's from an external file[p569] flag.

    4. Parse[p86] *src* relative to the element's node document.

    5. If the previous step failed, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named error[p1151] at the element, and abort these steps. Otherwise, let *url* be the resulting URL record[p86].

    6. Switch on the script's type[p569]:

       ↪ **"classic"**

       Fetch a classic script[p828] given *url*, *CORS setting*, *cryptographic nonce*, *parser state*, *settings*, and *encoding*.

       ↪ **"module"**

       1. Let *credentials mode* be determined by switching on *CORS setting*:

          ↪ **No CORS[p88]**
          "omit"

          ↪ **Anonymous[p88]**
          "same-origin"

          ↪ **Use Credentials[p88]**
          "include"

       2. Fetch a module script tree[p829] given *url*, *credentials mode*, *cryptographic nonce*, *parser state*, "script", and *settings*.

    When the chosen algorithm asynchronously completes, set the script's script[p569] to the result. At that time, the script is ready[p569].

    For performance reasons, user agents may start fetching the classic script or module tree (as defined above) as soon as the src[p566] attribute is set, instead, in the hope that the element will be inserted into the document (and that the crossorigin[p566] attribute won't change value in the meantime). Either way, once the element is inserted into the document[p43], 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[p566] attribute is dynamically changed, or the crossorigin[p566] attribute is dynamically changed, then the user agent will not execute the script so obtained, and the fetching process will have been effectively wasted.

19. If the element does not have a src[p566] content attribute, run these substeps:

    1. Let *source text* be the value of the text[p567] IDL attribute.

    2. Switch on the script's type[p569]:

↪ "classic"

1. Let *script* be the result of creating a classic script[p830] using *source text* and *settings*.
2. Set the script's script[p569] to *script*.
3. The script is ready[p569].

↪ "module"

1. Let *base URL* be the `script`[p564] element's node document's document base URL[p86].
2. Let *script* be the result of creating a module script[p831] using *source text*, *settings*, *base URL*, and *CORS setting*.
3. If this returns null, set the script's script[p569] to null and abort these substeps; the script is ready[p569].
4. Fetch the descendants[p829] of *script*. When this asynchronously completes, set the script's script[p569] to the result. At that time, the script is ready[p569].

20. Then, follow the first of the following options that describes the situation:

↪ **If the script's type[p569] is "classic", and the element has a `src`[p566] attribute, and the element has a `defer`[p566] attribute, and the element has been flagged as "parser-inserted"[p569], and the element does not have an `async`[p566] attribute**

↪ **If the script's type[p569] is "module", and the element has been flagged as "parser-inserted"[p569], and the element does not have an `async`[p566] attribute**

Add the element to the end of the **list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing** associated with the `Document`[p103] of the parser that created the element.

When the script is ready[p569], set the element's "ready to be parser-executed"[p569] flag. The parser will handle executing the script.

↪ **If the script's type[p569] is "classic", and the element has a `src`[p566] attribute, and the element has been flagged as "parser-inserted"[p569], and the element does not have an `async`[p566] attribute**

The element is the pending parsing-blocking script[p573] of the `Document`[p103] of the parser that created the element. (There can only be one such script per `Document`[p103] at a time.)

When the script is ready[p569], set the element's "ready to be parser-executed"[p569] flag. The parser will handle executing the script.

↪ **If the script's type[p569] is "classic", and the element has a `src`[p566] attribute, and the element does not have an `async`[p566] attribute, and the element does not have the "non-blocking"[p569] flag set**

↪ **If the script's type[p569] is "module", and the element does not have an `async`[p566] attribute, and the element does not have the "non-blocking"[p569] flag set**

Add the element to the end of the **list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible** associated with the node document of the `script`[p564] element at the time the prepare a script[p569] algorithm started.

When the script is ready[p569], 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[p572] 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[p573] corresponding to the first script element in this list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible[p572].
3. Remove the first element from this list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible[p572].
4. If this list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible[p572] is still not empty and the first entry has already been marked as ready, then jump back to the step labeled *execution*.

↪ **If the script's type[p569] is "`classic`", and the element has a `src`[p566] attribute**

↪ **If the script's type[p569] is "`module`"**

The element must be added to the **set of scripts that will execute as soon as possible** of the node document of the `script`[p564] element at the time the prepare a script[p569] algorithm started.

When the script is ready[p569], execute the script block[p573] and then remove the element from the set of scripts that will execute as soon as possible[p573].

↪ **If the element does not have a `src`[p566] attribute, and the element has been flagged as "parser-inserted"[p569], and either the parser that created the `script`[p564] is an XML parser[p1061] or it's an HTML parser[p961] whose script nesting level[p963] is not greater than one, and the `Document`[p103] of the HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061] that created the `script`[p564] element has a style sheet that is blocking scripts[p156]**

The element is the pending parsing-blocking script[p573] of the `Document`[p103] of the parser that created the element. (There can only be one such script per `Document`[p103] at a time.)

Set the element's "ready to be parser-executed"[p569] flag. The parser will handle executing the script.

↪ **Otherwise**

Immediately[p42] execute the script block[p573], even if other scripts are already executing.

The **pending parsing-blocking script** of a `Document`[p103] is used by the `Document`[p103]'s parser(s).

Note *If a `script`[p564] element that blocks a parser gets moved to another `Document`[p103] 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[p573] because there was a style sheet that is blocking scripts[p155] when it was parsed, but then the script is moved to another `Document`[p103] 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"[p569], but the element's node document is not the `Document`[p103] of the parser that created the element, then abort these steps.
2. If the script's script[p569] is null, fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the element, and abort these steps.
3. If the script is from an external file[p569], or the script's type[p569] is "`module`", then increment the ignore-destructive-writes counter[p858] of the `script`[p564] element's node document. Let *neutralised doc* be that `Document`[p103].
4. Let *old script element* be the value to which the `script`[p564] element's node document's `currentScript`[p109] object was most recently set.
5. Switch on the script's type[p569]:

   ↪ **"`classic`"**

   1. If the `script`[p564] element's root is *not* a shadow root, then set the `script`[p564] element's node document's `currentScript`[p109] attribute to the `script`[p564] element. Otherwise, set it to null.

      Note *This does not use the in a document check, as the `script`[p564] element could have been removed from the document prior to execution, and in that scenario `currentScript`[p109] still needs to point to it.*

   2. Run the classic script[p831] given by the script's script[p569].

   ↪ **"`module`"**

   1. Set the `script`[p564] element's node document's `currentScript`[p109] attribute to null.
   2. Run the module script[p831] given by the script's script[p569].

6. Set the `script`[p564] element's node document's `currentScript`[p109] attribute to *old script element*.
7. Decrement the ignore-destructive-writes counter[p858] of *neutralised doc*, if it was incremented in the earlier step.

8. If the script's type is "`classic`" and the script is from an external file[p569], fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `script`[p564] element.

   Otherwise queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `script`[p564] element.

4.12.1.2 Scripting languages

A **JavaScript MIME type** is a MIME type[p43] string that is one of the following and refers to JavaScript: [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

- `application/ecmascript`[p1152]
- `application/javascript`[p1152]
- `application/x-ecmascript`[p1153]
- `application/x-javascript`[p1153]
- `text/ecmascript`[p1153]
- `text/javascript`[p1153]
- `text/javascript1.0`[p1153]
- `text/javascript1.1`[p1154]
- `text/javascript1.2`[p1154]
- `text/javascript1.3`[p1154]
- `text/javascript1.4`[p1154]
- `text/javascript1.5`[p1154]
- `text/jscript`[p1154]
- `text/livescript`[p1154]
- `text/x-ecmascript`[p1154]
- `text/x-javascript`[p1154]

User agents must recognize all JavaScript MIME types[p574].

User agents may support other MIME types[p43] for other languages, but must not support other MIME types[p43] for the languages in the list above. User agents are not required to support JavaScript. The processing model for languages other than JavaScript is outside the scope of this specification.

The following MIME types[p43] (with or without parameters) must not be interpreted as scripting languages:

- `text/plain`
- `text/xml`[p1154]
- `application/octet-stream`
- `application/xml`[p1153]

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 recognised as referencing any of the scripting languages listed above.*

4.12.1.3 Restrictions for contents of `script` elements

Note *The easiest and safest way to avoid the rather strange restrictions described in this section is to always escape "`<!--`" as "`<\!--`", "`<script`" as "`<\script`", and "`</script`" as "`<\/script`" when these sequences appear in literals in scripts (e.g. in strings, regular expressions, or comments), and to avoid writing code that uses such constructs in expressions. Doing so avoids the pitfalls that the restrictions in this section are prone to triggering: namely, that, for historical reasons, parsing of `script`[p564] blocks in HTML is a strange and exotic practice that acts unintuitively in the face of these sequences.*

The `textContent` of a `script`[p564] element must match the `script` production in the following ABNF, the character set for which is Unicode. [ABNF][p1155]

```
script        = outer *( comment-open inner comment-close outer )

outer         = < any string that doesn't contain a substring that matches not-in-outer >
not-in-outer  = comment-open
```

```
inner         = < any string that doesn't contain a substring that matches not-in-inner >
not-in-inner  = comment-close / script-open

comment-open  = "<!--"
comment-close = "-->"
script-open   = "<" s c r i p t tag-end

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 ; U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)
tag-end       =/ %x000A ; U+000A LINE FEED (LF)
tag-end       =/ %x000C ; U+000C FORM FEED (FF)
tag-end       =/ %x0020 ; U+0020 SPACE
tag-end       =/ %x002F ; U+002F SOLIDUS (/)
tag-end       =/ %x003E ; U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)
```

When a `script`[p564] element contains script documentation[p576], there are further restrictions on the contents of the element, as described in the section below.

Example

The following script illustrates this issue. Suppose you have a script that contains a string, as in:

```
var example = 'Consider this string: <!-- <script>';
console.log(example);
```

If one were to put this string directly in a `script`[p564] block, it would violate the restrictions above:

```
<script>
  var example = 'Consider this string: <!-- <script>';
  console.log(example);
</script>
```

The bigger problem, though, and the reason why it would violate those restrictions, is that actually the script would get parsed weirdly: *the script block above is not terminated*. That is, what looks like a "`</script>`" end tag in this snippet is actually still part of the `script`[p564] block. The script doesn't execute (since it's not terminated); if it somehow were to execute, as it might if the markup looked as follows, it would fail because the script (highlighted here) is not valid JavaScript:

```
<script>
  var example = 'Consider this string: <!-- <script>';
  console.log(example);
</script>
<!-- despite appearances, this is actually part of the script still! -->
<script>
 ... // this is the same script block still...
</script>
```

What is going on here is that for legacy reasons, "`<!--`" and "`<script`" strings in `script`[p564] elements in HTML need to be balanced in order for the parser to consider closing the block.

By escaping the problematic strings as mentioned at the top of this section, the problem is avoided entirely:

```
<script>
  var example = 'Consider this string: <\!-- <\script>';
  console.log(example);
</script>
<!-- this is just a comment between script blocks -->
<script>
 ... // this is a new script block
</script>
```

It is possible for these sequences to naturally occur in script expressions, as in the following examples:

```
if (x<!--y) { ... }
if ( player<script ) { ... }
```

In such cases the characters cannot be escaped, but the expressions can be rewritten so that the sequences don't occur, as in:

```
if (x < !--y) { ... }
if (!--y > x) { ... }
if (!(--y) > x) { ... }
if (player < script) { ... }
if (script > player) { ... }
```

Doing this also avoids a different pitfall as well: for related historical reasons, the string "<!--" in classic scripts[p826] is actually treated as a line comment start, just like "//".

4.12.1.4 Inline documentation for external scripts

If a `script`[p564] element's `src`[p566] attribute is specified, then the contents of the `script`[p564] element, if any, must be such that the value of the `text`[p567] 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][p1155]

```
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 ; U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)
newline       = %x000A ; U+000A LINE FEED (LF)
space         = %x0020 ; U+0020 SPACE
star          = %x002A ; U+002A ASTERISK (*)
slash         = %x002F ; U+002F SOLIDUS (/)
not-newline   = %x0000-0009 / %x000B-10FFFF
                ; a Unicode character other than U+000A LINE FEED (LF)
not-star      = %x0000-0029 / %x002B-10FFFF
                ; a Unicode character other than U+002A ASTERISK (*)
not-slash     = %x0000-002E / %x0030-10FFFF
                ; a Unicode character other than U+002F SOLIDUS (/)
```

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`[p564] elements.*

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`[p566] 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>
```

4.12.1.5 Interaction of script[p564] elements and XSLT

This section is non-normative.

This specification does not define how XSLT interacts with the script[p564] 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[p564] elements created by the XSLT processor need to be marked "parser-inserted"[p569] and run in document order (modulo scripts marked defer[p566] or async[p566]), immediately[p42], as the transformation is occurring.
- The XSLTProcessor.transformToDocument()[p49] method adds elements to a Document[p103] that does not have a browsing context[p748], and, accordingly, any script[p564] elements they create need to have their "already started"[p569] flag set in the prepare a script[p569] algorithm and never get executed (scripting is disabled[p826]). Such script[p564] elements still need to be marked "parser-inserted"[p569], though, such that their async[p567] IDL attribute will return false in the absence of an async[p566] content attribute.
- The XSLTProcessor.transformToFragment()[p49] 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[p564] elements that aren't "parser-inserted"[p569] and that don't have their "already started"[p569] 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[p103]s and the last operates on a fragment.

4.12.2 The noscript element

Categories[p114]:

Metadata content[p116].
Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

In a head[p135] element of an HTML document, if there are no ancestor noscript[p577] elements.
Where phrasing content[p117] is expected in HTML documents, if there are no ancestor noscript[p577] elements.

Content model[p114]:

When scripting is disabled[p826], in a head[p135] element: in any order, zero or more link[p138] elements, zero or more style[p152] elements, and zero or more meta[p143] elements.
When scripting is disabled[p826], not in a head[p135] element: transparent[p119], but there must be no noscript[p577] element descendants.
Otherwise: text that conforms to the requirements given in the prose.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

Uses HTMLElement[p113].

The noscript[p577] element represents[p112] nothing if scripting is enabled[p826], and represents[p112] its children if scripting is disabled[p826]. 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[p135] element, if scripting is disabled[p826] for the noscript[p577] element

The noscript[p577] element must contain only link[p138], style[p152], and meta[p143] elements.

In a head[p135] element, if scripting is enabled[p826] for the noscript[p577] element

The noscript[p577] element must contain only text, except that invoking the HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050] with the noscript[p577] element as the *context*[p1050] element and the text contents as the *input* must result in a list of nodes that consists only of link[p138], style[p152], and meta[p143] elements that would be conforming if they were children of the noscript[p577] element, and no parse errors[p962].

Outside of head[p135] elements, if scripting is disabled[p826] for the noscript[p577] element

The noscript[p577] element's content model is transparent[p119], with the additional restriction that a noscript[p577] element must not have a noscript[p577] element as an ancestor (that is, noscript[p577] can't be nested).

Outside of head[p135] elements, if scripting is enabled[p826] for the noscript[p577] element

The noscript[p577] 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[p577] elements and no script[p564] elements, and such that no step in the algorithm throws an exception or causes an HTML parser[p961] to flag a parse error[p962]:

1. Remove every script[p564] element from the document.
2. Make a list of every noscript[p577] element in the document. For every noscript[p577] element in that list, perform the following steps:
    1. Let *s* be the child text content[p43] of the noscript[p577] element.
    2. Set the outerHTML attribute of the noscript[p577] element to the value of *s*. (This, as a side-effect, causes the noscript[p577] element to be removed from the document.) [DOMPARSING][p1157]

Note *All these contortions are required because, for historical reasons, the noscript[p577] element is handled differently by the HTML parser[p961] based on whether scripting was enabled or not[p974] when the parser was invoked.*

The noscript[p577] element must not be used in XML documents.

Note *The noscript[p577] element is only effective in the HTML syntax[p950], it has no effect in the XHTML syntax[p1061]. 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[p577] element has no other requirements. In particular, children of the noscript[p577] element are not exempt from form submission[p536], scripting, and so forth, even when scripting is enabled[p826] for the element.

Example

In the following example, a noscript[p577] 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`[p577] 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`[p577], 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`[p577] is not supported in the XHTML syntax[p1061].

4.12.3 The `template` element

Support:	
Chrome	26+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	8+
Firefox	22+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	13+
Safari	7.1+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]**:**

Metadata content[p116].
Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Script-supporting element[p119].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]**:**

Where metadata content[p116] is expected.
Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.
Where script-supporting elements[p119] are expected.
As a child of a `colgroup`[p403] element that doesn't have a `span`[p403] attribute.

Content model[p114]**:**

Either: Metadata content[p116].
Or: Flow content[p117].
Or: The content model of `ol`[p194] and `ul`[p196] elements.
Or: The content model of `dl`[p198] elements.
Or: The content model of `figure`[p201] elements.
Or: The content model of `ruby`[p218] elements.
Or: The content model of `object`[p318] elements.
Or: The content model of `video`[p325] and `audio`[p329] elements.
Or: The content model of `table`[p394] elements.
Or: The content model of `colgroup`[p403] elements.

Or: The content model of thead[p405], tbody[p404], and tfoot[p406] elements.
Or: The content model of tr[p407] elements.
Or: The content model of fieldset[p505] elements.
Or: The content model of select[p479] elements.
Or: The content model of details[p544] elements.
Or: The content model of menu[p548] elements whose type[p549] attribute is in the popup menu state[p549].

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL
```
interface HTMLTemplateElement : HTMLElement {
  readonly attribute DocumentFragment content;
};
```

The template[p579] element is used to declare fragments of HTML that can be cloned and inserted in the document by script.

In a rendering, the template[p579] element represents[p112] nothing.

Note

***template* . content[p581]**

Returns the contents of the template[p579], which are stored in a DocumentFragment associated with a different Document[p103] so as to avoid the template[p579] contents interfering with the main Document[p103]. (For example, this avoids form controls from being submitted, scripts from executing, and so forth.)

Each template[p579] element has an associated DocumentFragment object that is its **template contents**. When a template[p579] element is created, the user agent must run the following steps to establish the template contents[p580]:

1. Let *doc* be the template[p579] element's node document's appropriate template contents owner document[p580].
2. Create a DocumentFragment object whose node document is *doc* and host is the template[p579] element.
3. Set the template[p579] element's template contents[p580] to the newly created DocumentFragment object.

A Document[p103] *doc*'s **appropriate template contents owner document** is the Document[p103] returned by the following algorithm:

1. If *doc* is not a Document[p103] created by this algorithm, run these substeps:
    1. If *doc* does not yet have an **associated inert template document** then run these substeps:
        1. Let *new doc* be a new Document[p103] (that does not have a browsing context[p748]). This is "a Document[p103] created by this algorithm" for the purposes of the step above.
        2. If *doc* is an HTML document, mark *new doc* as an HTML document also.
        3. Let *doc*'s associated inert template document[p580] be *new doc*.
    2. Set *doc* to *doc*'s associated inert template document[p580].

    Note *Each Document[p103] not created by this algorithm thus gets a single Document[p103] to act as its proxy for owning the template contents[p580] of all its template[p579] elements, so that they aren't in a browsing context[p748] and thus remain inert (e.g. scripts do not run). Meanwhile, template[p579] elements inside Document[p103] objects that are created by this algorithm just reuse the same Document[p103] owner for their contents.*
2. Return *doc*.

The adopting steps (with *node* and *oldDocument* as parameters) for `template`[p579] elements are the following:

1. Let *doc* be *node*'s node document's appropriate template contents owner document[p580].

   Note node's *node document is the* `Document`[p103] *object that* node *was just adopted* into.

2. Adopt *node*'s template contents[p580] (a `DocumentFragment` object) into *doc*.

The **`content`** IDL attribute must return the `template`[p579] element's template contents[p580].

The cloning steps for a `template`[p579] element *node* being cloned to a copy *copy* must run the following steps:

1. If the *clone children flag* is not set in the calling clone algorithm, abort these steps.
2. Let *copied contents* be the result of cloning all the children of *node*'s template contents[p580], with *document* set to *copy*'s template contents[p580]'s node document, and with the *clone children flag* set.
3. Append *copied contents* to *copy*'s template contents[p580].

Example

In this example, a script populates a table four-column with data from a data structure, using a `template`[p579] to provide the element structure instead of manually generating the structure from markup.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang='en'>
<title>Cat data</title>
<script>
 // Data is hard-coded here, but could come from the server
 var data = [
   { name: 'Pillar', color: 'Ticked Tabby', sex: 'Female (neutered)', legs: 3 },
   { name: 'Hedral', color: 'Tuxedo', sex: 'Male (neutered)', legs: 4 },
 ];
</script>
<table>
 <thead>
  <tr>
   <th>Name <th>Colour <th>Sex <th>Legs
 <tbody>
  <template id="row">
   <tr><td><td><td><td>
  </template>
</table>
<script>
 var template = document.querySelector('#row');
 for (var i = 0; i < data.length; i += 1) {
   var cat = data[i];
   var clone = template.content.cloneNode(true);
   var cells = clone.querySelectorAll('td');
   cells[0].textContent = cat.name;
   cells[1].textContent = cat.color;
   cells[2].textContent = cat.sex;
   cells[3].textContent = cat.legs;
   template.parentNode.appendChild(clone);
 }
</script>
```

This example uses `cloneNode()` on the `template`[p579]'s contents; it could equivalently have used `document.importNode()`, which does the same thing. The only difference between these two APIs is when the node document is updated: with `cloneNode()` it is updated when the nodes are appended with `appendChild()`, with `document.importNode()` it is updated when the nodes are cloned.

4.12.3.1 Interaction of `template`[p579] elements with XSLT and XPath

This section is non-normative.

This specification does not define how XSLT and XPath interact with the `template`[p579] element. However, in the absence of another specification actually defining this, here are some guidelines for implementors, which are intended to be consistent with other processing described in this specification:

- An XSLT processor based on an XML parser that acts as described in this specification[p1061] needs to act as if `template`[p579] elements contain as descendants their template contents[p580] for the purposes of the transform.
- An XSLT processor that outputs a DOM needs to ensure that nodes that would go into a `template`[p579] element are instead placed into the element's template contents[p580].
- XPath evaluation using the XPath DOM API when applied to a `Document`[p103] parsed using the HTML parser[p961] or the XML parser[p1061] described in this specification needs to ignore template contents[p580].

4.12.4 The `slot` element

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Transparent[p119]

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`name`[p582] — Name of shadow tree slot

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
interface HTMLSlotElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  sequence<Node> assignedNodes(optional AssignedNodesOptions options);
};

dictionary AssignedNodesOptions {
  boolean flatten = false;
};
```

The `slot`[p582] element defines a slot. It is typically used in a shadow tree. A `slot`[p582] element represents[p112] its assigned nodes, if any, and its contents otherwise.

The `name` content attribute may contain any string value. It represents a slot's name.

Note

***slot* . `name`[p583]**

Can be used to get and set *slot*'s name.

***slot*.assignedNodes[p583]()**

Returns *slot*'s assigned nodes.

***slot*.assignedNodes[p583]({ flatten: true })**

Returns *slot*'s assigned nodes, if any, and *slot*'s children otherwise, and does the same for any `slot`[p582] elements encountered therein, recursively, until there are no `slot`[p582] elements left.

The **`name`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **`assignedNodes(options)`** method, when invoked, must run these steps:

1. If the value of *options*'s `flatten` member is false, then return this element's assigned nodes.
2. Return the result of finding flattened slotables with this element.

4.12.5 The `canvas` element

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	3.6+
IE	9+
Opera Mini (limited)	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	3+
Edge	12+
Safari	4+
Opera	9+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Embedded content[p118].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where embedded content[p118] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Transparent[p119], but with no interactive content[p118] descendants except for `a`[p207] elements, `img`[p280] elements with `usemap`[p389] attributes, `button`[p476] elements, `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attribute are in the Checkbox[p455] or Radio Button[p456] states, `input`[p434] elements that are buttons[p429], `select`[p479] elements with a `multiple`[p480] attribute or a display size[p480] greater than 1, and elements that would not be interactive content[p118] except for having the `tabindex`[p714] attribute specified.

Tag omission in text/html[p114]:

Neither tag is omissible.

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121]
`width`[p584] — Horizontal dimension
`height`[p584] — Vertical dimension

DOM interface[p114]:

IDL

```
typedef (CanvasRenderingContext2D or WebGLRenderingContext) RenderingContext;

interface HTMLCanvasElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long width;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long height;

  RenderingContext? getContext(DOMString contextId, any... arguments);
  boolean probablySupportsContext(DOMString contextId, any... arguments);

  DOMString toDataURL(optional DOMString type, any... arguments);
  void toBlob(BlobCallback _callback, optional DOMString type, any... arguments);
};

callback BlobCallback = void (Blob? blob);
```

The canvas[p583] 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[p583] element in a document when a more suitable element is available. For example, it is inappropriate to use a canvas[p583] 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[p167]) and then styled using CSS and supporting technologies such as Web Components.

When authors use the canvas[p583] element, they must also provide content that, when presented to the user, conveys essentially the same function or purpose as the canvas[p583]'s bitmap. This content may be placed as content of the canvas[p583] element. The contents of the canvas[p583] element, if any, are the element's fallback content[p118].

In interactive visual media, if scripting is enabled[p826] for the canvas[p583] element, and if support for canvas[p583] elements has been enabled, the canvas[p583] element represents[p112] embedded content[p118] consisting of a dynamically created image, the element's bitmap.

In non-interactive, static, visual media, if the canvas[p583] 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[p583] element represents[p112] embedded content[p118] with the element's current bitmap and size. Otherwise, the element represents its fallback content[p118] instead.

In non-visual media, and in visual media if scripting is disabled[p826] for the canvas[p583] element or if support for canvas[p583] elements has been disabled, the canvas[p583] element represents[p112] its fallback content[p118] instead.

When a canvas[p583] element represents[p112] embedded content[p118], the user can still focus descendants of the canvas[p583] element (in the fallback content[p118]). When an element is focused[p713], 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 areas*[p711] in the fallback content[p118]. (Focus has no effect on mouse interaction events.) [UIEVENTS][p1157]

An element whose nearest canvas[p583] element ancestor is being rendered[p1065] and represents[p112] embedded content[p118] is an element that is **being used as relevant canvas fallback content**.

The canvas[p583] element has two attributes to control the size of the element's bitmap: **width** and **height**. These attributes, when specified, must have values that are valid non-negative integers[p66]. The rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] 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[p584] attribute defaults to 300, and the height[p584] attribute defaults to 150.

The intrinsic dimensions of the canvas[p583] element when it represents[p112] embedded content[p118] are equal to the dimensions of the element's bitmap.

The user agent must use a square pixel density consisting of one pixel of image data per coordinate space unit for the bitmaps of a canvas[p583] and its rendering contexts.

Note *A canvas[p583] element can be sized arbitrarily by a style sheet, its bitmap is then subject to the 'object-fit' CSS property.*

The bitmaps of canvas[p583] elements, the bitmaps of ImageBitmap[p879] objects, as well as some of the bitmaps of rendering contexts, such as those described in the sections on the CanvasRenderingContext2D[p587] and ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642] objects below, have an **origin-clean** flag, which can be set to true or false. Initially, when the canvas[p583] element or ImageBitmap[p879] object is created, its bitmap's origin-clean[p584] flag must be set to true.

A canvas[p583] bitmap can also have a hit region list[p623], as described in the CanvasRenderingContext2D[p587] section below.

A canvas[p583] 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[p583] also has a **canvas context mode**, which is initially **none** but can be changed to either **2d**, **bitmaprenderer**, or **webgl** by algorithms defined in this specification.

When its canvas context mode[p584] is none[p584], a canvas[p583] element has no rendering context, and its bitmap must be fully transparent black with an intrinsic width[p56] equal to the numeric value of the element's width[p584] attribute and an intrinsic height[p56] equal to the numeric value of the element's height[p584] attribute, those values being interpreted in CSS pixels, and being updated as the attributes are set, changed, or removed.

When a canvas[p583] element represents embedded content[p118], it provides a paint source whose width is the element's intrinsic width[p56], whose height is the element's intrinsic height[p56], and whose appearance is the element's bitmap.

Whenever the width[p584] and height[p584] content attributes are set, removed, changed, or redundantly set to the value they already have, if the canvas context mode[p584] is 2d[p584], the user agent must set bitmap dimensions[p593] to the numeric values of the width[p584] and height[p584] content attributes.

The **width** and **height** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name, with the same defaults.

Note

***context* = *canvas* . `getContext`[p585](*contextId* [, ...])**

Returns an object that exposes an API for drawing on the canvas. The first argument specifies the desired API, either "2d[p585]", "bitmaprenderer[p585]" or "webgl[p585]". Subsequent arguments are handled by that API.

This specification defines the "2d[p585]" and "bitmaprenderer[p585]" contexts below. There is also a specification that defines a "webgl[p585]" context. [WEBGL][p1161]

Returns null if the given context ID is not supported, if the canvas has already been initialised with the other context type (e.g. trying to get a "2d[p585]" context after getting a "webgl[p585]" context).

***supported* = *canvas* . `probablySupportsContext`[p585](*contextId* [, ...])**

Returns false if calling getContext()[p585] with the same arguments would definitely return null, and true otherwise.

This return value is not a guarantee that getContext()[p585] will or will not return an object, as conditions (e.g. availability of system resources) can vary over time.

The **`getContext(contextId, arguments...)`** method of the canvas[p583] element, when invoked, must run the steps in the cell of the following table whose column header describes the canvas[p583] element's canvas context mode[p584] and whose row header describes the method's first argument.

	none[p584]	2d[p584]	bitmaprenderer[p584]	webgl[p584]
"2d"	Follow the 2D context creation algorithm[p592] defined in the section below, passing it the canvas[p583] element and the method's *arguments...*, to obtain a CanvasRenderingContext2D[p587] object; if this does not throw an exception, then set the canvas[p583] element's context mode[p584] to 2d[p584], and return the CanvasRenderingContext2D[p587] object.	Return the same object as was returned the last time the method was invoked with this same first argument.	Return null.	Return null.
"bitmaprenderer"	Follow the ImageBitmapRenderingContext creation algorithm[p643] defined in the section below, passing it the canvas[p583] element and the method's *arguments...*, to obtain an ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642] object; then set the canvas[p583] element's context mode[p584] to bitmaprenderer[p584], and return the ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642] object.	Return null.	Return the same object as was returned the last time the method was invoked with this same first argument.	Return null.
"webgl", if the user agent supports the WebGL feature in its current configuration	Follow the instructions given in the WebGL specification's *Context Creation* section to obtain either a WebGLRenderingContext[p57] or null; if the returned value is null, then return null and abort these steps, otherwise, set the canvas[p583] element's context mode[p584] to webgl[p584], and return the WebGLRenderingContext[p57] object [WEBGL][p1161]	Return null.	Return null.	Return the same object as was returned the last time the method was invoked with this same first argument.
A vendor-specific extension*	Behave as defined for the extension.	Behave as defined for the extension.	Behave as defined for the extension.	Behave as defined for the extension.
An unsupported value†	Return null.	Return null.	Return null.	Return null.

* Vendors may define experimental contexts using the syntax *vendorname-context*, for example, moz-3d.

† For example, the "webgl[p585]" value in the case of a user agent having exhausted the graphics hardware's abilities and having no software fallback implementation.

The **`probablySupportsContext(contextId, arguments...)`** method of the canvas[p583] element, when invoked, must return false if calling getContext()[p585] on the same object and with the same arguments would definitely return null at this time, and true otherwise.

Note

***url* = *canvas* . `toDataURL`[p586] ([*type*, ...])**

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[p645].

When trying to use types other than "`image/png`[p1153]", 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:,`".)

***canvas* . `toBlob`[p586] (*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[p645].

The **`toDataURL()`** method must run the following steps:

1. If the `canvas`[p583] element's bitmap's origin-clean[p584] flag is set to false, throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
2. If the `canvas`[p583] 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 serialisation of the `canvas` element's bitmap as a file[p644], using the method's arguments (if any) as the *arguments*.
4. Return a `data:` URL representing *file*. [RFC2397][p1159]

The **`toBlob()`** method must run the following steps:

1. If the `canvas`[p583] element's bitmap's origin-clean[p584] flag is set to false, throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` 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`[p583] 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 serialisation of the `canvas` element's bitmap as a file[p644], using *arguments*. [FILEAPI][p1157]
5. Return, but continue running these steps in parallel[p42].
6. Queue a task[p842] to invoke the `BlobCallback`[p583] *callback* with *result* as its argument. The task source[p842] for this task is the **canvas blob serialisation task source**.

4.12.5.1 The 2D rendering context

Spec bugs: 18220

IDL

```
typedef (HTMLImageElement or
         SVGImageElement) HTMLOrSVGImageElement;

typedef (HTMLOrSVGImageElement or
         HTMLVideoElement or
         HTMLCanvasElement or
         CanvasRenderingContext2D or
```

```
        ImageBitmap) CanvasImageSource;

enum CanvasFillRule { "nonzero", "evenodd" };

dictionary CanvasRenderingContext2DSettings {
  boolean alpha = true;
};

enum ImageSmoothingQuality { "low", "medium", "high" };

interface CanvasRenderingContext2D {
  // back-reference to the canvas
  readonly attribute HTMLCanvasElement canvas;
};
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasState;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasTransform;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasCompositing;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasImageSmoothing;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasFillStrokeStyles;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasShadowStyles;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasFilters;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasRect;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasDrawPath;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasUserInterface;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasText;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasDrawImage;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasHitRegion;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasImageData;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasPathDrawingStyles;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasTextDrawingStyles;
CanvasRenderingContext2D implements CanvasPath;

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasState {
  // state
  void save(); // push state on state stack
  void restore(); // pop state stack and restore state
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasTransform {
  // transformations (default transform is the identity matrix)
  void scale(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y);
  void rotate(unrestricted double angle);
  void translate(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y);
  void transform(unrestricted double a, unrestricted double b, unrestricted double c, unrestricted
double d, unrestricted double e, unrestricted double f);

  [NewObject] DOMMatrix getTransform();
  void setTransform(unrestricted double a, unrestricted double b, unrestricted double c, unrestricted
double d, unrestricted double e, unrestricted double f);
  void setTransform(optional DOMMatrixInit transform);
  void resetTransform();

};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasCompositing {
  // compositing
  attribute unrestricted double globalAlpha; // (default 1.0)
```

```
  attribute DOMString globalCompositeOperation; // (default source-over)
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasImageSmoothing {
  // image smoothing
  attribute boolean imageSmoothingEnabled; // (default true)
  attribute ImageSmoothingQuality imageSmoothingQuality; // (default low)

};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasFillStrokeStyles {
  // colours and styles (see also the CanvasPathDrawingStyles and CanvasTextDrawingStyles interfaces)
  attribute (DOMString or CanvasGradient or CanvasPattern) strokeStyle; // (default black)
  attribute (DOMString or CanvasGradient or CanvasPattern) fillStyle; // (default black)
  CanvasGradient createLinearGradient(double x0, double y0, double x1, double y1);
  CanvasGradient createRadialGradient(double x0, double y0, double r0, double x1, double y1, double
r1);
  CanvasPattern? createPattern(CanvasImageSource image, [TreatNullAs=EmptyString] DOMString
repetition);

};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasShadowStyles {
  // shadows
  attribute unrestricted double shadowOffsetX; // (default 0)
  attribute unrestricted double shadowOffsetY; // (default 0)
  attribute unrestricted double shadowBlur; // (default 0)
  attribute DOMString shadowColor; // (default transparent black)
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasFilters {
  // filters
  attribute DOMString filter; // (default "none")
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasRect {
  // rects
  void clearRect(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, unrestricted double w, unrestricted
double h);
  void fillRect(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, unrestricted double w, unrestricted
double h);
  void strokeRect(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, unrestricted double w, unrestricted
double h);
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasDrawPath {
  // path API (see also CanvasPath)
  void beginPath();
  void fill(optional CanvasFillRule fillRule = "nonzero");
  void fill(Path2D path, optional CanvasFillRule fillRule = "nonzero");
  void stroke();
  void stroke(Path2D path);
  void clip(optional CanvasFillRule fillRule = "nonzero");
  void clip(Path2D path, optional CanvasFillRule fillRule = "nonzero");
```

```
  void resetClip();
  boolean isPointInPath(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, optional CanvasFillRule
fillRule = "nonzero");
  boolean isPointInPath(Path2D path, unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, optional
CanvasFillRule fillRule = "nonzero");
  boolean isPointInStroke(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y);
  boolean isPointInStroke(Path2D path, unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y);
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasUserInterface {
  void drawFocusIfNeeded(Element element);
  void drawFocusIfNeeded(Path2D path, Element element);
  void scrollPathIntoView();
  void scrollPathIntoView(Path2D path);
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasText {
  // text (see also the CanvasPathDrawingStyles and CanvasTextDrawingStyles interfaces)
  void fillText(DOMString text, unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, optional unrestricted
double maxWidth);
  void strokeText(DOMString text, unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, optional unrestricted
double maxWidth);
  TextMetrics measureText(DOMString text);
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasDrawImage {
  // drawing images
  void drawImage(CanvasImageSource image, unrestricted double dx, unrestricted double dy);
  void drawImage(CanvasImageSource image, unrestricted double dx, unrestricted double dy,
unrestricted double dw, unrestricted double dh);
  void drawImage(CanvasImageSource image, unrestricted double sx, unrestricted double sy,
unrestricted double sw, unrestricted double sh, unrestricted double dx, unrestricted double dy,
unrestricted double dw, unrestricted double dh);
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasHitRegion {
  // hit regions
  void addHitRegion(optional HitRegionOptions options);
  void removeHitRegion(DOMString id);
  void clearHitRegions();
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasImageData {
  // pixel manipulation
  ImageData createImageData(double sw, double sh);
  ImageData createImageData(ImageData imagedata);
  ImageData getImageData(double sx, double sy, double sw, double sh);
  void putImageData(ImageData imagedata, double dx, double dy);
  void putImageData(ImageData imagedata, double dx, double dy, double dirtyX, double dirtyY, double
dirtyWidth, double dirtyHeight);
};

enum CanvasLineCap { "butt", "round", "square" };
enum CanvasLineJoin { "round", "bevel", "miter"};
enum CanvasTextAlign { "start", "end", "left", "right", "center" };
```

```
enum CanvasTextBaseline { "top", "hanging", "middle", "alphabetic", "ideographic", "bottom" };
enum CanvasDirection { "ltr", "rtl", "inherit" };

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasPathDrawingStyles {
  // line caps/joins
  attribute unrestricted double lineWidth; // (default 1)
  attribute CanvasLineCap lineCap; // (default "butt")
  attribute CanvasLineJoin lineJoin; // (default "miter")
  attribute unrestricted double miterLimit; // (default 10)

  // dashed lines
  void setLineDash(sequence<unrestricted double> segments); // default empty
  sequence<unrestricted double> getLineDash();
  attribute unrestricted double lineDashOffset;
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface CanvasTextDrawingStyles {
  // text
  attribute DOMString font; // (default 10px sans-serif)
  attribute CanvasTextAlign textAlign; // (default: "start")
  attribute CanvasTextBaseline textBaseline; // (default: "alphabetic")
  attribute CanvasDirection direction; // (default: "inherit")
};

[NoInterfaceObject, Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface CanvasPath {
  // shared path API methods
  void closePath();
  void moveTo(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y);
  void lineTo(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y);
  void quadraticCurveTo(unrestricted double cpx, unrestricted double cpy, unrestricted double x,
unrestricted double y);
  void bezierCurveTo(unrestricted double cp1x, unrestricted double cp1y, unrestricted double cp2x,
unrestricted double cp2y, unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y);
  void arcTo(unrestricted double x1, unrestricted double y1, unrestricted double x2, unrestricted
double y2, unrestricted double radius);
  void arcTo(unrestricted double x1, unrestricted double y1, unrestricted double x2, unrestricted
double y2, unrestricted double radiusX, unrestricted double radiusY, unrestricted double rotation);
  void rect(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, unrestricted double w, unrestricted double
h);
  void arc(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, unrestricted double radius, unrestricted
double startAngle, unrestricted double endAngle, optional boolean anticlockwise = false);
  void ellipse(unrestricted double x, unrestricted double y, unrestricted double radiusX,
unrestricted double radiusY, unrestricted double rotation, unrestricted double startAngle,
unrestricted double endAngle, optional boolean anticlockwise = false);
};

interface CanvasGradient {
  // opaque object
  void addColorStop(double offset, DOMString color);
};

interface CanvasPattern {
  // opaque object
  void setTransform(optional DOMMatrixInit transform);
};

interface TextMetrics {
```

```
  // x-direction
  readonly attribute double width; // advance width
  readonly attribute double actualBoundingBoxLeft;
  readonly attribute double actualBoundingBoxRight;

  // y-direction
  readonly attribute double fontBoundingBoxAscent;
  readonly attribute double fontBoundingBoxDescent;
  readonly attribute double actualBoundingBoxAscent;
  readonly attribute double actualBoundingBoxDescent;
  readonly attribute double emHeightAscent;
  readonly attribute double emHeightDescent;
  readonly attribute double hangingBaseline;
  readonly attribute double alphabeticBaseline;
  readonly attribute double ideographicBaseline;
};

dictionary HitRegionOptions {
  Path2D? path = null;
  CanvasFillRule fillRule = "nonzero";
  DOMString id = "";
  DOMString? parentID = null;
  DOMString cursor = "inherit";
  // for control-backed regions:
  Element? control = null;
  // for unbacked regions:
  DOMString? label = null;
  DOMString? role = null;
};

[Constructor(unsigned long sw, unsigned long sh),
 Constructor(Uint8ClampedArray data, unsigned long sw, optional unsigned long sh),
 Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface ImageData {
  readonly attribute unsigned long width;
  readonly attribute unsigned long height;
  readonly attribute Uint8ClampedArray data;
};

[Constructor,
 Constructor(Path2D path),
 Constructor(sequence<Path2D> paths, optional CanvasFillRule fillRule = "nonzero"),
 Constructor(DOMString d), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface Path2D {
  void addPath(Path2D path, optional DOMMatrixInit transform);
};
Path2D implements CanvasPath;
```

Note *To maintain compatibility with existing Web content, user agents should enumerate methods defined in* `CanvasUserInterface`[p589] *immediately after the* `stroke(Path2D)`[p618] *method on* `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] *objects.*

Note

***context* = *canvas* . `getContext`[p585]('2d' [, { [`alpha`[p592]: false] }])**

Returns a `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object that is permanently bound to a particular `canvas`[p583] element.

If the `alpha`[p592] setting is provided and set to false, then the canvas is forced to always be opaque.

***context* . `canvas`** [p593]

Returns the `canvas` [p583] element.

A `CanvasRenderingContext2D` [p587] object has an **output bitmap** that is initialised when the object is created.

The output bitmap [p592] has an origin-clean [p584] flag, which can be set to true or false. Initially, when one of these bitmaps is created, its origin-clean [p584] flag must be set to true.

The `CanvasRenderingContext2D` [p587] object also has a hit region list [p623], which is described in a later section. Initially, this list is empty.

The `CanvasRenderingContext2D` [p587] object also has an **alpha** flag, which can be set to true or false. Initially, when the context is created, its alpha [p592] flag must be set to true. When a `CanvasRenderingContext2D` [p587] object has its alpha [p592] flag set to false, then its alpha channel must be fixed to 1.0 (fully opaque) for all pixels, and attempts to change the alpha component of any pixel must be silently ignored.

Note *Thus, the bitmap of such a context starts off as fully-opaque black instead of fully-transparent black; `clearRect()` [p614] always results in fully-opaque black pixels, every fourth byte from `getImageData()` [p631] is always 255, the `putImageData()` [p631] method effectively ignores every fourth byte in its input, and so on. However, the alpha component of styles and images drawn onto the canvas are still honoured up to the point where they would impact the output bitmap [p592]'s alpha channel; for instance, drawing a 50% transparent white square on a freshly created output bitmap [p592] with its alpha [p592] flag set to false will result in a fully-opaque gray square.*

The `CanvasRenderingContext2D` [p587] 2D rendering context represents a flat linear Cartesian surface whose origin (0,0) is at the top left corner, with the coordinate space having *x* values increasing when going right, and *y* values increasing when going down. The *x*-coordinate of the right-most edge is equal to the width of the rendering context's output bitmap [p592] in CSS pixels; similarly, the *y*-coordinate of the bottom-most edge is equal to the height of the rendering context's output bitmap [p592] in CSS pixels.

The size of the coordinate space does not necessarily represent the size of the actual bitmaps that the user agent will use internally or during rendering. On high-definition displays, for instance, the user agent may internally use bitmaps with two device pixels per unit in the coordinate space, so that the rendering remains at high quality throughout. Anti-aliasing can similarly be implemented using over-sampling with bitmaps of a higher resolution than the final image on the display.

The **2D context creation algorithm**, which is passed a *target* (a `canvas` [p583] element) and optionally some arguments, consists of running the following steps:

1. If the algorithm was passed some arguments, let *arg* be the first such argument. Otherwise, let *arg* be undefined.
2. Let *settings* be the result of coercing the *arg* context arguments for 2D [p592].
3. Create a new `CanvasRenderingContext2D` [p587] object.
4. Initialise its `canvas` [p593] attribute to point to *target*.
5. Let the new `CanvasRenderingContext2D` [p587] object's output bitmap [p592] be the same bitmap as *target*'s bitmap (so that they are shared).
6. Set bitmap dimensions [p593] to the numeric values of *target*'s `width` [p584] and `height` [p584] content attributes.
7. Process each of the members of *settings* as follows:

   alpha

   If false, then set the *target*'s bitmap's alpha [p592] flag to false.
8. Return the new `CanvasRenderingContext2D` [p587] object.

When a user agent is required to **coerce context arguments for 2D**, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *input* be the argument to coerce.

2. Let *jsval* be the result of converting *input* to a JavaScript value. If this throws an exception, then propagate the exception and abort these steps.

3. Let *dict* be the result of converting *jsval* to the dictionary type `CanvasRenderingContext2DSettings`[p587]. If this throws an exception, then propagate the exception and abort these steps.

4. Return *dict*.

When the user agent is to **set bitmap dimensions** to *width* and *height*, it must run the following steps:

1. Reset the rendering context to its default state[p595].

2. Clear the rendering context's hit region list[p623].

3. Resize the output bitmap[p592] to the new *width* and *height* and clear it to fully transparent black.

4. Let *canvas* be the `canvas`[p583] element to which the rendering context's `canvas`[p593] attribute was initialised.

5. If the numeric value of *canvas*'s `width`[p584] content attribute differs from *width*, then set *canvas*'s `width`[p584] content attribute to the shortest possible string representing *width* as a valid non-negative integer[p66].

6. If the numeric value of *canvas*'s `height`[p584] content attribute differs from *height*, then set *canvas*'s `height`[p584] content attribute to the shortest possible string representing *height* as a valid non-negative integer[p66].

Example

Only one square appears to be drawn in the following example:

```
// canvas is a reference to a <canvas> element
var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
context.fillRect(0,0,50,50);
canvas.setAttribute('width', '300'); // clears the canvas
context.fillRect(0,100,50,50);
canvas.width = canvas.width; // clears the canvas
context.fillRect(100,0,50,50); // only this square remains
```

When the user agent is to run the **unbinding steps** for a rendering context, it must run the following steps:

1. Reset the rendering context to its default state[p595].

2. Clear the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object's hit region list[p623].

3. Clear the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object's output bitmap[p592] to a transparent black.

4. Set the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object's origin-clean[p584] flag to true.

5. Let the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object have no output bitmap[p592].

When the user agent is to run the **binding steps** to bind the rendering context to the `canvas`[p583] element *target*, it must run the following steps:

1. Reset the rendering context to its default state[p595].

2. Clear the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object's hit region list[p623].

3. Resize the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object's output bitmap[p592] to the dimensions of *target*'s bitmap and clear it to fully transparent black.

4. Set the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object's origin-clean[p584] flag to true.

5. Let the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object's output bitmap[p592] be *target*'s bitmap.

The **`canvas`** attribute must return the value it was initialised to when the object was created.

Except where otherwise specified, for the 2D context interface, **any method call with a numeric argument whose value is infinite or a NaN value must be ignored**.

Whenever the CSS value `currentColor` is used as a colour in the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] API, the "computed value of the 'color' property" for the purposes of determining the computed value of the `currentColor` keyword is the value described by the appropriate entry in the following list:

If the `canvas`[p583] element is being rendered[p1065]

The "computed value of the 'color' property" for the purposes of determining the computed value of the `currentColor` keyword is the computed value of the 'color' property on the `canvas`[p583] element at the time that the colour is specified (e.g. when the appropriate attribute is set, or when the method is called; not when the colour is rendered or otherwise used). [CSSCOLOR][p1156]

If the `canvas`[p583] element is not being rendered[p1065]

The "computed value of the 'color' property" for the purposes of determining the computed value of the `currentColor` keyword is fully opaque black. [CSSCOLOR][p1156]

In the case of `addColorStop()`[p612] on `CanvasGradient`[p590], the "computed value of the 'color' property" for the purposes of determining the computed value of the `currentColor` keyword is always fully opaque black (there is no associated element). [CSSCOLOR][p1156]

Note *This is because `CanvasGradient`[p590] objects are `canvas`[p583]-neutral — a `CanvasGradient`[p590] object created by one `canvas`[p583] can be used by another, and there is therefore no way to know which is the "element in question" at the time that the colour is specified.*

Note *Similar concerns exist with font-related properties; the rules for those are described in detail in the relevant section below.*

The `CanvasFillRule`[p587] enumeration is used to select the **fill rule** algorithm by which to determine if a point is inside or outside a path.

The value "**`nonzero`**" value indicates the non-zero winding rule, wherein a point is considered to be outside a shape if the number of times a half-infinite straight line drawn from that point crosses the shape's path going in one direction is equal to the number of times it crosses the path going in the other direction.

The "**`evenodd`**" value indicates the even-odd rule, wherein a point is considered to be outside a shape if the number of times a half-infinite straight line drawn from that point crosses the shape's path is even.

If a point is not outside a shape, it is inside the shape.

The `ImageSmoothingQuality`[p587] enumeration is used to express a preference for the interpolation quality to use when smoothing images.

The "**`low`**" value indicates a preference for a low level of image interpolation quality. Low-quality image interpolation may be more computationally efficient than higher settings.

The "**`medium`**" value indicates a preference for a medium level of image interpolation quality.

The "**`high`**" value indicates a preference for a high level of image interpolation quality. High-quality image interpolation may be more computationally expensive than lower settings.

Note *Bilinear scaling is an example of a relatively fast, lower-quality image-smoothing algorithm. Bicubic or Lanczos scaling are examples of image-smoothing algorithms that produce higher-quality output. This specification does not mandate that specific interpolation algorithms be used.*

4.12.5.1.1 Implementation notes

This section is non-normative.

The output bitmap[p592], when it is not directly displayed by the user agent, implementations can, instead of updating this bitmap, merely remember the sequence of drawing operations that have been applied to it until such time as the bitmap's actual data is needed (for example because of a call to `drawImage()`[p621], or the `createImageBitmap()`[p881] factory method). In many cases, this will be more memory efficient.

The bitmap of a canvas[p583] element is the one bitmap that's pretty much always going to be needed in practice. The output bitmap[p592] of a rendering context, when it has one, is always just an alias to a canvas[p583] element's bitmap.

Additional bitmaps are sometimes needed, e.g. to enable fast drawing when the canvas is being painted at a different size than its intrinsic size, or to enable double buffering so that graphics updates, like page scrolling for example, can be processed concurrently while canvas draw commands are being executed.

4.12.5.1.2 The canvas state

Objects that implement the CanvasState[p587] interface maintain a stack of drawing states. **Drawing states** consist of:

- The current transformation matrix[p608].
- The current clipping region[p618].
- The current values of the following attributes: strokeStyle[p611], fillStyle[p611], globalAlpha[p634], lineWidth[p596], lineCap[p596], lineJoin[p596], miterLimit[p597], lineDashOffset[p597], shadowOffsetX[p635], shadowOffsetY[p635], shadowBlur[p635], shadowColor[p635], filter[p636], globalCompositeOperation[p634], font[p600], textAlign[p600], textBaseline[p600], direction[p600], imageSmoothingEnabled[p634], imageSmoothingQuality[p635].
- The current dash list[p597].

Note *The current default path[p617] and the rendering context's bitmaps are not part of the drawing state. The current default path[p617] is persistent, and can only be reset using the beginPath()[p618] method. The bitmaps depend on whether and how the rendering context is bound to a canvas[p583] element.*

Note

***context* . save[p595]()**

Pushes the current state onto the stack.

***context* . restore[p595]()**

Pops the top state on the stack, restoring the context to that state.

The **save()** method must push a copy of the current drawing state onto the drawing state stack.

The **restore()** method must pop the top entry in the drawing state stack, and reset the drawing state it describes. If there is no saved state, the method must do nothing.

When the user agent is to **reset the rendering context to its default state**, it must clear the drawing state stack and everything that drawing state[p595] consists of to initial values.

4.12.5.1.3 Line styles

Note

***context* . lineWidth[p596] [= *value*]**
***styles* . lineWidth[p596] [= *value*]**

Returns the current line width.

Can be set, to change the line width. Values that are not finite values greater than zero are ignored.

***context* . lineCap[p596] [= *value*]**
***styles* . lineCap[p596] [= *value*]**

Returns the current line cap style.

Can be set, to change the line cap style.

The possible line cap styles are "butt", "round", and "square". Other values are ignored.

context **.** **`lineJoin`**[p596] **[= *value*]**

styles **.** **`lineJoin`**[p596] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current line join style.

Can be set, to change the line join style.

The possible line join styles are "`bevel`", "`round`", and "`miter`". Other values are ignored.

context **.** **`miterLimit`**[p597] **[= *value*]**

styles **.** **`miterLimit`**[p597] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current miter limit ratio.

Can be set, to change the miter limit ratio. Values that are not finite values greater than zero are ignored.

context **.** **`setLineDash`**[p597]**(*segments*)**

styles **.** **`setLineDash`**[p597]**(*segments*)**

Sets the current line dash pattern (as used when stroking). The argument is a list of distances for which to alternately have the line on and the line off.

segments **=** ***context*** **.** **`getLineDash`**[p597]**()**

segments **=** ***styles*** **.** **`getLineDash`**[p597]**()**

Returns a copy of the current line dash pattern. The array returned will always have an even number of entries (i.e. the pattern is normalized).

context **.** **`lineDashOffset`**[p597]

styles **.** **`lineDashOffset`**[p597]

Returns the phase offset (in the same units as the line dash pattern).

Can be set, to change the phase offset. Values that are not finite values are ignored.

Objects that implement the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface have attributes and methods (defined in this section) that control how lines are treated by the object.

The **`lineWidth`** attribute gives the width of lines, in coordinate space units. On getting, it must return the current value. On setting, zero, negative, infinite, and NaN values must be ignored, leaving the value unchanged; other values must change the current value to the new value.

When the object implementing the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface is created, the `lineWidth`[p596] attribute must initially have the value 1.0.

The **`lineCap`** attribute defines the type of endings that UAs will place on the end of lines. The three valid values are "`butt`", "`round`", and "`square`".

On getting, it must return the current value. On setting, the current value must be changed to the new value.

When the object implementing the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface is created, the `lineCap`[p596] attribute must initially have the value "`butt`".

The **`lineJoin`** attribute defines the type of corners that UAs will place where two lines meet. The three valid values are "`bevel`", "`round`", and "`miter`".

On getting, it must return the current value. On setting, the current value must be changed to the new value.

When the object implementing the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface is created, the `lineJoin`[p596] attribute must initially have the value "`miter`".

When the `lineJoin`[p596] attribute has the value "`miter`", strokes use the miter limit ratio to decide how to render joins. The miter limit ratio can be explicitly set using the **`miterLimit`** attribute. On getting, it must return the current value. On setting, zero, negative, infinite, and NaN values must be ignored, leaving the value unchanged; other values must change the current value to the new value.

When the object implementing the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface is created, the `miterLimit`[p597] attribute must initially have the value 10.0.

Each `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] object has a **dash list**, which is either empty or consists of an even number of non-negative numbers. Initially, the dash list[p597] must be empty.

When the **`setLineDash()`** method is invoked, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *a* be the argument.
2. If any value in *a* is not finite (e.g. an Infinity or a NaN value), or if any value is negative (less than zero), then abort these steps (without throwing an exception; user agents could show a message on a developer console, though, as that would be helpful for debugging).
3. If the number of elements in *a* is odd, then let *a* be the concatenation of two copies of *a*.
4. Let the object's dash list[p597] be *a*.

When the **`getLineDash()`** method is invoked, it must return a sequence whose values are the values of the object's dash list[p597], in the same order.

It is sometimes useful to change the "phase" of the dash pattern, e.g. to achieve a "marching ants" effect. The phase can be set using the **`lineDashOffset`** attribute. On getting, it must return the current value. On setting, infinite and NaN values must be ignored, leaving the value unchanged; other values must change the current value to the new value.

When the object implementing the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface is created, the `lineDashOffset`[p597] attribute must initially have the value 0.0.

When a user agent is to **trace a path**, given an object *style* that implements the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface, it must run the following algorithm. This algorithm returns a new path[p603].

1. Let *path* be a copy of the path being traced.
2. Prune all zero-length line segments[p603] from *path*.
3. Remove from *path* any subpaths containing no lines (i.e. subpaths with just one point).
4. Replace each point in each subpath of *path* other than the first point and the last point of each subpath by a *join* that joins the line leading to that point to the line leading out of that point, such that the subpaths all consist of two points (a starting point with a line leading out of it, and an ending point with a line leading into it), one or more lines (connecting the points and the joins), and zero or more joins (each connecting one line to another), connected together such that each subpath is a series of one or more lines with a join between each one and a point on each end.
5. Add a straight closing line to each closed subpath in *path* connecting the last point and the first point of that subpath; change the last point to a join (from the previously last line to the newly added closing line), and change the first point to a join (from the newly added closing line to the first line).
6. If the *styles* dash list[p597] is empty, jump to the step labeled *convert*.
7. Let *pattern width* be the concatenation of all the entries of the *styles* dash list[p597], in coordinate space units.
8. For each subpath *subpath* in *path*, run the following substeps. These substeps mutate the subpaths in *path in vivo*.
    1. Let *subpath width* be the length of all the lines of *subpath*, in coordinate space units.
    2. Let *offset* be the value of the *styles* `lineDashOffset`[p597], in coordinate space units.
    3. While *offset* is greater than *pattern width*, decrement it by *pattern width*.

       While *offset* is less than zero, increment it by *pattern width*.

4. Define *L* to be a linear coordinate line defined along all lines in *subpath*, such that the start of the first line in the subpath is defined as coordinate 0, and the end of the last line in the subpath is defined as coordinate *subpath width*.
5. Let *position* be zero minus *offset*.
6. Let *index* be 0.
7. Let *current state* be *off* (the other states being *on* and *zero-on*).
8. *Dash on*: Let *segment length* be the value of the *styles* dash list[p597]'s *index*th entry.
9. Increment *position* by *segment length*.
10. If *position* is greater than *subpath width*, then end these substeps for this subpath and start them again for the next subpath; if there are no more subpaths, then jump to the step labeled *convert* instead.
11. If *segment length* is non-zero, let *current state* be *on*.
12. Increment *index* by one.
13. *Dash off*: Let *segment length* be the value of the *styles* dash list[p597]'s *index*th entry.
14. Let *start* be the offset *position* on *L*.
15. Increment *position* by *segment length*.
16. If *position* is less than zero, then jump to the step labeled *post-cut*.
17. If *start* is less than zero, then let *start* be zero.
18. If *position* is greater than *subpath width*, then let *end* be the offset *subpath width* on *L*. Otherwise, let *end* be the offset *position* on *L*.
19. Jump to the first appropriate step:

    ↪ **If *segment length* is zero and *current state* is *off***

    Do nothing, just continue to the next step.

    ↪ **If *current state* is *off***

    Cut the line on which *end* finds itself short at *end* and place a point there, cutting the subpath that it was in in two; remove all line segments, joins, points, and subpaths that are between *start* and *end*; and finally place a single point at *start* with no lines connecting to it.

    The point has a *directionality* for the purposes of drawing line caps (see below). The directionality is the direction that the original line had at that point (i.e. when *L* was defined above).

    ↪ **Otherwise**

    Cut the line on which *start* finds itself into two at *start* and place a point there, cutting the subpath that it was in in two, and similarly cut the line on which *end* finds itself short at *end* and place a point there, cutting the subpath that *it* was in in two, and then remove all line segments, joins, points, and subpaths that are between *start* and *end*.

    If *start* and *end* are the same point, then this results in just the line being cut in two and two points being inserted there, with nothing being removed, unless a join also happens to be at that point, in which case the join must be removed.

20. *Post-cut*: If *position* is greater than *subpath width*, then jump to the step labeled *convert*.
21. If *segment length* is greater than zero, let *positioned-at-on-dash* be false.
22. Increment *index* by one. If it is equal to the number of entries in the *styles* dash list[p597], then let *index* be 0.
23. Return to the step labeled *dash on*.

9. *Convert*: This is the step that converts the path to a new path that represents its stroke.

Create a new path[p603] that describes the edge of the areas that would be covered if a straight line of length equal to the *styles* `lineWidth`[p596] was swept along each subpath in *path* while being kept at an angle such that the line is orthogonal to the path being swept, replacing each point with the end cap necessary to satisfy the *styles* `lineCap`[p596] attribute as described previously and elaborated below, and replacing each join with the join necessary to satisfy the *styles* `lineJoin`[p596] type, as defined below.

Caps: Each point has a flat edge perpendicular to the direction of the line coming out of it. This is them augmented according to the value of the *styles* `lineCap`[p596]. The "`butt`" value means that no additional line cap is added. The "`round`" value means that a semi-circle with the diameter equal to the *styles* `lineWidth`[p596] width must additionally be placed on to the line coming out of each point. The "`square`" value means that a rectangle with the length of the *styles* `lineWidth`[p596] width and the width of half the *styles* `lineWidth`[p596] width, placed flat against the edge perpendicular to the direction of the line coming out of the point, must be added at each point.

Points with no lines coming out of them must have two caps placed back-to-back as if it was really two points connected to each other by an infinitesimally short straight line in the direction of the point's *directionality* (as defined above).

Joins: In addition to the point where a join occurs, two additional points are relevant to each join, one for each line: the two corners found half the line width away from the join point, one perpendicular to each line, each on the side furthest from the other line.

A triangle connecting these two opposite corners with a straight line, with the third point of the triangle being the join point, must be added at all joins. The `lineJoin`[p596] attribute controls whether anything else is rendered. The three aforementioned values have the following meanings:

The "`bevel`" value means that this is all that is rendered at joins.

The "`round`" value means that an arc connecting the two aforementioned corners of the join, abutting (and not overlapping) the aforementioned triangle, with the diameter equal to the line width and the origin at the point of the join, must be added at joins.

The "`miter`" value means that a second triangle must (if it can given the miter length) be added at the join, with one line being the line between the two aforementioned corners, abutting the first triangle, and the other two being continuations of the outside edges of the two joining lines, as long as required to intersect without going over the miter length.

The miter length is the distance from the point where the join occurs to the intersection of the line edges on the outside of the join. The miter limit ratio is the maximum allowed ratio of the miter length to half the line width. If the miter length would cause the miter limit ratio (as set by the *style* `miterLimit`[p597] attribute) to be exceeded, this second triangle must not be added.

The subpaths in the newly created path must be oriented such that for any point, the number of times a half-infinite straight line drawn from that point crosses a subpath is even if and only if the number of times a half-infinite straight line drawn from that same point crosses a subpath going in one direction is equal to the number of times it crosses a subpath going in the other direction.

10. Return the newly created path.

4.12.5.1.4 Text styles

Note

***context* . `font`[p600] [= *value*]**

***styles* . `font`[p600] [= *value*]**

Returns the current font settings.

Can be set, to change the font. The syntax is the same as for the CSS 'font' property; values that cannot be parsed as CSS font values are ignored.

Relative keywords and lengths are computed relative to the font of the `canvas`[p583] element.

***context* . `textAlign`[p600] [= *value*]**

***styles* . `textAlign`[p600] [= *value*]**

Returns the current text alignment settings.

Can be set, to change the alignment. The possible values are and their meanings are given below. Other values are ignored. The default is "`start`".

context **.** **`textBaseline`**[p600] **[= *value*]**

styles **.** **`textBaseline`**[p600] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current baseline alignment settings.

Can be set, to change the baseline alignment. The possible values and their meanings are given below. Other values are ignored. The default is "`alphabetic`[p601]".

context **.** **`direction`**[p600] **[= *value*]**

styles **.** **`direction`**[p600] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current directionality.

Can be set, to change the directionality. The possible values and their meanings are given below. Other values are ignored. The default is "`inherit`[p602]".

Objects that implement the `CanvasTextDrawingStyles`[p590] interface have attributes (defined in this section) that control how text is laid out (rasterised or outlined) by the object. Such objects can also have a **font style source object**. For `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] objects, this is the `canvas`[p583] element referenced by the context's canvas property.

The **`font`** IDL attribute, on setting, must be parsed as a CSS <'font'> value (but without supporting property-independent style sheet syntax like 'inherit'), and the resulting font must be assigned to the context, with the 'line-height' component forced to 'normal', with the 'font-size' component converted to CSS pixels, and with system fonts being computed to explicit values. If the new value is syntactically incorrect (including using property-independent style sheet syntax like 'inherit' or 'initial'), then it must be ignored, without assigning a new font value. [CSS][p1156]

Font family names must be interpreted in the context of the font style source object[p600] when the font is to be used; any fonts embedded using `@font-face` or loaded using `FontFace`[p57] objects that are visible to the font style source object[p600] must therefore be available once they are loaded. (Each font style source object[p600] has a font source, which determines what fonts are available.) If a font is used before it is fully loaded, or if the font style source object[p600] does not have that font in scope at the time the font is to be used, then it must be treated as if it was an unknown font, falling back to another as described by the relevant CSS specifications. [CSSFONTS][p1156] [CSSFONTLOAD][p1156]

On getting, the `font`[p600] attribute must return the serialised form of the current font of the context (with no 'line-height' component). [CSSOM][p1156]

Example

For example, after the following statement:

```
context.font = 'italic 400 12px/2 Unknown Font, sans-serif';
```

...the expression `context.font` would evaluate to the string "`italic 12px "Unknown Font", sans-serif`". The "400" font-weight doesn't appear because that is the default value. The line-height doesn't appear because it is forced to "normal", the default value.

When the object implementing the `CanvasTextDrawingStyles`[p590] interface is created, the font of the context must be set to 10px sans-serif. When the 'font-size' component is set to lengths using percentages, 'em' or 'ex' units, or the 'larger' or 'smaller' keywords, these must be interpreted relative to the computed value of the 'font-size' property of the font style source object[p600] at the time that the attribute is set, if it is an element. When the 'font-weight' component is set to the relative values 'bolder' and 'lighter', these must be interpreted relative to the computed value of the 'font-weight' property of the font style source object[p600] at the time that the attribute is set, if it is an element. If the computed values are undefined for a particular case (e.g. because the font style source object[p600] is not an element or is not being rendered[p1065]), then the relative keywords must be interpreted relative to the normal-weight 10px sans-serif default.

The **`textAlign`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the current value. On setting, the current value must be changed to the new value. When the object implementing the `CanvasTextDrawingStyles`[p590] interface is created, the `textAlign`[p600] attribute must initially have the value `start`[p601].

The **`textBaseline`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the current value. On setting, the current value must be changed to the new value. When the object implementing the `CanvasTextDrawingStyles`[p590] interface is created, the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute must initially have the value `alphabetic`[p601].

The **`direction`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return the current value. On setting, the current value must be changed to the new value. When the object implementing the `CanvasTextDrawingStyles`[p590] interface is created, the `direction`[p600] attribute must initially have the value "`inherit`[p602]".

The `textAlign`[p600] attribute's allowed keywords are as follows:

start

Align to the start edge of the text (left side in left-to-right text, right side in right-to-left text).

end

Align to the end edge of the text (right side in left-to-right text, left side in right-to-left text).

left

Align to the left.

right

Align to the right.

center

Align to the center.

The `textBaseline`[p600] attribute's allowed keywords correspond to alignment points in the font:

The keywords map to these alignment points as follows:

top

The top of the em square

hanging

The hanging baseline

middle

The middle of the em square

alphabetic

The alphabetic baseline

ideographic

The ideographic baseline

bottom

The bottom of the em square

The `direction`[p600] attribute's allowed keywords are as follows:

ltr

Treat input to the text preparation algorithm[p602] as left-to-right text.

rtl

Treat input to the text preparation algorithm[p602] as right-to-left text.

inherit

Default to the directionality of the `canvas`[p583] element or `Document`[p103] as appropriate.

The **text preparation algorithm** is as follows. It takes as input a string *text* , a `CanvasTextDrawingStyles`[p590] object *target*, and an optional length *maxWidth*. It returns an array of glyph shapes, each positioned on a common coordinate space, a *physical alignment* whose value is one of *left*, *right*, and *center*, and an inline box. (Most callers of this algorithm ignore the *physical alignment* and the inline box.)

1. If *maxWidth* was provided but is less than or equal to zero, return an empty array.
2. Replace all the space characters[p63] in *text* with U+0020 SPACE characters.
3. Let *font* be the current font of *target*, as given by that object's `font`[p600] attribute.
4. Apply the appropriate step from the following list to determine the value of *direction*:

   ↪ **If the *target* object's `direction`[p600] attribute has the value "`ltr`[p602]"**

   Let *direction* be 'ltr[p127]'.

   ↪ **If the *target* object's `direction`[p600] attribute has the value "`rtl`[p602]"**

   Let *direction* be 'rtl[p127]'.

   ↪ **If the *target* object's font style source object[p600] is an element**

   Let *direction* be the directionality[p127] of the *target* object's font style source object[p600].

   ↪ **If the *target* object's font style source object[p600] is a `Document`[p103] with a non-null document element**

   Let *direction* be the directionality[p127] of the *target* object's font style source object[p600]'s document element.

   ↪ **Otherwise**

   Let *direction* be 'ltr[p127]'.

5. Form a hypothetical infinitely-wide CSS line box containing a single inline box containing the text *text*, with all the properties at their initial values except the 'font' property of the inline box set to *font*, the 'direction' property of the inline box set to *direction*, and the 'white-space' property set to 'pre'. [CSS][p1156]
6. If *maxWidth* was provided and the hypothetical width of the inline box in the hypothetical line box is greater than *maxWidth* CSS pixels, then change *font* to have a more condensed font (if one is available or if a reasonably readable one can be synthesized by applying a horizontal scale factor to the font) or a smaller font, and return to the previous step.
7. The *anchor point* is a point on the inline box, and the *physical alignment* is one of the values *left*, *right*, and *center*. These variables are determined by the `textAlign`[p600] and `textBaseline`[p600] values as follows:

   Horizontal position:

   If `textAlign`[p600] is `left`[p601]

   If `textAlign`[p600] is `start`[p601] and *direction* is 'ltr'

   If `textAlign`[p600] is `end`[p601] and *direction* is 'rtl'

   Let the *anchor point*'s horizontal position be the left edge of the inline box, and let *physical alignment* be *left*.

   If `textAlign`[p600] is `right`[p601]

   If `textAlign`[p600] is `end`[p601] and *direction* is 'ltr'

   If `textAlign`[p600] is `start`[p601] and *direction* is 'rtl'

   Let the *anchor point*'s horizontal position be the right edge of the inline box, and let *physical alignment* be *right*.

   If `textAlign`[p600] is `center`[p601]

   Let the *anchor point*'s horizontal position be half way between the left and right edges of the inline box, and let *physical alignment* be *center*.

   Vertical position:

If `textBaseline`[p600] **is** `top`[p601]

Let the *anchor point*'s vertical position be the top of the em box of the first available font of the inline box.

If `textBaseline`[p600] **is** `hanging`[p601]

Let the *anchor point*'s vertical position be the hanging baseline of the first available font of the inline box.

If `textBaseline`[p600] **is** `middle`[p601]

Let the *anchor point*'s vertical position be half way between the bottom and the top of the em box of the first available font of the inline box.

If `textBaseline`[p600] **is** `alphabetic`[p601]

Let the *anchor point*'s vertical position be the alphabetic baseline of the first available font of the inline box.

If `textBaseline`[p600] **is** `ideographic`[p601]

Let the *anchor point*'s vertical position be the ideographic baseline of the first available font of the inline box.

If `textBaseline`[p600] **is** `bottom`[p601]

Let the *anchor point*'s vertical position be the bottom of the em box of the first available font of the inline box.

8. Let *result* be an array constructed by iterating over each glyph in the inline box from left to right (if any), adding to the array, for each glyph, the shape of the glyph as it is in the inline box, positioned on a coordinate space using CSS pixels with its origin is at the *anchor point*.

9. Return *result*, *physical alignment*, and the inline box.

4.12.5.1.5 Building paths

Objects that implement the `CanvasPath`[p590] interface have a path[p603]. A **path** has a list of zero or more subpaths. Each subpath consists of a list of one or more points, connected by straight or curved **line segments**, and a flag indicating whether the subpath is closed or not. A closed subpath is one where the last point of the subpath is connected to the first point of the subpath by a straight line. Subpaths with only one point are ignored when painting the path.

Paths[p603] have a **need new subpath** flag. When this flag is set, certain APIs create a new subpath rather than extending the previous one. When a path[p603] is created, its need new subpath[p603] flag must be set.

When an object implementing the `CanvasPath`[p590] interface is created, its path[p603] must be initialised to zero subpaths.

Note

context **.** `moveTo`[p606]**(*x*, *y*)**

path **.** `moveTo`[p606]**(*x*, *y*)**

Creates a new subpath with the given point.

context **.** `closePath`[p606]**()**

path **.** `closePath`[p606]**()**

Marks the current subpath as closed, and starts a new subpath with a point the same as the start and end of the newly closed subpath.

context **.** `lineTo`[p606]**(*x*, *y*)**

path **.** `lineTo`[p606]**(*x*, *y*)**

Adds the given point to the current subpath, connected to the previous one by a straight line.

context **.** `quadraticCurveTo`[p606]**(*cpx*, *cpy*, *x*, *y*)**

path **.** `quadraticCurveTo`[p606]**(*cpx*, *cpy*, *x*, *y*)**

Adds the given point to the current subpath, connected to the previous one by a quadratic Bézier curve with the given control point.

context **.** `bezierCurveTo`[p606]**(*cp1x*, *cp1y*, *cp2x*, *cp2y*, *x*, *y*)**

path **.** `bezierCurveTo`[p606]**(*cp1x*, *cp1y*, *cp2x*, *cp2y*, *x*, *y*)**

Adds the given point to the current subpath, connected to the previous one by a cubic Bézier curve with the given control points.

***context* . `arcTo`[p606]*(x1, y1, x2, y2, radiusX* [, *radiusY, rotation*])**

***path* . `arcTo`[p606]*(x1, y1, x2, y2, radiusX* [, *radiusY, rotation*])**

Adds an arc with the given control points and radius to the current subpath, connected to the previous point by a straight line.

If two radii are provided, the first controls the width of the arc's ellipse, and the second controls the height. If only one is provided, or if they are the same, the arc is from a circle. In the case of an ellipse, the rotation argument controls the clockwise inclination of the ellipse relative to the x-axis.

Throws an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` if the given radius is negative.

***context* . `arc`[p606](*x*, *y*, *radius*, *startAngle*, *endAngle* [, *anticlockwise*])**

***path* . `arc`[p606](*x*, *y*, *radius*, *startAngle*, *endAngle* [, *anticlockwise*])**

Adds points to the subpath such that the arc described by the circumference of the circle described by the arguments, starting at the given start angle and ending at the given end angle, going in the given direction (defaulting to clockwise), is added to the path, connected to the previous point by a straight line.

Throws an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` if the given radius is negative.

***context* . `ellipse`[p606](*x*, *y*, *radiusX*, *radiusY*, *rotation*, *startAngle*, *endAngle* [, *anticlockwise*])**

***path* . `ellipse`[p606](*x*, *y*, *radiusX*, *radiusY*, *rotation*, *startAngle*, *endAngle* [, *anticlockwise*])**

Adds points to the subpath such that the arc described by the circumference of the ellipse described by the arguments, starting at the given start angle and ending at the given end angle, going in the given direction (defaulting to clockwise), is added to the path, connected to the previous point by a straight line.

Throws an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` if the given radius is negative.

***context* . `rect`[p607](*x*, *y*, *w*, *h*)**

***path* . `rect`[p607](*x*, *y*, *w*, *h*)**

Adds a new closed subpath to the path, representing the given rectangle.

The following methods allow authors to manipulate the paths[p603] of objects implementing the `CanvasPath`[p590] interface.

For objects implementing the `CanvasDrawPath`[p588] and `CanvasTransform`[p587] interfaces, the points passed to the methods, and the resulting lines added to current default path[p617] by these methods, must be transformed according to the current transformation matrix[p608] before being added to the path.

The **`moveTo(x, y)`** method must create a new subpath with the specified point as its first (and only) point.

When the user agent is to **ensure there is a subpath** for a coordinate (*x*, *y*) on a path[p603], the user agent must check to see if the path[p603] has its need new subpath[p603] flag set. If it does, the user agent must create a new subpath with the point (*x*, *y*) as its first (and only) point, as if the `moveTo()`[p606] method had been called, and must then unset the path[p603]'s need new subpath[p603] flag.

The **`closePath()`** method must do nothing if the object's path has no subpaths. Otherwise, it must mark the last subpath as closed, create a new subpath whose first point is the same as the previous subpath's first point, and finally add this new subpath to the path.

Note *If the last subpath had more than one point in its list of points, then this is equivalent to adding a straight line connecting the last point back to the first point, thus "closing" the shape, and then repeating the last (possibly implied) `moveTo()`[p606] call.*

New points and the lines connecting them are added to subpaths using the methods described below. In all cases, the methods only modify the last subpath in the object's path.

The **`lineTo(x, y)`** method must ensure there is a subpath[p606] for (*x*, *y*) if the object's path has no subpaths. Otherwise, it must connect the last point in the subpath to the given point (*x*, *y*) using a straight line, and must then add the given point (*x*, *y*) to the subpath.

The **`quadraticCurveTo(cpx, cpy, x, y)`** method must ensure there is a subpath[p606] for (*cpx*, *cpy*), and then must connect the last point in the subpath to the given point (*x*, *y*) using a quadratic Bézier curve with control point (*cpx*, *cpy*), and must then add the given point (*x*, *y*) to the subpath. [BEZIER][p1155]

The **`bezierCurveTo(cp1x, cp1y, cp2x, cp2y, x, y)`** method must ensure there is a subpath[p606] for (*cp1x*, *cp1y*), and then must connect the last point in the subpath to the given point (*x*, *y*) using a cubic Bézier curve with control points (*cp1x*, *cp1y*) and (*cp2x*, *cp2y*). Then, it must add the point (*x*, *y*) to the subpath. [BEZIER][p1155]

The **`arcTo(x1, y1, x2, y2, radiusX, radiusY, rotation)`** method must first ensure there is a subpath[p606] for (*x1*, *y1*). Then, the behaviour depends on the arguments and the last point in the subpath, as described below.

Negative values for *radiusX* or *radiusY* must cause the implementation to throw an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException`. If *radiusY* is omitted, user agents must act as if it had the same value as *radiusX*.

Let the point (*x0*, *y0*) be the last point in the subpath, transformed by the inverse of the current transformation matrix[p608] (so that it is in the same coordinate system as the points passed to the method).

If the point (*x0*, *y0*) is equal to the point (*x1*, *y1*), or if the point (*x1*, *y1*) is equal to the point (*x2*, *y2*), or if both *radiusX* and *radiusY* are zero, then the method must add the point (*x1*, *y1*) to the subpath, and connect that point to the previous point (*x0*, *y0*) by a straight line.

Otherwise, if the points (*x0*, *y0*), (*x1*, *y1*), and (*x2*, *y2*) all lie on a single straight line, then the method must add the point (*x1*, *y1*) to the subpath, and connect that point to the previous point (*x0*, *y0*) by a straight line.

Otherwise, let *The Arc* be the shortest arc given by circumference of the ellipse that has radius *radiusX* on the major axis and radius *radiusY* on the minor axis, and whose semi-major axis is rotated *rotation* radians clockwise from the positive x-axis, and that has one point tangent to the half-infinite line that crosses the point (*x0*, *y0*) and ends at the point (*x1*, *y1*), and that has a different point tangent to the half-infinite line that ends at the point (*x1*, *y1*) and crosses the point (*x2*, *y2*). The points at which this ellipse touches these two lines are called the start and end tangent points respectively. The method must connect the point (*x0*, *y0*) to the start tangent point by a straight line, adding the start tangent point to the subpath, and then must connect the start tangent point to the end tangent point by *The Arc*, adding the end tangent point to the subpath.

The **`arc(x, y, radius, startAngle, endAngle, anticlockwise)`** and **`ellipse(x, y, radiusX, radiusY, rotation, startAngle, endAngle, anticlockwise)`** methods draw arcs.

The `arc()`[p606] method is equivalent to the `ellipse()`[p606] method in the case where the two radii are equal. When the `arc()`[p606] method is invoked, it must act as if the `ellipse()`[p606] method had been invoked with the *radiusX* and *radiusY* arguments set to the value of the *radius*

argument, the *rotation* argument set to zero, and the other arguments set to the same values as their identically named arguments on the `arc()` [p606] method.

When the `ellipse()` [p606] method is invoked, it must proceed as follows. First, if the object's path has any subpaths, then the method must add a straight line from the last point in the subpath to the start point of the arc. Then, it must add the start and end points of the arc to the subpath, and connect them with an arc. The arc and its start and end points are defined as follows:

Consider an ellipse that has its origin at (*x*, *y*), that has a major-axis radius *radiusX* and a minor-axis radius *radiusY*, and that is rotated about its origin such that its semi-major axis is inclined *rotation* radians clockwise from the x-axis.

If the *anticlockwise* argument is false and *endAngle*-*startAngle* is equal to or greater than 2π, or, if the *anticlockwise* argument is *true* and *startAngle*-*endAngle* is equal to or greater than 2π, then the arc is the whole circumference of this ellipse, and the point at *startAngle* along this circle's circumference, measured in radians clockwise from the ellipse's semi-major axis, acts as both the start point and the end point.

Otherwise, the points at *startAngle* and *endAngle* along this circle's circumference, measured in radians clockwise from the ellipse's semi-major axis, are the start and end points respectively, and the arc is the path along the circumference of this ellipse from the start point to the end point, going anti-clockwise if the *anticlockwise* argument is true, and clockwise otherwise. Since the points are on the ellipse, as opposed to being simply angles from zero, the arc can never cover an angle greater than 2π radians.

Note *Even if the arc covers the entire circumference of the ellipse and there are no other points in the subpath, the path is not closed unless the* `closePath()` [p606] *method is appropriately invoked.*

Negative values for *radiusX* or *radiusY* must cause the implementation to throw an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException`.

The **`rect(x, y, w, h)`** method must create a new subpath containing just the four points (*x*, *y*), (*x*+*w*, *y*), (*x*+*w*, *y*+*h*), (*x*, *y*+*h*), in that order, with those four points connected by straight lines, and must then mark the subpath as closed. It must then create a new subpath with the point (*x*, *y*) as the only point in the subpath.

4.12.5.1.6 `Path2D`[p591] objects

Spec bugs: 21939

`Path2D`[p591] objects can be used to declare paths that are then later used on objects implementing the `CanvasDrawPath`[p588] interface. In addition to many of the APIs described in earlier sections, `Path2D`[p591] objects have methods to combine paths, and to add text to paths.

Note

***path* = new `Path2D`[p607]()**

Creates a new empty `Path2D`[p591] object.

***path* = new `Path2D`[p607](*path*)**

Creates a new `Path2D`[p591] object that is a copy of the argument.

***path* = new `Path2D`[p608](*paths* [, *fillRule*])**

Creates a new `Path2D`[p591] object that describes a path that outlines the given *paths*, using the given fill rule.

***path* = new `Path2D`[p608](*d*)**

Creates a new path with the path described by the argument, interpreted as SVG path data. [SVG][p1160]

***path* . `addPath`[p608](*path* [, *transform*])**

Adds to the path the path given by the argument.

The **`Path2D()`** constructor, when invoked, must return a newly created `Path2D`[p591] object.

The **`Path2D(path)`** constructor, when invoked, must return a newly created `Path2D`[p591] object, to which the subpaths of the argument are added. (In other words, it returns a copy of the argument.)

The **`Path2D(paths, fillRule)`** constructor, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. Run the appropriate step from the following list, based on the constructor's second argument:

   ↪ **If it is "nonzero"**

   Let *merged path* be a path[p603] that consists of a set of non-overlapping subpaths that exactly outline the points from which, in any of the paths[p603] provided in the constructor's first argument, the number of times a half-infinite straight line drawn from that point crosses a subpath going in one direction is not equal to the number of times it crosses a subpath going in the other direction.

   ↪ **If it is "evenodd"**

   Let *merged path* be a path[p603] that consists of a set of non-overlapping subpaths that exactly outline the points from which, in any of the paths[p603] provided in the constructor's first argument, the number of times a half-infinite straight line drawn from that point crosses that path is odd.

   The subpaths in *merged path* must be oriented such that for any point, the number of times a half-infinite straight line drawn from that point crosses a subpath is even if and only if the number of times a half-infinite straight line drawn from that same point crosses a subpath going in one direction is equal to the number of times it crosses a subpath going in the other direction.

2. Add all the subpaths in *merged path* to the `Path2D`[p591] object.

3. Set the `Path2D`[p591] object's need new subpath[p603] flag.

The **`Path2D(d)`** constructor must run the following steps:

1. Parse and interpret the *d* argument according to the SVG specification's rules for path data, thus obtaining an SVG path. [SVG][p1160]

   Note *The resulting path could be empty. SVG defines error handling rules for parsing and applying path data.*

2. Let (*x*, *y*) be the last point in the SVG path.

3. Create a new `Path2D`[p591] object and add all the subpaths in the SVG path, if any, to that `Path2D`[p591] object.

4. Create a new subpath in the `Path2D`[p591] object with (*x*, *y*) as the only point in the subpath.

5. Return the `Path2D`[p591] object as the constructed object.

The **`addPath(b, transform)`** method, when invoked on a `Path2D`[p591] object *a*, must run the following steps:

1. If the `Path2D`[p591] object *b* has no subpaths, abort these steps.

2. Create a copy of all the subpaths in *b*. Let this copy be known as *c*.

3. Let *matrix* be the result of creating a `DOMMatrix` from a dictionary *transform*.

4. Transform all the coordinates and lines in *c* by the transform matrix *matrix*.

5. Let (*x*, *y*) be the last point in the last subpath of *c*.

6. Add all the subpaths in *c* to *a*.

7. Create a new subpath in *a* with (*x*, *y*) as the only point in the subpath.

4.12.5.1.7 Transformations

Spec bugs: 28333

Objects that implement the `CanvasTransform`[p587] interface have a **current transformation matrix**, as well as methods (described in this section) to manipulate it. When an object implementing the `CanvasTransform`[p587] interface is created, its transformation matrix must be initialised to the identity transform.

The current transformation matrix[p608] is applied to coordinates when creating the current default path[p617], and when painting text, shapes, and `Path2D`[p591] objects, on objects implementing the `CanvasTransform`[p587] interface.

Note *Most of the API uses `DOMMatrix` objects rather than this API. This API remains mostly for historical reasons.*

The transformations must be performed in reverse order.

Note *For instance, if a scale transformation that doubles the width is applied to the canvas, followed by a rotation transformation that rotates drawing operations by a quarter turn, and a rectangle twice as wide as it is tall is then drawn on the canvas, the actual result will be a square.*

Note

***context* . `scale`[p609](*x*, *y*)**

Changes the current transformation matrix[p608] to apply a scaling transformation with the given characteristics.

***context* . `rotate`[p609](*angle*)**

Changes the current transformation matrix[p608] to apply a rotation transformation with the given characteristics. The angle is in radians.

***context* . `translate`[p609](*x*, *y*)**

Changes the current transformation matrix[p608] to apply a translation transformation with the given characteristics.

***context* . `transform`[p609](*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*)**

Changes the current transformation matrix[p608] to apply the matrix given by the arguments as described below.

***matrix* = *context* . `getTransform`[p609]()**

Returns a copy of the current transformation matrix[p608], as a newly created `DOMMatrix` object.

***context* . `setTransform`[p610](*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*)**

Changes the current transformation matrix[p608] *to* the matrix given by the arguments as described below.

***context* . `setTransform`[p610](*transform*)**

Changes the current transformation matrix[p608] *to* the matrix represented by the passed `DOMMatrixInit` dictionary.

***context* . `resetTransform`[p610]()**

Changes the current transformation matrix[p608] to the identity transform.

The `scale(x, y)` method must add the scaling transformation described by the arguments to the current transformation matrix[p608]. The *x* argument represents the scale factor in the horizontal direction and the *y* argument represents the scale factor in the vertical direction. The factors are multiples.

The `rotate(angle)` method must add the rotation transformation described by the argument to the current transformation matrix[p608]. The *angle* argument represents a clockwise rotation angle expressed in radians.

The `translate(x, y)` method must add the translation transformation described by the arguments to the current transformation matrix[p608]. The *x* argument represents the translation distance in the horizontal direction and the *y* argument represents the translation distance in the vertical direction. The arguments are in coordinate space units.

The `transform(a, b, c, d, e, f)` method must replace the current transformation matrix[p608] with the result of multiplying the current transformation matrix with the matrix described by:

a c e
b d f
0 0 1

Note *The arguments* a, b, c, d, e, *and* f *are sometimes called* m11, m12, m21, m22, dx, *and* dy *or* m11, m21, m12, m22, dx, *and* dy. *Care should be taken in particular with the order of the second and third arguments (*b *and* c*) as their order varies from API to API and APIs sometimes use the notation* m12/m21 *and sometimes* m21/m12 *for those positions.*

The `getTransform()` method, when invoked, must return a newly created `DOMMatrix` representing a copy of the current transformation matrix[p608] matrix of the context.

Note *This returned object is not live, so updating it will not affect the current transformation matrix[p608], and updating the current transformation matrix[p608] will not affect an already returned `DOMMatrix`.*

The **`setTransform(a, b, c, d, e, f)`** method must reset the current transformation matrix[p608] to the identity matrix, and then invoke the `transform`[p609]`(a, b, c, d, e, f)` method with the same arguments.

The **`setTransform(transform)`** method must reset the current transformation matrix[p608] to the value represented by the result of creating a `DOMMatrix` from a dictionary *transform*.

The **`resetTransform()`** method must reset the current transformation matrix[p608] to the identity matrix.

4.12.5.1.8 Image sources for 2D rendering contexts

Some methods on the `CanvasDrawImage`[p589] and `CanvasFillStrokeStyles`[p588] interfaces take the union type `CanvasImageSource`[p587] as an argument.

This union type allows objects implementing any of the following interfaces to be used as image sources:

- `HTMLOrSVGImageElement`[p586] (`img`[p280] or SVG `image` elements)
- `HTMLVideoElement`[p326] (`video`[p325] elements)
- `HTMLCanvasElement`[p583] (`canvas`[p583] elements)
- `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587]
- `ImageBitmap`[p879]

Note *Although not formally specified as such, SVG `image` elements are expected to be implemented nearly identical to `img`[p280] elements. That is, SVG `image` elements share the fundamental concepts and features of `img`[p280] elements.*

Note *The `ImageBitmap`[p879] interface can be created from a number of other image-representing types, including `ImageData`[p591].*

When a user agent is required to **check the usability of the *image* argument**, where *image* is a `CanvasImageSource`[p587] object, the user agent must run these steps, which return either *good*, *bad*, or *aborted*:

1. If the *image* argument is an `HTMLOrSVGImageElement`[p586] object that is in the broken[p283] state, then throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException`, return *aborted*, and abort these steps.
2. If the *image* argument is an `HTMLOrSVGImageElement`[p586] object that is not fully decodable[p287], or if the *image* argument is an `HTMLVideoElement`[p326] object whose `readyState`[p351] attribute is either `HAVE_NOTHING`[p349] or `HAVE_METADATA`[p349], then return *bad* and abort these steps.
3. If the *image* argument is an `HTMLOrSVGImageElement`[p586] object with an intrinsic width[p56] or intrinsic height[p56] (or both) equal to zero, then return *bad* and abort these steps.
4. If the *image* argument is an `HTMLCanvasElement`[p583] object with either a horizontal dimension or a vertical dimension equal to zero, then return *bad* and abort these steps.
5. If the *image* argument is an `ImageBitmap`[p879] object with its [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value set to true, then throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException`, return *aborted*, and abort these steps.
6. Return *good*.

When a `CanvasImageSource`[p587] object represents an `HTMLOrSVGImageElement`[p586], the element's image must be used as the source image.

Specifically, when a `CanvasImageSource`[p587] object represents an animated image in an `HTMLOrSVGImageElement`[p586], the user agent must use the default image of the animation (the one that the format defines is to be used when animation is not supported or is disabled), or, if there is no such image, the first frame of the animation, when rendering the image for `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] APIs.

When a `CanvasImageSource`[p587] object represents an `HTMLVideoElement`[p326], then the frame at the current playback position[p348] when the method with the argument is invoked must be used as the source image when rendering the image for `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] APIs,

and the source image's dimensions must be the intrinsic width[p327] and intrinsic height[p327] of the media resource[p334] (i.e. after any aspect-ratio correction has been applied).

When a `CanvasImageSource`[p587] object represents an `HTMLCanvasElement`[p583], the element's bitmap must be used as the source image.

When a `CanvasImageSource`[p587] object represents a `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587], the object's output bitmap[p592] must be used as the source image.

When a `CanvasImageSource`[p587] object represents an element that is being rendered[p1065] and that element has been resized, the original image data of the source image must be used, not the image as it is rendered (e.g. `width`[p393] and `height`[p393] attributes on the source element have no effect on how the object is interpreted when rendering the image for `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] APIs).

When a `CanvasImageSource`[p587] object represents an `ImageBitmap`[p879], the object's bitmap image data must be used as the source image.

The *image argument* is not origin-clean if it is an `HTMLOrSVGImageElement`[p586] or `HTMLVideoElement`[p326] whose origin[p767] is not the same[p769] as the origin[p767] specified by the entry settings object[p835], or if it is an `HTMLCanvasElement`[p583] whose bitmap's origin-clean[p584] flag is false, or if it is a `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object whose origin-clean[p584] flag is false.

4.12.5.1.9 Fill and stroke styles

Note

***context* . `fillStyle`[p611] [= *value*]**

Returns the current style used for filling shapes.

Can be set, to change the fill style.

The style can be either a string containing a CSS colour, or a `CanvasGradient`[p590] or `CanvasPattern`[p590] object. Invalid values are ignored.

***context* . `strokeStyle`[p611] [= *value*]**

Returns the current style used for stroking shapes.

Can be set, to change the stroke style.

The style can be either a string containing a CSS colour, or a `CanvasGradient`[p590] or `CanvasPattern`[p590] object. Invalid values are ignored.

Objects that implement the `CanvasFillStrokeStyles`[p588] interface have attributes and methods (defined in this section) that control how shapes are treated by the object.

The **`fillStyle`** attribute represents the colour or style to use inside shapes, and the **`strokeStyle`** attribute represents the colour or style to use for the lines around the shapes.

Both attributes can be either strings, `CanvasGradient`[p590]s, or `CanvasPattern`[p590]s. On setting, strings must be parsed as CSS <color> values[p55] and the colour assigned, and `CanvasGradient`[p590] and `CanvasPattern`[p590] objects must be assigned themselves. [CSSCOLOR][p1156] If the value is a string but cannot be parsed as a CSS <color> value[p55], then it must be ignored, and the attribute must retain its previous value. If the new value is a `CanvasPattern`[p590] object that is marked as not origin-clean[p613], then the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587]'s origin-clean[p584] flag must be set to false.

When set to a `CanvasPattern`[p590] or `CanvasGradient`[p590] object, the assignment is live[p44], meaning that changes made to the object after the assignment do affect subsequent stroking or filling of shapes.

On getting, if the value is a colour, then the serialisation of the colour[p611] must be returned. Otherwise, if it is not a colour but a `CanvasGradient`[p590] or `CanvasPattern`[p590], then the respective object must be returned. (Such objects are opaque and therefore only useful for assigning to other attributes or for comparison to other gradients or patterns.)

The **serialisation of a colour** for a colour value is a string, computed as follows: if it has alpha equal to 1.0, then the string is a lowercase six-digit hex value, prefixed with a "#" character (U+0023 NUMBER SIGN), with the first two digits representing the red component, the next two digits representing the green component, and the last two digits representing the blue component, the digits being lowercase ASCII hex digits[p64].

Otherwise, the colour value has alpha less than 1.0, and the string is the colour value in the CSS `rgba()` functional-notation format: the literal string "`rgba`" (U+0072 U+0067 U+0062 U+0061) followed by a U+0028 LEFT PARENTHESIS, a base-ten integer in the range 0-255 representing the red component (using ASCII digits[p64] in the shortest form possible), a literal U+002C COMMA and U+0020 SPACE, an integer for the green component, a comma and a space, an integer for the blue component, another comma and space, a U+0030 DIGIT ZERO, if the alpha value is greater than zero then a U+002E FULL STOP (representing the decimal point), if the alpha value is greater than zero then one or more ASCII digits[p64] representing the fractional part of the alpha, and finally a U+0029 RIGHT PARENTHESIS. User agents must express the fractional part of the alpha value, if any, with the level of precision necessary for the alpha value, when reparsed, to be interpreted as the same alpha value.

When the context is created, the `fillStyle`[p611] and `strokeStyle`[p611] attributes must initially have the string value `#000000`.

When the value is a colour, it must not be affected by the transformation matrix when used to draw on bitmaps.

There are two types of gradients, linear gradients and radial gradients, both represented by objects implementing the opaque `CanvasGradient`[p590] interface.

Once a gradient has been created (see below), stops are placed along it to define how the colours are distributed along the gradient. The colour of the gradient at each stop is the colour specified for that stop. Between each such stop, the colours and the alpha component must be linearly interpolated over the RGBA space without premultiplying the alpha value to find the colour to use at that offset. Before the first stop, the colour must be the colour of the first stop. After the last stop, the colour must be the colour of the last stop. When there are no stops, the gradient is transparent black.

Note

***gradient* . `addColorStop`[p612] (*offset*, *color*)**

Adds a colour stop with the given colour to the gradient at the given offset. 0.0 is the offset at one end of the gradient, 1.0 is the offset at the other end.

Throws an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` if the offset is out of range. Throws a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` if the colour cannot be parsed.

***gradient* = *context* . `createLinearGradient`[p612] (*x0*, *y0*, *x1*, *y1*)**

Returns a `CanvasGradient`[p590] object that represents a linear gradient that paints along the line given by the coordinates represented by the arguments.

***gradient* = *context* . `createRadialGradient`[p612] (*x0*, *y0*, *r0*, *x1*, *y1*, *r1*)**

Returns a `CanvasGradient`[p590] object that represents a radial gradient that paints along the cone given by the circles represented by the arguments.

If either of the radii are negative, throws an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` exception.

The **`addColorStop(offset, color)`** method on the `CanvasGradient`[p590] interface adds a new stop to a gradient. If the *offset* is less than 0 or greater than 1 then an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` must be thrown. If the *color* cannot be parsed as a CSS <color> value[p55], then a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` must be thrown. Otherwise, the gradient must have a new stop placed, at offset *offset* relative to the whole gradient, and with the colour obtained by parsing *color* as a CSS <color> value[p55]. If multiple stops are added at the same offset on a gradient, they must be placed in the order added, with the first one closest to the start of the gradient, and each subsequent one infinitesimally further along towards the end point (in effect causing all but the first and last stop added at each point to be ignored).

The **`createLinearGradient(x0, y0, x1, y1)`** method takes four arguments that represent the start point (*x0*, *y0*) and end point (*x1*, *y1*) of the gradient. The method must return a linear `CanvasGradient`[p590] initialised with the specified line.

Linear gradients must be rendered such that all points on a line perpendicular to the line that crosses the start and end points have the colour at the point where those two lines cross (with the colours coming from the interpolation and extrapolation[p612] described above). The points in the linear gradient must be transformed as described by the current transformation matrix[p608] when rendering.

If *x0* = *x1* and *y0* = *y1*, then the linear gradient must paint nothing.

The **`createRadialGradient(x0, y0, r0, x1, y1, r1)`** method takes six arguments, the first three representing the start circle with origin (*x0*, *y0*) and radius *r0*, and the last three representing the end circle with origin (*x1*, *y1*) and radius *r1*. The values are in coordinate space units. If either of *r0* or *r1* are negative, an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` must be thrown. Otherwise, the method must return a radial `CanvasGradient`[p590] initialised with the two specified circles.

Radial gradients must be rendered by following these steps:

1. If $x_0 = x_1$ and $y_0 = y_1$ and $r_0 = r_1$, then the radial gradient must paint nothing. Abort these steps.
2. Let $x(\omega) = (x_1-x_0)\omega + x_0$

   Let $y(\omega) = (y_1-y_0)\omega + y_0$

   Let $r(\omega) = (r_1-r_0)\omega + r_0$

   Let the colour at ω be the colour at that position on the gradient (with the colours coming from the interpolation and extrapolation[p612] described above).
3. For all values of ω where $r(\omega) > 0$, starting with the value of ω nearest to positive infinity and ending with the value of ω nearest to negative infinity, draw the circumference of the circle with radius $r(\omega)$ at position $(x(\omega), y(\omega))$, with the colour at ω, but only painting on the parts of the bitmap that have not yet been painted on by earlier circles in this step for this rendering of the gradient.

Note *This effectively creates a cone, touched by the two circles defined in the creation of the gradient, with the part of the cone before the start circle (0.0) using the colour of the first offset, the part of the cone after the end circle (1.0) using the colour of the last offset, and areas outside the cone untouched by the gradient (transparent black).*

The resulting radial gradient must then be transformed as described by the current transformation matrix[p608] when rendering.

Gradients must be painted only where the relevant stroking or filling effects requires that they be drawn.

Patterns are represented by objects implementing the opaque `CanvasPattern`[p590] interface.

Note

***pattern* = *context* . `createPattern`[p613] (*image*, *repetition*)**

Returns a `CanvasPattern`[p590] object that uses the given image and repeats in the direction(s) given by the *repetition* argument.

The allowed values for *repetition* are `repeat` (both directions), `repeat-x` (horizontal only), `repeat-y` (vertical only), and `no-repeat` (neither). If the *repetition* argument is empty, the value `repeat` is used.

If the image isn't yet fully decoded, then nothing is drawn. If the image is a canvas with no data, throws an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException`.

***pattern* . `setTransform`[p614] (*transform*)**

Sets the transformation matrix that will be used when rendering the pattern during a fill or stroke painting operation.

To create objects of this type, the **`createPattern(image, repetition)`** method is used. When the method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *image* be the first argument and *repetition* be the second argument.
2. Check the usability of the *image* argument[p610]. If this returns *aborted*, then an exception has been thrown and the method doesn't return anything; abort these steps. If it returns *bad*, then return null and abort these steps. Otherwise it returns *good*; continue with these steps.
3. If *repetition* is the empty string, let it be "`repeat`".
4. If *repetition* is not a case-sensitive[p63] match for one of "`repeat`", "`repeat-x`", "`repeat-y`", or "`no-repeat`", throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
5. Create a new `CanvasPattern`[p590] object with the image *image* and the repetition behaviour given by *repetition*.
6. If the *image argument* is not origin-clean[p611], then mark the `CanvasPattern`[p590] object as **not origin-clean**.
7. Return the `CanvasPattern`[p590] object.

Modifying the *image* used when creating a `CanvasPattern`[p590] object after calling the `createPattern()`[p613] method must not affect the pattern(s) rendered by the `CanvasPattern`[p590] object.

Patterns have a transformation matrix, which controls how the pattern is used when it is painted. Initially, a pattern's transformation matrix must be the identity transform.

The **`setTransform(transform)`** method, when invoked, must reset the pattern's transformation matrix to the value represented by the result of creating a `DOMMatrix` from a dictionary *transform*.

When a pattern is to be rendered within an area, the user agent must run the following steps to determine what is rendered:

1. Create an infinite transparent black bitmap.
2. Place a copy of the image on the bitmap, anchored such that its top left corner is at the origin of the coordinate space, with one coordinate space unit per CSS pixel of the image, then place repeated copies of this image horizontally to the left and right, if the repetition behaviour is "`repeat-x`", or vertically up and down, if the repetition behaviour is "`repeat-y`", or in all four directions all over the bitmap, if the repetition behaviour is "`repeat`".

   If the original image data is a bitmap image, the value painted at a point in the area of the repetitions is computed by filtering the original image data. When scaling up, if the `imageSmoothingEnabled`[p634] attribute is set to false, the image must be rendered using nearest-neighbor interpolation. Otherwise, the user agent may use any filtering algorithm (for example bilinear interpolation or nearest-neighbor). User agents which support multiple filtering algorithms may use the value of the `imageSmoothingQuality`[p635] attribute to guide the choice of filtering algorithm. When such a filtering algorithm requires a pixel value from outside the original image data, it must instead use the value from wrapping the pixel's coordinates to the original image's dimensions. (That is, the filter uses 'repeat' behaviour, regardless of the value of the pattern's repetition behaviour.)
3. Transform the resulting bitmap according to the pattern's transformation matrix.
4. Transform the resulting bitmap again, this time according to the current transformation matrix[p608].
5. Replace any part of the image outside the area in which the pattern is to be rendered with transparent black.
6. The resulting bitmap is what is to be rendered, with the same origin and same scale.

If a radial gradient or repeated pattern is used when the transformation matrix is singular, the resulting style must be transparent black (otherwise the gradient or pattern would be collapsed to a point or line, leaving the other pixels undefined). Linear gradients and solid colours always define all points even with singular transformation matrices.

4.12.5.1.10 Drawing rectangles to the bitmap

Objects that implement the `CanvasRect`[p588] interface provide the following methods for immediately drawing rectangles to the bitmap. The methods each take four arguments; the first two give the *x* and *y* coordinates of the top left of the rectangle, and the second two give the width *w* and height *h* of the rectangle, respectively.

The current transformation matrix[p608] must be applied to the following four coordinates, which form the path that must then be closed to get the specified rectangle: (*x*, *y*), (*x*+*w*, *y*), (*x*+*w*, *y*+*h*), (*x*, *y*+*h*).

Shapes are painted without affecting the current default path[p617], and are subject to the clipping region[p618], and, with the exception of `clearRect()`[p614], also shadow effects[p635], global alpha[p634], and global composition operators[p634].

Note

***context*. `clearRect`[p614](*x*, *y*, *w*, *h*)**

Clears all pixels on the bitmap in the given rectangle to transparent black.

***context*. `fillRect`[p615](*x*, *y*, *w*, *h*)**

Paints the given rectangle onto the bitmap, using the current fill style.

***context*. `strokeRect`[p615](*x*, *y*, *w*, *h*)**

Paints the box that outlines the given rectangle onto the bitmap, using the current stroke style.

The **`clearRect(x, y, w, h)`** method must run the following steps:

1. Let *pixels* be the set of pixels in the specified rectangle that also intersect the current clipping region[p618].
2. Clear the pixels in *pixels* to a fully transparent black, erasing any previous image.
3. Clear regions that cover the pixels[p625] in *pixels* on the output bitmap[p592].

Note *If either height or width are zero, this method has no effect, since the set of pixels would be empty.*

The **`fillRect(x, y, w, h)`** method must paint the specified rectangular area using the `fillStyle`[p611]. If either height or width are zero, this method has no effect.

The **`strokeRect(x, y, w, h)`** method must take the result of tracing the path[p597] described below, using the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface's line styles, and fill it with the `strokeStyle`[p611].

If both *w* and *h* are zero, the path has a single subpath with just one point (*x*, *y*), and no lines, and this method thus has no effect (the trace a path[p597] algorithm returns an empty path in that case).

If just one of either *w* or *h* is zero, then the path has a single subpath consisting of two points, with coordinates (*x*, *y*) and (*x*+*w*, *y*+*h*), in that order, connected by a single straight line.

Otherwise, the path has a single subpath consisting of four points, with coordinates (*x*, *y*), (*x*+*w*, *y*), (*x*+*w*, *y*+*h*), and (*x*, *y*+*h*), connected to each other in that order by straight lines.

4.12.5.1.11 Drawing text to the bitmap

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	3.5+
IE	9+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.1+
Edge	12+
Safari	4+
Opera	10.5+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Note

context* . `fillText`[p615]*(text, x, y [, maxWidth])

context* . `strokeText`[p615]*(text, x, y [, maxWidth])

Fills or strokes (respectively) the given text at the given position. If a maximum width is provided, the text will be scaled t necessary.

metrics* = *context* . `measureText`[p616]*(text)

Returns a `TextMetrics`[p590] object with the metrics of the given text in the current font.

***metrics* . `width`[p616]**

***metrics* . `actualBoundingBoxLeft`[p616]**

***metrics* . `actualBoundingBoxRight`[p616]**

***metrics* . `fontBoundingBoxAscent`[p616]**

***metrics* . `fontBoundingBoxDescent`[p616]**

***metrics* . `actualBoundingBoxAscent`[p616]**

***metrics* . `actualBoundingBoxDescent`[p617]**

***metrics* . `emHeightAscent`[p617]**

***metrics* . `emHeightDescent`[p617]**

***metrics* . `hangingBaseline`[p617]**

***metrics* . `alphabeticBaseline`[p617]**

***metrics* . `ideographicBaseline`[p617]**

Returns the measurement described below.

Objects that implement the `CanvasText`[p589] interface provide the following methods for rendering text.

The **`fillText()`** and **`strokeText()`** methods take three or four arguments, *text*, *x*, *y*, and optionally *maxWidth*, and render the given *text* at the given (*x*, *y*) coordinates ensuring that the text isn't wider than *maxWidth* if specified, using the current `font`[p600], `textAlign`[p600], and `textBaseline`[p600] values. Specifically, when the methods are called, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Run the text preparation algorithm[p602], passing it *text*, the object implementing the `CanvasText`[p589] interface, and, if the *maxWidth* argument was provided, that argument. Let *glyphs* be the result.

2. Move all the shapes in *glyphs* to the right by *x* CSS pixels and down by *y* CSS pixels.

3. Paint the shapes given in *glyphs*, as transformed by the current transformation matrix[p608], with each CSS pixel in the coordinate space of *glyphs* mapped to one coordinate space unit.

   For `fillText()`[p615], `fillStyle`[p611] must be applied to the shapes and `strokeStyle`[p611] must be ignored. For `strokeText()`[p615], the reverse holds: `strokeStyle`[p611] must be applied to the result of tracing[p597] the shapes using the object implementing the `CanvasText`[p589] interface for the line styles, and `fillStyle`[p611] must be ignored.

   These shapes are painted without affecting the current path, and are subject to shadow effects[p635], global alpha[p634], the clipping region[p618], and global composition operators[p634].

4. If the text preparation algorithm[p602] used a font that has an origin[p767] that is not the same[p769] as the origin[p767] specified by the entry settings object[p835] (even if "using a font" means just checking if that font has a particular glyph in it before falling back to another font), then set the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587]'s origin-clean[p584] flag to false.

The **`measureText()`** method takes one argument, *text*. When the method is invoked, the user agent must run the text preparation algorithm[p602], passing it *text* and the object implementing the `CanvasText`[p589] interface, and then using the returned inline box must create a new `TextMetrics`[p590] object with its attributes set as described in the following list. If doing these measurements requires using a font that has an origin[p767] that is not the same[p769] as that of the `Document`[p103] object that owns the `canvas`[p583] element (even if "using a font" means just checking if that font has a particular glyph in it before falling back to another font), then the method must throw a `"SecurityError"` `DOMException`. Otherwise, it must return the new `TextMetrics`[p590] object. [CSS][p1156]

p30

***width* attribute**

The width of that inline box, in CSS pixels. (The text's advance width.)

***actualBoundingBoxLeft* attribute**

The distance parallel to the baseline from the alignment point given by the `textAlign`[p600] attribute to the left side of the bounding rectangle of the given text, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating a distance going left from the given alignment point.

> **Note** *The sum of this value and the next (`actualBoundingBoxRight`[p616]) can be wider than the width of the inline box (`width`[p616]), in particular with slanted fonts where characters overhang their advance width.*

***actualBoundingBoxRight* attribute**

The distance parallel to the baseline from the alignment point given by the `textAlign`[p600] attribute to the right side of the bounding rectangle of the given text, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating a distance going right from the given alignment point.

***fontBoundingBoxAscent* attribute**

The distance from the horizontal line indicated by the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute to the top of the highest bounding rectangle of all the fonts used to render the text, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating a distance going up from the given baseline.

> **Note** *This value and the next are useful when rendering a background that must have a consistent height even if the exact text being rendered changes. The `actualBoundingBoxAscent`[p616] attribute (and its corresponding attribute for the descent) are useful when drawing a bounding box around specific text.*

***fontBoundingBoxDescent* attribute**

The distance from the horizontal line indicated by the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute to the bottom of the lowest bounding rectangle of all the fonts used to render the text, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating a distance going down from the given baseline.

***actualBoundingBoxAscent* attribute**

The distance from the horizontal line indicated by the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute to the top of the bounding rectangle of the given text, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating a distance going up from the given baseline.

> **Note** *This number can vary greatly based on the input text, even if the first font specified covers all the characters in the input. For example, the `actualBoundingBoxAscent`[p616] of a lowercase "o" from an alphabetic baseline would be less than that of an uppercase "F". The value can easily be negative; for example, the distance from the top of the em box (`textBaseline`[p600] value "`top`[p601]") to the top of the bounding rectangle when the given text is just a single comma "," would likely (unless the font is quite unusual) be negative.*

actualBoundingBoxDescent **attribute**

The distance from the horizontal line indicated by the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute to the bottom of the bounding rectangle of the given text, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating a distance going down from the given baseline.

emHeightAscent **attribute**

The distance from the horizontal line indicated by the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute to the highest top of the em squares in the line box, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating that the given baseline is below the top of that em square (so this value will usually be positive). Zero if the given baseline is the top of that em square; half the font size if the given baseline is the middle of that em square.

emHeightDescent **attribute**

The distance from the horizontal line indicated by the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute to the lowest bottom of the em squares in the line box, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating that the given baseline is below the bottom of that em square (so this value will usually be negative). (Zero if the given baseline is the top of that em square.)

hangingBaseline **attribute**

The distance from the horizontal line indicated by the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute to the hanging baseline of the line box, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating that the given baseline is below the hanging baseline. (Zero if the given baseline is the hanging baseline.)

alphabeticBaseline **attribute**

The distance from the horizontal line indicated by the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute to the alphabetic baseline of the line box, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating that the given baseline is below the alphabetic baseline. (Zero if the given baseline is the alphabetic baseline.)

ideographicBaseline **attribute**

The distance from the horizontal line indicated by the `textBaseline`[p600] attribute to the ideographic baseline of the line box, in CSS pixels; positive numbers indicating that the given baseline is below the ideographic baseline. (Zero if the given baseline is the ideographic baseline.)

Note *Glyphs rendered using `fillText()`[p615] and `strokeText()`[p615] can spill out of the box given by the font size (the em square size) and the width returned by `measureText()`[p616] (the text width). Authors are encouraged to use the bounding box values described above if this is an issue.*

Note *A future version of the 2D context API may provide a way to render fragments of documents, rendered using CSS, straight to the canvas. This would be provided in preference to a dedicated way of doing multiline layout.*

4.12.5.1.12 Drawing paths to the canvas

Objects that implement the `CanvasDrawPath`[p588] interface have a **current default path**. There is only one current default path[p617], it is not part of the drawing state. The current default path[p617] is a path [p603], as described above.

Note

context **.** **`beginPath`**[p618]**()**

Resets the current default path[p617].

context **.** **`fill`**[p618]**(** **[** ***fillRule*** **]** **)**
context **.** **`fill`**[p618]**(*****path*** **[,** ***fillRule*** **]** **)**

Fills the subpaths of the current default path[p617] or the given path with the current fill style, obeying the given fill rule.

context **.** **`stroke`**[p618]**()**
context **.** **`stroke`**[p618]**(*****path*****)**

Strokes the subpaths of the current default path[p617] or the given path with the current stroke style.

context **.** **`clip`**[p618]**(** **[** ***fillRule*** **]** **)**
context **.** **`clip`**[p618]**(*****path*** **[,** ***fillRule*** **]** **)**

Further constrains the clipping region to the current default path[p617] or the given path, using the given fill rule to determine what points are in the path.

context **.** `resetClip`[p618] **()**

Unconstrains the clipping region.

context **.** `isPointInPath`[p618] **(*x*, *y* [, *fillRule*])**

context **.** `isPointInPath`[p618] **(*path*, *x*, *y* [, *fillRule*])**

Returns true if the given point is in the current default path[p617] or the given path, using the given fill rule to determine what points are in the path.

context **.** `isPointInStroke`[p619] **(*x*, *y*)**

context **.** `isPointInStroke`[p619] **(*path*, *x*, *y*)**

Returns true if the given point would be in the region covered by the stroke of the current default path[p617] or the given path, given the current stroke style.

Spec bugs: 28217

The `beginPath()` method must empty the list of subpaths in the context's current default path[p617] so that the it once again has zero subpaths.

Where the following method definitions use the term *intended path*, it means the `Path2D`[p591] argument, if one was provided, or the current default path[p617] otherwise.

When the intended path is a `Path2D`[p591] object, the coordinates and lines of its subpaths must be transformed according to the current transformation matrix[p608] on the object implementing the `CanvasTransform`[p587] interface when used by these methods (without affecting the `Path2D`[p591] object itself). When the intended path is the current default path[p617], it is not affected by the transform. (This is because transformations already affect the current default path[p617] when it is constructed, so applying it when it is painted as well would result in a double transformation.)

The `fill()` method must fill all the subpaths of the intended path, using `fillStyle`[p611], and using the fill rule[p594] indicated by the *fillRule* argument. Open subpaths must be implicitly closed when being filled (without affecting the actual subpaths).

The `stroke()` method must trace[p597] the intended path, using the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface object for the line styles, and then fill the resulting path using the `strokeStyle`[p611] attribute, using the non-zero winding rule[p594].

Note *As a result of how the algorithm to trace a path[p597] is defined, overlapping parts of the paths in one stroke operation are treated as if their union was what was painted.*

Note *The stroke* style *is affected by the transformation during painting, even if the intended path is the current default path[p617].*

Paths, when filled or stroked, must be painted without affecting the current default path[p617] or any `Path2D`[p591] objects, and must be subject to shadow effects[p635], global alpha[p634], the clipping region[p618], and global composition operators[p634]. (The effect of transformations is described above and varies based on which path is being used.)

The `clip()` method must create a new **clipping region** by calculating the intersection of the current clipping region and the area described by the intended path, using the fill rule[p594] indicated by the *fillRule* argument. Open subpaths must be implicitly closed when computing the clipping region, without affecting the actual subpaths. The new clipping region replaces the current clipping region.

When the context is initialised, the clipping region must be set to the largest infinite surface (i.e. by default, no clipping occurs).

The `resetClip()` method must create a new clipping region[p618] that is the largest infinite surface. The new clipping region replaces the current clipping region.

The `isPointInPath()` method must return true if the point given by the *x* and *y* coordinates passed to the method, when treated as coordinates in the canvas coordinate space unaffected by the current transformation, is inside the intended path as determined by the fill rule[p594] indicated by the *fillRule* argument; and must return false otherwise. Open subpaths must be implicitly closed when computing the area inside the path, without affecting the actual subpaths. Points on the path itself must be considered to be inside the path. If either of the arguments is infinite or NaN, then the method must return false.

The `isPointInStroke()` method must return true if the point given by the *x* and *y* coordinates passed to the method, when treated as coordinates in the canvas coordinate space unaffected by the current transformation, is inside the path that results from tracing[p597] the intended path, using the non-zero winding rule[p594], and using the `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590] interface for the line styles; and must return false otherwise. Points on the resulting path must be considered to be inside the path. If either of the arguments is infinite or NaN, then the method must return false.

Example

This `canvas`[p583] element has a couple of checkboxes. The path-related commands are highlighted:

```
<canvas height=400 width=750>
 <label><input type=checkbox id=showA> Show As</label>
 <label><input type=checkbox id=showB> Show Bs</label>
 <!-- ... -->
</canvas>
<script>
 function drawCheckbox(context, element, x, y, paint) {
   context.save();
   context.font = '10px sans-serif';
   context.textAlign = 'left';
   context.textBaseline = 'middle';
   var metrics = context.measureText(element.labels[0].textContent);
   if (paint) {
     context.beginPath();
     context.strokeStyle = 'black';
     context.rect(x-5, y-5, 10, 10);
     context.stroke();
     context.addHitRegion({ control: element });
     if (element.checked) {
       context.fillStyle = 'black';
       context.fill();
     }
     context.fillText(element.labels[0].textContent, x+5, y);
   }
   context.beginPath();
   context.rect(x-7, y-7, 12 + metrics.width+2, 14);

   context.drawFocusIfNeeded(element);
   context.restore();
 }
 function drawBase() { /* ... */ }
 function drawAs() { /* ... */ }
 function drawBs() { /* ... */ }
 function redraw() {
   var canvas = document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0];
   var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
   context.clearRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
   drawCheckbox(context, document.getElementById('showA'), 20, 40, true);
   drawCheckbox(context, document.getElementById('showB'), 20, 60, true);
   drawBase();
   if (document.getElementById('showA').checked)
     drawAs();
   if (document.getElementById('showB').checked)
     drawBs();
 }
 function processClick(event) {
   var canvas = document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0];
   var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
   var x = event.clientX;
   var y = event.clientY;
   var node = event.target;
```

```
      while (node) {
        x -= node.offsetLeft - node.scrollLeft;
        y -= node.offsetTop - node.scrollTop;
        node = node.offsetParent;
      }
      drawCheckbox(context, document.getElementById('showA'), 20, 40, false);
      if (context.isPointInPath(x, y))
        document.getElementById('showA').checked = !(document.getElementById('showA').checked);
      drawCheckbox(context, document.getElementById('showB'), 20, 60, false);
      if (context.isPointInPath(x, y))
        document.getElementById('showB').checked = !(document.getElementById('showB').checked);
      redraw();
    }
    document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0].addEventListener('focus', redraw, true);
    document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0].addEventListener('blur', redraw, true);
    document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0].addEventListener('change', redraw, true);
    document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0].addEventListener('click', processClick, false);
    redraw();
  </script>
```

4.12.5.1.13 Drawing focus rings and scrolling paths into view

Note

context **.** **`drawFocusIfNeeded`**[p620] **(*element*)**

context **.** **`drawFocusIfNeeded`**[p620] **(*path*, *element*)**

If the given element is focused[p713], draws a focus ring around the current default path[p617] or the given path, following the platform conventions for focus rings.

context **.** **`scrollPathIntoView`**[p621] **()**

context **.** **`scrollPathIntoView`**[p621] **(*path*)**

Scrolls the current default path[p617] or the given path into view. This is especially useful on devices with small screens, where the whole canvas might not be visible at once.

Objects that implement the `CanvasUserInterface`[p589] interface provide the following methods to control drawing focus rings and scrolling paths into view.

The **`drawFocusIfNeeded(element)`** method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If *element* is not focused[p713] or is not a descendant of the element with whose context the method is associated, then abort these steps.
2. Draw a focus ring of the appropriate style along the intended path, following platform conventions.

   Note *Some platforms only draw focus rings around elements that have been focused from the keyboard, and not those focused from the mouse. Other platforms simply don't draw focus rings around some elements at all unless relevant accessibility features are enabled. This API is intended to follow these conventions. User agents that implement distinctions based on the manner in which the element was focused are encouraged to classify focus driven by the `focus()`[p722] method based on the kind of user interaction event from which the call was triggered (if any).*

   The focus ring should not be subject to the shadow effects[p635], the global alpha[p634], the global composition operators[p634], or any of the members in the `CanvasFillStrokeStyles`[p588], `CanvasPathDrawingStyles`[p590], `CanvasTextDrawingStyles`[p590] interfaces, but *should* be subject to the clipping region. (The effect of transformations is described above and varies based on which path is being used.)
3. Inform the user[p621] that the focus is at the location given by the intended path. User agents may wait until the next time the event loop[p841] reaches its *update the rendering* step to optionally inform the user.

User agents should not implicitly close open subpaths in the intended path when drawing the focus ring.

Note *This might be a moot point, however. For example, if the focus ring is drawn as an axis-aligned bounding rectangle around the points in the intended path, then whether the subpaths are closed or not has no effect. This specification intentionally does not specify precisely how focus rings are to be drawn: user agents are expected to honor their platform's native conventions.*

The **`scrollPathIntoView()`** method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. Let *the specified rectangle* be the rectangle of the bounding box of the intended path.
2. Let *notional child* be a hypothetical element that is a rendered child of the `canvas` [p583] element whose dimensions are those of *the specified rectangle*.
3. Scroll *notional child* into view with the *align to top flag* set.
4. Optionally, inform the user [p621] that the caret or selection (or both) cover *the specified rectangle* of the canvas. The user agent may wait until the next time the event loop [p841] reaches its *update the rendering* step to optionally inform the user.

"Inform the user", as used in this section, does not imply any persistent state change. It could mean, for instance, calling a system accessibility API to notify assistive technologies such as magnification tools so that the user's magnifier moves to the given area of the canvas. However, it does not associate the path with the element, or provide a region for tactile feedback, etc. To persistently associate a region with information provided to accessibility tools, use the `addHitRegion()` [p626] API.

4.12.5.1.14 Drawing images

Objects that implement the `CanvasDrawImage` [p589] interface have the **`drawImage`** method to draw images.

This method can be invoked with three different sets of arguments:

- `drawImage(image, dx, dy)`
- `drawImage(image, dx, dy, dw, dh)`
- `drawImage(image, sx, sy, sw, sh, dx, dy, dw, dh)`

Note

***context* . `drawImage` [p621] (*image*, *dx*, *dy*)**

***context* . `drawImage` [p621] (*image*, *dx*, *dy*, *dw*, *dh*)**

***context* . `drawImage` [p621] (*image*, *sx*, *sy*, *sw*, *sh*, *dx*, *dy*, *dw*, *dh*)**

Draws the given image onto the canvas. The arguments are interpreted as follows:

If the image isn't yet fully decoded, then nothing is drawn. If the image is a canvas with no data, throws an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException`.

When the `drawImage()` [p621] method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Check the usability of the *image* argument[p610]. If this returns *aborted*, then an exception has been thrown and the method doesn't return anything; abort these steps. If it returns *bad*, then abort these steps without drawing anything. Otherwise it returns *good*; continue with these steps.

2. Establish the source and destination rectangles as follows:

   If not specified, the *dw* and *dh* arguments must default to the values of *sw* and *sh*, interpreted such that one CSS pixel in the image is treated as one unit in the output bitmap[p592]'s coordinate space. If the *sx*, *sy*, *sw*, and *sh* arguments are omitted, they must default to 0, 0, the image's intrinsic width[p56] in image pixels, and the image's intrinsic height[p56] in image pixels, respectively. If the image has no intrinsic dimensions, the *concrete object size* must be used instead, as determined using the CSS "Concrete Object Size Resolution" algorithm, with the *specified size* having neither a definite width nor height, nor any additional constraints, the object's intrinsic properties being those of the *image* argument, and the default object size being the size of the output bitmap[p592]. [CSSIMAGES][p1156]

   The source rectangle is the rectangle whose corners are the four points (*sx*, *sy*), (*sx*+*sw*, *sy*), (*sx*+*sw*, *sy*+*sh*), (*sx*, *sy*+*sh*).

   The destination rectangle is the rectangle whose corners are the four points (*dx*, *dy*), (*dx*+*dw*, *dy*), (*dx*+*dw*, *dy*+*dh*), (*dx*, *dy*+*dh*).

   When the source rectangle is outside the source image, the source rectangle must be clipped to the source image and the destination rectangle must be clipped in the same proportion.

   Note *When the destination rectangle is outside the destination image (the output bitmap[p592]), the pixels that land outside the output bitmap[p592] are discarded, as if the destination was an infinite canvas whose rendering was clipped to the dimensions of the output bitmap[p592].*

3. If one of the *sw* or *sh* arguments is zero, abort these steps. Nothing is painted.

4. Paint the region of the *image* argument specified by the source rectangle on the region of the rendering context's output bitmap[p592] specified by the destination rectangle, after applying the current transformation matrix[p608] to the destination rectangle.

   The image data must be processed in the original direction, even if the dimensions given are negative.

   When scaling up, if the `imageSmoothingEnabled`[p634] attribute is set to true, the user agent should attempt to apply a smoothing algorithm to the image data when it is scaled. User agents which support multiple filtering algorithms may use the value of the

`imageSmoothingQuality`[p635] attribute to guide the choice of filtering algorithm when the `imageSmoothingEnabled`[p634] attribute is set to true. Otherwise, the image must be rendered using nearest-neighbor interpolation.

> **Note** *This specification does not define the precise algorithm to use when scaling an image down, or when scaling an image up when the `imageSmoothingEnabled`[p634] attribute is set to true.*

> **Note** *When a `canvas`[p583] or `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object is drawn onto itself, the drawing model[p637] requires the source to be copied before the image is drawn, so it is possible to copy parts of a `canvas`[p583] or output bitmap[p592] onto overlapping parts of itself.*

If the original image data is a bitmap image, the value painted at a point in the destination rectangle is computed by filtering the original image data. The user agent may use any filtering algorithm (for example bilinear interpolation or nearest-neighbor). When the filtering algorithm requires a pixel value from outside the original image data, it must instead use the value from the nearest edge pixel. (That is, the filter uses 'clamp-to-edge' behaviour.) When the filtering algorithm requires a pixel value from outside the source rectangle but inside the original image data, then the value from the original image data must be used.

> **Note** *Thus, scaling an image in parts or in whole will have the same effect. This does mean that when sprites coming from a single sprite sheet are to be scaled, adjacent images in the sprite sheet can interfere. This can be avoided by ensuring each sprite in the sheet is surrounded by a border of transparent black, or by copying sprites to be scaled into temporary `canvas`[p583] elements and drawing the scaled sprites from there.*

Images are painted without affecting the current path, and are subject to shadow effects[p635], global alpha[p634], the clipping region[p618], and global composition operators[p634].

5. If the *image argument* is not origin-clean[p611], set the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587]'s origin-clean[p584] flag to false.

4.12.5.1.15 Hit regions

Objects that implement the `CanvasHitRegion`[p589] interface provide the following methods to control hit regions on the canvas.

A **hit region list** is a list of hit regions[p623] for a bitmap.

Each **hit region** consists of the following information:

- A **set of pixels** on the bitmap for which this region is responsible.
- A **bounding circumference** on the bitmap that surrounds the hit region's set of pixels[p623] as they stood when it was created.
- Optionally, a non-empty string representing an **ID** for distinguishing the region from others.
- Optionally, a reference to another region that acts as the **parent** for this one.
- A count of regions that have this one as their parent[p623], known as the **hit region's child count**.
- A **cursor specification**, in the form of either a CSS cursor value, or the string "`inherit`" meaning that the cursor of the hit region's parent[p623], if any, or of the `canvas`[p583] element, if not, is to be used instead.
- Optionally, either a control[p623], or an unbacked region description[p623].

  A **control** is a reference to an `Element` node, to which, in certain conditions, the user agent will route events, and from which the user agent will determine the state of the hit region for the purposes of accessibility tools. (The control is ignored when it is not a descendant of the `canvas`[p583] element.)

  An **unbacked region description** consists of the following:

  - Optionally, a **label**.
  - An **ARIA role**, which, if the unbacked region description[p623] also has a label, could be the empty string.

> **Note**
>
> ***context*`.addHitRegion`[p626]`(`*options*`)`**
>
> Adds a hit region to the bitmap. The argument is an object with the following members:

path **(default null)**

A `Path2D`[p591] object that describes the pixels that form part of the region. If this member is not provided or is set to null, the current default path[p617] is used instead.

fillRule **(default "`nonzero`[p594]")**

The fill rule[p594] to use when determining which pixels are inside the path.

id **(default empty string)**

The ID to use for this region. This is used in `MouseEvent` events on the `canvas`[p583] (`event.region`[p628]) and as a way to reference this region in later calls to `addHitRegion()`[p626].

parentID **(default null)**

The ID of the parent region, for purposes of navigation by accessibility tools and for cursor fallback.

cursor **(default "`inherit`")**

The cursor to use when the mouse is over this region. The value "`inherit`" means to use the cursor for the parent region (as specified by the `parentID`[p624] member), if any, or to use the `canvas`[p583] element's cursor if the region has no parent.

control **(default null)**

An element (that is a descendant of the `canvas`[p583]) to which events are to be routed, and which accessibility tools are to use as a surrogate for describing and interacting with this region.

label **(default null)**

A text label for accessibility tools to use as a description of this region, if there is no control.

role **(default null)**

An ARIA role for accessibility tools to use to determine how to represent this region, if there is no control.

Hit regions can be used for a variety of purposes:

- With an ID, they can make hit detection easier by having the user agent check which region the mouse is over and include the ID in the mouse events.
- With a control, they can make routing events to DOM elements automatic, allowing e.g. clicks on a `canvas`[p583] to automatically submit a form via a `button`[p476] element.
- With a label, they can make it easier for users to explore a `canvas`[p583] without seeing it, e.g. by touch on a mobile device.
- With a cursor, they can make it easier for different regions of the `canvas`[p583] to have different cursors, with the user agent automatically switching between them.

context **.** **`removeHitRegion`**[p627]**(*id*)**

Removes a hit region (and all its descendants) from the canvas bitmap. The argument is the ID of a region added using `addHitRegion()`[p626].

The pixels that were covered by this region and its descendants are effectively cleared by this operation, leaving the regions non-interactive. In particular, regions that occupied the same pixels before the removed regions were added, overlapping them, do not resume their previous role.

context **.** **`clearHitRegions`**[p627]**()**

Removes all hit regions from the canvas bitmap.

A hit region[p623] *A* is an **ancestor region** of a hit region[p623] *B* if *B* has a parent[p623] and its parent[p623] is either *A* or another hit region[p623] for which *A* is an ancestor region[p624].

The region identified by the ID *ID* in a bitmap *bitmap* is the value returned by the following algorithm (which can return a hit region[p623] or nothing):

1. If *ID* is null, return nothing and abort these steps.
2. Let *list* be the hit region list[p623] associated with *bitmap*.

3. If there is a hit region[p623] in *list* whose ID[p623] is a case-sensitive[p63] match for *ID*, then return that hit region[p623] and abort these steps.
4. Otherwise, return nothing.

The region representing the control *control* for a bitmap *bitmap* is the value returned by the following algorithm (which can return a hit region[p623] or nothing):

1. Let *list* be the hit region list[p623] associated with *bitmap*.
2. If there is a hit region[p623] in *list* whose control[p623] is *control*, then return that hit region[p623] and abort these steps.
3. Otherwise, return nothing.

The control represented by a region *region* for a `canvas`[p583] element *ancestor* is the value returned by the following algorithm (which can return an element or nothing):

1. If *region* has no control[p623], return nothing and abort these steps.
2. Let *control* be *region*'s control[p623].
3. If *control* is not a descendant of *ancestor*, then return nothing and abort these steps.
4. If *control* is no longer a supported interactive canvas fallback element[p626], then return nothing and abort these steps.
5. Otherwise, return *control*.

The cursor for a hit region *region* of a `canvas`[p583] element *ancestor* is the value returned by the following algorithm:

1. *Loop*: If *region* has a cursor specification[p623] other than "`inherit`", then return that hit region's cursor specification[p623] and abort these steps.
2. If *region* has a parent[p623], then let *region* be that hit region's parent[p623], and return to the step labeled *loop*.
3. Otherwise, return the used value of the 'cursor' property for the `canvas`[p583] element, if any; if there isn't one, return 'auto'.

The region for a pixel *pixel* on a bitmap *bitmap* is the value returned by the following algorithm (which can return a hit region[p623] or nothing):

1. Let *list* be the hit region list[p623] associated with *bitmap*.
2. If there is a hit region[p623] in *list* whose set of pixels[p623] contains *pixel*, then return that hit region[p623] and abort these steps.
3. Otherwise, return nothing.

To **clear regions that cover the pixels** *pixels* on a bitmap *bitmap*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *list* be the hit region list[p623] associated with *bitmap*.
2. Remove all pixels in *pixels* from the set of pixels[p623] of each hit region[p623] in *list*.
3. Garbage-collect the regions[p625] of *bitmap*.

To **garbage-collect the regions** of a bitmap *bitmap*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *list* be the hit region list[p623] associated with *bitmap*.
2. *Loop*: Let *victim* be the first hit region[p623] in *list* to have an empty set of pixels[p623] and a zero child count[p623], if any. If there is no such hit region[p623], abort these steps.
3. If *victim* has a parent[p623], then decrement that hit region's child count[p623] by one.
4. Remove *victim* from *list*.
5. Jump back to the step labeled *loop*.

Note *Adding a new region and calling `clearRect()`[p614] are the two ways this clearing algorithm can be invoked. The hit region list[p623] itself is also reset when the rendering context is reset, e.g. when the dimensions of the bitmap are changed.*

An element is a **supported interactive canvas fallback element** if it is one of the following:

- an `a`[p207] element that represents[p112] a hyperlink[p244] and that does not have any `img`[p280] or SVG `image` element descendants
- a `button`[p476] element
- an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in one of the Checkbox[p455] or Radio Button[p456] states
- an `input`[p434] element that is a button[p429] but its `type`[p436] attribute is not in the Image Button[p460] state
- a `select`[p479] element with a `multiple`[p480] attribute or a display size[p480] greater than 1
- an `option`[p486] element that is in a list of options[p480] of a `select`[p479] element with a `multiple`[p480] attribute or a display size[p480] greater than 1
- an element that would not be interactive content[p118] except for having the `tabindex`[p714] attribute specified
- a non-interactive[p118] `table`[p394], `caption`[p402], `thead`[p405], `tbody`[p404], `tfoot`[p406], `tr`[p407], `td`[p409], or `th`[p410] element

When the **`addHitRegion()`** method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *arguments* be the dictionary object provided as the method's argument.

2. If the *arguments* object's `path`[p624] member is not null, let *source path* be the `path`[p624] member's value. Otherwise, let it be the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object's current default path[p617].

3. Transform all the coordinates and lines in *source path* by the current transform matrix, if the *arguments* object's `path`[p624] member is not null.

4. Let *specified pixels* be the pixels contained in *source path*, using the fill rule[p594] indicated by the `fillRule`[p624] member.

5. Remove from *specified pixels* any pixels not contained within the clipping region[p618].

6. If the *arguments* object's `id`[p624] member is the empty string, let it be null instead.

7. If the *arguments* object's `id`[p624] member is not null, then let *previous region for this ID* be the region identified by the ID[p624] given by the `id`[p624] member's value in this `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587], if any. If the `id`[p624] member is null or no such region currently exists, let *previous region for this ID* be null.

8. If the *arguments* object's `parentID`[p624] member is the empty string, let it be null instead.

9. If the *arguments* object's `parentID`[p624] member is not null, then let *parent region* be the region identified by the ID[p624] given by the `parentID`[p624] member's value in the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587], if any. If the `parentID`[p624] member is null or no such region currently exists, let *parent region* be null.

10. If the *arguments* object's `label`[p624] member is the empty string, let it be null instead.

11. If any of the following conditions are met, throw a "`NotSupportedError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

    - The *arguments* object's `control`[p624] and `label`[p624] members are both non-null.
    - The *arguments* object's `control`[p624] and `role`[p624] members are both non-null.
    - The *arguments* object's `role`[p624] member's value is the empty string, and the `label`[p624] member's value is either null or the empty string.
    - The *specified pixels* has no pixels.
    - The *arguments* object's `control`[p624] member is neither null nor a supported interactive canvas fallback element[p626].
    - The *parent region* is not null but has a control[p623].
    - The *previous region for this ID* is the same hit region[p623] as the *parent region*.
    - The *previous region for this ID* is an ancestor region[p624] of the *parent region*.

12. If the `parentID`[p624] member is not null but *parent region* is null, then throw a "`NotFoundError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

13. If any of the following conditions are met, throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

    - The *arguments* object's `cursor`[p624] member is not null but is neither an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`inherit`", nor a valid CSS 'cursor' property value.
    - The *arguments* object's `role`[p624] member is not null but its value is not an ordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84] whose tokens are all case-sensitive[p63] matches for names of non-abstract WAI-ARIA roles. [ARIA][p1155]

14. Let *region* be a newly created hit region[p623], with its information configured as follows:

    Hit region's set of pixels[p623]

    The *specified pixels*

Hit region's bounding circumference[p623]

A user-agent-defined shape that wraps the pixels contained in *source path*. (In the simplest case, this can just be the bounding rectangle; this specification allows it to be any shape in order to allow other interfaces.)

Hit region's ID[p623]

If the *arguments* object's `id`[p624] member is not null: the value of the `id`[p624] member. Otherwise, *region* has no id[p623].

Hit region's parent[p623]

If *parent region* is not null: *parent region*. Otherwise, *region* has no parent[p623].

Hit region's child count[p623]

Initially zero.

Hit region's cursor specification[p623]

If the *arguments* object's `cursor`[p624] member is not null: the value of the `cursor`[p624] member. Otherwise, the string "`inherit`".

Hit region's control[p623]

If the *arguments* object's `control`[p624] member is not null: the value of the `control`[p624] member. Otherwise, *region* has no control[p623].

Hit region's label[p623]

If the *arguments* object's `label`[p624] member is not null: the value of the `label`[p624] member. Otherwise, *region* has no label[p623].

Hit region's ARIA role[p623]

If the *arguments* object's `role`[p624] member is not null: the value of the `role`[p624] member (which might be the empty string). Otherwise, if the *arguments* object's `label`[p624] member is not null: the empty string. Otherwise, *region* has no ARIA role[p623].

15. If the *arguments* object's `cursor`[p624] member is not null, then act as if a CSS rule for the `canvas`[p583] element setting its 'cursor' property had been seen, whose value was the hit region's cursor specification[p623].

    Note *For example, if the user agent prefetches cursor values, this would cause that to happen in response to an appropriately-formed `addHitRegion()`[p626] call.*

16. If there is a *previous region with this ID*, remove it, and all hit regions[p623] for which it is an ancestor region[p624], from the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587]'s hit region list[p623]; then, if it had a parent[p623] region, decrement that hit region's child count[p623] by one.

17. If there is a *parent region*, increment its hit region's child count[p623] by one.

18. Clear regions that cover the pixels[p625] in *region*'s set of pixels[p623] on this `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587].

19. Add *region* to the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587]'s hit region list[p623].

When the **`removeHitRegion()`** method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *region* be the region identified by the ID[p624] given by the method's argument in the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587]'s hit region list[p623]. If no such region currently exists, abort these steps.

   Note *If the method's argument is the empty string, then no region will match.*

2. Remove *region*, and all hit regions[p623] for which it is an ancestor region[p624], from the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587]'s hit region list[p623]; then, if it had a parent[p623] region, decrement that hit region's child count[p623] by one.

3. Garbage-collect the regions[p625] of the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587].

When the **`clearHitRegions()`** method is invoked, the user agent must remove all the hit regions[p623] from the `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587]'s hit region list[p623].

The `MouseEvent` interface is extended to support hit regions:

IDL

```
partial interface MouseEvent {
  readonly attribute DOMString? region;
};

partial dictionary MouseEventInit {
  DOMString? region = null;
};
```

Note

***event* . `region`** [p628]

If the mouse was over a hit region [p623], then this returns the hit region's ID [p623], if it has one.

Otherwise, returns null.

The **`region`** attribute on `MouseEvent` objects must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the hit region's ID [p623] if the mouse was over a hit region when the event was fired.

When a `MouseEvent` is to be fired at a `canvas` [p583] element by the user agent in response to a pointing device action other than a click (e.g. a `mousedown` event or a `mousemove` event), the user agent must run the canvas `MouseEvent` rerouting steps [p628] immediately prior to dispatching the event. This does not affect default actions (so for instance, if the event gets rerouted to an element that has a default action for `mousemove` events, this default action doesn't trigger).

Note *Actual clicks are handled by the run authentic click activation steps [p710], which also invoke these steps.*

The **canvas `MouseEvent` rerouting steps** are as follows. If these steps say to *act as normal*, that means that the event must be fired as it would have had these requirements not been applied.

1. If the pointing device is not indicating a pixel on the `canvas` [p583], then act as normal and abort these steps.
2. If the `canvas` [p583] element has no hit region list [p623], then act as normal and abort these steps.
3. Let *pixel* be the pixel indicated by the pointing device.
4. Let *region* be the hit region [p623] that is the region for the pixel [p625] *pixel* on this `canvas` [p583] element's bitmap, if any.
5. If there is no *region*, then act as normal and abort these steps.
6. Let *id* be the *region*'s ID [p623], if any.
7. If there is an *id*, then initialise the event object's `region` [p628] attribute to *id*.
8. Let *control* be the control represented by [p625] *region* for this `canvas` [p583] element, if any.
9. If there is a *control*, then target the event object at *control* instead of the `canvas` [p583] element.
10. Continue dispatching the event, but with the updated event object and target as given in the above steps.

The `Touch` interface is extended to support hit regions also: [TOUCH] [p1161]

IDL

```
partial interface Touch {
  readonly attribute DOMString? region;
};
```

Note

***touch* . `region`** [p629]

If the touch point was over a hit region [p623] when it was first placed on the surface, then this returns the hit region's ID [p623], if it has one.

Otherwise, returns null.

The **region** attribute on a Touch object representing a touch point *T* must return the value obtained by running the following algorithm when *T* was first placed on the surface: [TOUCH][p1161]

1. If the touch point is not on a pixel on the canvas[p583], then return null and abort these steps.
2. If the canvas[p583] element has no hit region list[p623], then return null and abort these steps.
3. Let *pixel* be the pixel that the touch point is on.
4. Let *region* be the hit region[p623] that is the region for the pixel[p625] *pixel* on this canvas[p583] element's bitmap, if any.
5. If there is no *region*, then return null and abort these steps.
6. Let *id* be the *region*'s ID[p623], if any, or else null.
7. Return *id*.

When a user's pointing device cursor is positioned over a canvas[p583] element, user agents should render the pointing device cursor according to the cursor specification described by the cursor for the hit region[p625] that is the region for the pixel[p625] that the pointing device designates on the canvas[p583] element's bitmap.

User agents are encouraged to make use of the information present in a canvas[p583] element's hit region list[p623] to improve the accessibility of canvas[p583] elements.

Each hit region[p623] should be handled in a fashion equivalent to a node in a virtual DOM tree rooted at the canvas[p583] element. The hierarchy of this virtual DOM tree must match the hierarchy of the hit regions[p623], as described by the parent[p623] of each region. Regions without a parent[p623] must be treated as children of the canvas[p583] element for the purpose of this virtual DOM tree. For each node in such a DOM tree, the hit region's bounding circumference[p623] gives the region of the screen to use when representing the node (if appropriate).

The semantics of a hit region[p623] for the purposes of this virtual DOM tree are those of the the control represented by the region[p625], if it has one, or else of a non-interactive element whose ARIA role, if any, is that given by the hit region's ARIA role[p623], and whose textual representation, if any, is given by the hit region's label[p623].

For the purposes of accessibility tools, when an element *C* is a descendant of a canvas[p583] element and there is a region representing the control[p625] *C* for that canvas[p583] element's bitmap, then the element's position relative to the document should be presented as if it was that region in the canvas[p583] element's virtual DOM tree.

The semantics of a hit region[p623] for the purposes of this virtual DOM tree are those of the the control represented by the region[p625], if it has one, or else of a non-interactive element whose ARIA role, if any, is that given by the hit region's ARIA role[p623], and whose textual representation, if any, is given by the hit region's label[p623].

Note

Thus, for instance, a user agent on a touch-screen device could provide haptic feedback when the user crosses over a hit region's bounding circumference[p623], and then read the hit region's label[p623] to the user. Similarly, a desktop user agent with a virtual accessibility focus separate from the keyboard input focus could allow the user to navigate through the hit regions, using the virtual DOM tree described above to enable hierarchical navigation. When an interactive control inside the canvas[p583] element gains focus[p713], if the control has a corresponding region, then that hit region's bounding circumference[p623] could be used to determine what area of the display to magnify.

4.12.5.1.16 Pixel manipulation

Note

***imagedata* = new `ImageData`[p630](*sw*, *sh*)**

***imagedata* = *context* . `createImageData`[p630](*sw*, *sh*)**

Returns an ImageData[p591] object with the given dimensions. All the pixels in the returned object are transparent black.

Throws an "IndexSizeError" DOMException if either of the width or height arguments are zero.

***imagedata* = *context* . `createImageData`[p630] (*imagedata*)**

Returns an `ImageData`[p591] object with the same dimensions as the argument. All the pixels in the returned object are transparent black.

***imagedata* = new `ImageData`[p630] (*data*, *sw* [, *sh*])**

Returns an `ImageData`[p591] object using the data provided in the `Uint8ClampedArray` argument, interpreted using the given dimensions.

As each pixel in the data is represented by four numbers, the length of the data needs to be a multiple of four times the given width. If the height is provided as well, then the length needs to be exactly the width times the height times 4.

Throws an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` if the given data and dimensions can't be interpreted consistently, or if either dimension is zero.

***imagedata* = *context* . `getImageData`[p631] (*sx*, *sy*, *sw*, *sh*)**

Returns an `ImageData`[p591] object containing the image data for the given rectangle of the bitmap.

Throws an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` if the either of the width or height arguments are zero.

***imagedata* . `width`[p631]**
***imagedata* . `height`[p631]**

Returns the actual dimensions of the data in the `ImageData`[p591] object, in pixels.

***imagedata* . `data`[p631]**

Returns the one-dimensional array containing the data in RGBA order, as integers in the range 0 to 255.

***context* . `putImageData`[p631] (*imagedata*, *dx*, *dy* [, *dirtyX*, *dirtyY*, *dirtyWidth*, *dirtyHeight*])**

Paints the data from the given `ImageData`[p591] object onto the bitmap. If a dirty rectangle is provided, only the pixels from that rectangle are painted.

The `globalAlpha`[p634] and `globalCompositeOperation`[p634] attributes, as well as the shadow attributes, are ignored for the purposes of this method call; pixels in the canvas are replaced wholesale, with no composition, alpha blending, no shadows, etc.

Throws an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` if the *imagedata* object's data's [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value is true.

Objects that implement the `CanvasImageData`[p589] interface provide the following methods for reading and writing pixel data to the bitmap.

The **`ImageData()`** constructors and the **`createImageData()`** methods are used to instantiate new `ImageData`[p591] objects.

`ImageData`[p591] objects are cloneable objects[p97].

Each `ImageData`[p591] object's [[Clone[p97]]] internal method, given *targetRealm* and *memory*, must run these steps:

1. Let *inputData* be the value of **this**'s `data`[p631] attribute.
2. Let *clonedData* be ? StructuredClone[p99](*inputData*, *targetRealm*, *memory*).
3. Return the result of creating an `ImageData` object[p631], with parameter *pixelsPerRow* set to the value of **this**'s `width`[p631] attribute, *rows* set to the value of **this**'s `height`[p631] attribute, and using *clonedData*.

When the `ImageData()`[p630] constructor is invoked with two numeric arguments *sw* and *sh*, it must create an `ImageData` object[p631] with parameter *pixelsPerRow* set to *sw*, and *rows* set to *sh*. The image data of the newly created `ImageData`[p591] object must be intializedzed to transparent black. If both *sw* and *sh* are non-zero, return the new `ImageData`[p591] object. If one or both of *sw* and *sh* are zero, then the constructor must throw an "`IndexSizeError`" `DOMException` instead.

When the `ImageData()`[p630] constructor is invoked with its first argument being an `Uint8ClampedArray` *source* and its second and optional third arguments being numeric arguments *sw* and *sh*, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *length* be the number of bytes in *source*.
2. If *length* is not a non-zero integral multiple of four, throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
3. Let *length* be *length* divided by four.

4. If *length* is not an integral multiple of *sw*, throw an "IndexSizeError" DOMException and abort these steps.

   Note *At this step, the length is guaranteed to be greater than zero (otherwise the second step above would have aborted the steps), so if* sw *is zero, this step will throw the exception and abort these steps.*

5. Let *height* be *length* divided by *sw*.

6. If the *sh* argument was not omitted, and its value is not equal to *height*, then throw an "IndexSizeError" DOMException and abort these steps.

7. Create an ImageData object[p631], with parameter *pixelsPerRow* set to *sw*, *rows* set to *sh*, and using *source*. Return the newly created ImageData[p591] object.

   Note *The resulting object's data is not a* copy *of* source*, it's the actual* Uint8ClampedArray *object passed as the first argument to the constructor.*

When the createImageData()[p630] method is invoked with two numeric arguments *sw* and *sh*, it must create an ImageData object[p631], with parameter *pixelsPerRow* set to the absolute magnitude of *sw*, and parameter *rows* set to the absolute magnitude of *sh*. Initialise the image data of the new ImageData[p591] object to transparent black. If both *sw* and *sh* are non-zero, return the new ImageData[p591] object. If one or both of *sw* and *sh* are zero, then throw an "IndexSizeError" DOMException instead.

When the createImageData()[p630] method is invoked with a single *imagedata* argument, it must create an ImageData object[p631], with parameter *pixelsPerRow* set to the value of the width[p631] attribute of the ImageData[p591] object passed as the argument, and the *rows* parameter set to the value of the height[p631] attribute. Initialise the image data of the new ImageData[p591] object to transparent black. Return the newly created ImageData[p591] object.

The **getImageData(*sx, sy, sw, sh*)** method must, if either the *sw* or *sh* arguments are zero, throw an "IndexSizeError" DOMException; otherwise, if the CanvasRenderingContext2D[p587]'s origin-clean[p584] flag is set to false, it must throw a "SecurityError" DOMException; otherwise, it must create an ImageData object[p631], with parameter *pixelsPerRow* set to *sw*, and parameter *rows* set to *sh*. Set the pixel values of the image data of the newly created ImageData[p591] object to represent the output bitmap[p592] for the area of that bitmap denoted by the rectangle whose corners are the four points (*sx*, *sy*), (*sx*+*sw*, *sy*), (*sx*+*sw*, *sy*+*sh*), (*sx*, *sy*+*sh*), in the bitmap's coordinate space units. Pixels outside the output bitmap[p592] must be set to transparent black. Pixel values must not be premultiplied by alpha.

When the user agent is required to **create an ImageData object**, given a positive integer number of rows *rows*, a positive integer number of pixels per row *pixelsPerRow*, and an optional Uint8ClampedArray *source*, it must run the following steps.

1. Let *imageData* be a new uninitialised ImageData[p591] object.

2. If *source* is specified, assign the **data** attribute of *imageData* to *source*.

3. If *source* is not specified, initialise the data[p631] attribute of *imageData* to a new Uint8ClampedArray object. The Uint8ClampedArray object must use a new Canvas Pixel ArrayBuffer[p631] for its storage, and must have a zero start offset and a length equal to the length of its storage, in bytes. The Canvas Pixel ArrayBuffer[p631] must have the correct size to store *rows* × *pixelsPerRow* pixels.

   If the Canvas Pixel ArrayBuffer[p631] cannot be allocated, rethrow the RangeError thrown by JavaScript, and abort these steps.

4. Initialise the **width** attribute of *imageData* to *pixelsPerRow*.

5. Initialise the **height** attribute of *imageData* to *rows*.

6. Return *imageData*.

A **Canvas Pixel ArrayBuffer** is an ArrayBuffer whose data is represented in left-to-right order, row by row top to bottom, starting with the top left, with each pixel's red, green, blue, and alpha components being given in that order for each pixel. Each component of each pixel represented in this array must be in the range 0..255, representing the 8 bit value for that component. The components must be assigned consecutive indices starting with 0 for the top left pixel's red component.

The **putImageData()** method writes data from ImageData[p591] structures back to the rendering context's output bitmap[p592]. Its arguments are: *imagedata*, *dx*, *dy*, *dirtyX*, *dirtyY*, *dirtyWidth*, and *dirtyHeight*.

When the last four arguments to this method are omitted, they must be assumed to have the values 0, 0, the width[p631] member of the *imagedata* structure, and the height[p631] member of the *imagedata* structure, respectively.

When invoked, the method must act as follows:

1. If the *imagedata* argument's `data`[p631] attribute value's [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value is true, throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

2. If *dirtyWidth* is negative, let *dirtyX* be *dirtyX*+*dirtyWidth*, and let *dirtyWidth* be equal to the absolute magnitude of *dirtyWidth*.

   If *dirtyHeight* is negative, let *dirtyY* be *dirtyY*+*dirtyHeight*, and let *dirtyHeight* be equal to the absolute magnitude of *dirtyHeight*.

3. If *dirtyX* is negative, let *dirtyWidth* be *dirtyWidth*+*dirtyX*, and let *dirtyX* be zero.

   If *dirtyY* is negative, let *dirtyHeight* be *dirtyHeight*+*dirtyY*, and let *dirtyY* be zero.

4. If *dirtyX*+*dirtyWidth* is greater than the `width`[p631] attribute of the *imagedata* argument, let *dirtyWidth* be the value of that `width`[p631] attribute, minus the value of *dirtyX*.

   If *dirtyY*+*dirtyHeight* is greater than the `height`[p631] attribute of the *imagedata* argument, let *dirtyHeight* be the value of that `height`[p631] attribute, minus the value of *dirtyY*.

5. If, after those changes, either *dirtyWidth* or *dirtyHeight* is negative or zero, stop these steps without affecting any bitmaps.

6. For all integer values of *x* and *y* where *dirtyX* ≤ *x* < *dirtyX*+*dirtyWidth* and *dirtyY* ≤ *y* < *dirtyY*+*dirtyHeight*, copy the four channels of the pixel with coordinate (*x*, *y*) in the *imagedata* data structure's Canvas Pixel `ArrayBuffer`[p631] to the pixel with coordinate (*dx*+*x*, *dy*+*y*) in the rendering context's output bitmap[p592].

The handling of pixel rounding when the specified coordinates are not integers is not defined by this specification, except that the following must result in no visible changes to the rendering:

```
context.putImageData(context.getImageData(x, y, w, h), p, q);
```

...for any value of *x*, *y*, *w*, and *h* and where *p* is the smaller of *x* and the sum of *x* and *w*, and *q* is the smaller of *y* and the sum of *y* and *h*; and except that the following two calls:

```
context.createImageData(w, h);
context.getImageData(0, 0, w, h);
```

...must return `ImageData`[p591] objects with the same dimensions as each other, for any value of *w* and *h*. In other words, while user agents may round the arguments of these methods, any rounding performed must be performed consistently for all of the methods described in this section. (The constructors only work with integer values.)

Note *Due to the lossy nature of converting to and from premultiplied alpha colour values, pixels that have just been set using `putImageData()`[p631] might be returned to an equivalent `getImageData()`[p631] as different values.*

The current path, transformation matrix[p608], shadow attributes[p635], global alpha[p634], the clipping region[p618], and global composition operator[p634] must not affect the methods described in this section.

Example

In the following example, the script generates an `ImageData`[p591] object so that it can draw onto it.

```
// canvas is a reference to a <canvas> element
var context = canvas.getContext('2d');

// create a blank slate
var data = context.createImageData(canvas.width, canvas.height);

// create some plasma
FillPlasma(data, 'green'); // green plasma

// add a cloud to the plasma
AddCloud(data, data.width/2, data.height/2); // put a cloud in the middle

// paint the plasma+cloud on the canvas
context.putImageData(data, 0, 0);
```

```
// support methods
function FillPlasma(data, color) { ... }
function AddCloud(data, x, y) { ... }
```

Example

Here is an example of using getImageData() [p631] and putImageData() [p631] to implement an edge detection filter.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <title>Edge detection demo</title>
  <script>
   var image = new Image();
   function init() {
     image.onload = demo;
     image.src = "image.jpeg";
   }
   function demo() {
     var canvas = document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0];
     var context = canvas.getContext('2d');

     // draw the image onto the canvas
     context.drawImage(image, 0, 0);

     // get the image data to manipulate
     var input = context.getImageData(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);

     // get an empty slate to put the data into
     var output = context.createImageData(canvas.width, canvas.height);

     // alias some variables for convenience
     // In this case input.width and input.height
     // match canvas.width and canvas.height
     // but we'll use the former to keep the code generic.
     var w = input.width, h = input.height;
     var inputData = input.data;
     var outputData = output.data;

     // edge detection
     for (var y = 1; y < h-1; y += 1) {
       for (var x = 1; x < w-1; x += 1) {
         for (var c = 0; c < 3; c += 1) {
           var i = (y*w + x)*4 + c;
           outputData[i] = 127 + -inputData[i - w*4 - 4] -   inputData[i - w*4] - inputData[i -
w*4 + 4] +
                                 -inputData[i - 4]       + 8*inputData[i]       - inputData[i +
4] +
                                 -inputData[i + w*4 - 4] -   inputData[i + w*4] - inputData[i +
w*4 + 4];
         }
         outputData[(y*w + x)*4 + 3] = 255; // alpha
       }
     }

     // put the image data back after manipulation
     context.putImageData(output, 0, 0);
   }
  </script>
 </head>
 <body onload="init()">
  <canvas></canvas>
```

```
        </body>
       </html>
```

4.12.5.1.17 Compositing

Note

context **.** **`globalAlpha`**[p634] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current alpha value applied to rendering operations.

Can be set, to change the alpha value. Values outside of the range 0.0 .. 1.0 are ignored.

context **.** **`globalCompositeOperation`**[p634] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current composition operation, from the values defined in the Compositing and Blending specification. [COMPOSITE][p1155].

Can be set, to change the composition operation. Unknown values are ignored.

All drawing operations on an object which implements the `CanvasCompositing`[p587] interface are affected by the global compositing attributes, `globalAlpha`[p634] and `globalCompositeOperation`[p634].

The **`globalAlpha`** attribute gives an alpha value that is applied to shapes and images before they are composited onto the output bitmap[p592]. The value must be in the range from 0.0 (fully transparent) to 1.0 (no additional transparency). If an attempt is made to set the attribute to a value outside this range, including Infinity and Not-a-Number (NaN) values, the attribute must retain its previous value. When the context is created, the `globalAlpha`[p634] attribute must initially have the value 1.0.

The **`globalCompositeOperation`** attribute sets the **current composition operator**, which controls how shapes and images are drawn onto the output bitmap[p592], once they have had `globalAlpha`[p634] and the current transformation matrix applied. The possible values are those defined in the Compositing and Blending specification, and include the values **`source-over`** and **`copy`**. [COMPOSITE][p1155]

Spec bugs: 27313

These values are all case-sensitive — they must be used exactly as defined. User agents must not recognise values that are not a case-sensitive[p63] match for one of the values given in the Compositing and Blending specification. [COMPOSITE][p1155]

On setting, if the user agent does not recognise the specified value, it must be ignored, leaving the value of `globalCompositeOperation`[p634] unaffected. Otherwise, the attribute must be set to the given new value.

When the context is created, the `globalCompositeOperation`[p634] attribute must initially have the value `source-over`[p634].

4.12.5.1.18 Image smoothing

Note

context **.** **`imageSmoothingEnabled`**[p634] **[= *value*]**

Returns whether pattern fills and the `drawImage()`[p621] method will attempt to smooth images if their pixels don't line up exactly with the display, when scaling images up.

Can be set, to change whether images are smoothed (true) or not (false).

context **.** **`imageSmoothingQuality`**[p635] **[= *value*]**

Returns the current image-smoothing-quality preference.

Can be set, to change the preferred quality of image smoothing. Unknown values are ignored.

Objects that implement the `CanvasImageSmoothing`[p588] interface have attributes that control how image smoothing is performed.

The **`imageSmoothingEnabled`** attribute, on getting, must return the last value it was set to. On setting, it must be set to the new value. When the object implementing the `CanvasImageSmoothing`[p588] interface is created, the attribute must be set to true.

The **imageSmoothingQuality** attribute, on getting, must return the last value it was set to. On setting, it must be set to the new value. When the object implementing the CanvasImageSmoothing[p588] interface is created, the attribute must be set to "low[p594]".

4.12.5.1.19 Shadows

All drawing operations on an object which implements the CanvasShadowStyles[p588] interface are affected by the four global shadow attributes.

Note

***context* . shadowColor[p635] [= *value*]**

Returns the current shadow colour.

Can be set, to change the shadow colour. Values that cannot be parsed as CSS colours are ignored.

***context* . shadowOffsetX[p635] [= *value*]**
***context* . shadowOffsetY[p635] [= *value*]**

Returns the current shadow offset.

Can be set, to change the shadow offset. Values that are not finite numbers are ignored.

***context* . shadowBlur[p635] [= *value*]**

Returns the current level of blur applied to shadows.

Can be set, to change the blur level. Values that are not finite numbers greater than or equal to zero are ignored.

The **shadowColor** attribute sets the colour of the shadow.

When the context is created, the shadowColor[p635] attribute initially must be fully-transparent black.

On getting, the serialisation of the colour[p611] must be returned.

On setting, the new value must be parsed as a CSS <color> value[p55] and the colour assigned. If the value cannot be parsed as a CSS <color> value[p55] then it must be ignored, and the attribute must retain its previous value. [CSSCOLOR][p1156]

The **shadowOffsetX** and **shadowOffsetY** attributes specify the distance that the shadow will be offset in the positive horizontal and positive vertical distance respectively. Their values are in coordinate space units. They are not affected by the current transformation matrix.

When the context is created, the shadow offset attributes must initially have the value 0.

On getting, they must return their current value. On setting, the attribute being set must be set to the new value, except if the value is infinite or NaN, in which case the new value must be ignored.

The **shadowBlur** attribute specifies the level of the blurring effect. (The units do not map to coordinate space units, and are not affected by the current transformation matrix.)

When the context is created, the shadowBlur[p635] attribute must initially have the value 0.

On getting, the attribute must return its current value. On setting the attribute must be set to the new value, except if the value is negative, infinite or NaN, in which case the new value must be ignored.

Shadows are only drawn if the opacity component of the alpha component of the colour of shadowColor[p635] is non-zero and either the shadowBlur[p635] is non-zero, or the shadowOffsetX[p635] is non-zero, or the shadowOffsetY[p635] is non-zero.

When shadows are drawn[p635], they must be rendered as follows:

1. Let *A* be an infinite transparent black bitmap on which the source image for which a shadow is being created has been rendered.
2. Let *B* be an infinite transparent black bitmap, with a coordinate space and an origin identical to *A*.
3. Copy the alpha channel of *A* to *B*, offset by shadowOffsetX[p635] in the positive *x* direction, and shadowOffsetY[p635] in the positive *y* direction.

4. If shadowBlur[p635] is greater than 0:

    1. Let σ be half the value of shadowBlur[p635].

    2. Perform a 2D Gaussian Blur on *B*, using σ as the standard deviation.

    User agents may limit values of σ to an implementation-specific maximum value to avoid exceeding hardware limitations during the Gaussian blur operation.

5. Set the red, green, and blue components of every pixel in *B* to the red, green, and blue components (respectively) of the colour of shadowColor[p635].

6. Multiply the alpha component of every pixel in *B* by the alpha component of the colour of shadowColor[p635].

7. The shadow is in the bitmap *B*, and is rendered as part of the drawing model[p637] described below.

If the current composition operation is copy[p634], shadows effectively won't render (since the shape will overwrite the shadow).

4.12.5.1.20 Filters

All drawing operations on an object which implements the CanvasFilters[p588] interface are affected by the global **filter** attribute.

Note

***context* . filter[p636] [= *value*]**

Returns the current filter.

Can be set, to change the filter. Values that cannot be parsed as a <filter-function-list> value are ignored.

The filter[p636] attribute, on getting, must return the last value it was successfully set to. The value must not be re-serialized. On setting, if the new value is 'none' (not the empty string, null, or undefined), filters must be disabled for the context. Otherwise, the value must be parsed as a <filter-function-list> value. If the value cannot be parsed as a <filter-function-list> value, where using property-independent style sheet syntax like 'inherit' or 'initial' is considered an invalid value, then it must be ignored, and the attribute must retain its previous value. When creating the object implementing the CanvasFilters[p588] interface, the attribute must be set to 'none'.

A <filter-function-list> value consists of a sequence of one or more filter functions or references to SVG filters. The input to the filter is used as the input to the first item in the list. Subsequent items take the output of the previous item as their input. [FILTERS][p1157]

Coordinates used in the value of the filter[p636] attribute are interpreted such that one pixel is equivalent to one SVG user space unit and to one canvas coordinate space unit. Filter coordinates are not affected by the current transformation matrix[p608]. The current transformation matrix affects only the input to the filter. Filters are applied in the output bitmap[p592]'s coordinate space.

When the value of the filter[p636] attribute defines lengths using percentages or using 'em' or 'ex' units, these must be interpreted relative to the computed value of the 'font-size' property of the font style source object[p600] at the time that the attribute is set, if it is an element. If the computed values are undefined for a particular case (e.g. because the font style source object[p600] is not an element or is not being rendered[p1065]), then the relative keywords must be interpreted relative to the default value of the font[p600] attribute. The 'larger' and 'smaller' keywords are not supported.

If the value of the filter[p636] attribute refers to an SVG filter in the same document, and this SVG filter changes, the changed filter is used for the next draw operation.

If the value of the filter[p636] attribute refers to an SVG filter in an external resource document and that document is not loaded when a drawing operation is invoked, the drawing operation must proceed with no filtering.

4.12.5.1.21 Working with externally-defined SVG filters

This section is non-normative.

Since drawing is peformed using filter value 'none' until an externally-defined filter has finished loading, authors might wish to determine whether such a filter has finished loading before proceeding with a drawing operation. One way to accomplish this is to load the externally-defined filter

elsewhere within the same page in some element that sends a `load` event (for example, an SVG `use` element), and wait for the `load` event to be dispatched.

4.12.5.1.22 Drawing model

When a shape or image is painted, user agents must follow these steps, in the order given (or act as if they do):

1. Render the shape or image onto an infinite transparent black bitmap, creating image *A*, as described in the previous sections. For shapes, the current fill, stroke, and line styles must be honored, and the stroke must itself also be subjected to the current transformation matrix.
2. When the filter attribute is set to a value other than 'none' and all the externally-defined filters it references, if any, are in documents that are currently loaded, then use image *A* as the input to the `filter`[p636], creating image *B*. Otherwise, let *B* be an alias for *A*.
3. When shadows are drawn[p635], render the shadow from image *B*, using the current shadow styles, creating image *C*.
4. When shadows are drawn[p635], multiply the alpha component of every pixel in *C* by `globalAlpha`[p634].
5. When shadows are drawn[p635], composite *C* within the clipping region[p618] over the current output bitmap[p592] using the current composition operator[p634].
6. Multiply the alpha component of every pixel in *B* by `globalAlpha`[p634].
7. Composite *B* within the clipping region[p618] over the current output bitmap[p592] using the current composition operator[p634].

When compositing onto the output bitmap[p592], pixels that would fall outside of the output bitmap[p592] must be discarded.

4.12.5.1.23 Best practices

When a canvas is interactive, authors should include focusable elements in the element's fallback content corresponding to each focusable part of the canvas, as in the example above[p619].

To expose text and interactive content on a `canvas`[p583] to users of accessibility tools, authors should use the `addHitRegion()`[p626] API. When rendering focus rings, to ensure that focus rings have the appearance of native focus rings, authors should use the `drawFocusIfNeeded()`[p620] method, passing it the element for which a ring is being drawn. This method only draws the focus ring if the element is focused[p713], so that it can simply be called whenever drawing the element, without checking whether the element is focused or not first.

In addition to drawing focus rings, authors should use the `scrollPathIntoView()`[p621] method when an element in the canvas is focused, to make sure it is visible on the screen (if applicable).

Authors should avoid implementing text editing controls using the `canvas`[p583] element. Doing so has a large number of disadvantages:

- Mouse placement of the caret has to be reimplemented.
- Keyboard movement of the caret has to be reimplemented (possibly across lines, for multiline text input).
- Scrolling of the text field has to be implemented (horizontally for long lines, vertically for multiline input).
- Native features such as copy-and-paste have to be reimplemented.
- Native features such as spell-checking have to be reimplemented.
- Native features such as drag-and-drop have to be reimplemented.
- Native features such as page-wide text search have to be reimplemented.
- Native features specific to the user, for example custom text services, have to be reimplemented. This is close to impossible since each user might have different services installed, and there is an unbounded set of possible such services.
- Bidirectional text editing has to be reimplemented.
- For multiline text editing, line wrapping has to be implemented for all relevant languages.

- Text selection has to be reimplemented.
- Dragging of bidirectional text selections has to be reimplemented.
- Platform-native keyboard shortcuts have to be reimplemented.
- Platform-native input method editors (IMEs) have to be reimplemented.
- Undo and redo functionality has to be reimplemented.
- Accessibility features such as magnification following the caret or selection have to be reimplemented.

This is a huge amount of work, and authors are most strongly encouraged to avoid doing any of it by instead using the `input`[p434] element, the `textarea`[p489] element, or the `contenteditable`[p725] attribute.

4.12.5.1.24 Examples

This section is non-normative.

Example

Here is an example of a script that uses canvas to draw pretty glowing lines.

```
<canvas width="800" height="450"></canvas>
<script>

 var context = document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0].getContext('2d');

 var lastX = context.canvas.width * Math.random();
 var lastY = context.canvas.height * Math.random();
 var hue = 0;
 function line() {
   context.save();
   context.translate(context.canvas.width/2, context.canvas.height/2);
   context.scale(0.9, 0.9);
   context.translate(-context.canvas.width/2, -context.canvas.height/2);
   context.beginPath();
   context.lineWidth = 5 + Math.random() * 10;
   context.moveTo(lastX, lastY);
   lastX = context.canvas.width * Math.random();
   lastY = context.canvas.height * Math.random();
   context.bezierCurveTo(context.canvas.width * Math.random(),
                         context.canvas.height * Math.random(),
                         context.canvas.width * Math.random(),
                         context.canvas.height * Math.random(),
                         lastX, lastY);

   hue = hue + 10 * Math.random();
   context.strokeStyle = 'hsl(' + hue + ', 50%, 50%)';
   context.shadowColor = 'white';
   context.shadowBlur = 10;
   context.stroke();
   context.restore();
 }
 setInterval(line, 50);

 function blank() {
   context.fillStyle = 'rgba(0,0,0,0.1)';
   context.fillRect(0, 0, context.canvas.width, context.canvas.height);
 }
 setInterval(blank, 40);
```

```
</script>
```

Example

The 2D rendering context for canvas[p583] is often used for sprite-based games. The following example demonstrates this:

Walk Stop

Blue Robot Player Sprite by JohnColburn. Licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 Unported license.

This work is itself licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.

Here is the source for this example:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Blue Robot Demo</title>
<style>
  html { overflow: hidden; min-height: 200px; min-width: 380px; }
  body { height: 200px; position: relative; margin: 8px; }
  .buttons { position: absolute; bottom: 0px; left: 0px; margin: 4px; }
</style>
<canvas width="380" height="200"></canvas>
<script>
 var Landscape = function (context, width, height) {
   this.offset = 0;
   this.width = width;
   this.advance = function (dx) {
     this.offset += dx;
   };
   this.horizon = height * 0.7;
   // This creates the sky gradient (from a darker blue to white at the bottom)
   this.sky = context.createLinearGradient(0, 0, 0, this.horizon);
   this.sky.addColorStop(0.0, 'rgb(55,121,179)');
   this.sky.addColorStop(0.7, 'rgb(121,194,245)');
   this.sky.addColorStop(1.0, 'rgb(164,200,214)');
   // this creates the grass gradient (from a darker green to a lighter green)
   this.earth = context.createLinearGradient(0, this.horizon, 0, height);
   this.earth.addColorStop(0.0, 'rgb(81,140,20)');
   this.earth.addColorStop(1.0, 'rgb(123,177,57)');
   this.paintBackground = function (context, width, height) {
     // first, paint the sky and grass rectangles
     context.fillStyle = this.sky;
     context.fillRect(0, 0, width, this.horizon);
     context.fillStyle = this.earth;
     context.fillRect(0, this.horizon, width, height-this.horizon);
     // then, draw the cloudy banner
     // we make it cloudy by having the draw text off the top of the
     // canvas, and just having the blurred shadow shown on the canvas
     context.save();
     context.translate(width-((this.offset+(this.width*3.2)) % (this.width*4.0))+0, 0);
     context.shadowColor = 'white';
     context.shadowOffsetY = 30+this.horizon/3; // offset down on canvas
```

```
        context.shadowBlur = '5';
        context.fillStyle = 'white';
        context.textAlign = 'left';
        context.textBaseline = 'top';
        context.font = '20px sans-serif';
        context.fillText('WHATWG ROCKS', 10, -30); // text up above canvas
        context.restore();
        // then, draw the background tree
        context.save();
        context.translate(width-((this.offset+(this.width*0.2)) % (this.width*1.5))+30, 0);
        context.beginPath();
        context.fillStyle = 'rgb(143,89,2)';
        context.lineStyle = 'rgb(10,10,10)';
        context.lineWidth = 2;
        context.rect(0, this.horizon+5, 10, -50); // trunk
        context.fill();
        context.stroke();
        context.beginPath();
        context.fillStyle = 'rgb(78,154,6)';
        context.arc(5, this.horizon-60, 30, 0, Math.PI*2); // leaves
        context.fill();
        context.stroke();
        context.restore();
      };
      this.paintForeground = function (context, width, height) {
        // draw the box that goes in front
        context.save();
        context.translate(width-((this.offset+(this.width*0.7)) % (this.width*1.1))+0, 0);
        context.beginPath();
        context.rect(0, this.horizon - 5, 25, 25);
        context.fillStyle = 'rgb(220,154,94)';
        context.lineStyle = 'rgb(10,10,10)';
        context.lineWidth = 2;
        context.fill();
        context.stroke();
        context.restore();
      };
    };
  </script>
  <script>
   var BlueRobot = function () {
     this.sprites = new Image();
     this.sprites.src = 'blue-robot.png'; // this sprite sheet has 8 cells
     this.targetMode = 'idle';
     this.walk = function () {
       this.targetMode = 'walk';
     };
     this.stop = function () {
       this.targetMode = 'idle';
     };
     this.frameIndex = {
       'idle': [0], // first cell is the idle frame
       'walk': [1,2,3,4,5,6], // the walking animation is cells 1-6
       'stop': [7], // last cell is the stopping animation
     };
     this.mode = 'idle';
     this.frame = 0; // index into frameIndex
     this.tick = function () {
       // this advances the frame and the robot
       // the return value is how many pixels the robot has moved
       this.frame += 1;
```

```
      if (this.frame >= this.frameIndex[this.mode].length) {
        // we've reached the end of this animation cycle
        this.frame = 0;
        if (this.mode != this.targetMode) {
          // switch to next cycle
          if (this.mode == 'walk') {
            // we need to stop walking before we decide what to do next
            this.mode = 'stop';
          } else if (this.mode == 'stop') {
            if (this.targetMode == 'walk')
              this.mode = 'walk';
            else
              this.mode = 'idle';
          } else if (this.mode == 'idle') {
            if (this.targetMode == 'walk')
              this.mode = 'walk';
          }
        }
      }
      if (this.mode == 'walk')
        return 8;
      return 0;
    },
    this.paint = function (context, x, y) {
      if (!this.sprites.complete) return;
      // draw the right frame out of the sprite sheet onto the canvas
      // we assume each frame is as high as the sprite sheet
      // the x,y coordinates give the position of the bottom center of the sprite
      context.drawImage(this.sprites,
                        this.frameIndex[this.mode][this.frame] * this.sprites.height, 0,
this.sprites.height, this.sprites.height,
                        x-this.sprites.height/2, y-this.sprites.height, this.sprites.height,
this.sprites.height);
    };
  };
</script>
<script>
 var canvas = document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0];
 var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
 var landscape = new Landscape(context, canvas.width, canvas.height);
 var blueRobot = new BlueRobot();
 // paint when the browser wants us to, using requestAnimationFrame()
 function paint() {
   context.clearRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
   landscape.paintBackground(context, canvas.width, canvas.height);
   blueRobot.paint(context, canvas.width/2, landscape.horizon*1.1);
   landscape.paintForeground(context, canvas.width, canvas.height);
   requestAnimationFrame(paint);
 }
 paint();
 // but tick every 150ms, so that we don't slow down when we don't paint
 setInterval(function () {
   var dx = blueRobot.tick();
   landscape.advance(dx);
 }, 100);
</script>
<p class="buttons">
 <input type=button value="Walk" onclick="blueRobot.walk()">
 <input type=button value="Stop" onclick="blueRobot.stop()">
<footer>
 <small> Blue Robot Player Sprite by <a
```

```
        href="https://johncolburn.deviantart.com/">JohnColburn</a>.
         Licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 3.0 Unported
        license.</small>
         <small> This work is itself licensed under a <a rel="license" href="https://creativecommons.org/
        licenses/by-sa/3.0/">Creative
         Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License</a>.</small>
        </footer>
```

4.12.5.2 The ImageBitmap[p879] rendering context

ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642] is a performance-oriented interface that provides a low overhead method for displaying the contents of ImageBitmap[p879] objects. It uses transfer semantics to reduce overall memory consumption. It also streamlines performance by avoiding intermediate compositing, unlike the drawImage()[p621] method of CanvasRenderingContext2D[p587].

IDL

```
interface ImageBitmapRenderingContext {
  readonly attribute HTMLCanvasElement canvas;
  void transferFromImageBitmap(ImageBitmap? bitmap);
};

dictionary ImageBitmapRenderingContextSettings {
  boolean alpha = true;
};
```

Note

***context* = *canvas* . getContext[p585]('bitmaprenderer' [, { [alpha[p643]: false] }])**

Returns an ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642] object that is permanently bound to a particular canvas[p583] element.

If the alpha[p643] setting is provided and set to false, then the canvas is forced to always be opaque.

***context* . canvas[p642]**

Returns the canvas[p583] element that the context is bound to.

***context* . transferFromImageBitmap[p644](imageBitmap)**

Transfers the underlying bitmap data[p880] from *imageBitmap* to *context*, and the bitmap becomes the contents of the canvas[p583] element to which *context* is bound.

***context* . transferFromImageBitmap[p644](null)**

Replaces contents of the canvas[p583] element to which *context* is bound with a transparent black bitmap whose size corresponds to the width[p584] and height[p584] content attributes of the canvas[p583] element.

The **canvas** attribute must return the value it was initialised to when the object was created.

An ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642] object has an **output bitmap**, which is a reference to bitmap data[p880].

An ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642] object has a **bitmap mode**, which can be set to **valid** or **blank**. A value of valid[p642] indicates that the context's output bitmap[p642] refers to bitmap data[p880] that was acquired via transferFromImageBitmap()[p644]. A value blank[p642] indicates that the context's output bitmap[p642] is a default transparent bitmap.

An ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642] object also has an **alpha** flag, which can be set to true or false. When an ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642] object has its alpha[p642] flag set to false, the contents of the canvas[p583] element to which the context is bound are obtained by compositing the context's output bitmap[p642] onto an opaque black bitmap of the same size using the source-over composite operation. If the alpha[p642] flag is set to true, then the output bitmap[p642] is used as the contents of the canvas[p583] element to which the context is bound. [COMPOSITE][p1155]

Note *The step of compositing over an opaque black bitmap should be elided whenever equivalent results can be obtained more efficiently by other means.*

When a user agent is required to **set an `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`'s output bitmap**, with a *context* argument that is an `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`[p642] object and an optional argument *bitmap* that refers to bitmap data[p880], it must run the following steps:

1. If a *bitmap* argument was not provided, run these substeps:
    1. Set *context*'s bitmap mode[p642] to blank[p642].
    2. Let *canvas* be the `canvas`[p583] element to which *context* is bound.
    3. Set *context*'s output bitmap[p642] to be fully transparent black with an intrinsic width[p56] equal to the numeric value of *canvas*'s `width`[p584] attribute and an intrinsic height[p56] equal to the numeric value of *canvas*'s `height`[p584] attribute, those values being interpreted in CSS pixels.
    4. Set the output bitmap[p642]'s origin-clean[p584] flag to true.
2. If a *bitmap* argument was provided, run these substeps:
    1. Set *context*'s bitmap mode[p642] to valid[p642].
    2. Set *context*'s output bitmap[p642] to refer to the same underlying bitmap data as *bitmap*, without making a copy.

    Note *The origin-clean[p584] flag of* bitmap *is included in the bitmap data to be referenced by* context*'s output bitmap[p642].*

When the `width`[p584] or `height`[p584] content attributes of a `canvas`[p583] element bound to an `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`[p642] *context* are set, changed or removed, if the context's bitmap mode[p642] is set to blank[p642], the user agent must run the steps to set an `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`'s output bitmap[p643], using *context* and no *bitmap* argument.

The **`ImageBitmapRenderingContext` creation algorithm**, which is passed a *target* (a `canvas`[p583] element) and optionally some arguments, consists of running the following steps:

1. If the algorithm was passed some arguments, let *arg* be the first such argument. Otherwise, let *arg* be undefined.
2. Let *settings* be the result of coercing the *arg* context arguments for `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`[p643].
3. Create a new `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`[p642] object.
4. Initialise its `canvas`[p593] attribute to point to *target*.
5. Let the new `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`[p642] object's output bitmap[p642] and *target*'s bitmap be a shared reference to the same bitmap.
6. Run the steps to set an `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`'s output bitmap[p643], using the new `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`[p642] object as the *context* argument, and with no *bitmap* argument.
7. Initialise *context*'s alpha[p642] flag to true.
8. Process each of the members of *settings* as follows:

    alpha

    If false, then set *context*'s alpha[p642] flag to false.

9. Return the new `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`[p642] object.

When a user agent is required to **coerce context arguments for `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`**, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *input* be the argument to coerce.
2. Let *jsval* be the result of converting *input* to a JavaScript value. If this throws an exception, then propagate the exception and abort these steps.
3. Let *dict* be the result of converting *jsval* to the dictionary type `ImageBitmapRenderingContextSettings`[p642]. If this throws an exception, then propagate the exception and abort these steps.

4. Return *dict*.

When the **`transferFromImageBitmap(imageBitmap)`** method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *bitmapContext* be the `ImageBitmapRenderingContext` p642 object on which the `transferFromImageBitmap()` p644 method was called.
2. If *imageBitmap* is null, run the steps to set an ImageBitmapRenderingContext's output bitmap p643, with *bitmapContext* as the *context* argument and no *bitmap* argument, then abort these steps.
3. If the value of *imageBitmap*'s [[Detached p98]] internal slot is set to true, throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
4. Run the steps to set an `ImageBitmapRenderingContext`'s output bitmap p643, with the *context* argument equal to *bitmapContext*, and the *bitmap* argument referring to *imageBitmap*'s underlying bitmap data p880.
5. Set the value of *imageBitmap*'s [[Detached p98]] internal slot to true.
6. Unset *imageBitmap's* bitmap data p880.

4.12.5.3 Colour spaces and colour correction

The `canvas` p583 APIs must perform colour correction at only two points: when rendering images with their own gamma correction and colour space information onto a bitmap, to convert the image to the colour space used by the bitmaps (e.g. using the 2D Context's `drawImage()` p621 method with an `HTMLOrSVGImageElement` p586 object), and when rendering the actual canvas bitmap to the output device.

Note *Thus, in the 2D context, colours used to draw shapes onto the canvas will exactly match colours obtained through the `getImageData()` p631 method.*

The `toDataURL()` p586 method must not include colour space information in the resources they return. Where the output format allows it, the colour of pixels in resources created by `toDataURL()` p586 must match those returned by the `getImageData()` p631 method.

In user agents that support CSS, the colour space used by a `canvas` p583 element must match the colour space used for processing any colours for that element in CSS.

The gamma correction and colour space information of images must be handled in such a way that an image rendered directly using an `img` p280 element would use the same colours as one painted on a `canvas` p583 element that is then itself rendered. Furthermore, the rendering of images that have no colour correction information (such as those returned by the `toDataURL()` p586 method) must be rendered with no colour correction.

Note *Thus, in the 2D context, calling the `drawImage()` p621 method to render the output of the `toDataURL()` p586 method to the canvas, given the appropriate dimensions, has no visible effect.*

4.12.5.4 Serialising bitmaps to a file

When a user agent is to create **a serialisation 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] p1159

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 p43 giving the format to use. If the type has any parameters, it must be treated as not supported.

Example For example, the value "image/png[p1153]" would mean to generate a PNG image, the value "image/jpeg[p1153]" would mean to generate a JPEG image, and the value "image/svg+xml[p1153]" 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[p1153]"). 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][p1159]

User agents must convert the provided type to ASCII lowercase[p63] before establishing if they support that type.

For image types that do not support an alpha channel, the serialised 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.

Arguments for serialisation methods

Type	Other arguments	Reference
image/jpeg[p1153]	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][p1158]

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][p1161]

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.

4.12.5.5 Security with canvas[p583] elements

This section is non-normative.

Information leakage can occur if scripts from one origin[p767] can access information (e.g. read pixels) from images from another origin (one that isn't the same[p769]).

To mitigate this, bitmaps used with canvas[p583] elements and ImageBitmap[p879] objects are defined to have a flag indicating whether they are origin-clean[p584]. All bitmaps start with their origin-clean[p584] set to true. The flag is set to false when cross-origin images or fonts are used.

The toDataURL()[p586], toBlob()[p586], and getImageData()[p631] methods check the flag and will throw a "SecurityError" DOMException rather than leak cross-origin data.

The value of the origin-clean[p584] flag is propagated from a source canvas[p583] element's bitmap to a new ImageBitmap[p879] object by createImageBitmap()[p881]. Conversely, a destination canvas[p583] element's bitmap will have its origin-clean[p584] flags set to false by drawImage[p621] if the source image is an ImageBitmap[p879] object whose bitmap has its origin-clean[p584] flag set to false.

The flag can be reset in certain situations; for example, when changing the value of the width[p584] or the height[p584] content attribute of the canvas[p583] element to which a CanvasRenderingContext2D[p587] is bound, the bitmap is cleared and its origin-clean[p584] flag is reset.

When using an ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642], the value of the origin-clean[p584] flag is propagated from ImageBitmap[p879] objects when they are transfered to the canvas[p583] via transferFromImageBitmap()[p644].

4.13 Custom elements

4.13.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

Custom elements[p651] provide a way for authors to build their own fully-featured DOM elements. Although authors could always use non-standard elements in their documents, with application-specific behaviour added after the fact by scripting or similar, such elements have historically been

non-conforming and not very functional. By defining[p654] a custom element, authors can inform the parser how to properly construct an element and how elements of that class should react to changes.

Custom elements are part of a larger effort to "rationalise the platform", by explaining existing platform features (like the elements of HTML) in terms of lower-level author-exposed extensibility points (like custom element definition). Although today there are many limitations on the capabilities of custom elements—both functionally and semantically—that prevent them from fully explaining the behaviours of HTML's existing elements, we hope to shrink this gap over time.

4.13.1.1 Creating an autonomous custom element

This section is non-normative.

For the purposes of illustrating how to create an autonomous custom element[p651], let's define a custom element that encapsulates rendering a small icon for a country flag. Our goal is to be able to use it like so:

```
<flag-icon country="nl"></flag-icon>
```

To do this, we first declare a class for the custom element, extending `HTMLElement`[p113]:

```
class FlagIcon extends HTMLElement {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this._countryCode = null;
  }

  static get observedAttributes() { return ["country"]; }

  attributeChangedCallback(name, oldValue, newValue) {
    // name will always be "country" due to observedAttributes
    this._countryCode = newValue;
    this._updateRendering();
  }
  connectedCallback() {
    this._updateRendering();
  }

  get country() {
    return this._countryCode;
  }
  set country(v) {
    this.setAttribute("country", v);
  }

  _updateRendering() {
    // Left as an exercise for the reader. But, you'll probably want to
    // check this.ownerDocument.defaultView to see if we've been
    // inserted into a document with a browsing context, and avoid
    // doing any work if not.
  }
}
```

We then need to use this class to define the element:

```
customElements.define("flag-icon", FlagIcon);
```

At this point, our above code will work! The parser, whenever it sees the `flag-icon` tag, will construct a new instance of our `FlagIcon` class, and tell our code about its new `country` attribute, which we then use to set the element's internal state and update its rendering (when appropriate).

You can also create `flag-icon` elements using the DOM API:

```
const flagIcon = document.createElement("flag-icon")
flagIcon.country = "jp"
document.body.appendChild(flagIcon)
```

Finally, we can also use the custom element constructor[p651] itself. That is, the above code is equivalent to:

```
const flagIcon = new FlagIcon()
flagIcon.country = "jp"
document.body.appendChild(flagIcon)
```

4.13.1.2 Creating a customized built-in element

This section is non-normative.

Customized built-in elements[p651] are a distinct kind of custom element[p651], which are defined slightly differently and used very differently compared to autonomous custom elements[p651]. They exist to allow reuse of behaviours from the existing elements of HTML, by extending those elements with new custom functionality. This is important since many of the existing behaviours of HTML elements can unfortunately not be duplicated by using purely autonomous custom elements[p651]. Instead, customized built-in elements[p651] allow the installation of custom construction behaviour, lifecycle hooks, and prototype chain onto existing elements, essentially "mixing in" these capabilities on top of the already-existing element.

Customized built-in elements[p651] require a distinct syntax from autonomous custom elements[p651] because user agents and other software key off an element's local name in order to identify the element's semantics and behaviour. That is, the concept of customized built-in elements[p651] building on top of existing behaviour depends crucially on the extended elements retaining their original local name.

In this example, we'll be creating a customized built-in element[p651] named `plastic-button`, which behaves like a normal button but gets fancy animation effects added whenever you click on it. We start by defining a class, just like before, although this time we extend `HTMLButtonElement`[p477] instead of `HTMLElement`[p113]:

```
class PlasticButton extends HTMLButtonElement {
  constructor() {
    super();

    this.addEventListener("click", () => {
      // Draw some fancy animation effects!
    });
  }
}
```

When defining our custom element, we have to also specify the `extends` option:

```
customElements.define("plastic-button", PlasticButton, { extends: "button" });
```

In general, the name of the element being extended cannot be determined simply by looking at what element interface it extends, as many elements share the same interface (such as `q`[p214] and `blockquote`[p191] both sharing `HTMLQuoteElement`[p192]).

To use our customized built-in element[p651], we use the `is`[p651] attribute on a `button`[p476] element:

```
<button is="plastic-button">Click Me!</button>
```

Trying to use a customized built-in element[p651] as an autonomous custom element[p651] will *not* work; that is, `<plastic-button>Click me?</plastic-button>` will simply create an `HTMLElement`[p113] with no special behaviour.

If you need to create a type-extended element programmatically, you can use the following form of `createElement()`:

```
const plasticButton = document.createElement("button", { is: "plastic-button" });
plasticButton.textContent = "Click me!";
```

And as before, the constructor will also work:

```
const plasticButton2 = new PlasticButton();
console.log(plasticButton2.localName);          // will output "button"
console.log(plasticButton2.getAttribute("is")); // will output "plastic-button"
```

Notably, all the of the ways in which button[p476] is special apply to such "plastic buttons" as well: their focus behaviour, ability to participate in form submission[p537], the disabled[p511] attribute, and so on.

4.13.1.3 Drawbacks of autonomous custom elements

This section is non-normative.

As specified below, and alluded to above, simply defining and using an element called `taco-button` does not mean that such elements represent[p112] buttons. That is, tools such as Web browsers, search engines, or accessibility technology will not automatically treat the resulting element as a button just based on its defined name.

To convey the desired button semantics to a variety of users, while still using an autonomous custom element[p651], a number of techniques would need to be employed:

- The addition of the tabindex[p714] attribute would make the `taco-button` interactive content[p118], thus making it focusable[p711]. Note that if the `taco-button` were to become logically disabled, the tabindex[p714] attribute would need to be removed.
- The addition of various ARIA attributes helps convey semantics to accessibility technology. For example, setting the role[p58] attribute to "`button`" will convey the semantics that this is a button, enabling users to successfully interact with the control using usual button-like interactions in their accessibility technology. Setting the `aria-label` attribute is necessary to give the button an accessible name, instead of having accessibility technology traverse its child text nodes and announce them. And setting `aria-disabled` to "`true`" when the button is logically disabled conveys to accessibility technology the button's disabled state.
- The addition of event handlers to handle commonly-expected button behaviours helps convey the semantics of the button to Web browser users. In this case, the most relevant event handler would be one that proxies appropriate `keydown` events to become `click` events, so that you can activate the button both with keyboard and by clicking.
- In addition to any default visual styling provided for `taco-button` elements, the visual styling will also need to be updated to reflect changes in logical state, such as becoming disabled; that is, whatever stylesheet has rules for `taco-button` will also need to have rules for `taco-button[disabled]`.

With these points in mind, a full-featured `taco-button` that took on the responsibility of conveying button semantics (including the ability to be disabled) might look something like this:

```
class TacoButton extends HTMLElement {
  static get observedAttributes() { return ["disabled"]; }

  constructor() {
    super();

    this.addEventListener("keydown", e => {
      if (e.keyCode === 32 || e.keyCode === 13) {
        this.dispatchEvent(new MouseEvent("click", {
          bubbles: true,
          cancelable: true
        }));
      }
    });

    this.addEventListener("click", e => {
      if (this.disabled) {
        e.preventDefault();
        e.stopPropagation();
      }
    });
```

```
    this._observer = new MutationObserver(() => {
      this.setAttribute("aria-label", this.textContent);
    });
  }

  connectedCallback() {
    this.setAttribute("role", "button");
    this.setAttribute("tabindex", "0");

    this._observer.observe(this, {
      childList: true,
      characterData: true,
      subtree: true
    });
  }

  disconnectedCallback() {
    this._observer.disconnect();
  }

  get disabled() {
    return this.hasAttribute("disabled");
  }

  set disabled(v) {
    if (v) {
      this.setAttribute("disabled", "");
    } else {
      this.removeAttribute("disabled");
    }
  }

  attributeChangedCallback() {
    // only is called for the disabled attribute due to observedAttributes
    if (this.disabled) {
      this.removeAttribute("tabindex");
      this.setAttribute("aria-disabled", "true");
    } else {
      this.setAttribute("tabindex", "0");
      this.setAttribute("aria-disabled", "false");
    }
  }
}
```

Even with this rather-complicated element definition, the element is not a pleasure to use for consumers: it will be continually "sprouting" `tabindex`[p714] and `aria-*`[p59] attributes of its own volition. This is because as of now there is no way to specify default accessibility semantics or focus behaviour for custom elements, forcing the use of these attributes to do so (even though they are usually reserved for allowing the consumer to override default behaviour).

In contrast, a simple customized built-in element[p651], as shown in the previous section, would automatically inherit the semantics and behaviour of the `button`[p476] element, with no need to implement these behaviours manually. In general, for any elements with nontrivial behaviour and semantics that build on top of existing elements of HTML, customized built-in elements[p651] will be easier to develop, maintain, and consume.

4.13.1.4 Upgrading elements after their creation

This section is non-normative.

Because element definition[p654] can occur at any time, a non-custom element could be created, and then later become a custom element[p651] after an appropriate definition[p652] is registered. We call this process "upgrading" the element, from a normal element into a custom element.

Upgrades[p656] enable scenarios where it may be preferable for custom element definitions[p652] to be registered after relevant elements has been initially created, such as by the parser. They allow progressive enhancement of the content in the custom element. For example, in the following HTML document the element definition for `img-viewer` is loaded asynchronously:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<title>Image viewer example</title>

<img-viewer filter="Kelvin">
  <img src="images/tree.jpg" alt="A beautiful tree towering over an empty savannah">
</img-viewer>

<script src="js/elements/img-viewer.js" async></script>
```

The definition for the `img-viewer` element here is loaded using a `script`[p564] element marked with the `async`[p566] attribute, placed after the `<img-viewer>` tag in the markup. While the script is loading, the `img-viewer` element will be treated as an undefined element, similar to a `span`[p241]. Once the script loads, it will define the `img-viewer` element, and the existing `img-viewer` element on the page will be upgraded, applying the custom element's definition (which presumably includes applying an image filter identified by the string "Kelvin", enhancing the image's visual appearance).

Note that upgrades[p656] only apply to elements in the document tree. (Formally, elements in a shadow-including document.) An element that is not inserted into a document will stay un-upgraded. An example illustrates this point:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<title>Upgrade edge-cases example</title>

<example-element></example-element>

<script>
  "use strict";

  const inDocument = document.querySelector("example-element");
  const outOfDocument = document.createElement("example-element");

  // Before the element definition, both are HTMLElement:
  console.assert(inDocument instanceof HTMLElement);
  console.assert(outOfDocument instanceof HTMLElement);

  class ExampleElement extends HTMLElement {}
  customElements.define("example-element", ExampleElement);

  // After element definition, the in-document element was upgraded:
  console.assert(inDocument instanceof ExampleElement);
  console.assert(!(outOfDocument instanceof ExampleElement));

  document.body.appendChild(outOfDocument);

  // Now that we've moved the element into the document, it too was upgraded:
  console.assert(outOfDocument instanceof ExampleElement);
</script>
```

4.13.2 Requirements for custom element constructors

When authoring custom element constructors[p651], authors are bound by the following conformance requirements:

- A parameter-less call to `super()` must be the first statement in the constructor body, to establish the correct prototype chain and **this** value before any further code is run.

- A `return` statement must not appear anywhere inside the constructor body, unless it is a simple early-return (`return` or `return this`).
- The element's attributes and children must not be inspected, as in the non-upgrade[p656] case none will be present, and relying on upgrades makes the element less usable.
- The element must not gain any attributes or children, as this violates the expectations of consumers who use the `createElement` or `createElementNS` methods.
- In general, work should be deferred to `connectedCallback` as much as possible—especially work involving fetching resources or rendering. However, note that `connectedCallback` can be called more than once, so any initialization work that is truly one-time will need a guard to prevent it from running twice.
- In general, the constructor should be used to set up initial state and default values, and to set up event listeners and possibly a shadow root.

Several of these requirements are checked during element creation, either directly or indirectly, and failing to follow them will result in a custom element that cannot be instantiated by the parser or DOM APIs.

4.13.3 Core concepts

A **custom element** is an element that is custom. Informally, this means that its constructor and prototype are defined by the author, instead of by the user agent. This author-supplied constructor function is called the **custom element constructor**.

Two distinct types of custom elements[p651] can be defined:

1. An **autonomous custom element**, which is defined with no `extends` option. These types of custom elements have a local name equal to their defined name[p652].
2. A **customized built-in element**, which is defined with an `extends` option. These types of custom elements have local name equal to the value passed in their `extends` option, and their defined name[p652] is used as the value of the `is` attribute.

After a custom element[p651] is created, changing the value of the `is`[p651] attribute does not change the element's behaviour.

Autonomous custom elements[p651] have the following element definition:

Categories[p114]:

Flow content[p117].
Phrasing content[p117].
Palpable content[p118].

Contexts in which this element can be used[p114]:

Where phrasing content[p117] is expected.

Content model[p114]:

Transparent[p119].

Content attributes[p114]:

Global attributes[p121], except the `is`[p651] attribute
Any other attribute that has no namespace (see prose).

DOM interface[p114]:

Supplied by the element's author (inherits from `HTMLElement`[p113])

An autonomous custom element[p651] does not have any special meaning: it represents[p112] its children. A customized built-in element[p651] inherits the semantics of the element that it extends.

Any namespace-less attribute that is relevant to the element's functioning, as determined by the element's author, may be specified on an autonomous custom element[p651], so long as the attribute name is XML-compatible[p43] and contains no uppercase ASCII letters[p63]. The exception is the `is`[p651] attribute, which must not be specified on an autonomous custom element[p651] (and which will have no effect if it is).

Customized built-in elements[p651] follow the normal requirements for attributes, based on the elements they extend. To add custom attribute-based behavior, use `data-*`[p130] attributes.

A **valid custom element name** is a sequence of characters *name* that meets all of the following requirements:

- *name* must match the `PotentialCustomElementName`[p652] production:

  PotentialCustomElementName ::=
  [a-z] (PCENChar[p652])* '-' (PCENChar[p652])*

  PCENChar ::=
  "-" | "." | [0-9] | "_" | [a-z] | #xB7 | [#xC0-#xD6] | [#xD8-#xF6] | [#xF8-#x37D] | [#x37F-#x1FFF] | [#x200C-#x200D] | [#x203F-#x2040] | [#x2070-#x218F] | [#x2C00-#x2FEF] | [#x3001-#xD7FF] | [#xF900-#xFDCF] | [#xFDF0-#xFFFD] | [#x10000-#xEFFFF]

  This uses the EBNF notation from the *XML* specification. [XML][p1162]

- *name* must not be any of the following:

  - `annotation-xml`
  - `color-profile`
  - `font-face`
  - `font-face-src`
  - `font-face-uri`
  - `font-face-format`
  - `font-face-name`
  - `missing-glyph`

  Note *The list of names above is the summary of all hyphen-containing element names from the applicable specifications[p61], namely SVG and MathML. [SVG][p1160] [MATHML][p1158]*

Note *These requirements ensure a number of goals for valid custom element names[p652]:*

- *They start with a lowercase ASCII letter[p64], ensuring that the HTML parser will treat them as tags instead of as text.*
- *They do not contain any uppercase ASCII letters[p63], ensuring that the user agent can always treat HTML elements ASCII-case-insensitively.*
- *They contain a hyphen, used for namespacing and to ensure forward compatibility (since no elements will be added to HTML, SVG, or MathML with hyphen-containing local names in the future).*
- *They can always be created with `createElement()` and `createElementNS()`, which have restrictions that go beyond the parser's.*

Apart from these restrictions, a large variety of names is allowed, to give maximum flexibility for use cases like `<math-α>` or `<emotion-😍>`.

A **custom element definition** describes a custom element[p651] and consists of:

A *name*

A valid custom element name[p652]

A *local name*

A local name

A *constructor*

A custom element constructor[p651]

A *prototype*

A JavaScript object

A list of *observed attributes*

A `sequence<DOMString>`

A collection of *lifecycle callbacks*

A map, whose three keys are the strings "`connectedCallback`", "`disconnectedCallback`", and "`attributeChangedCallback`". The corresponding values are either a JavaScript function object, or undefined. By default the value of each entry is undefined.

A *construction stack*

A list, initially empty, that is manipulated by the upgrade an element algorithm and the `HTMLElement` constructor[p113]. Each entry in the list will be either an element or an ***already constructed* marker**.

To **look up a custom element definition**, given a *document*, *namespace*, *localName*, and *is*, perform the following steps. They will return either a custom element definition[p652] or null:

1. If *namespace* is not the HTML namespace[p97], return null.
2. If *document* does not have a browsing context[p748], return null.
3. Let *registry* be *document*'s associated `Window`[p748]'s `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] object.
4. If there is custom element definition[p652] in *registry* with name[p652] and local name[p652] both equal to *localName*, return that custom element definition[p652].
5. If there is a custom element definition[p652] in *registry* with name[p652] equal to *is* and local name[p652] equal to *localName*, return that custom element definition[p652].
6. Return null.

4.13.4 The `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] interface

Each `Window`[p758] object is associated with a unique instance of a `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] object, allocated when the `Window`[p758] object is created.

Note *Custom element registries are associated with `Window`[p758] objects, instead of `Document`[p103] objects, since each custom element constructor[p651] inherits from the `HTMLElement`[p113] interface, and there is exactly one `HTMLElement`[p113] interface per `Window`[p758] object.*

The **`customElements`** attribute of the `Window`[p758] interface must return the `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] object for that `Window`[p758] object.

IDL
```
interface CustomElementsRegistry {
  [CEReactions] void define(DOMString name, Function constructor, optional ElementDefinitionOptions
options);
  any get(DOMString name);
  Promise<void> whenDefined(DOMString name);
};

dictionary ElementDefinitionOptions {
  DOMString extends;
};
```

Every `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] has a set of custom element definitions[p652], initially empty. In general, algorithms in this specification look up elements in the registry by any of name[p652], local name[p652], or constructor[p652].

Every `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] also has a **when-defined promise map**, mapping valid custom element names[p652] to promises. It is used to implement the `whenDefined()`[p655] method.

Note

window **.** **`customElements`**[p653] **.** **`define`**[p654]**(*name*, *constructor*)**

Defines a new custom element[p651], mapping the given name to the given constructor as an autonomous custom element[p651].

window **.** **`customElements`**[p653] **.** **`define`**[p654] **(*name*, *constructor*, { extends: *baseLocalName* })**

Defines a new custom element[p651], mapping the given name to the given constructor as a customized built-in element[p651] for the element type[p43] identified by the supplied *baseLocalName*. A "`NotSupportedError`" `DOMException` will be thrown upon trying to extend a custom element[p651] or an unknown element.

window **.** **`customElements`**[p653] **.** **`get`**[p655] **(*name*)**

Retrieves the custom element constructor[p651] defined for the given name[p652]. Returns undefined if there is no custom element definition[p652] with the given name[p652].

window **.** **`customElements`**[p653] **.** **`whenDefined`**[p655] **(*name*)**

Returns a promise that will be fulfilled when a custom element[p651] becomes defined with the given name. (If such a custom element[p651] is already defined, the returned promise will be immediately fulfilled.) Returns a promise rejected with a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` if not given a valid custom element name[p652].

Element definition is a process of adding a custom element definition[p652] to the `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653]. This is accomplished by the `define()`[p654] method. When invoked, the **`define(name, constructor, options)`** method must run these steps:

1. If IsConstructor(*constructor*) is false, then throw a `TypeError` and abort these steps.
2. If *name* is not a valid custom element name[p652], then throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
3. If this `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] contains an entry with name[p652] *name*, then throw a "`NotSupportedError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
4. If this `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] contains an entry with constructor[p652] *constructor*, then throw a "`NotSupportedError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
5. Let *localName* be *name*.
6. Let *extends* be the value of the `extends` member of *options*, or null if no such member exists.
7. If *extends* is not null, then:
    1. If *extends* is a valid custom element name[p652], then throw a "`NotSupportedError`" `DOMException`.
    2. If the element interface for *extends* and the HTML namespace[p97] is `HTMLUnknownElement`[p113] (e.g., if *extends* does not indicate an element definition in this specification), then throw a "`NotSupportedError`" `DOMException`.
    3. Set *localName* to *extends*.
8. Let *observedAttributesIterable* be Get(*constructor*, "observedAttributes"). Rethrow any exceptions.
9. If *observedAttributesIterable* is undefined, then let *observedAttributes* be an empty `sequence<DOMString>`. Otherwise, let *observedAttributes* be the result of converting *observedAttributesIterable* to a `sequence<DOMString>`. Rethrow any exceptions.
10. Let *prototype* be Get(*constructor*, "prototype"). Rethrow any exceptions.
11. If Type(*prototype*) is not Object, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
12. Let *connectedCallback* be Get(*prototype*, "connectedCallback"). Rethrow any exceptions.
13. If *connectedCallback* is not undefined, and IsCallable(*connectedCallback*) is false, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
14. Let *disconnectedCallback* be Get(*prototype*, "disconnectedCallback"). Rethrow any exceptions.
15. If *disconnectedCallback* is not undefined, and IsCallable(*disconnectedCallback*) is false, then throw a `TypeError` exception.
16. Let *attributeChangedCallback* be Get(*prototype*, "attributeChangedCallback"). Rethrow any exceptions.
17. If *attributeChangedCallback* is not undefined, and IsCallable(*attributeChangedCallback*) is false, then throw a `TypeError` exception.

18. Let *definition* be a new custom element definition[p652] with name[p652] *name*, local name[p652] *localName*, constructor[p652] *constructor*, prototype[p652] *prototype*, observed attributes[p652] *observedAttributes*, and lifecycle callbacks[p653] *connectedCallback*, *disconnectedCallback*, and *attributeChangedCallback* (stored by their corresponding name).

19. Add *definition* to this `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653].

20. Let *document* be this `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653]'s relevant global object[p836]'s `Document` object[p748].

21. Let *upgrade candidates* be all elements in *document* whose namespace is the HTML namespace[p97] and whose local name is *localName*, in tree order. Additionally, if *extends* is non-null, only include elements that have an attribute named `is`[p651] whose value is *name*.

22. For each element *element* in *upgrade candidates*, enqueue a custom element upgrade reaction[p658] given *element* and *definition*.

23. If this `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653]'s when-defined promise map[p653] contains an entry with key *name*:

    1. Let *promise* be the value of that entry.

    2. Resolve *promise* with undefined.

    3. Delete the entry with key *name* from this `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653]'s when-defined promise map[p653].

When invoked, the **`get(name)`** method must run these steps:

1. If this `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] contains an entry with name[p652] *name*, then return that entry's constructor[p652].

2. Otherwise, return undefined.

When invoked, the **`whenDefined(name)`** method must run these steps:

1. If *name* is not a valid custom element name[p652], then return a new promise rejected with a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

2. If this `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] contains an entry with name[p652] *name*, then return a new promise resolved with undefined and abort these steps.

3. Let *map* be this `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653]'s when-defined promise map[p653].

4. If *map* does not contain an entry with key *name*, create an entry in *map* with key *name* and whose value is a new promise.

5. Let *promise* be the value of the entry in *map* with key *name*.

6. Return *promise*.

Example

The `whenDefined()`[p655] method can be used to avoid performing an action until all appropriate custom elements[p651] are defined. In this example, we combine it with the `:defined`[p667] pseudo-class to hide a dynamically-loaded article's contents until we're sure that all of the autonomous custom elements[p651] it uses are defined.

```
articleContainer.hidden = true;

fetch(articleURL)
  .then(response => response.text())
  .then(text => {
    articleContainer.innerHTML = text;

    return Promise.all(
      [...articleContainer.querySelectorAll(":not(:defined)")]
        .map(el => customElements.whenDefined(el.localName))
    );
  })
  .then(() => {
    articleContainer.hidden = false;
  });
```

4.13.5 Upgrades

To **upgrade an element**, given as input a custom element definition[p652] *definition* and an element *element*, run the following steps:

1. Add *element* to the end of *definition*'s construction stack[p653].
2. Let *C* be *definition*'s constructor[p652].
3. Let *constructResult* be Construct(*C*).
4. Remove *element* from the end of *definition*'s construction stack[p653].
5. If *constructResult* is an abrupt completion, then return *constructResult* (i.e., rethrow the exception).
6. If SameValue(*constructResult*.[[value]], *element*) is false, then throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` and terminate these steps.

   Note *This can occur if C constructs another instance of the same custom element before calling `super()`, or if C uses JavaScript's `return`-override feature to return an arbitrary object from the constructor.*

7. Set *element*'s custom element state to "`customized`".
8. For each *attribute* in *element*'s attribute list, in order, enqueue a custom element callback reaction[p657] with *element*, callback name "`attributeChangedCallback`", and an argument list containing *attribute*'s local name, null, *attribute*'s value, and *attribute*'s namespace.
9. If *element* is currently in a shadow-including document, then enqueue a custom element callback reaction[p657] with *element*, callback name "`connectedCallback`", and an empty argument list.

To **try to upgrade an element**, given as input an element *element*, run the following steps:

1. Let *document* be *element*'s node document.
2. Let *is* be the value of the attribute in *element*'s attribute list whose qualified name is "`is`[p651]", if any such attribute exists, or null otherwise.
3. Let *definition* be the result of looking up a custom element definition[p653] given *document*, *element*'s namespace, *element*'s local name, and *is*.
4. If *definition* is not null, then enqueue a custom element upgrade reaction[p658] given *element* and *definition*.

4.13.6 Custom element reactions

A custom element[p651] possesses the ability to respond to certain occurrences by running author code:

- When upgraded[p656], its constructor[p651] is run.
- When it is inserted in a shadow-including document, its `connectedCallback` is run.
- When it is in a shadow-including document and removed, its `disconnectedCallback` is run.
- When any of its attributes are changed, appended, removed, or replaced, its `attributeChangedCallback` is run.

We call these reactions collectively **custom element reactions**.

The way in which custom element reactions[p656] are invoked is done with special care, to avoid running author code during the middle of delicate operations. Effectively, they are delayed until "just before returning to user script". This means that for most purposes they appear to execute synchronously, but in the case of complicated composite operations (like cloning, or range manipulation), they will instead be delayed until after all the relevant user agent processing steps have completed, and then run together as a batch.

Additionally, the precise ordering of these reactions is managed via a somewhat-complicated stack-of-queues system, described below. The intention behind this system is to guarantee that custom element reactions[p656] always are invoked in the same order as their triggering actions, at least within the local context of a single custom element[p651]. (Because custom element reaction[p656] code can perform its own mutations, it is not possible to give a global ordering guarantee across multiple elements.)

Each unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts[p751] has a **custom element reactions stack**, which is initially empty. Each item in the stack is an **element queue**, which is initially empty as well; the element queue[p657] at the top of the stack is called the **current element queue**. Each item in an element queue[p657] is an element. (The elements are not necessarily custom yet, since this queue is used for upgrades[p656] as well.)

All elements have an associated **custom element reaction queue**, initially empty. Each item in the custom element reaction queue[p657] is of one of two types:

- An **upgrade reaction**, which will upgrade[p656] the custom element and contains a custom element definition[p652]; or
- A **callback reaction**, which will call a lifecycle callback, and contains a callback function as well as a list of arguments.

This is all summarised in the following schematic diagram:

To **enqueue a custom element callback reaction**, given a custom element[p651] *element*, a callback name *callbackName*, and a list of arguments *args*, run the following steps:

1. Let *document* be *element*'s node document.
2. If *document* does not have a browsing context[p748], then abort these steps.
3. Let *registry* be *document*'s associated `Window`[p748]'s `CustomElementsRegistry`[p653] object.
4. Let *definition* be the entry in *registry* with name[p652] equal to *element*'s local name.

   Note *This algorithm can only be called when such a definition exists.*

5. Let *callback* be the value of the entry in *definition*'s lifecycle callbacks[p653] with key *callbackName*.
6. If *callback* is undefined, then abort these steps.
7. If *callbackName* is "`attributeChangedCallback`", then:
   1. Let *attributeName* be the first element of *args*.
   2. If *definition*'s observed attributes[p652] does not contain *attributeName*, then abort these steps.
8. Add a new callback reaction[p657] to *element*'s custom element reaction queue[p657], with callback function *callback* and arguments *args*.
9. Add *element* to the current element queue[p657].

To **enqueue a custom element upgrade reaction**, given an element *element* and custom element definition[p652] *definition*, run the following steps:

1. Add a new upgrade reaction[p657] to *element*'s custom element reaction queue[p657], with custom element definition[p652] *definition*.
2. Add *element* to the current element queue[p657].

To **invoke custom element reactions** in an element queue[p657] *queue*, run the following steps:

1. For each custom element[p651] *element* in *queue*:
    1. Let *reactions* be *element*'s custom element reaction queue[p657].
    2. Repeat until *reactions* is empty:
        1. Remove the first element of *reactions*, and let *reaction* be that element. Switch on *reaction*'s type:

        ↪ **upgrade reaction[p657]**

        Upgrade[p656] *element* using *reaction*'s custom element definition[p652].

        ↪ **callback reaction[p657]**

        Invoke *reaction*'s callback function with *reaction*'s arguments, and with *element* as the callback this value.

        If this throws any exception, then report the exception[p839].

To ensure custom element reactions[p656] are triggered appropriately, we introduce the `[CEReactions]` IDL extended attribute. It indicates that the relevant algorithm is to be supplemented with additional steps in order to appropriately track and invoke custom element reactions[p656].

The `[CEReactions]`[p658] extended attribute must take no arguments, and must not appear on anything other than an operation, attribute, setter, or deleter. Additionally, it must not appear on readonly attributes, unless the readonly attribute is also annotated with `[PutForwards]`.

Operations, attributes, setters, or deleters annotated with the `[CEReactions]`[p658] extended attribute must run the following steps surrounding the main algorithm specified for the operation, setter, deleter, or for the attribute's setter:

Before executing the algorithm's steps

Push a new element queue[p657] onto the custom element reactions stack[p657].

After executing the algorithm's steps

Pop the element queue[p657] from the custom element reactions stack[p657], and invoke custom element reactions[p658] in that queue.

Note

The intent behind this extended attribute is somewhat subtle. One way of accomplishing its goals would be to say that every operation, attribute, setter, and deleter on the platform should have these steps inserted, and to allow implementers to optimize away unnecessary cases (where no DOM mutation is possible that could cause custom element reactions[p656] to occur).

However, in practice this imprecision could lead to non-interoperable implementations of custom element reactions[p656], as some implementations might forget to invoke these steps in some cases. Instead, we settled on the approach of explicitly annotating all relevant IDL constructs, as a way of ensuring interoperable behavior and helping implementations easily pinpoint all cases where these steps are necessary.

4.14 Common idioms without dedicated elements

4.14.1 The main part of the content

The main content of a page — not including headers and footers, navigation links, sidebars, advertisements, and so forth — can be marked up in a variety of ways, depending on the needs of the author.

The simplest solution is to not mark up the main content at all, and just leave it as implicit. Another way to think of this is that the `body`[p156] elements marks up the main content of the page, and the bits that aren't main content are excluded through the use of more appropriate elements like `aside`[p165] and `nav`[p162].

Example

Here is a short Web page marked up along this minimalistic school of thought. The main content is highlighted. Notice how all the *other* content in the body[p156] is marked up with elements to indicate that it's not part of the main content, in this case header[p170], nav[p162], and footer[p171].

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <title> My Toys </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <header>
   <h1>My toys</h1>
  </header>
  <nav>
   <p><a href="/">Home</a></p>
   <p><a href="/contact">Contact</a></p>
  </nav>
  <p>I really like my chained book and my telephone. I'm not such a
  fan of my big ball.</p>
  <p>Another toy I like is my mirror.</p>
  <footer>
   <p>© copyright 2010 by the boy</p>
  </footer>
 </body>
</html>
```

If the main content is an independent unit of content that one could imagine syndicating independently, then the article[p157] element would be appropriate to mark up the main content of the document.

Example

The document in the previous example is here recast as a blog post:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <title> The Boy Blog: My Toys </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <header>
   <h1>The Boy Blog</h1>
  </header>
  <nav>
   <p><a href="/">Home</a></p>
   <p><a href="/contact">Contact</a></p>
  </nav>
  <article>
   <header>
    <h1>My toys</h1>
    <p>Published August 4th</p>
   </header>
   <p>I really like my chained book and my telephone. I'm not such a
   fan of my big ball.</p>
   <p>Another toy I like is my mirror.</p>
  </article>
  <footer>
   <p>© copyright 2010 by the boy</p>
  </footer>
 </body>
</html>
```

If the main content is not an independent unit of content so much as a section of a larger work, for instance a chapter, then the section[p159] element would be appropriate to mark up the main content of the document.

Example

Here is the same document, but as a chapter in an online book:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <title> Chapter 2: My Toys — The Book of the Boy </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <header>
   <hgroup>
    <h1>The Book of the Boy</h1>
    <h2>A book about boy stuff</h2>
   </hgroup>
  </header>
  <nav>
   <p><a href="/">Front Page</a></p>
   <p><a href="/toc">Table of Contents</a></p>
   <p><a href="/c1">Chapter 1</a> — <a href="/c3">Chapter 3</a></p>
  </nav>
  <section>
   <h1>Chapter 2: My Toys</h1>
   <p>I really like my chained book and my telephone. I'm not such a
   fan of my big ball.</p>
   <p>Another toy I like is my mirror.</p>
  </section>
 </body>
</html>
```

If neither article[p157] nor section[p159] would be appropriate, but the main content still needs an explicit element, for example for styling purposes, then the main[p204] element can be used.

Example

This is the same as the original example, but using main[p204] for the main content instead of leaving it implied:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <title> My Toys </title>
  <style>
   body > main { background: navy; color: yellow; }
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <header>
   <h1>My toys</h1>
  </header>
  <nav>
   <p><a href="/">Home</a></p>
   <p><a href="/contact">Contact</a></p>
  </nav>
  <main>
   <p>I really like my chained book and my telephone. I'm not such a
   fan of my big ball.</p>
   <p>Another toy I like is my mirror.</p>
  </main>
  <footer>
   <p>© copyright 2010 by the boy</p>
```

```
  </footer>
 </body>
</html>
```

4.14.2 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[p162] element can be used to mark the section containing these paragraphs as being navigation blocks.

Example

In the following example, the current page can be reached via two paths.

```
<nav>
 <p>
  <a href="/">Main</a> ‣
  <a href="/products/">Products</a> ‣
  <a href="/products/dishwashers/">Dishwashers</a> ‣
  <a>Second hand</a>
 </p>
 <p>
  <a href="/">Main</a> ‣
  <a href="/second-hand/">Second hand</a> ‣
  <a>Dishwashers</a>
 </p>
</nav>
```

4.14.3 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[p196] elements with explicit inline counts that are then hidden and turned into a presentational effect using a style sheet, or to use SVG.

Example

Here, three tags are included in a short tag cloud:

```
<style>
.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; }

@media speech {
  .tag-cloud > li > span { display:inline }
}
</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`[p124] 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 categorise the various tags by frequency, thus enabling all users to benefit from the information.

The `ul`[p196] element is used (rather than `ol`[p194]) 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`[p263] `rel`[p245]-keyword is *not* used on these `a`[p207] elements because they do not represent tags that apply to the page itself; they are just part of an index listing the tags themselves.

4.14.4 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`[p186] elements and punctuation. Authors who need to mark the speaker for styling purposes are encouraged to use `span`[p241] or `b`[p235]. Paragraphs with their text wrapped in the `i`[p234] element can be used for marking up stage directions.

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.
```

Example

The following extract shows how an IM conversation log could be marked up, using the `data`[p225] element to provide Unix timestamps for each line. Note that the timestamps are provided in a format that the `time`[p226] element does not support, so the `data`[p225] 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`[p226] element, that element could have been used instead of `data`[p225]. 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
```

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 `dl`[p198] 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][p1157]

```
<p> Next, you meet a fisher. You can say one of several greetings:
<dl>
 <dt> "Hello there!"
 <dd>
  <p> She responds with "Hello, how may I help you?"; you can respond with:
  <dl>
   <dt> "I would like to buy a fish."
   <dd> <p> She sells you a fish and the conversation finishes.
   <dt> "Can I borrow your boat?"
```

```
      <dd>
       <p> She 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> She lends you her 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", she replies. Your conversation options
        at this point are the same as they were after asking to borrow
        her boat, minus any options you've suggested before.
       </dl>
      </dd>
     </dl>
    </dd>
    <dt> "Vote for me in the next election!"
    <dd> <p> She turns away. The conversation finishes.
    <dt> "Madam, are you aware that your fish are running away?"
    <dd>
     <p> She looks at you skeptically and says "Fish cannot run, miss".
     <dl>
      <dt> "You got me!"
      <dd> <p> The fisher sighs and the conversation ends.
      <dt> "Only kidding."
      <dd> <p> "Good one!" she 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> She looks at her fish, giving you an opportunity to steal
      her boat, which you do. The conversation ends.
     </dl>
    </dd>
   </dl>
```

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>
```

4.14.5 Footnotes

HTML does not have a dedicated mechanism for marking up footnotes. Here are the suggested alternatives.

For short inline annotations, the `title`[p124] attribute could be used.

Example

In this example, two parts of a dialogue are annotated with footnote-like content using the `title`[p124] attribute.

```
<p> <b>Customer</b>: Hello! I wish to register a complaint. Hello. Miss?
<p> <b>Shopkeeper</b>: <span title="Colloquial pronunciation of 'What do you'"
>Watcha</span> mean, miss?
<p> <b>Customer</b>: Uh, I'm sorry, I have a cold. I wish to make a complaint.
<p> <b>Shopkeeper</b>: Sorry, <span title="This is, of course, a lie.">we're
closing for lunch</span>.
```

Note *Unfortunately, relying on the `title`[p124] 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).*

Note *If the `title`[p124] attribute is used, CSS can be used to draw the reader's attention to the elements with the attribute.*

Example

For example, the following CSS places a dashed line below elements that have a `title`[p124] attribute.

```
[title] { border-bottom: thin dashed; }
```

For longer annotations, the `a`[p207] 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.

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[p165] element should be used.

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[p204] or caption[p402] element, or in surrounding prose.

Example

In this example, a table has cells with footnotes that are given in prose. A figure[p201] 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>
```

4.15 Disabled elements

An element is said to be **actually disabled** if it one of the following:

- a `button`[p476] element that is disabled[p511]
- an `input`[p434] element that is disabled[p511]
- a `select`[p479] element that is disabled[p511]
- a `textarea`[p489] element that is disabled[p511]
- an `optgroup`[p485] element that has a `disabled`[p486] attribute
- an `option`[p486] element that is disabled[p487]
- a `menuitem`[p551] element that has a `disabled`[p552] attribute
- a `fieldset`[p505] element that is a disabled fieldset[p506]

Note *This definition is used to determine what elements can be focused[p714] and which elements match the `:disabled`[p669] pseudo-class.*

4.16 Matching HTML elements using selectors and CSS

4.16.1 Case-sensitivity of the CSS 'attr()' function

The CSS Values and Units specification leaves the case-sensitivity of attribute names for the purpose of the 'attr()' function to be defined by the host language. [CSSVALUES][p1156]

When comparing the attribute name part of a CSS 'attr()' function to the names of namespace-less attributes on HTML elements[p43] in HTML documents, the name part of the CSS 'attr()' function must first be converted to ASCII lowercase[p63]. The same function when compared to other attributes must be compared according to its original case. In both cases, the comparison is case-sensitive[p63].

Note *This is the same as comparing the name part of a CSS attribute selector, specified in the next section.*

4.16.2 Case-sensitivity of selectors

The Selectors specification leaves the case-sensitivity of element names, attribute names, and attribute values to be defined by the host language. [SELECTORS][p1160]

Note *Selectors defines that ID and class selectors, when matched against elements in documents that are in quirks mode, will be matched in an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] manner.*

When comparing a CSS element type selector to the names of HTML elements[p43] in HTML documents, the CSS element type selector must first be converted to ASCII lowercase[p63]. The same selector when compared to other elements must be compared according to its original case. In both cases, the comparison is case-sensitive[p63].

When comparing the name part of a CSS attribute selector to the names of namespace-less attributes on HTML elements[p43] in HTML documents, the name part of the CSS attribute selector must first be converted to ASCII lowercase[p63]. The same selector when compared to other attributes must be compared according to its original case. In both cases, the comparison is case-sensitive[p63].

Attribute selectors on an HTML element[p43] in an HTML document must treat the *values* of attributes with the following names as ASCII case-insensitive[p63], with one exception as noted in the rendering section[p1079]:

- `accept`
- `accept-charset`
- `align`
- `alink`
- `axis`
- `bgcolor`

- `charset`
- `checked`
- `clear`
- `codetype`
- `color`
- `compact`
- `declare`
- `defer`
- `dir`
- `direction`
- `disabled`
- `enctype`
- `face`
- `frame`
- `hreflang`
- `http-equiv`
- `lang`
- `language`
- `link`
- `media`
- `method`
- `multiple`
- `nohref`
- `noresize`
- `noshade`
- `nowrap`
- `readonly`
- `rel`
- `rev`
- `rules`
- `scope`
- `scrolling`
- `selected`
- `shape`
- `target`
- `text`
- `type` (except as specified in the rendering section)
- `valign`
- `valuetype`
- `vlink`

All other attribute values and everything else must be treated as entirely case-sensitive[p63] for the purposes of selector matching. This includes:

- IDs and classes in no-quirks mode and limited-quirks mode
- the names of elements not in the HTML namespace[p97]
- the names of HTML elements[p43] in XML documents
- the names of attributes of elements not in the HTML namespace[p97]
- the names of attributes of HTML elements[p43] in XML documents
- the names of attributes that themselves have namespaces

4.16.3 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][p1160] [CSSUI][p1156]

`:defined`

The `:defined`[p667] pseudo-class must match any element that is defined.

`:link`

`:visited`

All `a`[p207] elements that have an `href`[p244] attribute, all `area`[p387] elements that have an `href`[p244] attribute, and all `link`[p138] elements that have an `href`[p139] attribute, must match one of `:link`[p667] and `:visited`[p667].

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`[p668] pseudo-class is defined to match an element “while an element is ***being activated*** by the user”.

To determine whether a particular element is *being activated*[p668] for the purposes of defining the `:active`[p668] pseudo-class only, an HTML user agent must use the first relevant entry in the following list.

If the element has a descendant that is currently matching the `:active`[p668] pseudo-class
The element is *being activated*[p668].

If the element is the labeled control[p433] of a `label`[p432] element that is currently matching `:active`[p668]
The element is *being activated*[p668].

If the element is a `button`[p476] element

If the element is an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Submit Button[p459], Image Button[p460], Reset Button[p462], or Button[p462] state
The element is *being activated*[p668] if it is in a formal activation state[p668] and it is not disabled[p511].

> **Example** For example, if the user is using a keyboard to push a `button`[p476] 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.

If the element is a `menuitem`[p551] element
The element is *being activated*[p668] if it is in a formal activation state[p668] and it does not have a `disabled`[p552] attribute.

If the element is an `a`[p207] element that has an `href`[p244] attribute

If the element is an `area`[p387] element that has an `href`[p244] attribute

If the element is a `link`[p138] element that has an `href`[p139] attribute

If the element has its tabindex focus flag[p714] set
The element is *being activated*[p668] if it is in a formal activation state[p668].

If the element is being actively pointed at[p668]
The element is *being activated*[p668].

An element is said to be **in a formal activation state** between the time the user begins to indicate an intent to trigger the element's activation behaviour[p710] and either the time the user stops indicating an intent to trigger the element's activation behaviour[p710], or the time the element's activation behaviour[p710] has finished running, which ever comes first.

An element is said to be **being actively pointed at** while the user indicates the element 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; for a finger in a multitouch environment, while the finger is touching the display surface).

:hover

The `:hover`[p668] 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`[p668] 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[p433] of a `label`[p432] element that is currently matching `:hover`[p668].

> **Example** Consider in particular a fragment such as:
>
> ```
>  <label for=c> <input id=a> </label>  <input id=c>  
> ```
>
> If the user designates the element with ID "`a`" with their pointing device, then the `p`[p186] element (and all its ancestors not shown in the snippet above), the `label`[p432] element, the element with ID "`a`", and the element with ID "`c`" will match the `:hover`[p668] pseudo-class. The element with ID "`a`" matches it from condition 1, the `label`[p432] and `p`[p186] 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`[p432]

element matches `:hover`[p668]). However, the element with ID "`b`" does *not* match `:hover`[p668]: its descendant is not designated, even though it matches `:hover`[p668].

:focus

For the purposes of the CSS `:focus`[p669] pseudo-class, an **element has the focus** when its top-level browsing context[p749] has the system focus, it is not itself a browsing context container[p749], and it is one of the elements listed in the focus chain[p713] of the currently focused area of the top-level browsing context[p713].

:enabled

The `:enabled`[p669] pseudo-class must match any element that is one of the following:

- a `button`[p476] element that is not disabled[p511]
- an `input`[p434] element that is not disabled[p511]
- a `select`[p479] element that is not disabled[p511]
- a `textarea`[p489] element that is not disabled[p511]
- an `optgroup`[p485] element that does not have a `disabled`[p486] attribute
- an `option`[p486] element that is not disabled[p487]
- a `menuitem`[p551] element that does not have a `disabled`[p552] attribute
- a `fieldset`[p505] element that is not a disabled fieldset[p506]

:disabled

The `:disabled`[p669] pseudo-class must match any element that is actually disabled[p666].

:checked

The `:checked`[p669] pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Checkbox[p455] state and whose checkedness[p508] state is true
- `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Radio Button[p456] state and whose checkedness[p508] state is true
- `option`[p486] elements whose selectedness[p487] is true
- `menuitem`[p551] elements whose `type`[p551] attribute is in the Checkbox[p552] state and that have a `checked`[p552] attribute
- `menuitem`[p551] elements whose `type`[p551] attribute is in the Radio[p552] state and that have a `checked`[p552] attribute

:indeterminate

The `:indeterminate`[p669] pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Checkbox[p455] state and whose `indeterminate`[p439] IDL attribute is set to true
- `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Radio Button[p456] state and whose radio button group[p456] contains no `input`[p434] elements whose checkedness[p508] state is true.
- `progress`[p499] elements with no `value`[p499] content attribute

:default

The `:default`[p669] pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- `button`[p476] elements that are their form's default button[p537]
- `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Submit Button[p459] or Image Button[p460] state, and that are their form's default button[p537]
- `input`[p434] elements to which the `checked`[p439] attribute applies and that have a `checked`[p439] attribute

- option[p486] elements that have a selected[p487] attribute

:valid

The :valid[p670] pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- elements that are candidates for constraint validation[p531] and that satisfy their constraints[p532]
- form[p429] elements that are not the form owner[p508] of any elements that themselves are candidates for constraint validation[p531] but do not satisfy their constraints[p532]
- fieldset[p505] elements that have no descendant elements that themselves are candidates for constraint validation[p531] but do not satisfy their constraints[p532]

:invalid

The :invalid[p670] pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- elements that are candidates for constraint validation[p531] but that do not satisfy their constraints[p532]
- form[p429] elements that are the form owner[p508] of one or more elements that themselves are candidates for constraint validation[p531] but do not satisfy their constraints[p532]
- fieldset[p505] elements that have of one or more descendant elements that themselves are candidates for constraint validation[p531] but do not satisfy their constraints[p532]

:in-range

The :in-range[p670] pseudo-class must match all elements that are candidates for constraint validation[p531], have range limitations[p467], and that are neither suffering from an underflow[p532] nor suffering from an overflow[p532].

:out-of-range

The :out-of-range[p670] pseudo-class must match all elements that are candidates for constraint validation[p531], have range limitations[p467], and that are either suffering from an underflow[p532] or suffering from an overflow[p532].

:required

The :required[p670] pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- input[p434] elements that are *required*[p464]
- select[p479] elements that have a required[p480] attribute
- textarea[p489] elements that have a required[p492] attribute

:optional

The :optional[p670] pseudo-class must match any element falling into one of the following categories:

- input[p434] elements to which the required[p464] attribute applies that are not *required*[p464]
- select[p479] elements that do not have a required[p480] attribute
- textarea[p489] elements that do not have a required[p492] attribute

:read-only

:read-write

The :read-write[p670] 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][p1160]

- input[p434] elements to which the readonly[p464] attribute applies, and that are *mutable*[p508] (i.e. that do not have the readonly[p464] attribute specified and that are not disabled[p511])
- textarea[p489] elements that do not have a readonly[p490] attribute, and that are not disabled[p511]
- elements that are editing hosts[p727] or editable[p727] and are neither input[p434] elements nor textarea[p489] elements

The :read-only[p670] pseudo-class must match all other HTML elements[p43].

:dir(ltr)

The `:dir(ltr)`[p671] pseudo-class must match all elements whose directionality[p127] is 'ltr[p127]'.

:dir(rtl)

The `:dir(rtl)`[p671] pseudo-class must match all elements whose directionality[p127] is 'rtl[p127]'.

Note *Another section of this specification defines the target element[p798] used with the `:target`[p798] pseudo-class.*

Note *This specification does not define when an element matches the `:lang()` dynamic pseudo-class, as it is defined in sufficient detail in a language-agnostic fashion in the Selectors specification. [SELECTORS][p1160]*

5 Microdata

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Overview

This section is non-normative.

Sometimes, it is desirable to annotate content with specific machine-readable labels, e.g. to allow generic scripts to provide services that are customised to the page, or to enable content from a variety of cooperating authors to be processed by a single script in a consistent manner.

For this purpose, authors can use the microdata features described in this section. Microdata allows nested groups of name-value pairs to be added to documents, in parallel with the existing content.

5.1.2 The basic syntax

This section is non-normative.

At a high level, microdata consists of a group of name-value pairs. The groups are called items[p677], and each name-value pair is a property. Items and properties are represented by regular elements.

To create an item, the `itemscope`[p677] attribute is used.

To add a property to an item, the `itemprop`[p679] attribute is used on one of the item's[p677] descendants.

Example

Here there are two items, each of which has the property "name":

```
<div itemscope>
 <p>My name is <span itemprop="name">Elizabeth</span>.</p>
</div>

<div itemscope>
 <p>My name is <span itemprop="name">Daniel</span>.</p>
</div>
```

Markup without the microdata-related attributes does not have any effect on the microdata model.

Example

These two examples are exactly equivalent, at a microdata level, as the previous two examples respectively:

```
<div itemscope>
 <p>My <em>name</em> is <span itemprop="name">E<strong>liz</strong>abeth</span>.</p>
</div>

<section>
 <div itemscope>
  <aside>
   <p>My name is <span itemprop="name"><a href="/?user=daniel">Daniel</a></span>.</p>
  </aside>
 </div>
</section>
```

Properties generally have values that are strings.

Example

Here the item has three properties:

```
<div itemscope>
 <p>My name is <span itemprop="name">Neil</span>.</p>
 <p>My band is called <span itemprop="band">Four Parts Water</span>.</p>
 <p>I am <span itemprop="nationality">British</span>.</p>
</div>
```

When a string value is a URL, it is expressed using the a[p207] element and its href[p244] attribute, the img[p280] element and its src[p281] attribute, or other elements that link to or embed external resources.

Example

In this example, the item has one property, "image", whose value is a URL:

```
<div itemscope>
 <img itemprop="image" src="google-logo.png" alt="Google">
</div>
```

When a string value is in some machine-readable format unsuitable for human consumption, it is expressed using the value[p225] attribute of the data[p225] element, with the human-readable version given in the element's contents.

Example

Here, there is an item with a property whose value is a product ID. The ID is not human-friendly, so the product's name is used the human-visible text instead of the ID.

```
<h1 itemscope>
 <data itemprop="product-id" value="9678AOU879">The Instigator 2000</data>
</h1>
```

For numeric data, the meter[p500] element and its value[p501] attribute can be used instead.

Example

Here a rating is given using a meter[p500] element.

```
<div itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Product">
 <span itemprop="name">Panasonic White 60L Refrigerator</span>
 <img src="panasonic-fridge-60l-white.jpg" alt="">
  <div itemprop="aggregateRating"
       itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/AggregateRating">
   <meter itemprop="ratingValue" min=0 value=3.5 max=5>Rated 3.5/5</meter>
   (based on <span itemprop="reviewCount">11</span> customer reviews)
  </div>
</div>
```

Similarly, for date- and time-related data, the time[p226] element and its datetime[p226] attribute can be used instead.

Example

In this example, the item has one property, "birthday", whose value is a date:

```
<div itemscope>
 I was born on <time itemprop="birthday" datetime="2009-05-10">May 10th 2009</time>.
</div>
```

Properties can also themselves be groups of name-value pairs, by putting the itemscope[p677] attribute on the element that declares the property.

Items that are not part of others are called top-level microdata items[p682].

Example

In this example, the outer item represents a person, and the inner one represents a band:

```
<div itemscope>
 <p>Name: <span itemprop="name">Amanda</span></p>
 <p>Band: <span itemprop="band" itemscope> <span itemprop="name">Jazz Band</span> (<span
itemprop="size">12</span> players)</span></p>
</div>
```

The outer item here has two properties, "name" and "band". The "name" is "Amanda", and the "band" is an item in its own right, with two properties, "name" and "size". The "name" of the band is "Jazz Band", and the "size" is "12".

The outer item in this example is a top-level microdata item.

Properties that are not descendants of the element with the `itemscope`[p677] attribute can be associated with the item[p677] using the `itemref`[p678] attribute. This attribute takes a list of IDs of elements to crawl in addition to crawling the children of the element with the `itemscope`[p677] attribute.

Example

This example is the same as the previous one, but all the properties are separated from their items[p677]:

```
<div itemscope id="amanda" itemref="a b"></div>
<p id="a">Name: <span itemprop="name">Amanda</span></p>
<div id="b" itemprop="band" itemscope itemref="c"></div>
<div id="c">
 <p>Band: <span itemprop="name">Jazz Band</span></p>
 <p>Size: <span itemprop="size">12</span> players</p>
</div>
```

This gives the same result as the previous example. The first item has two properties, "name", set to "Amanda", and "band", set to another item. That second item has two further properties, "name", set to "Jazz Band", and "size", set to "12".

An item[p677] can have multiple properties with the same name and different values.

Example

This example describes an ice cream, with two flavors:

```
<div itemscope>
 <p>Flavors in my favorite ice cream:</p>
 <ul>
  <li itemprop="flavor">Lemon sorbet</li>
  <li itemprop="flavor">Apricot sorbet</li>
 </ul>
</div>
```

This thus results in an item with two properties, both "flavor", having the values "Lemon sorbet" and "Apricot sorbet".

An element introducing a property can also introduce multiple properties at once, to avoid duplication when some of the properties have the same value.

Example

Here we see an item with two properties, "favorite-color" and "favorite-fruit", both set to the value "orange":

```
<div itemscope>
 <span itemprop="favorite-color favorite-fruit">orange</span>
</div>
```

It's important to note that there is no relationship between the microdata and the content of the document where the microdata is marked up.

Example

There is no semantic difference, for instance, between the following two examples:

```
<figure>
 <img src="castle.jpeg">
 <figcaption><span itemscope><span itemprop="name">The Castle</span></span> (1986)</figcaption>
</figure>

<span itemscope><meta itemprop="name" content="The Castle"></span>
<figure>
 <img src="castle.jpeg">
 <figcaption>The Castle (1986)</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Both have a figure with a caption, and both, completely unrelated to the figure, have an item with a name-value pair with the name "name" and the value "The Castle". The only difference is that if the user drags the caption out of the document, in the former case, the item will be included in the drag-and-drop data. In neither case is the image in any way associated with the item.

5.1.3 Typed items

This section is non-normative.

The examples in the previous section show how information could be marked up on a page that doesn't expect its microdata to be re-used. Microdata is most useful, though, when it is used in contexts where other authors and readers are able to cooperate to make new uses of the markup.

For this purpose, it is necessary to give each item[p677] a type, such as "http://example.com/person", or "http://example.org/cat", or "http://band.example.net/". Types are identified as URLs.

The type for an item[p677] is given as the value of an `itemtype`[p677] attribute on the same element as the `itemscope`[p677] attribute.

Example

Here, the item's type is "http://example.org/animals#cat":

```
<section itemscope itemtype="http://example.org/animals#cat">
 <h1 itemprop="name">Hedral</h1>
 <p itemprop="desc">Hedral is a male american domestic
 shorthair, with a fluffy black fur with white paws and belly.</p>
 <img itemprop="img" src="hedral.jpeg" alt="" title="Hedral, age 18 months">
</section>
```

In this example the "http://example.org/animals#cat" item has three properties, a "name" ("Hedral"), a "desc" ("Hedral is..."), and an "img" ("hedral.jpeg").

The type gives the context for the properties, thus selecting a vocabulary: a property named "class" given for an item with the type "http://census.example/person" might refer to the economic class of an individual, while a property named "class" given for an item with the type "http://example.com/school/teacher" might refer to the classroom a teacher has been assigned. Several types can share a vocabulary. For example, the types "`http://example.org/people/teacher`" and "`http://example.org/people/engineer`" could be defined to use the same vocabulary (though maybe some properties would not be especially useful in both cases, e.g. maybe the "`http://example.org/people/engineer`" type might not typically be used with the "`classroom`" property). Multiple types defined to use the same vocabulary can be given for a single item by listing the URLs as a space-separated list in the attribute' value. An item cannot be given two types if they do not use the same vocabulary, however.

5.1.4 Global identifiers for items

This section is non-normative.

Sometimes, an item[p677] gives information about a topic that has a global identifier. For example, books can be identified by their ISBN number.

Vocabularies (as identified by the `itemtype`[p677] attribute) can be designed such that items[p677] get associated with their global identifier in an unambiguous way by expressing the global identifiers as URLs given in an `itemid`[p677] attribute.

The exact meaning of the URLs given in `itemid`[p677] attributes depends on the vocabulary used.

Example

Here, an item is talking about a particular book:

```
<dl itemscope
    itemtype="http://vocab.example.net/book"
    itemid="urn:isbn:0-330-34032-8">
 <dt>Title
 <dd itemprop="title">The Reality Dysfunction
```

```
 <dt>Author
 <dd itemprop="author">Peter F. Hamilton
 <dt>Publication date
 <dd><time itemprop="pubdate" datetime="1996-01-26">26 January 1996</time>
</dl>
```

The "`http://vocab.example.net/book`" vocabulary in this example would define that the `itemid`[p677] attribute takes a `urn:` URL pointing to the ISBN of the book.

5.1.5 Selecting names when defining vocabularies

This section is non-normative.

Using microdata means using a vocabulary. For some purposes, an ad-hoc vocabulary is adequate. For others, a vocabulary will need to be designed. Where possible, authors are encouraged to re-use existing vocabularies, as this makes content re-use easier.

When designing new vocabularies, identifiers can be created either using URLs, or, for properties, as plain words (with no dots or colons). For URLs, conflicts with other vocabularies can be avoided by only using identifiers that correspond to pages that the author has control over.

Example

For instance, if Jon and Adam both write content at `example.com`, at `http://example.com/~jon/...` and `http://example.com/~adam/...` respectively, then they could select identifiers of the form "http://example.com/~jon/name" and "http://example.com/~adam/name" respectively.

Properties whose names are just plain words can only be used within the context of the types for which they are intended; properties named using URLs can be reused in items of any type. If an item has no type, and is not part of another item, then if its properties have names that are just plain words, they are not intended to be globally unique, and are instead only intended for limited use. Generally speaking, authors are encouraged to use either properties with globally unique names (URLs) or ensure that their items are typed.

Example

Here, an item is an "http://example.org/animals#cat", and most of the properties have names that are words defined in the context of that type. There are also a few additional properties whose names come from other vocabularies.

```
<section itemscope itemtype="http://example.org/animals#cat">
 <h1 itemprop="name http://example.com/fn">Hedral</h1>
 <p itemprop="desc">Hedral is a male american domestic
 shorthair, with a fluffy <span
 itemprop="http://example.com/color">black</span> fur with <span
 itemprop="http://example.com/color">white</span> paws and belly.</p>
 <img itemprop="img" src="hedral.jpeg" alt="" title="Hedral, age 18 months">
</section>
```

This example has one item with the type "http://example.org/animals#cat" and the following properties:

Property	Value
name	Hedral
http://example.com/fn	Hedral
desc	Hedral is a male american domestic shorthair, with a fluffy black fur with white paws and belly.
http://example.com/color	black
http://example.com/color	white
img	.../hedral.jpeg

5.2 Encoding microdata

5.2.1 The microdata model

The microdata model consists of groups of name-value pairs known as items[p677].

Each group is known as an item[p677]. Each item[p677] can have item types[p677], a global identifier[p677] (if the vocabulary specified by the item types[p677] support global identifiers for items[p677]), and a list of name-value pairs. Each name in the name-value pair is known as a property[p681], and each property[p681] has one or more values[p680]. Each value[p680] is either a string or itself a group of name-value pairs (an item[p677]). The names are unordered relative to each other, but if a particular name has multiple values, they do have a relative order.

5.2.2 Items

Every HTML element[p43] may have an **`itemscope`** attribute specified. The `itemscope`[p677] attribute is a boolean attribute[p65].

An element with the `itemscope`[p677] attribute specified creates a new **item**, a group of name-value pairs.

Elements with an `itemscope`[p677] attribute may have an **`itemtype`** attribute specified, to give the item types[p677] of the item[p677].

The `itemtype`[p677] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is an unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84] that are case-sensitive[p63], each of which is a valid URL[p86] that is an absolute URL, and all of which are defined to use the same vocabulary. The attribute's value must have at least one token.

The **item types** of an item[p677] are the tokens obtained by splitting the element's `itemtype` attribute's value on spaces[p84]. If the `itemtype`[p677] attribute is missing or parsing it in this way finds no tokens, the item[p677] is said to have no item types[p677].

The item types[p677] must all be types defined in applicable specifications[p61] and must all be defined to use the same vocabulary.

Except if otherwise specified by that specification, the URLs given as the item types[p677] should not be automatically dereferenced.

> **Note** *A specification could define that its item type[p677] can be dereferenced to provide the user with help information, for example. In fact, vocabulary authors are encouraged to provide useful information at the given URL.*

Item types[p677] are opaque identifiers, and user agents must not dereference unknown item types[p677], or otherwise deconstruct them, in order to determine how to process items[p677] that use them.

The `itemtype`[p677] attribute must not be specified on elements that do not have an `itemscope`[p677] attribute specified.

An item[p677] is said to be a **typed item** when either it has an item type[p677], or it is the value[p680] of a property[p681] of a typed item[p677]. The **relevant types** for a typed item[p677] is the item[p677]'s item types[p677], if it has any, or else is the relevant types[p677] of the item[p677] for which it is a property[p681]'s value[p680].

Elements with an `itemscope`[p677] attribute and an `itemtype`[p677] attribute that references a vocabulary that is defined to **support global identifiers for items** may also have an **`itemid`** attribute specified, to give a global identifier for the item[p677], so that it can be related to other items[p677] on pages elsewhere on the Web.

The `itemid`[p677] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86].

The **global identifier** of an item[p677] is the value of its element's `itemid`[p677] attribute, if it has one, parsed[p86] relative to the node document of the element on which the attribute is specified. If the `itemid`[p677] attribute is missing or if resolving it fails, it is said to have no global identifier[p677].

The `itemid`[p677] attribute must not be specified on elements that do not have both an `itemscope`[p677] attribute and an `itemtype`[p677] attribute specified, and must not be specified on elements with an `itemscope`[p677] attribute whose `itemtype`[p677] attribute specifies a vocabulary that does not support global identifiers for items[p677], as defined by that vocabulary's specification.

The exact meaning of a global identifier[p677] is determined by the vocabulary's specification. It is up to such specifications to define whether multiple items with the same global identifier (whether on the same page or on different pages) are allowed to exist, and what the processing rules for that vocabulary are with respect to handling the case of multiple items with the same ID.

Elements with an `itemscope`[p677] attribute may have an **`itemref`** attribute specified, to give a list of additional elements to crawl to find the name-value pairs of the item[p677].

The `itemref`[p678] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is an unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84] that are case-sensitive[p63], consisting of IDs of elements in the same tree.

The `itemref`[p678] attribute must not be specified on elements that do not have an `itemscope`[p677] attribute specified.

Note

The `itemref`[p678] attribute is not part of the microdata data model. It is merely a syntactic construct to aid authors in adding annotations to pages where the data to be annotated does not follow a convenient tree structure. For example, it allows authors to mark up data in a table so that each column defines a separate item[p677], while keeping the properties in the cells.

Example

This example shows a simple vocabulary used to describe the products of a model railway manufacturer. The vocabulary has just five property names:

product-code
: An integer that names the product in the manufacturer's catalogue.

name
: A brief description of the product.

scale
: One of "HO", "1", or "Z" (potentially with leading or trailing whitespace), indicating the scale of the product.

digital
: If present, one of "Digital", "Delta", or "Systems" (potentially with leading or trailing whitespace) indicating that the product has a digital decoder of the given type.

track-type
: For track-specific products, one of "K", "M", "C" (potentially with leading or trailing whitespace) indicating the type of track for which the product is intended.

This vocabulary has four defined item types[p677]:

http://md.example.com/loco
: Rolling stock with an engine

http://md.example.com/passengers
: Passenger rolling stock

http://md.example.com/track
: Track pieces

http://md.example.com/lighting
: Equipment with lighting

Each item[p677] that uses this vocabulary can be given one or more of these types, depending on what the product is.

Thus, a locomotive might be marked up as:

```
<dl itemscope itemtype="http://md.example.com/loco
                        http://md.example.com/lighting">
 <dt>Name:
 <dd itemprop="name">Tank Locomotive (DB 80)
 <dt>Product code:
 <dd itemprop="product-code">33041
 <dt>Scale:
 <dd itemprop="scale">HO
```

```
 <dt>Digital:
 <dd itemprop="digital">Delta
</dl>
```

A turnout lantern retrofit kit might be marked up as:

```
<dl itemscope itemtype="http://md.example.com/track
                       http://md.example.com/lighting">
 <dt>Name:
 <dd itemprop="name">Turnout Lantern Kit
 <dt>Product code:
 <dd itemprop="product-code">74470
 <dt>Purpose:
 <dd>For retrofitting 2 <span itemprop="track-type">C</span> Track
 turnouts. <meta itemprop="scale" content="HO">
</dl>
```

A passenger car with no lighting might be marked up as:

```
<dl itemscope itemtype="http://md.example.com/passengers">
 <dt>Name:
 <dd itemprop="name">Express Train Passenger Car (DB Am 203)
 <dt>Product code:
 <dd itemprop="product-code">8710
 <dt>Scale:
 <dd itemprop="scale">Z
</dl>
```

Great care is necessary when creating new vocabularies. Often, a hierarchical approach to types can be taken that results in a vocabulary where each item only ever has a single type, which is generally much simpler to manage.

5.2.3 Names: the `itemprop` attribute

Every HTML element[p43] may have an `itemprop`[p679] attribute specified, if doing so adds one or more properties[p681] to one or more items[p677] (as defined below).

The `itemprop`[p679] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is an unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84] that are case-sensitive[p63], representing the names of the name-value pairs that it adds. The attribute's value must have at least one token.

Each token must be either:

- If the item is a typed item[p677]: a **defined property name** allowed in this situation according to the specification that defines the relevant types[p677] for the item, or
- A valid URL[p86] that is an absolute URL defined as an item property name allowed in this situation by a vocabulary specification, or
- A valid URL[p86] that is an absolute URL, used as a proprietary item property name (i.e. one used by the author for private purposes, not defined in a public specification), or
- If the item is not a typed item[p677]: a string that contains no U+002E FULL STOP characters (.) and no U+003A COLON characters (:), used as a proprietary item property name (i.e. one used by the author for private purposes, not defined in a public specification).

Specifications that introduce defined property names[p679] must ensure all such property names contain no U+002E FULL STOP characters (.), no U+003A COLON characters (:), and no space characters[p63].

Note *The rules above disallow U+003A COLON characters (:) in non-URL values because otherwise they could not be distinguished from URLs. Values with U+002E FULL STOP characters (.) are reserved for future extensions. Space characters[p63] are disallowed because otherwise the values would be parsed as multiple tokens.*

When an element with an `itemprop`[p679] attribute adds a property[p681] to multiple items[p677], the requirement above regarding the tokens applies for each item[p677] individually.

The **property names** of an element are the tokens that the element's `itemprop`[p679] attribute is found to contain when its value is split on spaces[p84], with the order preserved but with duplicates removed (leaving only the first occurrence of each name).

Within an item[p677], the properties are unordered with respect to each other, except for properties with the same name, which are ordered in the order they are given by the algorithm that defines the properties of an item[p681].

Example

In the following example, the "a" property has the values "1" and "2", *in that order*, but whether the "a" property comes before the "b" property or not is not important:

```
<div itemscope>
 <p itemprop="a">1</p>
 <p itemprop="a">2</p>
 <p itemprop="b">test</p>
</div>
```

Thus, the following is equivalent:

```
<div itemscope>
 <p itemprop="b">test</p>
 <p itemprop="a">1</p>
 <p itemprop="a">2</p>
</div>
```

As is the following:

```
<div itemscope>
 <p itemprop="a">1</p>
 <p itemprop="b">test</p>
 <p itemprop="a">2</p>
</div>
```

And the following:

```
<div id="x">
 <p itemprop="a">1</p>
</div>
<div itemscope itemref="x">
 <p itemprop="b">test</p>
 <p itemprop="a">2</p>
</div>
```

5.2.4 Values

The **property value** of a name-value pair added by an element with an `itemprop`[p679] attribute is as given for the first matching case in the following list:

↪ **If the element also has an `itemscope`[p677] attribute**

The value is the item[p677] created by the element.

↪ **If the element is a `meta`[p143] element**

The value is the value of the element's `content`[p144] attribute, if any, or the empty string if there is no such attribute.

↪ **If the element is an `audio`[p329], `embed`[p315], `iframe`[p308], `img`[p280], `source`[p278], `track`[p330], or `video`[p325] element**

The value is the resulting URL string[p86] that results from parsing[p86] the value of the element's `src` attribute relative to the node document of the element at the time the attribute is set, or the empty string if there is no such attribute or if parsing[p86] it results in an error.

↪ **If the element is an a[p207], area[p387], or link[p138] element**

The value is the resulting URL string[p86] that results from parsing[p86] the value of the element's `href` attribute relative to the node document of the element at the time the attribute is set, or the empty string if there is no such attribute or if parsing[p86] it results in an error.

↪ **If the element is an object[p318] element**

The value is the resulting URL string[p86] that results from parsing[p86] the value of the element's `data` attribute relative to the node document of the element at the time the attribute is set, or the empty string if there is no such attribute or if parsing[p86] it results in an error.

↪ **If the element is a data[p225] element**

The value is the value of the element's value[p225] attribute, if it has one, or the empty string otherwise.

↪ **If the element is a meter[p500] element**

The value is the value of the element's value[p501] attribute, if it has one, or the empty string otherwise.

↪ **If the element is a time[p226] element**

The value is the element's datetime value[p226].

↪ **Otherwise**

The value is the element's `textContent`.

The **URL property elements** are the a[p207], area[p387], audio[p329], embed[p315], iframe[p308], img[p280], link[p138], object[p318], source[p278], track[p330], and video[p325] elements.

If a property's value[p680], as defined by the property's definition, is an absolute URL, the property must be specified using a URL property element[p681].

Note *These requirements do not apply just because a property value happens to match the syntax for a URL. They only apply if the property is explicitly defined as taking such a value.*

Example For example, a book about the first moon landing could be called "mission:moon". A "title" property from a vocabulary that defines a title as being a string would not expect the title to be given in an a[p207] element, even though it looks like a URL. On the other hand, if there was a (rather narrowly scoped!) vocabulary for "books whose titles look like URLs" which had a "title" property defined to take a URL, then the property *would* expect the title to be given in an a[p207] element (or one of the other URL property elements[p681]), because of the requirement above.

5.2.5 Associating names with items

To find **the properties of an item** defined by the element *root*, the user agent must run the following steps. These steps are also used to flag microdata errors[p682].

1. Let *results*, *memory*, and *pending* be empty lists of elements.
2. Add the element *root* to *memory*.
3. Add the child elements of *root*, if any, to *pending*.
4. If *root* has an itemref[p678] attribute, split the value of that `itemref` attribute on spaces[p84]. For each resulting token *ID*, if there is an element in the tree of *root* with the ID *ID*, then add the first such element to *pending*.
5. *Loop*: If *pending* is empty, jump to the step labeled *end of loop*.
6. Remove an element from *pending* and let *current* be that element.
7. If *current* is already in *memory*, there is a microdata error[p682]; return to the step labeled *loop*.
8. Add *current* to *memory*.
9. If *current* does not have an itemscope[p677] attribute, then: add all the child elements of *current* to *pending*.

10. If *current* has an `itemprop`[p679] attribute specified and has one or more property names[p680], then add *current* to *results*.

11. Return to the step labeled *loop*.

12. *End of loop*: Sort *results* in tree order.

13. Return *results*.

A document must not contain any items[p677] for which the algorithm to find the properties of an item[p681] finds any **microdata errors**.

An item[p677] is a **top-level microdata item** if its element does not have an `itemprop`[p679] attribute.

All `itemref`[p678] attributes in a `Document`[p103] must be such that there are no cycles in the graph formed from representing each item[p677] in the `Document`[p103] as a node in the graph and each property[p681] of an item whose value[p680] is another item as an edge in the graph connecting those two items.

A document must not contain any elements that have an `itemprop`[p679] attribute that would not be found to be a property of any of the items[p677] in that document were their properties[p681] all to be determined.

Example

In this example, a single license statement is applied to two works, using `itemref`[p678] from the items representing the works:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <head>
  <title>Photo gallery</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>My photos</h1>
  <figure itemscope itemtype="http://n.whatwg.org/work" itemref="licenses">
   <img itemprop="work" src="images/house.jpeg" alt="A white house, boarded up, sits in a
forest.">
   <figcaption itemprop="title">The house I found.</figcaption>
  </figure>
  <figure itemscope itemtype="http://n.whatwg.org/work" itemref="licenses">
   <img itemprop="work" src="images/mailbox.jpeg" alt="Outside the house is a mailbox. It has a
leaflet inside.">
   <figcaption itemprop="title">The mailbox.</figcaption>
  </figure>
  <footer>
   <p id="licenses">All images licensed under the <a itemprop="license"
   href="http://www.opensource.org/licenses/mit-license.php">MIT
   license</a>.</p>
  </footer>
 </body>
</html>
```

The above results in two items with the type "`http://n.whatwg.org/work`", one with:

work
`images/house.jpeg`

title
The house I found.

license
`http://www.opensource.org/licenses/mit-license.php`

...and one with:

work
`images/mailbox.jpeg`

title
The mailbox.

license

http://www.opensource.org/licenses/mit-license.php

5.2.6 Microdata and other namespaces

Currently, the `itemscope`[p677], `itemprop`[p679], and other microdata attributes are only defined for HTML elements[p43]. This means that attributes with the literal names "`itemscope`", "`itemprop`", etc, do not cause microdata processing to occur on elements in other namespaces, such as SVG.

Example

Thus, in the following example there is only one item, not two.

```
<p itemscope></p> <!-- this is an item (with no properties and no type) -->
<svg itemscope></svg> <!-- this is not, it's just an SVG svg element with an invalid unknown
attribute -->
```

5.3 Sample microdata vocabularies

The vocabularies in this section are primarily intended to demonstrate how a vocabulary is specified, though they are also usable in their own right.

5.3.1 vCard

An item with the item type[p677] **`http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`** represents a person's or organization's contact information.

This vocabulary does not support global identifiers for items[p677].

The following are the type's defined property names[p679]. They are based on the vocabulary defined in the vCard 4.0 specification and its extensions, where more information on how to interpret the values can be found. [RFC6350][p1160]

kind

Describes what kind of contact the item represents.

The value[p680] must be text that, when compared in a case-sensitive[p63] manner, is equal to one of the kind strings[p690].

A single property with the name `kind`[p683] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

fn

Gives the formatted text corresponding to the name of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Exactly one property with the name `fn`[p683] must be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

n

Gives the structured name of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be an item[p677] with zero or more of each of the `family-name`[p684], `given-name`[p684], `additional-name`[p684], `honorific-prefix`[p684], and `honorific-suffix`[p684] properties.

Exactly one property with the name `n`[p683] must be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

family-name **(inside n[p683])**

Gives the family name of the person, or the full name of the organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name family-name[p684] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of the n[p683] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

given-name **(inside n[p683])**

Gives the given-name of the person.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name given-name[p684] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of the n[p683] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

additional-name **(inside n[p683])**

Gives the any additional names of the person.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name additional-name[p684] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of the n[p683] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

honorific-prefix **(inside n[p683])**

Gives the honorific prefix of the person.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name honorific-prefix[p684] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of the n[p683] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

honorific-suffix **(inside n[p683])**

Gives the honorific suffix of the person.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name honorific-suffix[p684] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of the n[p683] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

nickname

Gives the nickname of the person or organization.

Note *The nickname is the descriptive name given instead of or in addition to the one belonging to a person, place, or thing. It can also be used to specify a familiar form of a proper name specified by the fn[p683] or n[p683] properties.*

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name nickname[p684] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

photo

Gives a photograph of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Any number of properties with the name photo[p684] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

bday

Gives the birth date of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be a valid date string[p72].

A single property with the name bday[p684] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

anniversary

Gives the birth date of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be a valid date string[p72].

A single property with the name anniversary[p685] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

sex

Gives the biological sex of the person.

The value[p680] must be one of F, meaning "female", M, meaning "male", N, meaning "none or not applicable", O, meaning "other", or U, meaning "unknown".

A single property with the name sex[p685] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

gender-identity

Gives the gender identity of the person.

The value[p680] must be text.

A single property with the name gender-identity[p685] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

adr

Gives the delivery address of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be an item[p677] with zero or more type[p685], post-office-box[p685], extended-address[p686], and street-address[p686] properties, and optionally a locality[p686] property, optionally a region[p686] property, optionally a postal-code[p686] property, and optionally a country-name[p686] property.

If no type[p685] properties are present within an item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an adr[p685] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683], then the address type string[p690] work[p691] is implied.

Any number of properties with the name adr[p685] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

type **(inside adr[p685])**

Gives the type of delivery address.

The value[p680] must be text that, when compared in a case-sensitive[p63] manner, is equal to one of the address type strings[p690].

Any number of properties with the name type[p685] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an adr[p685] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683], but within each such adr[p685] property item[p677] there must only be one type[p685] property per distinct value.

post-office-box **(inside adr[p685])**

Gives the post office box component of the delivery address of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name post-office-box[p685] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an adr[p685] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

Note *The vCard specification urges authors not to use this field.*

extended-address **(inside adr[p685])**

Gives an additional component of the delivery address of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name extended-address[p686] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an adr[p685] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

Note *The vCard specification urges authors not to use this field.*

street-address **(inside adr[p685])**

Gives the street address component of the delivery address of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name street-address[p686] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an adr[p685] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

locality **(inside adr[p685])**

Gives the locality component (e.g. city) of the delivery address of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

A single property with the name locality[p686] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an adr[p685] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

region **(inside adr[p685])**

Gives the region component (e.g. state or province) of the delivery address of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

A single property with the name region[p686] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an adr[p685] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

postal-code **(inside adr[p685])**

Gives the postal code component of the delivery address of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

A single property with the name postal-code[p686] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an adr[p685] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

country-name **(inside adr[p685])**

Gives the country name component of the delivery address of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

A single property with the name country-name[p686] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an adr[p685] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

tel

Gives the telephone number of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be either text that can be interpreted as a telephone number as defined in the CCITT specifications E.163 and X.121, or an item[p677] with zero or more type[p687] properties and exactly one value[p687] property. [E163][p1157] [X121][p1162]

If no type[p687] properties are present within an item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of a tel[p686] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683], or if the value[p680] of such a tel[p686] property is text, then the telephone type string[p691] voice[p691] is implied.

Any number of properties with the name `tel`[p686] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

type **(inside `tel`[p686])**

Gives the type of telephone number.

The value[p680] must be text that, when compared in a case-sensitive[p63] manner, is equal to one of the telephone type strings[p691].

Any number of properties with the name `type`[p687] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of a `tel`[p686] property of an item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683], but within each such `tel`[p686] property item[p677] there must only be one `type`[p687] property per distinct value.

value **(inside `tel`[p686])**

Gives the actual telephone number of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text that can be interpreted as a telephone number as defined in the CCITT specifications E.163 and X.121. [E163][p1157] [X121][p1162]

Exactly one property with the name `value`[p687] must be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of a `tel`[p686] property of an item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

email

Gives the e-mail address of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name `email`[p687] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

impp

Gives a URL for instant messaging and presence protocol communications with the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Any number of properties with the name `impp`[p687] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

lang

Gives a language understood by the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be a valid BCP 47 language tag. [BCP47][p1155].

Any number of properties with the name `lang`[p687] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

tz

Gives the time zone of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text and must match the following syntax:

1. Either a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+) or a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-).
2. A valid non-negative integer[p66] that is exactly two digits long and that represents a number in the range 00..23.
3. A U+003A COLON character (:).
4. A valid non-negative integer[p66] that is exactly two digits long and that represents a number in the range 00..59.

Any number of properties with the name `tz`[p687] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

geo

Gives the geographical position of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text and must match the following syntax:

1. Optionally, either a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+) or a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-).
2. One or more ASCII digits[p64].
3. Optionally*, a U+002E FULL STOP character (.) followed by one or more ASCII digits[p64].
4. A U+003B SEMICOLON character (;).
5. Optionally, either a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+) or a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-).
6. One or more ASCII digits[p64].
7. Optionally*, a U+002E FULL STOP character (.) followed by one or more ASCII digits[p64].

The optional components marked with an asterisk (*) should be included, and should have six digits each.

Note *The value specifies latitude and longitude, in that order (i.e., "LAT LON" ordering), in decimal degrees. The longitude represents the location east and west of the prime meridian as a positive or negative real number, respectively. The latitude represents the location north and south of the equator as a positive or negative real number, respectively.*

Any number of properties with the name `geo`[p688] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

title

Gives the job title, functional position or function of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name `title`[p688] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

role

Gives the role, occupation, or business category of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name `role`[p688] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

logo

Gives the logo of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Any number of properties with the name `logo`[p688] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

agent

Gives the contact information of another person who will act on behalf of the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be either an item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683], or an absolute URL, or text.

Any number of properties with the name `agent`[p688] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

org

Gives the name and units of the organization.

The value[p680] must be either text or an item[p677] with one organization-name[p689] property and zero or more organization-unit[p689] properties.

Any number of properties with the name org[p688] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

organization-name **(inside org[p688])**

Gives the name of the organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Exactly one property with the name organization-name[p689] must be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of an org[p688] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

organization-unit **(inside org[p688])**

Gives the name of the organization unit.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name organization-unit[p689] may be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of the org[p688] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

member

Gives a URL that represents a member of the group.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Any number of properties with the name member[p689] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683] if the item[p677] also has a property with the name kind[p683] whose value is "group[p690]".

related

Gives a relationship to another entity.

The value[p680] must an item[p677] with one url[p689] property and one rel[p689] properties.

Any number of properties with the name related[p689] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

url **(inside related[p689])**

Gives the URL for the related entity.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Exactly one property with the name url[p689] must be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of a related[p689] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

rel **(inside related[p689])**

Gives the relationship between the entity and the related entity.

The value[p680] must be text that, when compared in a case-sensitive[p63] manner, is equal to one of the relationship strings[p691].

Exactly one property with the name rel[p689] must be present within the item[p677] that forms the value[p680] of a related[p689] property of an item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

categories

Gives the name of a category or tag that the person or organization could be classified as.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name categories[p689] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcard[p683].

note

Gives supplemental information or a comment about the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name `note`[p690] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

rev

Gives the revision date and time of the contact information.

The value[p680] must be text that is a valid global date and time string[p76].

Note *The value distinguishes the current revision of the information for other renditions of the information.*

Any number of properties with the name `rev`[p690] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

sound

Gives a sound file relating to the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Any number of properties with the name `sound`[p690] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

uid

Gives a globally unique identifier corresponding to the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be text.

A single property with the name `uid`[p690] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

url

Gives a URL relating to the person or organization.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Any number of properties with the name `url`[p690] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].

The **kind strings** are:

individual

Indicates a single entity (e.g. a person).

group

Indicates multiple entities (e.g. a mailing list).

org

Indicates a single entity that is not a person (e.g. a company).

location

Indicates a geographical place (e.g. an office building).

The **address type strings** are:

home

Indicates a delivery address for a residence.

work

Indicates a delivery address for a place of work.

The **telephone type strings** are:

home

Indicates a residential number.

work

Indicates a telephone number for a place of work.

text

Indicates that the telephone number supports text messages (SMS).

voice

Indicates a voice telephone number.

fax

Indicates a facsimile telephone number.

cell

Indicates a cellular telephone number.

video

Indicates a video conferencing telephone number.

pager

Indicates a paging device telephone number.

textphone

Indicates a telecommunication device for people with hearing or speech difficulties.

The **relationship strings** are:

emergency

An emergency contact.

agent

Another entity that acts on behalf of this entity.

contact
acquaintance
friend
met
worker
colleague
resident
neighbor
child
parent
sibling
spouse
kin
muse
crush
date
sweetheart
me

Has the meaning defined in XFN. [XFN][p1162]

5.3.1.1 Conversion to vCard

Given a list of nodes *nodes* in a `Document`[p103], a user agent must run the following algorithm to **extract any vCard data represented by those nodes** (only the first vCard is returned):

1. If none of the nodes in *nodes* are items[p677] with the item type[p677] `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683], then there is no vCard. Abort the algorithm, returning nothing.
2. Let *node* be the first node in *nodes* that is an item[p677] with the item type[p677] `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683].
3. Let *output* be an empty string.
4. Add a vCard line[p695] with the type "`BEGIN`" and the value "`VCARD`" to *output*.
5. Add a vCard line[p695] with the type "`PROFILE`" and the value "`VCARD`" to *output*.
6. Add a vCard line[p695] with the type "`VERSION`" and the value "`4.0`" to *output*.
7. Add a vCard line[p695] with the type "`SOURCE`" and the result of escaping the vCard text string[p696] that is the document's URL as the value to *output*.
8. If the `title` element[p107] is not null, add a vCard line[p695] with the type "`NAME`" and with the result of escaping the vCard text string[p696] obtained from the `textContent` of the `title` element[p107] as the value to *output*.
9. Let *sex* be the empty string.
10. Let *gender-identity* be the empty string.
11. For each element *element* that is a property of the item[p681] *node*: for each name *name* in *element*'s property names[p680], run the following substeps:
    1. Let *parameters* be an empty set of name-value pairs.
    2. Run the appropriate set of substeps from the following list. The steps will set a variable *value*, which is used in the next step.

       If the property's value[p680] is an item[p677] *subitem* and *name* is `n`[p683]

       1. Let *value* be the empty string.

2. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named family-name[p684] in *subitem*.
3. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
4. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named given-name[p684] in *subitem*.
5. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
6. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named additional-name[p684] in *subitem*.
7. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
8. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named honorific-prefix[p684] in *subitem*.
9. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
10. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named honorific-suffix[p684] in *subitem*.

If the property's value[p680] is an item[p677] *subitem* and *name* is adr[p685]

1. Let *value* be the empty string.
2. Append to *value* the result of collecting vCard subproperties[p695] named post-office-box[p685] in *subitem*.
3. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
4. Append to *value* the result of collecting vCard subproperties[p695] named extended-address[p686] in *subitem*.
5. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
6. Append to *value* the result of collecting vCard subproperties[p695] named street-address[p686] in *subitem*.
7. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
8. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named locality[p686] in *subitem*.
9. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
10. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named region[p686] in *subitem*.
11. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
12. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named postal-code[p686] in *subitem*.
13. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
14. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named country-name[p686] in *subitem*.
15. If there is a property named type[p685] in *subitem*, and the first such property has a value[p680] that is not an item[p677] and whose value consists only of alphanumeric ASCII characters[p64], then add a parameter named "TYPE" whose value is the value[p680] of that property to *parameters*.

If the property's value[p680] is an item[p677] *subitem* and *name* is org[p688]

1. Let *value* be the empty string.
2. Append to *value* the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named organization-name[p689] in *subitem*.
3. For each property named organization-unit[p689] in *subitem*, run the following steps:

1. If the value[p680] of the property is an item[p677], then skip this property.
2. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *value*.
3. Append the result of escaping the vCard text string[p696] given by the value[p680] of the property to *value*.

If the property's value[p680] is an item[p677] *subitem* with the item type[p677] `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683] and *name* is `related`[p689]

1. Let *value* be the empty string.
2. If there is a property named `url`[p689] in *subitem*, and its element is a URL property element[p681], then append the result of escaping the vCard text string[p696] given by the value[p680] of the first such property to *value*, and add a parameter with the name "`VALUE`" and the value "`URI`" to *parameters*.
3. If there is a property named `rel`[p689] in *subitem*, and the first such property has a value[p680] that is not an item[p677] and whose value consists only of alphanumeric ASCII characters[p64], then add a parameter named "`RELATION`" whose value is the value[p680] of that property to *parameters*.

If the property's value[p680] is an item[p677] and *name* is none of the above

1. Let *value* be the result of collecting the first vCard subproperty[p695] named `value` in *subitem*.
2. If there is a property named `type` in *subitem*, and the first such property has a value[p680] that is not an item[p677] and whose value consists only of alphanumeric ASCII characters[p64], then add a parameter named "`TYPE`" whose value is the value[p680] of that property to *parameters*.

If the property's value[p680] is not an item[p677] and its *name* is `sex`[p685]

If this is the first such property to be found, set *sex* to the property's value[p680].

If the property's value[p680] is not an item[p677] and its *name* is `gender-identity`[p685]

If this is the first such property to be found, set *gender-identity* to the property's value[p680].

Otherwise (the property's value[p680] is not an item[p677])

1. Let *value* be the property's value[p680].
2. If *element* is one of the URL property elements[p681], add a parameter with the name "`VALUE`" and the value "`URI`" to *parameters*.
3. Otherwise, if *name* is `bday`[p684] or `anniversary`[p685] and the *value* is a valid date string[p72], add a parameter with the name "`VALUE`" and the value "`DATE`" to *parameters*.
4. Otherwise, if *name* is `rev`[p690] and the *value* is a valid global date and time string[p76], add a parameter with the name "`VALUE`" and the value "`DATE-TIME`" to *parameters*.
5. Prefix every U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) in *value* with another U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\).
6. Prefix every U+002C COMMA character (,) in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\).
7. Unless *name* is `geo`[p688], prefix every U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\).
8. Replace every U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED character pair (CRLF) in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) followed by a U+006E LATIN SMALL LETTER N character (n).
9. Replace every remaining U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) or U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) followed by a U+006E LATIN SMALL LETTER N character (n).

3. Add a vCard line[p695] with the type *name*, the parameters *parameters*, and the value *value* to *output*.

12. If either *sex* or *gender-identity* has a value that is not the empty string, add a vCard line[p695] with the type "`GENDER`" and the value consisting of the concatenation of *sex*, a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;), and *gender-identity* to *output*.

13. Add a vCard line[p695] with the type "END" and the value "VCARD" to *output*.

When the above algorithm says that the user agent is to **add a vCard line** consisting of a type *type*, optionally some parameters, and a value *value* to a string *output*, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *line* be an empty string.
2. Append *type*, converted to ASCII uppercase[p63], to *line*.
3. If there are any parameters, then for each parameter, in the order that they were added, run these substeps:
    1. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *line*.
    2. Append the parameter's name to *line*.
    3. Append a U+003D EQUALS SIGN character (=) to *line*.
    4. Append the parameter's value to *line*.
4. Append a U+003A COLON character (:) to *line*.
5. Append *value* to *line*.
6. Let *maximum length* be 75.
7. If and while *line* is longer than *maximum length* Unicode code points long, run the following substeps:
    1. Append the first *maximum length* Unicode code points of *line* to *output*.
    2. Remove the first *maximum length* Unicode code points from *line*.
    3. Append a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN character (CR) to *output*.
    4. Append a U+000A LINE FEED character (LF) to *output*.
    5. Append a U+0020 SPACE character to *output*.
    6. Let *maximum length* be 74.
8. Append (what remains of) *line* to *output*.
9. Append a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN character (CR) to *output*.
10. Append a U+000A LINE FEED character (LF) to *output*.

When the steps above require the user agent to obtain the result of **collecting vCard subproperties** named *subname* in *subitem*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *value* be the empty string.
2. For each property named *subname* in the item *subitem*, run the following substeps:
    1. If the value[p680] of the property is itself an item[p677], then skip this property.
    2. If this is not the first property named *subname* in *subitem* (ignoring any that were skipped by the previous step), then append a U+002C COMMA character (,) to *value*.
    3. Append the result of escaping the vCard text string[p696] given by the value[p680] of the property to *value*.
3. Return *value*.

When the steps above require the user agent to obtain the result of **collecting the first vCard subproperty** named *subname* in *subitem*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If there are no properties named *subname* in *subitem*, then abort these substeps, returning the empty string.
2. If the value[p680] of the first property named *subname* in *subitem* is an item[p677], then abort these substeps, returning the empty string.
3. Return the result of escaping the vCard text string[p696] given by the value[p680] of the first property named *subname* in *subitem*.

When the above algorithms say the user agent is to **escape the vCard text string** *value*, the user agent must use the following steps:

1. Prefix every U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) in *value* with another U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\).
2. Prefix every U+002C COMMA character (,) in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\).
3. Prefix every U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\).
4. Replace every U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED character pair (CRLF) in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) followed by a U+006E LATIN SMALL LETTER N character (n).
5. Replace every remaining U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) or U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) followed by a U+006E LATIN SMALL LETTER N character (n).
6. Return the mutated *value*.

Note *This algorithm can generate invalid vCard output, if the input does not conform to the rules described for the* `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683] *item type*[p677] *and defined property names*[p679].

5.3.1.2 Examples

This section is non-normative.

Example

Here is a long example vCard for a fictional character called "Jack Bauer":

```
<section id="jack" itemscope itemtype="http://microformats.org/profile/hcard">
 <h1 itemprop="fn">
  <span itemprop="n" itemscope>
   <span itemprop="given-name">Jack</span>
   <span itemprop="family-name">Bauer</span>
  </span>
 </h1>
 <img itemprop="photo" alt="" src="jack-bauer.jpg">
 <p itemprop="org" itemscope>
  <span itemprop="organization-name">Counter-Terrorist Unit</span>
  (<span itemprop="organization-unit">Los Angeles Division</span>)
 </p>
 <p>
  <span itemprop="adr" itemscope>
   <span itemprop="street-address">10201 W. Pico Blvd.</span><br>
   <span itemprop="locality">Los Angeles</span>,
   <span itemprop="region">CA</span>
   <span itemprop="postal-code">90064</span><br>
   <span itemprop="country-name">United States</span><br>
  </span>
  <span itemprop="geo">34.052339;-118.410623</span>
 </p>
 <h2>Assorted Contact Methods</h2>
 <ul>
  <li itemprop="tel" itemscope>
   <span itemprop="value">+1 (310) 597 3781</span> <span itemprop="type">work</span>
   <meta itemprop="type" content="voice">
  </li>
  <li><a itemprop="url" href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Bauer">I'm on Wikipedia</a>
  so you can leave a message on my user talk page.</li>
  <li><a itemprop="url" href="http://www.jackbauerfacts.com/">Jack Bauer Facts</a></li>
  <li itemprop="email"><a
href="mailto:j.bauer@la.ctu.gov.invalid">j.bauer@la.ctu.gov.invalid</a></li>
  <li itemprop="tel" itemscope>
   <span itemprop="value">+1 (310) 555 3781</span> <span>
```

```
    <meta itemprop="type" content="cell">mobile phone</span>
   </li>
  </ul>
  <ins datetime="2008-07-20 21:00:00+01:00">
   <meta itemprop="rev" content="2008-07-20 21:00:00+01:00">
   <p itemprop="tel" itemscope><strong>Update!</strong>
   My new <span itemprop="type">home</span> phone number is
   <span itemprop="value">01632 960 123</span>.</p>
  </ins>
 </section>
```

The odd line wrapping is needed because newlines are meaningful in microdata: newlines would be preserved in a conversion to, for example, the vCard format.

Example

This example shows a site's contact details (using the address[p173] element) containing an address with two street components:

```
<address itemscope itemtype="http://microformats.org/profile/hcard">
 <strong itemprop="fn"><span itemprop="n" itemscope><span itemprop="given-name">Alfred</span>
 <span itemprop="family-name">Person</span></span></strong> <br>
 <span itemprop="adr" itemscope>
  <span itemprop="street-address">1600 Amphitheatre Parkway</span> <br>
  <span itemprop="street-address">Building 43, Second Floor</span> <br>
  <span itemprop="locality">Mountain View</span>,
   <span itemprop="region">CA</span> <span itemprop="postal-code">94043</span>
 </span>
</address>
```

Example

The vCard vocabulary can be used to just mark up people's names:

```
<span itemscope itemtype="http://microformats.org/profile/hcard"
><span itemprop=fn><span itemprop="n" itemscope><span itemprop="given-name"
>George</span> <span itemprop="family-name">Washington</span></span
></span></span>
```

This creates a single item with a two name-value pairs, one with the name "fn" and the value "George Washington", and the other with the name "n" and a second item as its value, the second item having the two name-value pairs "given-name" and "family-name" with the values "George" and "Washington" respectively. This is defined to map to the following vCard:

```
BEGIN:VCARD
PROFILE:VCARD
VERSION:4.0
SOURCE:document's address
FN:George Washington
N:Washington;George;;;
END:VCARD
```

5.3.2 vEvent

An item with the item type[p677] **`http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`** represents an event.

This vocabulary does not support global identifiers for items[p677].

The following are the type's defined property names[p679]. They are based on the vocabulary defined in the iCalendar specification, where more information on how to interpret the values can be found. [RFC5545][p1159]

Note *Only the parts of the iCalendar vocabulary relating to events are used here; this vocabulary cannot express a complete iCalendar instance.*

attach

Gives the address of an associated document for the event.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Any number of properties with the name `attach`[p698] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

categories

Gives the name of a category or tag that the event could be classified as.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name `categories`[p698] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

class

Gives the access classification of the information regarding the event.

The value[p680] must be text with one of the following values:

- `public`
- `private`
- `confidential`

⚠Warning! ***This is merely advisory and cannot be considered a confidentiality measure.***

A single property with the name `class`[p698] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

comment

Gives a comment regarding the event.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name `comment`[p698] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

description

Gives a detailed description of the event.

The value[p680] must be text.

A single property with the name `description`[p698] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

geo

Gives the geographical position of the event.

The value[p680] must be text and must match the following syntax:

1. Optionally, either a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+) or a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-).
2. One or more ASCII digits[p64].
3. Optionally*, a U+002E FULL STOP character (.) followed by one or more ASCII digits[p64].
4. A U+003B SEMICOLON character (;).
5. Optionally, either a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+) or a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-).
6. One or more ASCII digits[p64].

7. Optionally*, a U+002E FULL STOP character (.) followed by one or more ASCII digits[p64].

The optional components marked with an asterisk (*) should be included, and should have six digits each.

Note *The value specifies latitude and longitude, in that order (i.e., "LAT LON" ordering), in decimal degrees. The longitude represents the location east and west of the prime meridian as a positive or negative real number, respectively. The latitude represents the location north and south of the equator as a positive or negative real number, respectively.*

A single property with the name `geo`[p698] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

`location`

Gives the location of the event.

The value[p680] must be text.

A single property with the name `location`[p699] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

`resources`

Gives a resource that will be needed for the event.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name `resources`[p699] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

`status`

Gives the confirmation status of the event.

The value[p680] must be text with one of the following values:

- `tentative`
- `confirmed`
- `cancelled`

A single property with the name `status`[p699] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

`summary`

Gives a short summary of the event.

The value[p680] must be text.

User agents should replace U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters in the value[p680] by U+0020 SPACE characters when using the value.

A single property with the name `summary`[p699] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697].

`dtend`

Gives the date and time by which the event ends.

If the property with the name `dtend`[p699] is present within an item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697] that has a property with the name `dtstart`[p700] whose value is a valid date string[p72], then the value[p680] of the property with the name `dtend`[p699] must be text that is a valid date string[p72] also. Otherwise, the value[p680] of the property must be text that is a valid global date and time string[p76].

In either case, the value[p680] be later in time than the value of the `dtstart`[p700] property of the same item[p677].

Note *The time given by the `dtend`[p699] property is not inclusive. For day-long events, therefore, the `dtend`[p699] property's value[p680] will be the day after the end of the event.*

A single property with the name dtend[p699] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697], so long as that http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697] does not have a property with the name duration[p700].

dtstart

Gives the date and time at which the event starts.

The value[p680] must be text that is either a valid date string[p72] or a valid global date and time string[p76].

Exactly one property with the name dtstart[p700] must be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

duration

Gives the duration of the event.

The value[p680] must be text that is a valid vevent duration string[p701].

The duration represented is the sum of all the durations represented by integers in the value.

A single property with the name duration[p700] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697], so long as that http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697] does not have a property with the name dtend[p699].

transp

Gives whether the event is to be considered as consuming time on a calendar, for the purpose of free-busy time searches.

The value[p680] must be text with one of the following values:

- opaque
- transparent

A single property with the name transp[p700] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

contact

Gives the contact information for the event.

The value[p680] must be text.

Any number of properties with the name contact[p700] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

url

Gives a URL for the event.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

A single property with the name url[p700] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

uid

Gives a globally unique identifier corresponding to the event.

The value[p680] must be text.

A single property with the name uid[p700] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

exdate

Gives a date and time at which the event does not occur despite the recurrence rules.

The value[p680] must be text that is either a valid date string[p72] or a valid global date and time string[p76].

Any number of properties with the name exdate[p700] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

rdate

Gives a date and time at which the event recurs.

The value[p680] must be text that is one of the following:

- A valid date string[p72].
- A valid global date and time string[p76].
- A valid global date and time string[p76] followed by a U+002F SOLIDUS character (/) followed by a second valid global date and time string[p76] representing a later time.
- A valid global date and time string[p76] followed by a U+002F SOLIDUS character (/) followed by a valid vevent duration string[p701].

Any number of properties with the name rdate[p701] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

rrule

Gives a rule for finding dates and times at which the event occurs.

The value[p680] must be text that matches the RECUR value type defined in the iCalendar specification. [RFC5545][p1159]

A single property with the name rrule[p701] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

created

Gives the date and time at which the event information was first created in a calendaring system.

The value[p680] must be text that is a valid global date and time string[p76].

A single property with the name created[p701] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

last-modified

Gives the date and time at which the event information was last modified in a calendaring system.

The value[p680] must be text that is a valid global date and time string[p76].

A single property with the name last-modified[p701] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

sequence

Gives a revision number for the event information.

The value[p680] must be text that is a valid non-negative integer[p66].

A single property with the name sequence[p701] may be present within each item[p677] with the type http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent[p697].

A string is a **valid vevent duration string** if it matches the following pattern:

1. A U+0050 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P character (P).
2. One of the following:
    - A valid non-negative integer[p66] followed by a U+0057 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W character (W). The integer represents a duration of that number of weeks.
    - At least one, and possible both in this order, of the following:
        1. A valid non-negative integer[p66] followed by a U+0044 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D character (D). The integer represents a duration of that number of days.

2. A U+0054 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T character (T) followed by any one of the following, or the first and second of the following in that order, or the second and third of the following in that order, or all three of the following in this order:
    1. A valid non-negative integer[p66] followed by a U+0048 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H character (H). The integer represents a duration of that number of hours.
    2. A valid non-negative integer[p66] followed by a U+004D LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M character (M). The integer represents a duration of that number of minutes.
    3. A valid non-negative integer[p66] followed by a U+0053 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S character (S). The integer represents a duration of that number of seconds.

5.3.2.1 Conversion to iCalendar

Given a list of nodes *nodes* in a `Document`[p103], a user agent must run the following algorithm to **extract any vEvent data represented by those nodes**:

1. If none of the nodes in *nodes* are items[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697], then there is no vEvent data. Abort the algorithm, returning nothing.
2. Let *output* be an empty string.
3. Add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type "`BEGIN`" and the value "`VCALENDAR`" to *output*.
4. Add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type "`PRODID`" and the value equal to a user-agent-specific string representing the user agent to *output*.
5. Add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type "`VERSION`" and the value "`2.0`" to *output*.
6. For each node *node* in *nodes* that is an item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697], run the following steps:
    1. Add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type "`BEGIN`" and the value "`VEVENT`" to *output*.
    2. Add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type "`DTSTAMP`" and a value consisting of an iCalendar DATE-TIME string representing the current date and time, with the annotation "`VALUE=DATE-TIME`", to *output*. [RFC5545][p1159]
    3. For each element *element* that is a property of the item[p681] *node*: for each name *name* in *element*'s property names[p680], run the appropriate set of substeps from the following list:

        If the property's value[p680] is an item[p677]

        Skip the property.

        If the property is `dtend`[p699]
        If the property is `dtstart`[p700]
        If the property is `exdate`[p700]
        If the property is `rdate`[p701]
        If the property is `created`[p701]
        If the property is `last-modified`[p701]

        Let *value* be the result of stripping all U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-) and U+003A COLON (:) characters from the property's value[p680].

        If the property's value[p680] is a valid date string[p72] then add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type *name* and the value *value* to *output*, with the annotation "`VALUE=DATE`".

        Otherwise, if the property's value[p680] is a valid global date and time string[p76] then add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type *name* and the value *value* to *output*, with the annotation "`VALUE=DATE-TIME`".

        Otherwise skip the property.

        Otherwise

        Add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type *name* and the property's value[p680] to *output*.

4. Add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type "END" and the value "VEVENT" to *output*.

7. Add an iCalendar line[p703] with the type "END" and the value "VCALENDAR" to *output*.

When the above algorithm says that the user agent is to **add an iCalendar line** consisting of a type *type*, a value *value*, and optionally an annotation, to a string *output*, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *line* be an empty string.
2. Append *type*, converted to ASCII uppercase[p63], to *line*.
3. If there is an annotation:
    1. Append a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) to *line*.
    2. Append the annotation to *line*.
4. Append a U+003A COLON character (:) to *line*.
5. Prefix every U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) in *value* with another U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\).
6. Prefix every U+002C COMMA character (,) in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\).
7. Prefix every U+003B SEMICOLON character (;) in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\).
8. Replace every U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED character pair (CRLF) in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) followed by a U+006E LATIN SMALL LETTER N character (n).
9. Replace every remaining U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) or U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character in *value* with a U+005C REVERSE SOLIDUS character (\) followed by a U+006E LATIN SMALL LETTER N character (n).
10. Append *value* to *line*.
11. Let *maximum length* be 75.
12. If and while *line* is longer than *maximum length* Unicode code points long, run the following substeps:
    1. Append the first *maximum length* Unicode code points of *line* to *output*.
    2. Remove the first *maximum length* Unicode code points from *line*.
    3. Append a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN character (CR) to *output*.
    4. Append a U+000A LINE FEED character (LF) to *output*.
    5. Append a U+0020 SPACE character to *output*.
    6. Let *maximum length* be 74.
13. Append (what remains of) *line* to *output*.
14. Append a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN character (CR) to *output*.
15. Append a U+000A LINE FEED character (LF) to *output*.

Note *This algorithm can generate invalid iCalendar output, if the input does not conform to the rules described for the* `http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent`[p697] *item type*[p677] *and defined property names*[p679].

5.3.2.2 Examples

This section is non-normative.

Example

Here is an example of a page that uses the vEvent vocabulary to mark up an event:

```
<body itemscope itemtype="http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent">
 ...
```

```
 <h1 itemprop="summary">Bluesday Tuesday: Money Road</h1>
 ...
 <time itemprop="dtstart" datetime="2009-05-05T19:00:00Z">May 5th @ 7pm</time>
 (until <time itemprop="dtend" datetime="2009-05-05T21:00:00Z">9pm</time>)
 ...
 <a href="http://livebrum.co.uk/2009/05/05/bluesday-tuesday-money-road"
    rel="bookmark" itemprop="url">Link to this page</a>
 ...
 <p>Location: <span itemprop="location">The RoadHouse</span></p>
 ...
 <p><input type=button value="Add to Calendar"
           onclick="location = getCalendar(this)"></p>
 ...
 <meta itemprop="description" content="via livebrum.co.uk">
</body>
```

The `getCalendar()` function is left as an exercise for the reader.

The same page could offer some markup, such as the following, for copy-and-pasting into blogs:

```
<div itemscope itemtype="http://microformats.org/profile/hcalendar#vevent">
 <p>I'm going to
 <strong itemprop="summary">Bluesday Tuesday: Money Road</strong>,
 <time itemprop="dtstart" datetime="2009-05-05T19:00:00Z">May 5th at 7pm</time>
 to <time itemprop="dtend" datetime="2009-05-05T21:00:00Z">9pm</time>,
 at <span itemprop="location">The RoadHouse</span>!</p>
 <p><a href="http://livebrum.co.uk/2009/05/05/bluesday-tuesday-money-road"
       itemprop="url">See this event on livebrum.co.uk</a>.</p>
 <meta itemprop="description" content="via livebrum.co.uk">
</div>
```

5.3.3 Licensing works

An item with the item type[p677] **`http://n.whatwg.org/work`** represents a work (e.g. an article, an image, a video, a song, etc). This type is primarily intended to allow authors to include licensing information for works.

The following are the type's defined property names[p679].

`work`

Identifies the work being described.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Exactly one property with the name `work`[p704] must be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://n.whatwg.org/work`[p704].

`title`

Gives the name of the work.

A single property with the name `title`[p704] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://n.whatwg.org/work`[p704].

`author`

Gives the name or contact information of one of the authors or creators of the work.

The value[p680] must be either an item[p677] with the type `http://microformats.org/profile/hcard`[p683], or text.

Any number of properties with the name `author`[p704] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://n.whatwg.org/work`[p704].

`license`

Identifies one of the licenses under which the work is available.

The value[p680] must be an absolute URL.

Any number of properties with the name `license`[p704] may be present within each item[p677] with the type `http://n.whatwg.org/work`[p704].

5.3.3.1 Examples

This section is non-normative.

Example

This example shows an embedded image entitled *My Pond*, licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 United States License and the MIT license simultaneously.

```
<figure itemscope itemtype="http://n.whatwg.org/work">
 <img itemprop="work" src="mypond.jpeg">
 <figcaption>
  <p><cite itemprop="title">My Pond</cite></p>
  <p><small>Licensed under the <a itemprop="license"
  href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/us/">Creative
  Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 United States License</a>
  and the <a itemprop="license"
  href="http://www.opensource.org/licenses/mit-license.php">MIT
  license</a>.</small>
 </figcaption>
</figure>
```

5.4 Converting HTML to other formats

5.4.1 JSON

Given a list of nodes *nodes* in a `Document`[p103], a user agent must run the following algorithm to **extract the microdata from those nodes into a JSON form**:

1. Let *result* be an empty object.
2. Let *items* be an empty array.
3. For each *node* in *nodes*, check if the element is a top-level microdata item[p682], and if it is then get the object[p705] for that element and add it to *items*.
4. Add an entry to *result* called "`items`" whose value is the array *items*.
5. Return the result of serialising *result* to JSON in the shortest possible way (meaning no whitespace between tokens, no unnecessary zero digits in numbers, and only using Unicode escapes in strings for characters that do not have a dedicated escape sequence), and with a lowercase "`e`" used, when appropriate, in the representation of any numbers. [JSON][p1158]

Note *This algorithm returns an object with a single property that is an array, instead of just returning an array, so that it is possible to extend the algorithm in the future if necessary.*

When the user agent is to **get the object** for an item *item*, optionally with a list of elements *memory*, it must run the following substeps:

1. Let *result* be an empty object.
2. If no *memory* was passed to the algorithm, let *memory* be an empty list.
3. Add *item* to *memory*.
4. If the *item* has any item types[p677], add an entry to *result* called "`type`" whose value is an array listing the item types[p677] of *item*, in the order they were specified on the `itemtype`[p677] attribute.

5. If the *item* has a global identifier[p677], add an entry to *result* called "`id`" whose value is the global identifier[p677] of *item*.

6. Let *properties* be an empty object.

7. For each element *element* that has one or more property names[p680] and is one of the properties of the item[p681] *item*, in the order those elements are given by the algorithm that returns the properties of an item[p681], run the following substeps:

    1. Let *value* be the property value[p680] of *element*.

    2. If *value* is an item[p677], then: If *value* is in *memory*, then let *value* be the string "`ERROR`". Otherwise, get the object[p705] for *value*, passing a copy of *memory*, and then replace *value* with the object returned from those steps.

    3. For each name *name* in *element*'s property names[p680], run the following substeps:

        1. If there is no entry named *name* in *properties*, then add an entry named *name* to *properties* whose value is an empty array.

        2. Append *value* to the entry named *name* in *properties*.

8. Add an entry to *result* called "`properties`" whose value is the object *properties*.

9. Return *result*.

Example

For example, take this markup:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
<title>My Blog</title>
<article itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/BlogPosting">
 <header>
  <h1 itemprop="headline">Progress report</h1>
  <p><time itemprop="datePublished" datetime="2013-08-29">today</time></p>
  <link itemprop="url" href="?comments=0">
 </header>
 <p>All in all, he's doing well with his swim lessons. The biggest thing was he had trouble
 putting his head in, but we got it down.</p>
 <section>
  <h1>Comments</h1>
  <article itemprop="comment" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/UserComments" id="c1">
   <link itemprop="url" href="#c1">
   <footer>
    <p>Posted by: <span itemprop="creator" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Person">
     <span itemprop="name">Greg</span>
    </span></p>
    <p><time itemprop="commentTime" datetime="2013-08-29">15 minutes ago</time></p>
   </footer>
   <p>Ha!</p>
  </article>
  <article itemprop="comment" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/UserComments" id="c2">
   <link itemprop="url" href="#c2">
   <footer>
    <p>Posted by: <span itemprop="creator" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Person">
     <span itemprop="name">Charlotte</span>
    </span></p>
    <p><time itemprop="commentTime" datetime="2013-08-29">5 minutes ago</time></p>
   </footer>
   <p>When you say "we got it down"...</p>
  </article>
 </section>
</article>
```

It would be turned into the following JSON by the algorithm above (supposing that the page's URL was `http://blog.example.com/progress-report`):

```
{
  "items": [
    {
      "type": [ "http://schema.org/BlogPosting" ],
      "properties": {
        "headline": [ "Progress report" ],
        "datePublished": [ "2013-08-29" ],
        "url": [ "http://blog.example.com/progress-report?comments=0" ],
        "comment": [
          {
            "type": [ "http://schema.org/UserComments" ],
            "properties": {
              "url": [ "http://blog.example.com/progress-report#c1" ],
              "creator": [
                {
                  "type": [ "http://schema.org/Person" ],
                  "properties": {
                    "name": [ "Greg" ]
                  }
                }
              ],
              "commentTime": [ "2013-08-29" ]
            }
          },
          {
            "type": [ "http://schema.org/UserComments" ],
            "properties": {
              "url": [ "http://blog.example.com/progress-report#c2" ],
              "creator": [
                {
                  "type": [ "http://schema.org/Person" ],
                  "properties": {
                    "name": [ "Charlotte" ]
                  }
                }
              ],
              "commentTime": [ "2013-08-29" ]
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

6 User interaction

6.1 The `hidden` attribute

Support:	
Chrome	6+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	4+
IE	11+
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	4+
Edge	12+
Safari	5.1+
Opera	11.1+
IE Mobile	11+

Source: caniuse.com

All HTML elements[p43] may have the `hidden`[p708] content attribute set. The `hidden`[p708] attribute is a boolean attribute[p65]. When sp 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 be reused by other parts of the page as opposed to being directly accessed by the user. User agents should not render elemer `hidden`[p708] attribute specified. This requirement may be implemented indirectly through the style layer. For example, an HTML+C could implement these requirements using the rules suggested in the Rendering section[p1066].

Note *Because this attribute is typically implemented using CSS, it's also possible to override it using CSS. For instance, a rule 'display: block' to all elements will cancel the effects of the `hidden`[p708] attribute. Authors therefore have to take care when writing their style sheets to make sure that the attribute is still styled as expected.*

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`[p708] attribute must not be used to hide content that could legitimately be shown in another presentation. For example, it is incorrect to use `hidden`[p708] 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`[p708], it is hidden from all presentations, including, for instance, screen readers.

Elements that are not themselves `hidden`[p708] must not hyperlink[p244] to elements that are `hidden`[p708]. The `for` attributes of `label`[p432] and `output`[p497] elements that are not themselves `hidden`[p708] must similarly not refer to elements that are `hidden`[p708]. In both cases, such references would cause user confusion.

Elements and scripts may, however, refer to elements that are `hidden`[p708] in other contexts.

Example

For example, it would be incorrect to use the `href`[p244] attribute to link to a section marked with the `hidden`[p708] 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`[p708]. 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`[p583] element with the `hidden`[p708] attribute could be used by a scripted graphics engine as an off-screen buffer, and a form control could refer to a hidden `form`[p429] element using its `form`[p508] attribute.

Elements in a section hidden by the `hidden`[p708] 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[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

6.2 Inert subtrees

Note *This section **does not** define or create any content attribute named "inert". This section merely defines an abstract* concept *of inertness*[p709].

A node (in particular elements and text nodes) can be marked as **inert**. When a node is inert[p709], then the user agent must act as if the node 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.

Example For example, consider a page that consists of just a single inert[p709] paragraph positioned in the middle of a `body`[p156]. If a user moves their pointing device from the `body`[p156] over to the inert[p709] paragraph and clicks on the paragraph, no `mouseover` event would be fired, and the `mousemove` and `click` events would be fired on the `body`[p156] element rather than the paragraph.

Note *When a node is inert, it generally cannot be focused. Inert nodes that are commands*[p556] *will also get disabled.*

While a browsing context container[p749] is marked as inert[p709], its nested browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748], and all nodes in that `Document`[p103], must be marked as inert[p709].

An entire `Document`[p103] can be marked as **blocked by a modal dialog** *subject*. While a `Document`[p103] is so marked, every node that is in the `Document`, with the exception of the *subject* element and its descendants, must be marked inert[p709]. (The elements excepted by this paragraph can additionally be marked inert[p709] through other means; being part of a modal dialog does not "protect" a node from being marked inert[p709].)

Only one element at a time can mark a `Document`[p103] as being blocked by a modal dialog[p709]. When a new `dialog`[p559] is made to block[p709] a `Document`[p103], the previous element, if any, stops blocking the `Document`[p103].

Note *The `dialog`[p559] element's `showModal()`[p560] method makes use of this mechanism.*

6.3 Activation

Certain elements in HTML have an activation behaviour[p710], 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 behaviour[p710], for instance using keyboard or voice input, or through mouse clicks. When the user triggers an element with a defined activation behaviour[p710] in a manner other than clicking it, the default action of the interaction event must be to run synthetic click activation steps[p709] 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[p710] on the element.
4. Fire a `click` event[p853] at the element. If the run synthetic click activation steps[p709] algorithm was invoked because the `click()`[p710] method was invoked, then the `isTrusted` attribute must be initialised to false.
5. If this `click` event is not canceled, run post-click activation steps[p710] on the element.

If the event *is* canceled, the user agent must run canceled activation steps[p710] 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 authentic click activation steps[p710] instead of firing the `click` event. When a user agent is to **run authentic click activation steps** for a given event *event*, it must follow these steps:

1. Let *target* be the element designated by the user (the target of *event*).
2. If *target* is a `canvas`[p583] element, run the canvas `MouseEvent` rerouting steps[p628]. If this changes *event*'s target, then let *target* be the new target.
3. Set the *click in progress* flag on *target* to true.
4. Let *e* be the nearest activatable element[p710] of *target* (defined below), if any.
5. If there is an element *e*, run pre-click activation steps[p710] on it.
6. Dispatch[p44] *event* (the required `click` event) at *target*.

   If there is an element *e* and the `click` event is not canceled, run post-click activation steps[p710] on element *e*.

   If there is an element *e* and the event *is* canceled, run canceled activation steps[p710] on element *e*.
7. Set the *click in progress* flag on *target* to false.

Note *The algorithms above don't run for arbitrary synthetic events dispatched by author script. The `click()`[p710] method can be used to make the run synthetic click activation steps[p709] algorithm happen programmatically.*

Note *Click-focusing behaviour (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 behaviour[p710], 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[p710].

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 behaviour** defined for that element, if any. Activation behaviours can refer to the `click` event that was fired by the steps above leading up to this point.

Note

***element*.`click`[p710]()**

Acts as if the element was clicked.

The **`click()`** method must run the following steps:

1. If the element is a form control that is disabled[p511], abort these steps.
2. Run synthetic click activation steps[p709] on the element.

6.4 Focus

6.4.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

An HTML user interface typically consists of multiple interactive widgets, such as form controls, scrollable regions, links, dialog boxes, browser tabs, and so forth. These widgets form a hierarchy, with some (e.g. browser tabs, dialog boxes) containing others (e.g. links, form controls).

When interacting with an interface using a keyboard, key input is channeled from the system, through the hierarchy of interactive widgets, to an active widget, which is said to be focused[p713].

Example

Consider an HTML application running in a browser tab running in a graphical environment. Suppose this application had a page with some text fields and links, and was currently showing a modal dialog, which itself had a text field and a button.

The hierarchy of focusable widgets, in this scenario, would include the browser window, which would have, amongst its children, the browser tab containing the HTML application. The tab itself would have as its children the various links and text fields, as well as the dialog. The dialog itself would have as its children the text field and the button.

If the widget with focus in this example was the text field in the dialog box, then key input would be channeled from the graphical system to ① the Web browser, then to ② the tab, then to ③ the dialog, and finally to ④ the text field.

Keyboard *events* are always targeted at this focused[p713] element.

6.4.2 Data model

The term **focusable area** is used to refer to regions of the interface that can become the target of keyboard input. Focusable areas can be elements, parts of elements, or other regions managed by the user agent.

Each focusable area[p711] has a **DOM anchor**, which is a `Node` object that represents the position of the focusable area[p711] in the DOM. (When the focusable area[p711] is itself a `Node`, it is its own DOM anchor[p712].) The DOM anchor[p712] is used in some APIs as a substitute for the focusable area[p711] when there is no other DOM object to represent the focusable area[p711].

The following table describes what objects can be focusable areas[p711]. The cells in the left column describe objects that can be focusable areas[p711]; the cells in the right column describe the DOM anchors[p712] for those elements. (The cells that span both columns are non-normative examples.)

Focusable area[p711]	DOM anchor[p712]
Examples	
Elements that have their tabindex focus flag[p714] set, that are not actually disabled[p666], that are not expressly inert[p713], and that are either being rendered[p1065] or being used as relevant canvas fallback content[p584].	The element itself.
`iframe`[p308], `<input type=text>`[p440], sometimes `<a href="">`[p207] (depending on platform conventions).	
The shapes of `area`[p387] elements in an image map[p389] associated with an `img`[p280] element that is being rendered[p1065] and is not expressly inert[p713].	The `img`[p280] element.

In the following example, the `area`[p387] element creates two shapes, one on each image. The DOM anchor[p712] of the first shape is the first `img`[p280] element, and the DOM anchor[p712] of the second shape is the second `img`[p280] element.

```
<map id=wallmap><area alt="Enter Door" coords="10,10,100,200" href="door.html"></map>
...
<img src="images/innerwall.jpeg" alt="There is a white wall here, with a door." usemap="#wallmap">
...
<img src="images/outerwall.jpeg" alt="There is a red wall here, with a door." usemap="#wallmap">
```

The user-agent provided subwidgets of elements that are being rendered[p1065] and are not actually disabled[p666] or expressly inert[p713].	The element for which the focusable area[p711] is a subwidget.
The controls in the user interface that is exposed to the user[p380] for a `video`[p325] element, the up and down buttons in a spin-control version of `<input type=number>`[p450], the two range control widgets in a `<input type=range multiple>`[p451], the part of a `details`[p544] element's rendering that enabled the element to be opened or closed using keyboard input.	
The scrollable regions of elements that are being rendered[p1065] and are not expressly inert[p713].	The element for which the box that the scrollable region scrolls was created.
The CSS 'overflow' property's 'scroll' value typically creates a scrollable region.	
The viewport of a `Document`[p103] that has a browsing context[p748] and is not inert[p709].	The `Document`[p103] for which the viewport was created.
The contents of an `iframe`[p308].	
Any other element or part of an element, especially to aid with accessibility or to better match platform conventions.	The element.

Example A user agent could make all list item bullets focusable, so that a user can more easily navigate lists.

Example Similarly, a user agent could make all elements with `title`[p124] attributes focusable, so that their advisory information can be accessed.

Note *A browsing context container[p749] (e.g. an `iframe`[p308]) is a focusable area[p711], but key events routed to a browsing context container[p749] get immediately routed to the nested browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748]. Similarly, in sequential focus navigation a browsing context container[p749] essentially acts merely as a placeholder for its nested browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748].*

The following create **control groups**:

- `Document`[p103] object that have browsing contexts[p748].
- `dialog`[p559] elements that have an `open`[p559] attribute specified and that are being rendered[p1065].

The corresponding `Document`[p103] object or `dialog`[p559] element is the created control group[p712]'s **owner object**. (There is always a 1:1 mapping of control groups[p712] to control group owner objects[p712].)

Each focusable area[p711] belongs to a single control group[p712] as follows. If the DOM anchor[p712] of a focusable area[p711] is a control group owner object[p712], then that focusable area[p711] belongs to that control group owner object[p712]'s control group[p712]. Otherwise, the focusable area[p711] belongs to its DOM anchor[p712]'s nearest ancestor control group owner object[p712]'s control group[p712].

Example

Thus, a viewport always belongs to the control group[p712] of the `Document`[p103] for which the viewport was created, an `input`[p434] control belongs to the control group[p712] of its nearest ancestor `dialog`[p559] or `Document`[p103], and an image map's shapes belong to the nearest

ancestor dialog[p559] or Document[p103] of the img[p280] elements (not the area[p387] elements — this means one area[p387] element might create multiple shapes in different control groups[p712]).

Note *It is possible for a control group[p712] to be empty, i.e. for it to have no focusable areas[p711].*

An element is **expressly inert** if it is inert[p709] but it is not a control group owner object[p712] and its nearest ancestor control group owner object[p712] is not inert[p709].

One focusable area[p711] in each non-empty control group[p712] is designated the **focused area of the control group**. Which control is so designated changes over time, based on algorithms in this specification. If a control group[p712] is empty, it has no focused area[p713].

Each control group owner object[p712] can also act as the **manager** of a **dialog group**.

Each dialog[p559] element that has an open[p559] attribute specified and that is being rendered[p1065] (i.e. that is a control group owner object[p712]) and is not expressly inert[p713] belongs to the dialog group[p713] whose manager[p713] is the dialog[p559] element's nearest ancestor control group owner object[p712].

A dialog[p559] is **expressly inert** if it is inert[p709] but its nearest ancestor control group owner object[p712] is not.

If no dialog[p559] element has a particular control group owner object[p712] as its nearest ancestor control group owner object[p712], then that control group owner object[p712] has no dialog group[p713].

Each dialog group[p713] can have a dialog[p559] designated as the **focused dialog of the dialog group**. Which dialog[p559] is so designated changes over time, based on algorithms in this specification.

Focusable areas[p711] in control groups[p712] are ordered relative to the tree order of their DOM anchors[p712]. Focusable areas[p711] with the same DOM anchor[p712] in a control group[p712] are ordered relative to their CSS box's relative positions in a pre-order, depth-first traversal of the box tree. [CSS][p1156]

Elements in dialog groups[p713] are ordered in tree order.

The **currently focused area of a top-level browsing context** at any particular time is the focusable area[p711] or dialog[p559] returned by this algorithm:

1. Let *candidate* be the Document[p103] of the top-level browsing context[p749].
2. If *candidate* has a dialog group[p713] with a designated focused dialog of the dialog group[p713], then let *candidate* be the designated focused dialog of the dialog group[p713], and redo this step.

   Otherwise, if *candidate* has a non-empty control group[p712], and the designated focused area of the control group[p713] is a browsing context container[p749], then let *candidate* be the active document[p748] of that browsing context container[p749]'s nested browsing context[p749], and redo this step.

   Otherwise, if *candidate* has a non-empty control group[p712], let *candidate* be the designated focused area of the control group[p713].
3. Return *candidate*.

An element that is the DOM anchor[p712] of a focusable area[p711] is said to **gain focus** when that focusable area[p711] becomes the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713]. When an element is the DOM anchor[p712] of a focusable area[p711] of the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713], it is **focused**.

The **focus chain** of a focusable area[p711] or control group owner object[p712] *subject* is the ordered list constructed as follows:

1. Let *current object* be *subject*.
2. Let *output* be an empty list.
3. *Loop*: Append *current object* to *output*.
4. If *current object* is an area[p387] element's shape, append that area[p387] element to *output*.

Otherwise, if *current object* is a focusable area[p711] whose DOM anchor[p712] is an element that is not *current object* itself, append that DOM anchor[p712] element to *output*.

5. If *current object* is a `dialog`[p559] object in a dialog group[p713], let *current object* be that dialog group[p713]'s manager[p713], and return to the step labeled *loop*.

   Otherwise, if *current object* is a focusable area[p711], let *current object* be that focusable area[p711]'s control group[p712]'s owner object[p712], and return to the step labeled *loop*.

   Otherwise, if *current object* is a `Document`[p103] in a nested browsing context[p749], let *current object* be its browsing context container[p749], and return to the step labeled *loop*.

6. Return *output*.

Note *The chain starts with* subject *and (if* subject *is or can be the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713]) continues up the focus hierarchy up to the `Document`[p103] of the top-level browsing context[p749].*

6.4.3 The `tabindex`[p714] attribute

The **`tabindex`** content attribute allows authors to indicate that an element is supposed to be focusable[p711], and whether it is supposed to be reachable using sequential focus navigation[p719] and, if so, 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.

When the attribute is omitted, the user agent applies defaults. (There is no way to make an element that is being rendered[p1065] be not focusable at all without disabling[p666] it or making it inert[p709].)

The `tabindex`[p714] attribute, if specified, must have a value that is a valid integer[p65]. Positive numbers specify the relative position of the element's focusable areas[p711] in the sequential focus navigation order[p719], and negative numbers indicate that the control is to be unreachable by sequential focus navigation[p719].

Developers should use caution when using values other than 0 or −1 for their `tabindex`[p714] attributes as this is complicated to do correctly.

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 a focusable area[p711], as described in the previous section.

If the `tabindex`[p714] attribute is specified on an element, it must be parsed using the rules for parsing integers[p65]. The attribute's values, or lack thereof, must be interpreted as follows:

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[p714] is set and, if so, whether the element and any focusable areas[p711] that have the element as their DOM anchor[p712] can be reached using sequential focus navigation[p719], and if so, what their relative position in the sequential focus navigation order[p719] is to be.

Modulo platform conventions, it is suggested that for the following elements, the tabindex focus flag[p714] be set:

- `a`[p207] elements that have an `href`[p244] attribute
- `link`[p138] elements that have an `href`[p139] attribute
- `button`[p476] elements
- `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attribute are not in the Hidden[p440] state
- `select`[p479] elements
- `textarea`[p489] elements
- `menuitem`[p551] elements
- Elements with a `draggable`[p744] 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[p727]
- Browsing context containers[p749]

Note *One valid reason to ignore the platform conventions and always allow an element to be focused (by setting its tabindex focus flag[p714]) 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[p714], but should omit the element from the sequential focus navigation order[p719].

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`[p714], 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[p714], should allow the element and any focusable areas[p711] that have the element as their DOM anchor[p712] to be reached using sequential focus navigation[p719], following platform conventions to determine the element's relative position in the sequential focus navigation order[p719].

If the value is greater than zero

The user agent must set the element's tabindex focus flag[p714], should allow the element and any focusable areas[p711] that have the element as their DOM anchor[p712] to be reached using sequential focus navigation, and should place the element — referenced as *candidate* below — and the aforementioned focusable areas[p711] in the sequential focus navigation[p719] order so that, relative to other focusable areas[p711] in the sequential focus navigation order[p719], they are:

- before any focusable area[p711] whose DOM anchor[p712] is an element whose `tabindex`[p714] attribute has been omitted or whose value, when parsed, returns an error,
- before any focusable area[p711] whose DOM anchor[p712] is an element whose `tabindex`[p714] attribute has a value equal to or less than zero,
- after any focusable area[p711] whose DOM anchor[p712] is an element whose `tabindex`[p714] attribute has a value greater than zero but less than the value of the `tabindex`[p714] attribute on *candidate*,
- after any focusable area[p711] whose DOM anchor[p712] is an element whose `tabindex`[p714] attribute has a value equal to the value of the `tabindex`[p714] attribute on *candidate* but that is earlier in the document in tree order than *candidate*,
- before any focusable area[p711] whose DOM anchor[p712] is an element whose `tabindex`[p714] attribute has a value equal to the value of the `tabindex`[p714] attribute on *candidate* but that is later in the document in tree order than *candidate*, and
- before any focusable area[p711] whose DOM anchor[p712] is an element whose `tabindex`[p714] attribute has a value greater than the value of the `tabindex`[p714] attribute on *candidate*.

An element that has its tabindex focus flag[p714] set but does not otherwise have an activation behaviour[p710] defined has an activation behaviour[p710] that does nothing.

Note *This means that an element that is only focusable because of its `tabindex`[p714] attribute will fire a `click` event in response to a non-mouse activation (e.g. hitting the "enter" key while the element is focused[p713]).*

An element with the `tabindex`[p714] attribute specified is interactive content[p118].

The **`tabIndex`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the value of the `tabindex`[p714] content attribute. Its default value is 0 for elements that are focusable and −1 for elements that are not focusable.

6.4.4 Processing model

The **focusing steps** for an object *new focus target* that is either a focusable area[p711], or an element that is not a focusable area[p711], or a browsing context[p748], are as follows. They can optionally be run with a *fallback target*.

1. If *new focus target* is neither a `dialog`[p559] element that has an `open`[p559] attribute specified and that is being rendered[p1065] (i.e. that is a control group owner object[p712]), nor a focusable area[p711], then run the first matching set of steps from the following list:

   ↪ **If *new focus target* is an `area`[p387] element with one or more shapes that are focusable areas[p711]**

   Let *new focus target* be the shape corresponding to the first `img`[p280] element in tree order that uses the image map to which the `area`[p387] element belongs.

   ↪ **If *new focus target* is an element with one or more scrollable regions that are focusable areas[p711]**

   Let *new focus target* be the element's first scrollable region, according to a pre-order, depth-first traversal of the box tree. [CSS][p1156]

   ↪ **If *new focus target* is the document element of its `Document`[p103]**

   Let *new focus target* be the `Document`[p103]'s viewport.

   ↪ **If *new focus target* is a browsing context[p748]**

   Let *new focus target* be the browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748].

   ↪ **If *new focus target* is a browsing context container[p749]**

   Let *new focus target* be the browsing context container[p749]'s nested browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748].

   ↪ **Otherwise**

   If no *fallback target* was specified, abort the focusing steps[p715].

   Otherwise, let *new focus target* be the *fallback target*.

2. If *new focus target* is a control group owner object[p712] that is not a focusable area[p711], but does have a dialog group[p713], and that dialog group[p713] has a designated focused dialog[p713], then let *new focus target* be the focused dialog of the dialog group[p713], and redo this step.

   Otherwise, if *new focus target* is a control group owner object[p712] that is not a focusable area[p711], and its control group[p712] is not empty, then designate *new focus target* as the focused area of the control group[p713], and redo this step.

   Otherwise, if *new focus target* is a browsing context container[p749], then let *new focus target* be the nested browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748], and redo this step.

   Note *A `dialog`[p559] element can be both a control group owner object[p712] and a focusable area[p711], if it has both an `open`[p559] attribute specified and a `tabindex`[p714] attribute specified and is being rendered[p1065].*

3. If *new focus target* is a focusable area[p711] and its DOM anchor[p712] is inert[p709], then abort these steps.

4. If *new focus target* is the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713], then abort these steps.

5. Let *old chain* be the focus chain[p713] of the currently focused area of the top-level browsing context[p713] in which *new focus target* finds itself.

6. Let *new chain* be the focus chain[p713] of *new focus target*.

7. Run the focus update steps[p718] with *old chain*, *new chain*, and *new focus target* respectively.

User agents must immediately[p42] run the focusing steps[p715] for a focusable area[p711], `dialog`[p559], or browsing context[p748] *candidate* whenever the user attempts to move the focus to *candidate*.

The **unfocusing steps** for an object *old focus target* that is either a focusable area[p711] or an element that is not a focusable area[p711] are as follows:

1. If *old focus target* is inert[p709], then abort these steps.

2. If *old focus target* is an `area`[p387] element and one of its shapes is the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713], or, if *old focus target* is an element with one or more scrollable regions, and one of them is the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713], then let *old focus target* be that currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713].

3. Let *old chain* be the focus chain[p713] of the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713].

4. If *old focus target* is not one of the entries in *old chain*, then abort these steps.

5. If *old focus target* is a `dialog`[p559] in a dialog group[p713], and the dialog group manager[p713] has a non-empty control group[p712], then let *new focus target* be the designated focused area of that focus group[p713].

   Otherwise, if *old focus target* is a focusable area[p711], then let *new focus target* be the first focusable area[p711] of its control group[p712] (if the control group owner object[p712] is a `Document`[p103], this will always be a viewport).

   Otherwise, let *new focus target* be null.

6. If *new focus target* is not null, then run the focusing steps[p715] for *new focus target*.

When the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713] is somehow unfocused without another element being explicitly focused in its stead, the user agent must immediately[p42] run the unfocusing steps[p716] for that object.

Note *The unfocusing steps[p716] do not always result in the focus changing, even when applied to the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713]. For example, if the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713] is a viewport, then it will usually keep its focus regardless until another focusable area[p711] is explicitly focused with the focusing steps[p715].*

When a focusable area[p711] is added to an empty control group[p712], it must be designated the focused area of the control group[p713].

When a dialog group[p713] is formed, if the dialog group manager[p713] has an empty control group[p712], the first non-inert[p709] `dialog`[p559] in the dialog group[p713], if any, or else the first `dialog`[p559] in the dialog group[p713] regardless of inertness[p709], must be designated the focused dialog of the dialog group[p713].

Focus fixup rule one: When the designated focused area of a control group[p713] is removed from that control group[p712] in some way (e.g. it stops being a focusable area[p711], it is removed from the DOM, it becomes expressly inert[p713], etc), and the control group[p712] is still not empty: designate the first non-inert[p709] focused area[p713] in that control group[p712] to be the new focused area of the control group[p713], if any; if they are all inert[p709], then designate the first focused area[p713] in that control group[p712] to be the new focused area of the control group[p713] regardless of inertness[p709]. If such a removal instead results in the control group[p712] being empty, then there is simply no longer a focused area of the control group[p713].

Example For example, this might happen because an element is removed from its `Document`[p103], or has a `hidden`[p708] attribute added. It might also happen to an `input`[p434] element when the element gets disabled[p511].

Focus fixup rule two: When a dialog group[p713] has no designated focused dialog of the dialog group[p713], and its dialog group manager[p713]'s control group[p712] changes from being non-empty to being empty, the first non-inert[p709] `dialog`[p559] in the dialog group[p713], if any, or else the first `dialog`[p559] in the dialog group[p713] regardless of inertness[p709], must be designated the focused dialog of the dialog group[p713].

Focus fixup rule three: When the designated focused dialog of a dialog group[p713] is removed from that dialog group[p713] in some way (e.g. it stops being rendered[p1065], it loses its `open`[p559] attribute, it becomes expressly inert[p713], etc), and there is still a dialog group[p713] (because the `dialog`[p559] in question was not the last `dialog`[p559] in that dialog group[p713]): if the dialog group[p713]'s manager[p713]'s control group[p712] is non-empty, let there be no designated focused dialog of the dialog group[p713] any more; otherwise (in the case that the control group[p712] is empty), designate the first non-inert[p709] `dialog`[p559] in the dialog group[p713] to be the focused dialog of the dialog group[p713], or, if they are all inert[p709], designate the first `dialog`[p559] in the dialog group[p713] to be the focused dialog of the dialog group[p713] regardless of inertness[p709].

When the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713] was a focusable area[p711] but stops being a focusable area[p711], or when it was a `dialog`[p559] in a dialog group[p713] and stops being part of that dialog group[p713], or when it starts being inert[p709], the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *old focus target* be whatever the currently focused area of the top-level browsing context[p713] was immediately before this algorithm became applicable (e.g. before the element was disabled, or the dialog was closed, or whatever caused this algorithm to run).
2. Let *old chain* be the focus chain[p713] of the currently focused area of the top-level browsing context[p713] at the same time.
3. Make sure that the changes implied by the focus fixup rules one[p717], two[p717], and three[p717] above are applied.
4. Let *new focus target* be the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context[p713].
5. If *old focus target* and *new focus target* are the same, abort these steps.
6. Let *new chain* be the focus chain[p713] of *new focus target*.
7. Run the focus update steps[p718] with *old chain*, *new chain*, and *new focus target* respectively.

The **focus update steps**, given an *old chain*, a *new chain*, and a *new focus target* respectively, are as follows:

1. If the last entry in *old chain* and the last entry in *new chain* are the same, pop the last entry from *old chain* and the last entry from *new chain* and redo this step.

2. For each entry *entry* in *old chain*, in order, run these substeps:

    1. If *entry* is an `input`[p434] element, and the `change`[p1151] event applies[p437] to the element, and the element does not have a defined activation behaviour[p710], and the user has changed the element's value[p508] or its list of selected files[p457] while the control was focused without committing that change (such that it is different to what it was when the control was first focused), then fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `change`[p1151] at the element.

    2. If *entry* is an element, let *blur event target* be *entry*.

       If *entry* is a `Document`[p103] object, let *blur event target* be that `Document`[p103] object's `Window`[p758] object.

       Otherwise, let *blur event target* be null.

    3. If *entry* is the last entry in *old chain*, and *entry* is an `Element`, and the last entry in *new chain* is also an `Element`, then let *related blur target* be the last entry in *new chain*. Otherwise, let *related blur target* be null.

    4. If *blur event target* is not null, fire a focus event[p718] named `blur`[p1151] at *blur event target*, with *related blur target* as the related target.

       Note *In some cases, e.g. if* entry *is an* `area`[p387] *element's shape, a scrollable region, or a viewport, no event is fired.*

3. Apply any relevant platform-specific conventions for focusing *new focus target*. (For example, some platforms select the contents of a text field when that field is focused.)

4. For each entry *entry* in *new chain*, in reverse order, run these substeps:

    1. If *entry* is a `dialog`[p559] element: Let *entry* be the designated focused dialog of its dialog group[p713].

    2. If *entry* is a focusable area[p711]: Designate *entry* as the focused area of the control group[p713]. If its control group[p712]'s owner object[p712] is also a dialog group manager[p713], then let there be no designated focused dialog[p713] in that dialog group[p713].

       Note *It is possible for* entry *to be both a* `dialog`[p559] *element and a focusable area[p711], in which case it is its own control group owner object[p712].*

    3. If *entry* is an element, let *focus event target* be *entry*.

       If *entry* is a `Document`[p103] object, let *focus event target* be that `Document`[p103] object's `Window`[p758] object.

       Otherwise, let *focus event target* be null.

    4. If *entry* is the last entry in *new chain*, and *entry* is an `Element`, and the last entry in *old chain* is also an `Element`, then let *related focus target* be the last entry in *old chain*. Otherwise, let *related focus target* be null.

    5. If *focus event target* is not null, fire a focus event[p718] named `focus`[p1151] at *focus event target*, with *related focus target* as the related target.

       Note *In some cases, e.g. if* entry *is an* `area`[p387] *element's shape, a scrollable region, or a viewport, no event is fired.*

When a user agent is required to **fire a focus event** named *e* at an element *t* and with a given related target *r*, the user agent must create a trusted[p44] `FocusEvent` object, initialise it to have the given name *e*, to not bubble, to not be cancelable, and to have the `relatedTarget` attribute initialised to *r*, the `view` attribute initialised to the `Window`[p758] object of the `Document`[p103] object of *t*, and the `detail` attribute initialised to 0, and must then dispatch[p44] the newly created `FocusEvent` object at the specified target element *t*.

When a key event is to be routed in a top-level browsing context[p749], the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *target area* be the currently focused area of the top-level browsing context[p713].

2. If *target area* is a focusable area[p711], let *target node* be *target area*'s DOM anchor[p712]. Otherwise, *target area* is a `dialog`[p559]; let *target node* be *target area*.

3. If *target node* is a `Document` p103 that has a body element p107, then let *target node* be the body element p107 of that `Document` p103.

   Otherwise, if *target node* is a `Document` p103 object that has a non-null document element, then let *target node* be that document element.

4. If *target node* is not inert p709, fire the event at *target node*.

   Note *It is possible for the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context p713 to be inert p709, for example if a modal dialog is shown p560, and then that `dialog` p559 element is made inert p709. It is likely to be the result of a logic error in the application, though.*

5. If the event was not canceled, then let *target area* handle the key event. This might include running synthetic click activation steps p709 for *target node*.

The **has focus steps**, given a `Document` p103 object *target*, are as follows:

1. Let *candidate* be the `Document` p103 of the top-level browsing context p749.

2. If *candidate* is *target*, return true and abort these steps.

3. If *candidate* has a dialog group p713 with a designated focused dialog of the dialog group p713, then let *candidate* be the designated focused dialog of the dialog group p713, and redo this step.

   Otherwise, if *candidate* has a non-empty control group p712, and the designated focused area of the control group p713 is a browsing context container p749, and the active document p748 of that browsing context container p749's nested browsing context p749 is *target*, then return true and abort these steps.

   Otherwise, if *candidate* has a non-empty control group p712, and the designated focused area of the control group p713 is a browsing context container p749, then let *candidate* be the active document p748 of that browsing context container p749's nested browsing context p749, and redo this step.

   Otherwise, return false and abort these steps.

6.4.5 Sequential focus navigation

Each control group p712 has a **sequential focus navigation order**, which orders some or all of the focusable areas p711 in the control group p712 relative to each other. The order in the sequential focus navigation order p719 does not have to be related to the order in the control group p712 itself. If a focusable area p711 is omitted from the sequential focus navigation order p719 of its control group p712, then it is unreachable via sequential focus navigation p719.

There can also be a **sequential focus navigation starting point**. It is initially unset. The user agent may set it when the user indicates that it should be moved.

Example For example, the user agent could set it to the position of the user's click if the user clicks on the document contents.

When the user requests that focus move from the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context p713 to the next or previous focusable area p711 (e.g. as the default action of pressing the `tab` key), or when the user requests that focus sequentially move to a top-level browsing context p749 in the first place (e.g. from the browser's location bar), the user agent must use the following algorithm:

1. Let *starting point* be the currently focused area of a top-level browsing context p713, if the user requested to move focus sequentially from there, or else the top-level browsing context p749 itself, if the user instead requested to move focus from outside the top-level browsing context p749.

2. If there is a sequential focus navigation starting point p719 defined and it is inside *starting point*, then let *starting point* be the sequential focus navigation starting point p719 instead.

3. Let *direction* be *forward* if the user requested the *next* control, and *backward* if the user requested the previous control.

   Note *Typically, pressing `tab` requests the next control, and pressing `shift+tab` requests the previous control.*

4. *Loop*: Let *selection mechanism* be *sequential* if the *starting point* is a browsing context[p748] or if *starting point* is in its control group[p712]'s sequential focus navigation order[p719].

   Otherwise, *starting point* is not in its control group[p712]'s sequential focus navigation order[p719]; let *selection mechanism* be *DOM*.

5. Let *candidate* be the result of running the sequential navigation search algorithm[p720] with *starting point*, *direction*, and *selection mechanism* as the arguments.

6. If *candidate* is not null, then run the focusing steps[p715] for *candidate* and abort these steps.

7. Otherwise, unset the sequential focus navigation starting point[p719].

8. If *starting point* is the top-level browsing context[p749], or a focusable area[p711] in the top-level browsing context[p749], the user agent should transfer focus to its own controls appropriately (if any), honouring *direction*, and then abort these steps.

   Example: For example, if *direction* is *backward*, then the last focusable control before the browser's rendering area would be the control to focus.

   If the user agent has no focusable controls — a kiosk-mode browser, for instance — then the user agent may instead restart these steps with the *starting point* being the top-level browsing context[p749] itself.

9. Otherwise, *starting point* is a focusable area[p711] in a nested browsing context[p749]. Let *starting point* be that nested browsing context[p749]'s browsing context container[p749], and return to the step labeled *loop*.

The **sequential navigation search algorithm** consists of the following steps. This algorithm takes three arguments: *starting point*, *direction*, and *selection mechanism*.

1. Pick the appropriate cell from the following table, and follow the instructions in that cell.

   The appropriate cell is the one that is from the column whose header describes *direction* and from the first row whose header describes *starting point* and *selection mechanism*.

	direction* is *forward	***direction* is *backward***
***starting point* is a browsing context[p748]**	Let *candidate* be the first suitable sequentially focusable area[p720] in *starting point*'s active document[p748]'s primary control group[p720], if any; or else null	Let *candidate* be the last suitable sequentially focusable area[p720] in *starting point*'s active document[p748]'s primary control group[p720], if any; or else null
selection mechanism* is *DOM	Let *candidate* be the first suitable sequentially focusable area[p720] in the home control group[p720] following *starting point*, if any; or else null	Let *candidate* be the last suitable sequentially focusable area[p720] in the home control group[p720] preceding *starting point*, if any; or else null
selection mechanism* is *sequential	Let *candidate* be the first suitable sequentially focusable area[p720] in the home sequential focus navigation order[p720] following *starting point*, if any; or else null	Let *candidate* be the last suitable sequentially focusable area[p720] in the home sequential focus navigation order[p720] preceding *starting point*, if any; or else null

   A **suitable sequentially focusable area** is a focusable area[p711] whose DOM anchor[p712] is not inert[p709] and that is in its control group[p712]'s sequential focus navigation order[p719].

   The **primary control group** of a control group owner object[p712] *X* is the control group[p712] of *X* if *X* has no dialog group[p713] or if its dialog group[p713] has no designated focused dialog of the dialog group[p713], otherwise, it is the primary control group[p720] of *X*'s dialog group[p713]'s designated focused dialog of the dialog group[p713].

   The **home control group** is the control group[p712] to which *starting point* belongs.

   The **home sequential focus navigation order** is the sequential focus navigation order[p719] to which *starting point* belongs.

   Note: *The home sequential focus navigation order[p720] is the home control group[p720]'s sequential focus navigation order[p719], but is only used when the* starting point *is in that sequential focus navigation order[p719] (when it's not,* selection mechanism *will be* DOM*).*

2. If *candidate* is a browsing context container[p749], then let *new candidate* be the result of running the sequential navigation search algorithm[p720] with *candidate*'s nested browsing context[p749] as the first argument, *direction* as the second, and *sequential* as the third.

   If *new candidate* is null, then let *starting point* be *candidate*, and return to the top of this algorithm. Otherwise, let *candidate* be *new candidate*.

3. Return *candidate*.

6.4.6 Focus management APIs

Note

***document*.`activeElement`[p721]**

Returns the deepest element in the document through which or to which key events are being routed. This is, roughly speaking, the focused element in the document.

For the purposes of this API, when a child browsing context[p749] is focused, its browsing context container[p749] is focused[p712] in the parent browsing context[p749]. For example, if the user moves the focus to a text field in an `iframe`[p308], the `iframe`[p308] is the element returned by the `activeElement`[p721] API in the `iframe`[p308]'s node document.

***document*.`hasFocus`[p721]()**

Returns true if key events are being routed through or to the document; otherwise, returns false. Roughly speaking, this corresponds to the document, or a document nested inside this one, being focused.

***window*.`focus`[p721]()**

Moves the focus to the window's browsing context[p748], if any.

***element*.`focus`[p722]()**

Moves the focus to the element.

If the element is a browsing context container[p749], moves the focus to the nested browsing context[p749] instead.

***element*.`blur`[p722]()**

Moves the focus to the viewport. Use of this method is discouraged; if you want to focus the viewport, call the `focus()`[p722] method on the `Document`[p103]'s document element.

Do not use this method to hide the focus ring if you find the focus ring unsightly. Instead, use a CSS rule to override the 'outline' property, and provide a different way to show what element is focused. Be aware that if an alternative focusing style isn't made available, the page will be significantly less usable for people who primarily navigate pages using a keyboard, or those with reduced vision who use focus outlines to help them navigate the page.

Example

For example, to hide the outline from links and instead use a yellow background to indicate focus, you could use:

```
:link:focus, :visited:focus { outline: none; background: yellow; color: black; }
```

The **`activeElement`** attribute on `Document`[p103] objects must return the value returned by the following steps:

1. Let *candidate* be the `Document`[p103] on which the method was invoked.
2. If *candidate* has a dialog group[p713] with a designated focused dialog of the dialog group[p713], then let *candidate* be the designated focused dialog of the dialog group[p713], and redo this step.
3. If *candidate* has a non-empty control group[p712], let *candidate* be the designated focused area of the control group[p713].
4. If *candidate* is a focusable area[p711], let *candidate* be *candidate*'s DOM anchor[p712].
5. If *candidate* is a `Document`[p103] that has a body element[p107], then let *candidate* be the body element[p107] of that `Document`[p103].

   Otherwise, if *candidate* is a `Document`[p103] with a non-null document element, then let *candidate* be that document element.

   Otherwise, if *candidate* is a `Document`[p103], then let *candidate* be null.
6. Return *candidate*.

The **`hasFocus()`** method on the `Document`[p103] object, when invoked, must return the result of running the has focus steps[p719] with the `Document`[p103] object as the argument.

The **`focus()`** method on the `Window`[p758] object, when invoked, must run the focusing steps[p715] with the `Window`[p758] object's browsing context[p748]. Additionally, if this browsing context[p748] is a top-level browsing context[p749], user agents are encouraged to trigger some sort of notification to indicate to the user that the page is attempting to gain focus.

The **`blur()`** method on the `Window`[p758] 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[p748] of the `Window`[p758] 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()`[p722] method entirely.

Note *Historically, the `focus()`[p722] and `blur()`[p722] methods actually affected the system-level focus of the system widget (e.g. tab or window) that contained the browsing context[p748], but hostile sites widely abuse this behaviour to the user's detriment.*

The **`focus()`** method on elements, when invoked, must run the following algorithm:

1. If the element is marked as *locked for focus*[p722], then abort these steps.
2. Mark the element as **locked for focus**.
3. Run the focusing steps[p715] for the element.
4. Unmark the element as *locked for focus*[p722].

The **`blur()`** method, when invoked, should run the unfocusing steps[p716] for the element on which the method was called. User agents may selectively or uniformly ignore calls to this method for usability reasons.

Example For example, if the `blur()`[p722] 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.

6.5 Assigning keyboard shortcuts

6.5.1 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`[p723] 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`[p723] 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 alternatives in the `accesskey`[p723] 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`[p724] IDL attribute returns a string representing the actual key combination assigned by the user agent.

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>
```

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 "`⌥⎋`", 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`[p724] IDL attribute.

6.5.2 The `accesskey` attribute

All HTML elements[p43] may have the `accesskey`[p723] content attribute set. The `accesskey`[p723] 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[p84] that are case-sensitive[p63], each of which must be exactly one Unicode code point in length.

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>
```

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>
```

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[p724] is, and on how the user agent represents that key combination.

6.5.3 Processing model

An element's **assigned access key** is a key combination derived from the element's `accesskey`[p723] content attribute. Initially, an element must not have an assigned access key[p724].

Whenever an element's `accesskey`[p723] attribute is set, changed, or removed, the user agent must update the element's assigned access key[p724] by running the following steps:

1. If the element has no `accesskey`[p723] attribute, then skip to the *fallback* step below.
2. Otherwise, split the attribute's value on spaces[p84], 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[p724] 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[p724] and abort these steps. p30
5. If this step is reached, the element has no assigned access key[p724].

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[p724] unless the `accesskey`[p723] content attribute is changed or the element is moved to another `Document`[p103].

When the user presses the key combination corresponding to the assigned access key[p724] for an element, if the element defines a command[p556], the command's Hidden State[p556] facet is false (visible), the command's Disabled State[p556] facet is also false (enabled), the element is in a `Document` that has a browsing context[p748], and neither the element nor any of its ancestors has a `hidden`[p708] attribute specified, then the user agent must trigger the Action[p556] of the command.

Note *User agents might expose[p556] elements that have an `accesskey`[p723] attribute in other ways as well, e.g. in a menu displayed in response to a specific key combination.*

The **`accessKey`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `accesskey`[p723] content attribute.

The **`accessKeyLabel`** IDL attribute must return a string that represents the element's assigned access key[p724], if any. If the element does not have one, then the IDL attribute must return the empty string.

6.6 Editing

6.6.1 Making document regions editable: The `contenteditable`[p725] content attribute

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface ElementContentEditable {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString contentEditable;
  readonly attribute boolean isContentEditable;
};
```

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	3.5+
IE	5.5+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	3+
Edge	12+
Safari	3.1+
Opera	9+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

The **`contenteditable`** content attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65] 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*[p65] (and the *invalid value default*[p65]).

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.

Example

For example, consider a page that has a `form`[p429] and a `textarea`[p489] to publish a new article, where the user is expected to write the article using HTML:

```
<form method=POST>
 <fieldset>
  <legend>New article</legend>
  <textarea name=article>&lt;p>Hello world.&lt;/p></textarea>
 </fieldset>
 <p><button>Publish</button></p>
</form>
```

When scripting is enabled, the `textarea`[p489] element could be replaced with a rich text field instead, using the `contenteditable`[p725] attribute:

```
<form method=POST>
 <fieldset>
  <legend>New article</legend>
  <textarea id=textarea name=article>&lt;p>Hello world.&lt;/p></textarea>
  <div id=div style="white-space: pre-wrap" hidden><p>Hello world.</p></div>
  <script>
   let textarea = document.getElementById("textarea");
   let div = document.getElementById("div");
   textarea.hidden = true;
   div.hidden = false;
   div.contentEditable = "true";
   div.oninput = (e) => {
     textarea.value = div.innerHTML;
   };
  </script>
 </fieldset>
 <p><button>Publish</button></p>
</form>
```

Features to enable, e.g., inserting links, can be implemented using the `document.execCommand()`[p727] API, or using `Selection` APIs and other DOM APIs. [EDITING][p1157] [SELECTION][p1160] [DOM][p1157]

Example

The `contenteditable`[p725] attribute can also be used to great effect:

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang=en>
<title>Live CSS editing!</title>
<style style=white-space:pre contenteditable>
html { margin:.2em; font-size:2em; color:lime; background:purple }
head, title, style { display:block }
body { display:none }
</style>
```

Note

***element*.`contentEditable`[p726] [= *value*]**

Returns "`true`", "`false`", or "`inherit`", based on the state of the `contenteditable`[p725] attribute.

Can be set, to change that state.

Throws a "SyntaxError" DOMException if the new value isn't one of those strings.

element **.** **isContentEditable**[p726]

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[p63] match for the string "inherit" then the content attribute must be removed, if the new value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p63] 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" DOMException.

The **isContentEditable** IDL attribute, on getting, must return true if the element is either an editing host[p727] or editable[p727], and false otherwise.

6.6.2 Making entire documents editable: The designMode[p726] IDL attribute

Documents have a **designMode**, which can be either enabled or disabled.

Note

document **.** **designMode**[p726] **[=** ***value*** **]**

Returns "on" if the document is editable, and "off" 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[p726] IDL attribute on the Document[p103] object takes two values, "on" and "off". On setting, the new value must be compared in an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] manner to these two values; if it matches the "on" value, then designMode[p726] must be enabled, and if it matches the "off" value, then designMode[p726] must be disabled. Other values must be ignored.

On getting, if designMode[p726] 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[p726] disabled.

When the designMode[p726] changes from being disabled to being enabled, the user agent must immediately[p42] reset the document's active range[p727]'s start and end boundary points to be at the start of the Document[p103] and then run the focusing steps[p715] for the document element of the Document[p103], if non-null.

6.6.3 Best practices for in-page editors

Authors are encouraged to set the 'white-space' property on editing hosts[p727] 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.

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 "␣") 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 ball" or "yellow ball"; 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␣`" 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.

6.6.4 Editing APIs

The definition of the terms **active range**, **editing host**, and **editable**, the user interface requirements of elements that are editing hosts[p727] or editable[p727], 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. [EDITING][p1157]

6.6.5 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 `text` elements), or in elements in an editing host[p727] (e.g. using `contenteditable`[p725]).

For each element, user agents must establish a **default behaviour**, either through defaults or through preferences expressed by are three possible default behaviours for each element:

true-by-default

The element will be checked for spelling and grammar if its contents are editable and spellchecking is not explicitly disablec `spellcheck`[p727] attribute.

false-by-default

The element will never be checked for spelling and grammar unless spellchecking is explicitly enabled through the `spellcheck`[p727] attribute.

inherit-by-default

The element's default behaviour is the same as its parent element's. Elements that have no parent element cannot have this as their default behaviour.

The **`spellcheck`** attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65] 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*[p65] (and the *invalid value default*[p65]).

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 behaviour, possibly based on the parent element's own* `spellcheck`[p727] *state, as defined below. The* false *state indicates that the element is not to be checked.*

Note

***element* . `spellcheck`[p727] [= *value*]**

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`[p727] content attribute.

***element* . `forceSpellCheck`[p728]()**

Forces the user agent to report spelling and grammar errors on the element (if checking is enabled), even if the user has never focused the element. (If the method is not invoked, user agents can hide errors in text that wasn't just entered by the user.)

The **`spellcheck`** IDL attribute, on getting, must return true if the element's `spellcheck`[p727] content attribute is in the *true* state, or if the element's `spellcheck`[p727] content attribute is in the *default* state and the element's default behaviour[p727] is true-by-default[p727], or if the element's

spellcheck[p727] content attribute is in the *default* state and the element's default behaviour[p727] is inherit-by-default[p727] and the element's parent element's spellcheck[p727] IDL attribute would return true; otherwise, if none of those conditions applies, then the attribute must instead return false.

Note *The spellcheck[p727] IDL attribute is not affected by user preferences that override the spellcheck[p727] content attribute, and therefore might not reflect the actual spellchecking state.*

On setting, if the new value is true, then the element's spellcheck[p727] 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[p508] of input[p434] elements whose type[p436] attributes are in the Text[p440], Search[p440], URL[p441], or E-mail[p443] states and that are *mutable[p508]* (i.e. that do not have the readonly[p464] attribute specified and that are not disabled[p511]).
- The value[p508] of textarea[p489] elements that do not have a readonly[p490] attribute and that are not disabled[p511].
- Text in Text nodes that are children of editing hosts[p727] or editable[p727] elements.
- Text in attributes of editable[p727] 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[p434] and textarea[p489] 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[p727] 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[p727] content attribute that is not in the *default* state, then: if the nearest such ancestor's spellcheck[p727] content attribute is in the *true* state, then checking is enabled; otherwise, checking is disabled.
5. Otherwise, if the element's default behaviour[p727] is true-by-default[p727], then checking is enabled.
6. Otherwise, if the element's default behaviour[p727] is false-by-default[p727], 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[p434] element attributes such as pattern[p466] 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.

Even when checking is enabled, user agents may opt to not report spelling or grammar errors in text that the user agent deems the user has no interest in having checked (e.g. text that was already present when the page was loaded, or that the user did not type, or text in controls that the user has not focused, or in parts of e-mail addresses that the user agent is not confident were misspelt). The **forceSpellCheck()** method, when invoked on an element, must override this behaviour, forcing the user agent to consider all spelling and grammar errors in text in that element for which checking is enabled to be of interest to the user.

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`[p434] 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.*

6.7 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 `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 perfo 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 they cycle 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).

6.7.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

To make an element draggable is simple: give the element a `draggable`[p744] attribute, and set an event listener for `dragstart`[p744] 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`[p732] object and set the allowed effects (copy, move, link, or some combination).

For example:

```
<p>What fruits do you like?</p>
<ol ondragstart="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[p745] attribute and listen to the drop[p744] event.

The value of the dropzone[p745] 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[p745] attribute, a drop target can handle the dragenter[p744] event (to report whether or not the drop target is to accept the drop) and the dragover[p744] event (to specify what feedback is to be shown to the user).*

The drop[p744] event allows the actual drop to be performed. This event needs to be canceled, so that the dropEffect[p733] 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[p744] 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) {
    if (event.dataTransfer.dropEffect == 'move') {
      // remove the dragged element
      event.target.parentNode.removeChild(event.target);
    }
```

```
  }
</script>
```

6.7.2 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[p43]. Some values that are not MIME types[p43] are special-cased for legacy reasons. The API does not enforce the use of MIME types[p43]; other values can be used as well. In all cases, however, the values are all converted to ASCII lowercase[p63] by the API.

  > **Note** *Strings that contain space characters[p63] cannot be used with the `dropzone`[p745] attribute, so authors are encouraged to use only MIME types[p43] or custom strings (without spaces).*

  There is a limit of one *Plain Unicode string* item per item type string[p731].

  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[p731].

  The drag data store item list[p731] 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`[p744] event. New data can be added to the drag data store[p731].

  Read-only mode

  For the `drop`[p744] 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[p731] 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[p731] is **created**, it must be initialised such that its drag data store item list[p731] is empty, it has no drag data store default feedback[p731], it has no drag data store bitmap[p731] and drag data store hot spot coordinate[p731], its drag data store mode[p731] is protected mode[p731], and its drag data store allowed effects state[p731] is the string "`uninitialized`[p733]".

6.7.3 The DataTransfer[p732] interface

DataTransfer[p732] objects are used to expose the drag data store[p731] that underlies a drag-and-drop operation.

IDL

```
interface DataTransfer {
  attribute DOMString dropEffect;
  attribute DOMString effectAllowed;

  [SameObject] readonly attribute DataTransferItemList items;

  void setDragImage(Element image, long x, long y);

  /* old interface */
  [SameObject] readonly attribute DOMString[] types;
  DOMString getData(DOMString format);
  void setData(DOMString format, DOMString data);
  void clearData(optional DOMString format);
  [SameObject] readonly attribute FileList files;
};
```

Note

***dataTransfer* . dropEffect[p733] [= *value*]**

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[p733] attribute, then the operation will fail.

Can be set, to change the selected operation.

The possible values are "none[p733]", "copy[p733]", "link[p733]", and "move[p733]".

***dataTransfer* . effectAllowed[p733] [= *value*]**

Returns the kinds of operations that are to be allowed.

Can be set (during the dragstart[p744] event), to change the allowed operations.

The possible values are "none[p733]", "copy[p733]", "copyLink[p733]", "copyMove[p733]", "link[p733]", "linkMove[p733]", "move[p733]", "all[p733]", and "uninitialized[p733]",

***dataTransfer* . items[p733]**

Returns a DataTransferItemList[p735] object, with the drag data.

***dataTransfer* . setDragImage[p733](*element*, *x*, *y*)**

Uses the given element to update the drag feedback, replacing any previously specified feedback.

***dataTransfer* . types[p733]**

Returns an array listing the formats that were set in the dragstart[p744] event. In addition, if any files are being dragged, then one of the types will be the string "Files".

***data* = *dataTransfer* . getData[p733](*format*)**

Returns the specified data. If there is no such data, returns the empty string.

***dataTransfer* . setData[p734](*format*, *data*)**

Adds the specified data.

***dataTransfer* . clearData[p734]([*format*])**

Removes the data of the specified formats. Removes all data if the argument is omitted.

***dataTransfer* . files[p734]**

Returns a FileList of the files being dragged, if any.

DataTransfer[p732] objects are used during the drag-and-drop events[p744], and are only valid while those events are being fired.

A DataTransfer[p732] object is associated with a drag data store[p731] 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[p732] object is created, the dropEffect[p733] 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 initialise the dropEffect[p733] attribute during the dragenter[p744] and dragover[p744] events. When the DataTransfer[p732] object is created, the effectAllowed[p733] attribute is set to a string value. On getting, it must return its current value. On setting, if drag data store[p731]'s mode[p731] is the read/write mode[p731] 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[p735] object associated with the DataTransfer[p732] object.

The **setDragImage(*element, x, y*)** method must run the following steps:

1. If the DataTransfer[p732] object is no longer associated with a drag data store[p731], abort these steps. Nothing happens.
2. If the drag data store[p731]'s mode[p731] is not the read/write mode[p731], abort these steps. Nothing happens.
3. If the *element* argument is an img[p280] element, then set the drag data store bitmap[p731] to the element's image (at its intrinsic size); otherwise, set the drag data store bitmap[p731] 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[p731] to the given *x*, *y* coordinate.

The **types** attribute must return a live[p44] read only[p51] array giving the strings that the following steps would produce.

1. Start with an empty list *L*.
2. If the DataTransfer[p732] object is no longer associated with a drag data store[p731], the array is empty. Abort these steps; return the empty list *L*.
3. For each item in the drag data store item list[p731] whose kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string*, add an entry to the list *L* consisting of the item's type string[p731].
4. If there are any items in the drag data store item list[p731] whose kind[p731] 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[p732] object is no longer associated with a drag data store[p731], return the empty string and abort these steps.
2. If the drag data store[p731]'s mode[p731] is the protected mode[p731], return the empty string and abort these steps.
3. Let *format* be the first argument, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63].
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[p731] whose kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string* and whose type string[p731] 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[p731] whose kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string* and whose type string[p731] 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][p1159]

10. Return *result*.

The **`setData(format, data)`** method must run the following steps:

1. If the `DataTransfer`[p732] object is no longer associated with a drag data store[p731], abort these steps. Nothing happens.

2. If the drag data store[p731]'s mode[p731] is not the read/write mode[p731], abort these steps. Nothing happens.

3. Let *format* be the first argument, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63].

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[p731] whose kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string* and whose type string[p731] is equal to *format*, if there is one.

6. Add an item to the drag data store item list[p731] whose kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string*, whose type string[p731] 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`[p732] object is no longer associated with a drag data store[p731], abort these steps. Nothing happens.

2. If the drag data store[p731]'s mode[p731] is not the read/write mode[p731], abort these steps. Nothing happens.

3. If the method was called with no arguments, remove each item in the drag data store item list[p731] whose kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string*, and abort these steps.

4. Let *format* be the first argument, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63].

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[p731] whose kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string* and whose type string[p731] is equal to *format*, if there is one.

Note *The `clearData()`[p734] method does not affect whether any files were included in the drag, so the `types`[p733] attribute's list might still not be empty after calling `clearData()`[p734] (it would still contain the "`Files`" string if any files were included in the drag).*

The **`files`** attribute must return a live[p44] `FileList` sequence consisting of `File` objects representing the files found by the following steps. 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`[p732] object is no longer associated with a drag data store[p731], the `FileList` is empty. Abort these steps; return the empty list *L*.

3. If the drag data store[p731]'s mode[p731] is the protected mode[p731], abort these steps; return the empty list *L*.

4. For each item in the drag data store item list[p731] whose kind[p731] is *File* , add the item's data (the file, in particular its name and contents, as well as its type[p731]) 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.*

6.7.3.1 The `DataTransferItemList`[p735] interface

Each `DataTransfer`[p732] object is associated with a `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object.

IDL

```
interface DataTransferItemList {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter DataTransferItem (unsigned long index);
  DataTransferItem? add(DOMString data, DOMString type);
  DataTransferItem? add(File data);
  void remove(unsigned long index);
  void clear();
};
```

Note

***items* . `length`[p735]**

Returns the number of items in the drag data store[p731].

***items*[*index*]**

Returns the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object representing the *index*th entry in the drag data store[p731].

***items* . `remove`[p736](*index*)**

Removes the *index*th entry in the drag data store[p731].

***items* . `clear`[p736]()**

Removes all the entries in the drag data store[p731].

***items* . `add`[p735](*data*)**
***items* . `add`[p735](*data*, *type*)**

Adds a new entry for the given data to the drag data store[p731]. If the data is plain text then a *type* string has to be provided also.

While the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object's `DataTransfer`[p732] object is associated with a drag data store[p731], the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object's *mode* is the same as the drag data store mode[p731]. When the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object's `DataTransfer`[p732] object is *not* associated with a drag data store[p731], the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object's *mode* is the *disabled mode*. The drag data store[p731] referenced in this section (which is used only when the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object is not in the *disabled mode*) is the drag data store[p731] with which the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object's `DataTransfer`[p732] 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[p731].

When a `DataTransferItemList`[p735] 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[p731].

To **determine the value of an indexed property** *i* of a `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object, the user agent must return a `DataTransferItem`[p736] object representing the *i*th item in the drag data store[p731]. The same object must be returned each time a particular item is obtained from this `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object. The `DataTransferItem`[p736] object must be associated with the same `DataTransfer`[p732] object as the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object when it is first created.

The **`add()`** method must run the following steps:

1. If the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object is not in the *read/write mode*[p731], 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[p731] whose kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string* and whose type string[p731] is equal to the value of the method's second argument, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63], then throw a `"NotSupportedError"` `DOMException` and abort these steps.

   Otherwise, add an item to the drag data store item list[p731] whose kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string*, whose type string[p731] is equal to the value of the method's second argument, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63], 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[p731] whose kind[p731] is *File*, whose type string[p731] is the `type` of the `File`, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63], and whose data is the same as the `File`'s data.

3. Determine the value of the indexed property[p735] corresponding to the newly added item, and return that value (a newly created `DataTransferItem`[p736] object).

The **`remove()`** method, when invoked with the argument *i*, must run these steps:

1. If the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object is not in the *read/write mode*[p731], throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
2. Remove the *i*th item from the drag data store[p731].

The **`clear`** method, if the `DataTransferItemList`[p735] object is in the *read/write mode*[p731], must remove all the items from the drag data store[p731]. Otherwise, it must do nothing.

6.7.3.2 The `DataTransferItem`[p736] interface

Each `DataTransferItem`[p736] object is associated with a `DataTransfer`[p732] object.

IDL

```
interface DataTransferItem {
  readonly attribute DOMString kind;
  readonly attribute DOMString type;
  void getAsString(FunctionStringCallback? _callback);
  File? getAsFile();
};

callback FunctionStringCallback = void (DOMString data);
```

Note

***item* . `kind`[p736]**

Returns the drag data item kind[p731], one of: "string", "file".

***item* . `type`[p737]**

Returns the drag data item type string[p731].

item* . `getAsString`[p737]*(callback)

Invokes the callback with the string data as the argument, if the drag data item kind[p731] is *Plain Unicode string*.

***file* = *item* . `getAsFile`[p737]()**

Returns a `File` object, if the drag data item kind[p731] is *File*.

While the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object's `DataTransfer`[p732] object is associated with a drag data store[p731] and that drag data store[p731]'s drag data store item list[p731] still contains the item that the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object represents, the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object's *mode* is the same as the drag data store mode[p731]. When the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object's `DataTransfer`[p732] object is *not* associated with a drag data store[p731], or if the item that the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object represents has been removed from the relevant drag data store item list[p731], the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object's *mode* is the *disabled mode*. The drag data store[p731] referenced in this section (which is used only when the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object is not in the *disabled mode*) is the drag data store[p731] with which the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object's `DataTransfer`[p732] object is associated.

The **`kind`** attribute must return the empty string if the `DataTransferItem`[p736] 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[p731] of the item represented by the `DataTransferItem`[p736] object:

Kind	String
Plain Unicode string	"string"
File	"file"

The **type** attribute must return the empty string if the DataTransferItem[p736] object is in the *disabled mode*; otherwise it must return the drag data item type string[p731] of the item represented by the DataTransferItem[p736] object.

The **getAsString(*callback*)** method must run the following steps:

1. If the *callback* is null, abort these steps.
2. If the DataTransferItem[p736] object is not in the *read/write mode*[p731] or the *read-only mode*[p731], abort these steps. The callback is never invoked.
3. If the drag data item kind[p731] is not *Plain Unicode string*, abort these steps. The callback is never invoked.
4. Otherwise, queue a task[p842] to invoke *callback*, passing the actual data of the item represented by the DataTransferItem[p736] object as the argument.

The **getAsFile()** method must run the following steps:

1. If the DataTransferItem[p736] object is not in the *read/write mode*[p731] or the *read-only mode*[p731], return null and abort these steps.
2. If the drag data item kind[p731] 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[p736] object.

6.7.4 The DragEvent[p737] interface

The drag-and-drop processing model involves several events. They all use the DragEvent[p737] interface.

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional DragEventInit eventInitDict)]
interface DragEvent : MouseEvent {
  readonly attribute DataTransfer? dataTransfer;
};

dictionary DragEventInit : MouseEventInit {
  DataTransfer? dataTransfer = null;
};
```

Note

***event*.dataTransfer**[p737]

Returns the DataTransfer[p732] object for the event.

Note

Although, for consistency with other event interfaces, the DragEvent[p737] interface has a constructor, it is not particularly useful. In particular, there's no way to create a useful DataTransfer[p732] object from script, as DataTransfer[p732] objects have a processing and security model that is coordinated by the browser during drag-and-drops.

The **dataTransfer** attribute of the DragEvent[p737] interface must return the value it was initialised to. 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[p731], and optionally with a specific *related target*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If no specific *related target* was provided, set *related target* to null.
2. Let *window* be the Window[p758] object of the Document[p103] object of the specified target element.

3. If *e* is dragstart[p744], set the drag data store mode[p731] to the read/write mode[p731].

   If *e* is drop[p744], set the drag data store mode[p731] to the read-only mode[p731].

4. Let *dataTransfer* be a newly created DataTransfer[p732] object associated with the given drag data store[p731].

5. Set the effectAllowed[p733] attribute to the drag data store[p731]'s drag data store allowed effects state[p731].

6. Set the dropEffect[p733] attribute to "none[p733]" if *e* is dragstart[p744], drag[p744], dragexit[p744], or dragleave[p744]; to the value corresponding to the current drag operation[p741] if *e* is drop[p744] or dragend[p744]; and to a value based on the effectAllowed[p733] attribute's value and the drag-and-drop source, as given by the following table, otherwise (i.e. if *e* is dragenter[p744] or dragover[p744]):

effectAllowed[p733]	dropEffect[p733]
"none[p733]"	"none[p733]"
"copy[p733]"	"copy[p733]"
"copyLink[p733]"	"copy[p733]", or, if appropriate[p738], "link[p733]"
"copyMove[p733]"	"copy[p733]", or, if appropriate[p738], "move[p733]"
"all[p733]"	"copy[p733]", or, if appropriate[p738], either "link[p733]" or "move[p733]"
"link[p733]"	"link[p733]"
"linkMove[p733]"	"link[p733]", or, if appropriate[p738], "move[p733]"
"move[p733]"	"move[p733]"
"uninitialized[p733]" when what is being dragged is a selection from a text field	"move[p733]", or, if appropriate[p738], either "copy[p733]" or "link[p733]"
"uninitialized[p733]" when what is being dragged is a selection	"copy[p733]", or, if appropriate[p738], either "link[p733]" or "move[p733]"
"uninitialized[p733]" when what is being dragged is an a[p207] element with an href[p244] attribute	"link[p733]", or, if appropriate[p738], either "copy[p733]" or "move[p733]"
Any other case	"copy[p733]", or, if appropriate[p738], either "link[p733]" or "move[p733]"

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.

Example

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[p733]" is an option according to the table above while the "alt" key is depressed, the user agent could select that instead of "copy[p733]" or "move[p733]".

7. Create a trusted[p44] DragEvent[p737] object and initialise it to have the given name *e*, to bubble, to be cancelable unless *e* is dragexit[p744], dragleave[p744], or dragend[p744], and to have the view attribute initialised to *window*, the detail attribute initialised to zero, the mouse and key attributes initialised according to the state of the input devices as they would be for user interaction events, the relatedTarget attribute initialised to *related target*, and the dataTransfer[p737] attribute initialised to *dataTransfer*, the DataTransfer[p732] 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.

8. Dispatch[p44] the newly created DragEvent[p737] object at the specified target element.

9. Set the drag data store allowed effects state[p731] to the current value of *dataTransfer*'s effectAllowed[p733] attribute. (It can only have changed value if *e* is dragstart[p744].)

10. Set the drag data store mode[p731] back to the protected mode[p731] if it was changed in the first step.

11. Break the association between *dataTransfer* and the drag data store[p731].

6.7.5 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`[p103], 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`[p744] 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`[p280] elements and `a`[p207] elements with an `href`[p244] attribute have their `draggable`[p744] attribute set to true by default.*

2. Create a drag data store[p731]. All the DND events fired subsequently by the steps in this section must use this drag data store[p731].

3. Establish which DOM node is the **source node**, as follows:

   If it is a selection that is being dragged, then the source node[p739] 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[p739] 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[p739] is the element that is being dragged.

   Otherwise, the source node[p739] is part of another document or application. When this specification requires that an event be dispatched at the source node[p739] 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[p739] 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[p739] 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[p739] contains only the source node[p739], if any.

5. If it is a selection that is being dragged, then add an item to the drag data store item list[p731], with its properties set as follows:

   The drag data item type string[p731]
   "`text/plain`"

   The drag data item kind[p731]
   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[p731], with their properties set as follows:

   The drag data item type string[p731]
   The MIME type of the file, if known, or "`application/octet-stream`" otherwise.

   The drag data item kind[p731]
   File

   The actual data
   The file's contents and name.

   > **Note** *Dragging files can currently only happen from outside a browsing context[p748], 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[p731] as appropriate for the data being dragged, honoring platform conventions where appropriate; however, if the platform conventions do not use MIME types[p43] 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[p731] must be converted to ASCII lowercase[p63].

User agents may also add one or more items representing the selection or dragged element(s) in other forms, e.g. as HTML.

6. If the list of dragged nodes[p739] is not empty, then extract the microdata from those nodes into a JSON form[p705], and add one item to the drag data store item list[p731], with its properties set as follows:

   The drag data item type string[p731]

   `application/microdata+json`[p1128]

   The drag data item kind[p731]

   Plain Unicode string

   The actual data

   The resulting JSON string.

7. Run the following substeps:

   1. Let *urls* be an empty list of absolute URLs.

   2. For each *node* in the list of dragged nodes[p739]:

      If the node is an `a`[p207] element with an `href`[p244] attribute

      Add to *urls* the result of parsing[p86] the element's `href`[p244] content attribute relative to the element's node document.

      If the node is an `img`[p280] element with a `src`[p281] attribute

      Add to *urls* the result of parsing[p86] the element's `src`[p281] content attribute relative to the element's node document.

   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[p731], with its properties set as follows:

      The drag data item type string[p731]

      `text/uri-list`[p1154]

      The drag data item kind[p731]

      Plain Unicode string

      The actual data

      url string

8. Update the drag data store default feedback[p731] 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).

9. Fire a DND event[p737] named `dragstart`[p744] at the source node[p739].

   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.*

10. Initiate the drag-and-drop operation[p741] 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[p731], if any. In this case, the drag data store hot spot coordinate[p731] 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][p1156]

    2. The drag data store default feedback[p731].

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[p741] 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[p741] 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[p741] changes when the immediate user selection[p741] changes, based on the results of event listeners in the document, as described below.

Both the current target element[p741] and the immediate user selection[p741] 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[p741] 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`[p741]". It is updated by the user agent as described in the steps below.

User agents must, as soon as the drag operation is initiated[p741] and every 350ms (±200ms) thereafter for as long as the drag operation is ongoing, queue a task[p842] 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[p737] named `drag`[p744] at the source node[p739]. If this event is canceled, the user agent must set the current drag operation[p741] to "`none`[p741]" (no drag operation).

3. If the `drag`[p744] 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[p741] than during the last iteration (or if this is the first iteration), and if this immediate user selection[p741] is not the same as the current target element[p741], then fire a DND event[p737] named `dragexit`[p744] at the current target element[p741], and then update the current target element[p741] as follows:

        ↪ **If the new immediate user selection[p741] is null**

        Set the current target element[p741] to null also.

        ↪ **If the new immediate user selection[p741] is in a non-DOM document or application**

        Set the current target element[p741] to the immediate user selection[p741].

        ↪ **Otherwise**

        Fire a DND event[p737] named `dragenter`[p744] at the immediate user selection[p741].

        If the event is canceled, then set the current target element[p741] to the immediate user selection[p741].

        Otherwise, run the appropriate step from the following list:

        ↪ **If the immediate user selection[p741] is a text field (e.g. `textarea`[p489], or an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Text[p440] state) or an editing host[p727] or editable[p727] element, and the drag data store item list[p731] has an item with the drag data item type string[p731] "`text/plain`" and the drag data item kind[p731] *Plain Unicode string***

        Set the current target element[p741] to the immediate user selection[p741] anyway.

        ↪ **If the immediate user selection[p741] is an element with a `dropzone`[p745] attribute that matches[p745] the drag data store[p731]**

        Set the current target element[p741] to the immediate user selection[p741] anyway.

        ↪ **If the immediate user selection[p741] is an element that itself has an ancestor element with a `dropzone`[p745] attribute that matches[p745] the drag data store[p731]**

        Let *new target* be the nearest (deepest) such ancestor element.

        If the immediate user selection[p741] is *new target*, then leave the current target element[p741] unchanged.

Otherwise, fire a DND event[p737] named `dragenter`[p744] at *new target*, with the current current target element[p741] as the specific *related target*. Then, set the current target element[p741] to *new target*, regardless of whether that event was canceled or not.

↪ **If the immediate user selection[p741] is the body element[p107]**

Leave the current target element[p741] unchanged.

↪ **Otherwise**

Fire a DND event[p737] named `dragenter`[p744] at the body element[p107], if there is one, or at the `Document`[p103] object, if not. Then, set the current target element[p741] to the body element[p107], regardless of whether that event was canceled or not.

2. If the previous step caused the current target element[p741] to change, and if the previous target element was not null or a part of a non-DOM document, then fire a DND event[p737] named `dragleave`[p744] at the previous target element, with the new current target element[p741] as the specific *related target*.

3. If the current target element[p741] is a DOM element, then fire a DND event[p737] named `dragover`[p744] at this current target element[p741].

   If the `dragover`[p744] event is not canceled, run the appropriate step from the following list:

   ↪ **If the current target element[p741] is a text field (e.g. `textarea`[p489], or an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Text[p440] state) or an editing host[p727] or editable[p727] element, and the drag data store item list[p731] has an item with the drag data item type string[p731] "`text/plain`" and the drag data item kind[p731] *Plain Unicode string***

   Set the current drag operation[p741] to either "`copy`[p741]" or "`move`[p741]", as appropriate given the platform conventions.

   ↪ **If the current target element[p741] is an element with a `dropzone`[p745] attribute that matches[p745] the drag data store[p731] and specifies an operation[p745]**

   Set the current drag operation[p741] to the operation specified[p745] by the `dropzone`[p745] attribute of the current target element[p741].

   ↪ **If the current target element[p741] is an element with a `dropzone`[p745] attribute that matches[p745] the drag data store[p731] and does not specify an operation[p745]**

   Set the current drag operation[p741] to "`copy`[p741]".

   ↪ **Otherwise**

   Reset the current drag operation[p741] to "`none`[p741]".

   Otherwise (if the `dragover`[p744] event *is* canceled), set the current drag operation[p741] based on the values of the `effectAllowed`[p733] and `dropEffect`[p733] attributes of the `DragEvent`[p737] object's `dataTransfer`[p737] object as they stood after the event dispatch[p44] finished, as per the following table:

`effectAllowed`[p733]	`dropEffect`[p733]	Drag operation
"`uninitialized`[p733]", "`copy`[p733]", "`copyLink`[p733]", "`copyMove`[p733]", or "`all`[p733]"	"`copy`[p733]"	"`copy`[p741]"
"`uninitialized`[p733]", "`link`[p733]", "`copyLink`[p733]", "`linkMove`[p733]", or "`all`[p733]"	"`link`[p733]"	"`link`[p741]"
"`uninitialized`[p733]", "`move`[p733]", "`copyMove`[p733]", "`linkMove`[p733]", or "`all`[p733]"	"`move`[p733]"	"`move`[p741]"
Any other case		"`none`[p741]"

4. Otherwise, if the current target element[p741] 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[p741] accordingly.

5. Update the drag feedback (e.g. the mouse cursor) to match the current drag operation[p741], as follows:

Drag operation	Feedback
"`copy`[p741]"	Data will be copied if dropped here.
"`link`[p741]"	Data will be linked if dropped here.
"`move`[p741]"	Data will be moved if dropped here.
"`none`[p741]"	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`[p744] 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[p741] is "`none`[p741]" (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[p741] is null, then the drag operation failed. Run these substeps:

        1. Let *dropped* be false.

        2. If the current target element[p741] is a DOM element, fire a DND event[p737] named `dragleave`[p744] at it; otherwise, if it is not null, use platform-specific conventions for drag cancelation.

        3. Set the current drag operation[p741] to "`none`[p741]".

    Otherwise, the drag operation might be a success; run these substeps:

        1. Let *dropped* be true.

        2. If the current target element[p741] is a DOM element, fire a DND event[p737] named `drop`[p744] at it; otherwise, use platform-specific conventions for indicating a drop.

        3. If the event is canceled, set the current drag operation[p741] to the value of the `dropEffect`[p733] attribute of the `DragEvent`[p737] object's `dataTransfer`[p737] object as it stood after the event dispatch[p44] 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[p741] is a text field (e.g. `textarea`[p489], or an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Text[p440] state) or an editing host[p727] or editable[p727] element, and the drag data store item list[p731] has an item with the drag data item type string[p731] "`text/plain`" and the drag data item kind[p731] *Plain Unicode string***

        Insert the actual data of the first item in the drag data store item list[p731] to have a drag data item type string[p731] of "`text/plain`" and a drag data item kind[p731] that is *Plain Unicode string* into the text field or editing host[p727] or editable[p727] 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[p741] to "`none`[p741]".

    2. Fire a DND event[p737] named `dragend`[p744] at the source node[p739].

    3. Run the appropriate steps from the following list as the default action of the `dragend`[p744] event:

        ↪ **If *dropped* is true, the current target element[p741] is a *text field* (see below), the current drag operation[p741] is "`move`[p741]", and the source of the drag-and-drop operation is a selection in the DOM that is entirely contained within an editing host[p727]**

        Delete the selection[p727].

        ↪ **If *dropped* is true, the current target element[p741] is a *text field* (see below), the current drag operation[p741] is "`move`[p741]", 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[p741] is "`none`[p741]"**

        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`[p489] element or an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in one of the Text[p440], Search[p440], Tel[p441], URL[p441], E-mail[p443], Password[p444], or Number[p450] 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`[p103] 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.*

6.7.6 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[p731]	`dropEffect`[p733]	Default Action
`dragstart`	Source node[p739]	✓ Cancelable	Read/write mode[p731]	"`none`[p733]"	Initiate the drag-and-drop operation
`drag`	Source node[p739]	✓ Cancelable	Protected mode[p731]	"`none`[p733]"	Continue the drag-and-drop operation
`dragenter`	Immediate user selection[p741] or the body element[p107]	✓ Cancelable	Protected mode[p731]	Based on `effectAllowed` value[p738]	Reject immediate user selection[p741] as potential target element[p741]
`dragexit`	Previous target element[p741]	—	Protected mode[p731]	"`none`[p733]"	None
`dragleave`	Previous target element[p741]	—	Protected mode[p731]	"`none`[p733]"	None
`dragover`	Current target element[p741]	✓ Cancelable	Protected mode[p731]	Based on `effectAllowed` value[p738]	Reset the current drag operation[p741] to "none"
`drop`	Current target element[p741]	✓ Cancelable	Read-only mode[p731]	Current drag operation[p741]	Varies
`dragend`	Source node[p739]	—	Protected mode[p731]	Current drag operation[p741]	Varies

Not shown in the above table: all these events bubble, and the `effectAllowed`[p733] attribute always has the value it had after the `dragstart`[p744] event, defaulting to "`uninitialized`[p733]" in the `dragstart`[p744] event.

6.7.7 The `draggable` attribute

Spec bugs: 26024

All HTML elements[p43] may have the `draggable`[p744] content attribute set. The `draggable`[p744] attribute is an enumerated attribute[p65]. 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*[p65].

The *true* state means the element is draggable; the *false* state means that it is not. The *auto* state uses the default behaviour of the user agent.

An element with a `draggable`[p744] attribute should also have a `title`[p124] attribute that names the element for the purpose of non-visual interactions.

Note

***element* . `draggable`[p744] [= *value*]**

Returns true if the element is draggable; otherwise, returns false.

Can be set, to override the default and set the `draggable`[p744] 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`[p744] IDL attribute is true become draggable as well.

If an element's `draggable`[p744] content attribute has the state *true*, the `draggable`[p744] IDL attribute must return true.

Otherwise, if the element's `draggable`[p744] content attribute has the state *false*, the `draggable`[p744] IDL attribute must return false.

Otherwise, the element's draggable content attribute has the state *auto*. If the element is an img element, an object element that represents an image, or 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".

6.7.8 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 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 COLON 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 COLON character (:) in the string, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63].

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 COLON character (:) in the string, to the last character in the string, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63].

7. If there exist any items in the drag data store item list[p731] whose drag data item kind[p731] is the kind given in *kind* and whose drag data item type string[p731] 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[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The supported tokens for `dropzone`[p745] are the allowed values defined for the `dropzone`[p745] attribute that are supported by the user agent.

Example

In this example, a `div`[p206] element is made into a drop target for image files using the `dropzone`[p745] 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>
```

6.7.9 Security risks in the drag-and-drop model

User agents must not make the data added to the `DataTransfer`[p732] object during the `dragstart`[p744] event available to scripts until the `drop`[p744] 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`[p744] 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 their 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 safelist 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.

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`[p725] 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.

7 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.

7.1 Browsing contexts

A **browsing context** is an environment in which `Document`[p103] objects are presented to the user.

> **Note** *A tab or window in a Web browser typically contains a browsing context[p748], as does an `iframe`[p308] or `frame`[p1112]s in a `frameset`[p1111].*

A browsing context[p748] has a corresponding `WindowProxy`[p765] object.

A browsing context[p748] has a session history[p773], which lists the `Document`[p103] objects that the browsing context[p748] has presented, is presenting, or will present. At any time, one `Document`[p103] in each browsing context[p748] is designated the **active document**. A **`Document`'s browsing context** is the browsing context[p748] whose session history[p773] contains the `Document`[p103], if any. (A `Document`[p103] created using an API such as `createDocument()` has no browsing context[p748].) Each `Document`[p103] in a browsing context[p748] is **associated** with a `Window`[p758] object.

> **Note** *In general, there is a 1-to-1 mapping from the `Window`[p758] object to the `Document`[p103] object. There are two exceptions. First, a `Window`[p758] can be reused for the presentation of a second `Document`[p103] in the same browsing context[p748], such that the mapping is then 1-to-2. This occurs when a browsing context[p748] is navigated[p788] from the initial `about:blank`[p50] `Document`[p103] to another, with replacement enabled[p800]. Second, a `Document`[p103] can end up being reused for several `Window`[p758] objects when the `document.open()`[p855] method is used, such that the mapping is then many-to-1.*

> **Note** *A `Document`[p103] does not necessarily have a browsing context[p748] associated with it. In particular, data mining tools are likely to never instantiate browsing contexts.*

A browsing context[p748] can have a **creator browsing context**, the browsing context[p748] that was responsible for its creation. If a browsing context[p748] has a parent browsing context[p749], then that is its creator browsing context[p748]. Otherwise, if the browsing context[p748] has an opener browsing context[p750], then *that* is its creator browsing context[p748]. Otherwise, the browsing context[p748] has no creator browsing context[p748].

If a browsing context[p748] *A* has a creator browsing context[p748], then the **creator origin**, **creator URL**, and **creator base URL** are the origin[p767], URL, and base URL[p86], respectively, of the `Document`[p103] that was the active document[p748] of that creator browsing context[p748] at the time *A* was created.

To **create a new browsing context**:

1. Call the JavaScript InitializeHostDefinedRealm() abstract operation with the following customizations:
   - For the global object, create a new `Window`[p758] object *window*.
   - For the global **this** value, create a new `WindowProxy`[p765] object *windowProxy*, whose [[Window[p765]]] internal slot value is *window*.

     > **Note** *The internal slot value is updated when navigations occur.*

   - Let *realm execution context* be the created JavaScript execution context.
2. Set the new browsing context[p748]'s associated `WindowProxy`[p765] to *windowProxy*.
3. Let *document* be a new `Document`[p103], whose URL is `about:blank`[p50], which is marked as being an HTML document, whose character encoding is UTF-8, and which is both ready for post-load tasks[p1041] and completely loaded[p1041] immediately.
4. Set the origin[p767] of *document*:
   - If the new browsing context[p748] has a creator browsing context[p748], then the origin[p767] of *document* is the creator origin[p748].

- Otherwise, the origin[p767] of *document* is a unique opaque origin[p767] assigned when the new browsing context[p748] is created.

5. If the new browsing context[p748] has a creator browsing context[p748], then set *document*'s referrer[p103] to the creator URL[p748].
6. Ensure that *document* has a single child `html`[p134] node, which itself has two empty child nodes: a `head`[p135] element, and a `body`[p156] element.
7. Implement the sandboxing[p773] for *document*.
8. Add *document* to the new browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773].
9. Set *window*'s associated `Document`[p748] to *document*.
10. Set up a browsing context environment settings object[p754] with *realm execution context*.

7.1.1 Nested browsing contexts

Certain elements (for example, `iframe`[p308] elements) can instantiate further browsing contexts[p748]. These are called **nested browsing contexts**. If a browsing context *P* has a `Document`[p103] *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[p749] element *E* is in the `Document`[p103] *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[p749] *C* has no parent browsing context[p749].

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[p749] of *A* and that is itself an ancestor[p749] of *B*, or if the browsing context *A* is the parent browsing context[p749] of *B*.

A browsing context that is not a nested browsing context[p749] has no parent browsing context[p749], and is the **top-level browsing context** of all the browsing contexts for which it is an ancestor browsing context[p749].

The transitive closure of parent browsing contexts[p749] for a nested browsing context[p749] gives the list of ancestor browsing contexts[p749].

The **list of the descendant browsing contexts** of a `Document`[p103] *d* is the (ordered) list returned by the following algorithm:

1. Let *list* be an empty list.
2. For each child browsing context[p749] of *d* that is nested through[p749] an element that is in the `Document` *d*, in the tree order of the elements nesting those browsing contexts[p748], run these substeps:
    1. Append that child browsing context[p749] to the list *list*.
    2. Append the list of the descendant browsing contexts[p749] of the active document[p748] of that child browsing context[p749] to the list *list*.
3. Return the constructed *list*.

A `Document`[p103] is said to be **fully active** when it has a browsing context[p748] and it is the active document[p748] of that browsing context[p748], and either its browsing context is a top-level browsing context[p749], or it has a parent browsing context[p749] and the `Document`[p103] through which[p749] it is nested[p749] is itself fully active[p749].

Because they are nested through an element, child browsing contexts[p749] are always tied to a specific `Document`[p103] in their parent browsing context[p749]. User agents must not allow the user to interact with child browsing contexts[p749] of elements that are in `Document`[p103]s that are not themselves fully active[p749].

A nested browsing context[p749] can be put into a **delaying `load` events mode**. This is used when it is navigated[p788], to delay the load event[p1040] of the browsing context container[p749] before the new `Document`[p103] is created.

The **document family** of a browsing context[p748] consists of the union of all the `Document`[p103] objects in that browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773] and the document families[p749] of all those `Document`[p103] objects. The document family[p749] of a `Document`[p103] object consists of the union of all the document families[p749] of the browsing contexts[p748] that are nested through[p749] the `Document`[p103] object.

7.1.1.1 Navigating nested browsing contexts in the DOM

Note

window **.** **`top`**[p750]

Returns the `WindowProxy`[p765] for the top-level browsing context[p749].

window **.** **`parent`**[p750]

Returns the `WindowProxy`[p765] for the parent browsing context[p749].

window **.** **`frameElement`**[p750]

Returns the `Element` for the browsing context container[p749].

Returns null if there isn't one, and in cross-origin situations.

The **`top`** IDL attribute on the `Window`[p758] object of a `Document`[p103] that has a browsing context[p748] *b* must return the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of its top-level browsing context[p749] (which would be its own `WindowProxy`[p765] object if it was a top-level browsing context[p749] itself), if it has one, or its own `WindowProxy`[p765] object otherwise (e.g. if it was a detached nested browsing context[p749]).

The **`parent`** IDL attribute on the `Window`[p758] object of a `Document`[p103] that has a browsing context[p748] *b* must return the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of the parent browsing context[p749], if there is one (i.e. if *b* is a child browsing context[p749]), or the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of the browsing context[p748] *b* itself, otherwise (i.e. if it is a top-level browsing context[p749] or a detached nested browsing context[p749]).

The **`frameElement`** IDL attribute, on getting, must run the following algorithm:

1. Let *d* be the `Window`[p758] object's associated `Document`[p748].
2. Let *context* be *d*'s browsing context[p748].
3. If *context* is not a nested browsing context[p749], return null and abort these steps.
4. Let *container* be *context*'s browsing context container[p749].
5. If *container*'s node document's origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then return null and abort these steps.
6. Return *container*.

7.1.2 Auxiliary browsing contexts

It is possible to create new browsing contexts that are related to a top-level browsing context[p749] without being nested through an element. Such browsing contexts are called **auxiliary browsing contexts**. Auxiliary browsing contexts are always top-level browsing contexts[p749].

An auxiliary browsing context[p750] has an **opener browsing context**, which is the browsing context[p748] from which the auxiliary browsing context[p750] was created.

7.1.2.1 Navigating auxiliary browsing contexts in the DOM

The **`opener`** IDL attribute on the `Window`[p758] object, on getting, must return the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of the browsing context[p748] from which the current browsing context[p748] was created (its opener browsing context[p750]), if there is one, if it is still available, and if the current browsing context[p748] has not *disowned its opener*[p750]; otherwise, it must return null. On setting, if the new value is null then the current browsing context[p748] must **disown its opener**; if the new value is anything else then the user agent must call the [[DefineOwnProperty]] internal method of the `Window`[p758] object, passing the property name "`opener`" as the property key, and the Property Descriptor { [[Value]]: *value*, [[Writable]]: true, [[Enumerable]]: true, [[Configurable]]: true } as the property descriptor, where *value* is the new value.

7.1.3 Security

A browsing context[p748] *A* is **familiar with** a second browsing context[p748] *B* if one of the following conditions is true:

- Either the origin[p767] of the active document[p748] of *A* is the same[p769] as the origin[p767] of the active document[p748] of *B*, or
- The browsing context *A* is a nested browsing context[p749] with a top-level browsing context[p749], and its top-level browsing context[p749] is *B*, or
- The browsing context *B* is an auxiliary browsing context[p750] and *A* is familiar with[p751] *B*'s opener browsing context[p750], or
- The browsing context *B* is not a top-level browsing context[p749], but there exists an ancestor browsing context[p749] of *B* whose active document[p748] has the same[p769] origin[p767] as the active document[p748] of *A* (possibly in fact being *A* itself).

A browsing context[p748] *A* is **allowed to navigate** a second browsing context[p748] *B* if the following algorithm terminates positively:

1. If *A* is not the same browsing context[p748] as *B*, and *A* is not one of the ancestor browsing contexts[p749] of *B*, and *B* is not a top-level browsing context[p749], and *A*'s active document[p748]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] has its sandboxed navigation browsing context flag[p770] set, then abort these steps negatively.
2. Otherwise, if *B* is a top-level browsing context[p749], and is one of the ancestor browsing contexts[p749] of *A*, and *A*'s active document[p748]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] has its sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag[p771] set, then abort these steps negatively.
3. Otherwise, if *B* is a top-level browsing context[p749], and is neither *A* nor one of the ancestor browsing contexts[p749] of *A*, and *A*'s `Document`[p103]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] has its sandboxed navigation browsing context flag[p770] set, and *A* is not the one permitted sandboxed navigator[p771] of *B*, then abort these steps negatively.
4. Otherwise, terminate positively!

An element has a **browsing context scope origin** if its `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748] is a top-level browsing context[p749] or if all of its `Document`[p103]'s ancestor browsing contexts[p749] all have active documents[p748] whose origin[p767] are the same origin[p769] as the element's node document's origin[p767]. If an element has a browsing context scope origin[p751], then its value is the origin[p767] of the element's node document.

7.1.4 Groupings of browsing contexts

Each browsing context[p748] is defined as having a list of one or more **directly reachable browsing contexts**. These are:

- The browsing context[p748] itself.
- All the browsing context[p748]'s child browsing contexts[p749].
- The browsing context[p748]'s parent browsing context[p749].
- All the browsing contexts[p748] that have the browsing context[p748] as their opener browsing context[p750].
- The browsing context[p748]'s opener browsing context[p750].

The transitive closure of all the browsing contexts[p748] that are directly reachable browsing contexts[p751] forms a **unit of related browsing contexts**.

Each unit of related browsing contexts[p751] is then further divided into the smallest number of groups such that every member of each group has an active document[p748] with an origin[p767] that, through appropriate manipulation of the `document.domain`[p770] attribute, could be made to be same origin-domain[p769] with 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[p841] per unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts[p751] (though several units of related similar-origin browsing contexts[p751] can have a shared event loop[p841]).*

7.1.5 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[p752] or that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of: `_blank`, `_self`, `_parent`, or `_top`.

These values have different meanings based on whether the page is sandboxed or not, as summarised in the following (non-normative) table. In this table, "current" means the browsing context[p748] that the link or script is in, "parent" means the parent browsing context[p749] of the one the link or script is in, "top" means the top-level browsing context[p749] of the one the link or script is in, "new" means a new top-level browsing context[p749] or auxiliary browsing context[p750] 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`[p772]" keyword is also specified on the `sandbox`[p312] attribute (or if the user overrode the sandboxing), and the same as "none" otherwise.

Keyword	Ordinary effect	Effect in an `iframe`[p308] with...	
		`sandbox=""`	`sandbox="allow-top-navigation"`
none specified, for links and form submissions	current	current	current
empty string	current	current	current
`_blank`	new	maybe new	maybe new
`_self`	current	current	current
`_parent` if there isn't a parent	current	current	current
`_parent` if parent is also top	parent/top	none	parent/top
`_parent` if there is one and it's not top	parent	none	none
`_top` if top is current	current	current	current
`_top` if top is not current	top	none	top
name that doesn't exist	new	maybe new	maybe new
name that exists and is a descendant	specified descendant	specified descendant	specified descendant
name that exists and is current	current	current	current
name that exists and is an ancestor that is top	specified ancestor	none	specified ancestor/top
name that exists and is an ancestor that is not top	specified ancestor	none	none
other name that exists with common top	specified	none	none
name that exists with different top, if familiar[p751] and one permitted sandboxed navigator[p771]	specified	specified	specified
name that exists with different top, if familiar[p751] but not one permitted sandboxed navigator[p771]	specified	none	none
name that exists with different top, not familiar[p751]	new	maybe new	maybe new

Most of the restrictions on sandboxed browsing contexts are applied by other algorithms, e.g. the navigation[p788] algorithm, not the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name[p753] given below.

An algorithm is **allowed to show a popup** if any of the following conditions is true:

- The task[p841] in which the algorithm is running is currently processing an activation behaviour[p710] whose `click` event was trusted[p44].
- The task[p841] in which the algorithm is running is currently running the event listener for a trusted[p44] event whose type is in the following list:
  - `change`[p1151]
  - `click`
  - `dblclick`
  - `mouseup`
  - `reset`[p1152]
  - `submit`[p1152]
- The task[p841] in which the algorithm is running was queued[p842] by an algorithm that was allowed to show a popup[p752], and the chain of such algorithms started within a user-agent defined timeframe.

Example For example, if a user clicked a button, it might be acceptable for a popup to result from that after 4 seconds, but it would likely not be acceptable for a popup to result from that after 4 hours.

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[p748], as part of the execution of a task[p841].

1. If the given browsing context name is the empty string or `_self`, then the chosen browsing context must be the current one.
2. If the given browsing context name is `_parent`, then the chosen browsing context must be the *parent* browsing context[p749] 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[p749] 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[p752] is the same as the given browsing context name, and the current browsing context is familiar with[p751] 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.
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[p752] 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[p748]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] has the sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag[p771] set.**

   Typically, there is no chosen browsing context.

   The user agent may offer to create[p748] a new top-level browsing context[p749] or reuse an existing top-level browsing context[p749]. 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:**

   A new auxiliary browsing context[p750] must be created, with the opener browsing context[p750] 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 the newly created browsing context[p748] is immediately navigated[p788], then the navigation will be done with replacement enabled[p800].*

   ↪ **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[p748]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] has both the sandboxed navigation browsing context flag[p770] and sandbox propagates to auxiliary browsing contexts flag[p771] set, and the chosen browsing context picked above, if any, is a new browsing context, then all the flags that are set in the current browsing context's active document[p748]'s active sandboxing

flag set[p773] when the new browsing context is created must be set in the new browsing context's popup sandboxing flag set[p772], and the current browsing context must be set as the new browsing context's one permitted sandboxed navigator[p771].

7.1.6 Script settings for browsing contexts

When the user agent is required to **set up a browsing context environment settings object**, given a JavaScript execution context *execution context*, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *realm* be the value of *execution context*'s Realm component.
2. Let *window* be *realm*'s global object[p833].
3. Let *url* be a copy of the URL of the `Document`[p103] with which *window* associated.
4. Let *settings object* be a new environment settings object[p827] whose algorithms are defined as follows:

   The realm execution context[p827]

   Return *execution context*.

   The module map[p837]

   Return the module map[p104] of the `Document`[p103] with which *window* is currently associated.

   The responsible browsing context[p827]

   Return the browsing context[p748] with which *window* is associated.

   The responsible event loop[p827]

   Return the event loop[p841] that is associated with the unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts[p751] to which *window*'s browsing context[p748] belongs.

   The responsible document[p827]

   Return the `Document`[p103] with which *window* is currently associated.

   The API URL character encoding[p827]

   Return the current character encoding of the `Document`[p103] with which *window* is currently associated.

   The API base URL[p827]

   Return the current base URL[p86] of the `Document`[p103] with which *window* is currently associated.

   The origin[p767]

   Return the origin[p767] of the `Document`[p103] with which *window* is currently associated.

   The creation URL[p827]

   Return *url*.

   The HTTPS state[p828]

   Return the HTTPS state[p104] of the `Document`[p103] with which *window* is currently associated.

5. Set *realm*'s [[HostDefined]] field to *settings object*.
6. Return *settings object*.

7.2 Security infrastructure for `Window`[p758], `WindowProxy`[p765], and `Location`[p780] objects

Although typically objects cannot be accessed across origins[p767], the web platform would not be true to itself if it did not have some legacy exceptions to that rule that the web depends upon.

7.2.1 Integration with IDL

When perform a security check is invoked, with a *platformObject*, *realm*, *identifier*, and *type*, run these steps:

1. If *platformObject* is a `Window`[p758] or `Location`[p780] object, then:
    1. Repeat for each *e* that is an element of CrossOriginProperties[p755](*platformObject*):
        1. If SameValue(*e*.[[Property]], *identifier*) is true, then:
            1. If *type* is "`method`" and *e* has neither [[NeedsGet]] nor [[NeedsGet]], then return.
            2. Otherwise, if *type* is "`getter`" and *e*.[[NeedsGet]] is true, then return.
            3. Otherwise, if *type* is "`setter`" and *e*.[[NeedsSet]] is true, then return.
2. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](*platformObject*) is false, then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

7.2.2 Shared internal slot: [[CrossOriginPropertyDescriptorMap]]

`Window`[p758] and `Location`[p780] objects both have a [[**CrossOriginPropertyDescriptorMap**]] internal slot, whose value is initially an empty map.

Note *The [[CrossOriginPropertyDescriptorMap[p755]]] internal slot contains a map with entries whose keys are (*currentOrigin, objectOrigin, propertyKey*)-tuples and values are property descriptors, as a memoization of what is visible to scripts when* currentOrigin *inspects a* `Window`[p758] *or* `Location`[p780] *object from* objectOrigin*. It is filled lazily by CrossOriginGetOwnPropertyHelper[p756], which consults it on future lookups.*

User agents should allow a value held in the map to be garbage collected along with its corresponding key when nothing holds a reference to any part of the value. That is, as long as garbage collection is not observable.

Example For example, with `const href = Object.getOwnPropertyDescriptor(crossOriginLocation, "href").set` the value and its corresponding key in the map cannot be garbage collected as that would be observable.

User agents may have an optimization whereby they remove key-value pairs from the map when `document.domain`[p770] is set. This is not observable as `document.domain`[p770] cannot revisit an earlier value.

Example For example, setting `document.domain`[p770] to "`example.com`" on www.example.com means user agents can remove all key-value pairs from the map where part of the key is www.example.com, as that can never be part of the origin[p767] again and therefore the corresponding value could never be retrieved from the map.

7.2.3 Shared abstract operations

7.2.3.1 CrossOriginProperties (*O*)

1. Assert: *O* is a `Location`[p780] or `Window`[p758] object.
2. If *O* is a `Location`[p780] object, then return « { [[Property]]: "`href`", [[NeedsGet]]: false, [[NeedsSet]]: true }, { [[Property]]: "`replace`" } ».
3. Let *crossOriginWindowProperties* be « { [[Property]]: "`window`", [[NeedsGet]]: true, [[NeedsSet]]: false }, { [[Property]]: "`self`", [[NeedsGet]]: true, [[NeedsSet]]: false }, { [[Property]]: "`location`", [[NeedsGet]]: true, [[NeedsSet]]: true }, { [[Property]]: "`close`" }, { [[Property]]: "`closed`", [[NeedsGet]]: true, [[NeedsSet]]: false }, { [[Property]]: "`focus`" }, { [[Property]]: "`blur`" }, { [[Property]]: "`frames`", [[NeedsGet]]: true, [[NeedsSet]]: false }, { [[Property]]: "`length`", [[NeedsGet]]: true, [[NeedsSet]]: false }, { [[Property]]: "`top`", [[NeedsGet]]: true, [[NeedsSet]]: false }, { [[Property]]: "`opener`", [[NeedsGet]]: true, [[NeedsSet]]: false }, { [[Property]]: "`parent`", [[NeedsGet]]: true, [[NeedsSet]]: false }, { [[Property]]: "`postMessage`" } ».
4. Repeat for each *e* that is an element of the child browsing context name property set[p762]:
    1. Add { [[Property]]: *e* } as the last element of *crossOriginWindowProperties*.

5. Return *crossOriginWindowProperties*.

Note *Indexed properties do not need to be safelisted as they are handled directly by the `WindowProxy`[p765] object.*

7.2.3.2 IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin (*O*)

1. Return true if the current settings object[p835]'s origin[p767] is same origin-domain[p769] with *O*'s relevant settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], and false otherwise.

7.2.3.3 CrossOriginGetOwnPropertyHelper (*O*, *P*)

Note *If this abstract operation returns undefined and there is no custom behaviour, the caller needs to throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.*

1. If *P* is @@toStringTag[p52], @@hasInstance[p52], or @@isConcatSpreadable[p52], then return PropertyDescriptor{ [[Value]]: undefined, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.
2. Let *crossOriginKey* be a tuple consisting of the current settings object[p835]'s origin[p767]'s effective domain[p767], *O*'s relevant settings object[p835]'s origin[p767]'s effective domain[p767], and *P*.
3. Repeat for each *e* that is an element of CrossOriginProperties[p755](*O*):
    1. If SameValue(*e*.[[Property]], *P*) is true, then:
        1. If the value of the [[CrossOriginPropertyDescriptorMap[p755]]] internal slot of *O* contains an entry whose key is *crossOriginKey*, then return that entry's value.
        2. Let *originalDesc* be OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(*O*, *P*).
        3. Let *crossOriginDesc* be CrossOriginPropertyDescriptor[p756](*e*, *originalDesc*).
        4. Create an entry in the value of the [[CrossOriginPropertyDescriptorMap[p755]]] internal slot of *O* with key *crossOriginKey* and value *crossOriginDesc*.
        5. Return *crossOriginDesc*.
4. Return undefined.

7.2.3.3.1 CrossOriginPropertyDescriptor (crossOriginProperty, originalDesc)

1. If *crossOriginProperty*.[[NeedsGet]] and *crossOriginProperty*.[[NeedsSet]] are absent, then:
    1. Let *value* be *originalDesc*.[[Value]].
    2. If IsCallable(*value*) is true, set *value* to CrossOriginFunctionWrapper[p757](true, *value*).
    3. Return PropertyDescriptor{ [[Value]]: *value*, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Writable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.
2. Otherwise:
    1. Let *crossOriginGet* be CrossOriginFunctionWrapper[p757](*crossOriginProperty*.[[NeedsGet]], *originalDesc*.[[Get]]).
    2. Let *crossOriginSet* be CrossOriginFunctionWrapper[p757](*crossOriginProperty*.[[NeedsSet]], *originalDesc*.[[Set]]).
    3. Return PropertyDescriptor{ [[Get]]: *crossOriginGet*, [[Set]]: *crossOriginSet*, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

7.2.3.3.2 CrossOriginFunctionWrapper (needsWrapping, functionToWrap)

1. If *needsWrapping* is false, then return undefined.
2. Return a new cross-origin wrapper function[p757] whose [[Wrapped]] internal slot is *functionToWrap*.

A **cross-origin wrapper function** is an anonymous built-in function that has a [[Wrapped]] internal slot.

When a cross-origin wrapper function[p757] *F* is called with a list of arguments *argumentsList*, the following steps are taken:

1. Assert: *F* has a [[Wrapped]] internal slot that is a function.
2. Let *wrappedFunction* be the [[Wrapped]] internal slot of *F*.
3. Return ? Call(*wrappedFunction*, **this**, *argumentsList*).

Note *Due to this being invoked from a different origin[p767], a cross-origin wrapper function[p757] will have a different value for* `Function.prototype` *from the function being wrapped. This follows from how JavaScript creates anonymous built-in functions.*

7.2.3.4 CrossOriginGet (*O*, *P*, *Receiver*)

1. Let *desc* be ? *O*.[[GetOwnProperty]](*P*).
2. Assert: *desc* is not undefined.
3. If IsDataDescriptor(*desc*) is true, then return *desc*.[[Value]].
4. Assert: IsAccessorDescriptor(*desc*) is true.
5. Let *getter* be *desc*.[[Get]].
6. If *getter* is undefined, throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
7. Return ? Call(*getter*, *Receiver*).

7.2.3.5 CrossOriginSet (*O*, *P*, *V*, *Receiver*)

1. Let *desc* be ? *O*.[[GetOwnProperty]](*P*).
2. Assert: *desc* is not undefined.
3. If IsAccessorDescriptor(*desc*) is true, then:
    1. Let *setter* be *desc*.[[Set]].
    2. If *setter* is undefined, return false.
    3. Perform ? Call(*setter*, *Receiver*, «*V*»).
    4. Return true.
4. Return false.

7.2.3.6 CrossOriginOwnPropertyKeys (*O*)

1. Let *keys* be a new empty List.
2. Repeat for each *e* that is an element of CrossOriginProperties[p755](*O*):

1. Add *e*.[[Property]] as the last element of *keys*.

3. Return *keys*.

7.3 The Window[p758] object

IDL

```
[PrimaryGlobal, LegacyUnenumerableNamedProperties]
/*sealed*/ interface Window : EventTarget {
  // the current browsing context
  [Unforgeable] readonly attribute WindowProxy window;
  [Replaceable] readonly attribute WindowProxy self;
  [Unforgeable] readonly attribute Document document;
  attribute DOMString name;
  [PutForwards=href, Unforgeable] readonly attribute Location location;
  readonly attribute History history;
  readonly attribute CustomElementsRegistry customElements;
  [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 any opener;
  [Replaceable] readonly attribute WindowProxy parent;
  readonly attribute Element? frameElement;
  WindowProxy? open(optional DOMString url = "about:blank", optional DOMString target = "_blank",
[TreatNullAs=EmptyString] optional DOMString features = "", optional boolean replace = false);
  getter object (DOMString name);
  // Since this is the global object, the IDL named getter adds a NamedPropertiesObject exotic
  // object on the prototype chain. Indeed, this does not make the global object an exotic object.
  // Indexed access is taken care of by the WindowProxy exotic object.

  // the user agent
  readonly attribute Navigator navigator;
  readonly attribute ApplicationCache applicationCache;

  // user prompts
  void alert();
  void alert(DOMString message);
  boolean confirm(optional DOMString message = "");
  DOMString? prompt(optional DOMString message = "", optional DOMString default = "");
  void print();

  unsigned long requestAnimationFrame(FrameRequestCallback callback);
  void cancelAnimationFrame(unsigned long handle);
```

```
  void postMessage(any message, DOMString targetOrigin, optional sequence<object> transfer = []);

  // also has obsolete members
};
Window implements GlobalEventHandlers;
Window implements WindowEventHandlers;

callback FrameRequestCallback = void (DOMHighResTimeStamp time);
```

Note

***window* . `window`[p759]**

***window* . `frames`[p759]**

***window* . `self`[p759]**

These attributes all return *window*.

***window* . `document`[p759]**

Returns the `Document`[p103] associated with *window*.

***document* . `defaultView`[p759]**

Returns the `Window`[p758] object of the active document[p748].

The **`window`**, **`frames`**, and **`self`** IDL attributes must all return the `Window`[p758] object's browsing context[p748]'s `WindowProxy`[p765] object.

The **`document`** IDL attribute must return the `Window` object's newest `Document` object[p748].

Note

The `Document`[p103] object associated with a `Window`[p758] object can change in exactly one case: when the navigate[p788] algorithm initialises a new `Document` object[p793] for the first page loaded in a browsing context[p748]. In that specific case, the `Window`[p758] object of the original `about:blank`[p50] page is reused and gets a new `Document`[p103] object.

The **`defaultView`** IDL attribute of the `Document`[p103] interface must return the `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748]'s `WindowProxy`[p765] object, if there is one, or null otherwise.

For historical reasons, `Window`[p758] objects must also have a writable, configurable, non-enumerable property named **`HTMLDocument`** whose value is the `Document`[p103] interface object.

7.3.1 APIs for creating and navigating browsing contexts by name

Note

***window* = *window* . `open`[p760] ([*url* [, *target* [, *features* [, *replace*]]]])**

Opens a window to show *url* (defaults to `about:blank`[p50]), 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 can be used to influence the rendering of the new window.

***window* . `name`[p761] [= *value*]**

Returns the name of the window.

Can be set, to change the name.

***window* . `close`[p761] ()**

Closes the window.

***window*.`closed`**[p761]

Returns true if the window has been closed, false otherwise.

***window*.`stop`[p761]()**

Cancels the document load.

The `open()` method on `Window`[p758] objects provides a mechanism for navigating[p788] an existing browsing context[p748] or opening and navigating an auxiliary browsing context[p750].

When the method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *entry settings* be the entry settings object[p835] when the method was invoked.
2. Let *url* be the first argument.
3. Let *target* be the second argument.
4. Let *features* be the third argument.
5. Let *replace* be the fourth argument.
6. Let *source browsing context* be the responsible browsing context[p827] specified by *entry settings*.
7. If *target* is the empty string, let it be the string "`_blank`" instead.
8. If the user has indicated a preference for which browsing context[p748] to navigate, follow these substeps:
    1. Let *target browsing context* be the browsing context[p748] indicated by the user.
    2. If *target browsing context* is a new top-level browsing context[p749], let the *source browsing context* be set as *target browsing context*'s one permitted sandboxed navigator[p771].

    Example 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`[p849] handler uses the `window.open()`[p760] 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.

    Otherwise, apply the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name[p753] using *target* as the name and *source browsing context* as the context in which the algorithm is executed. If this results in there not being a chosen browsing context, then throw an "`InvalidAccessError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps. Otherwise, let *target browsing context* be the browsing context[p748] so obtained.
9. If *target browsing context* was just created, either as part of the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name[p753] or due to the user indicating a preference for navigating a new top-level browsing context[p749], then let *new* be true. Otherwise, let it be false.
10. Interpret *features* as defined in the CSSOM View specification. [CSSOMVIEW][p1156]
11. If *url* is the empty string, run the appropriate steps from the following list:

    If *new* is false

    Jump to the step labeled *end*.

    If *new* is true

    Let *resource* be the URL "`about:blank`[p50]".

    Otherwise, parse[p86] *url* relative to *entry settings*, and let *resource* be the resulting URL record[p86], if any. If the parse a URL[p86] algorithm failed, then run one of the following two steps instead:

    - Let *resource* be a resource representing an inline error page.
    - If *new* is false, jump to the step labeled *end*, otherwise, let *resource* be the URL "`about:blank`[p50]".

12. If *resource* is "`about:blank`[p50]" and *new* is true, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at *target browsing context*'s `Window`[p758] object, with *target override*[p53] set to *target browsing context*'s `Window` object's `Document`[p748] object.

    Otherwise, navigate[p788] *target browsing context* to *resource*, with the *exceptions enabled flag*[p788] set. If *new* is true, then replacement must be enabled[p800]. The source browsing context[p788] is *source browsing context*. Rethrow any exceptions.

13. *End*:

    1. If the result of splitting *features* on commas[p85] contains the token "`noopener`", disown *target browsing context*'s opener[p750], and return `null`.

    2. Otherwise, return the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of *target browsing context*.

The **`name`** attribute of the `Window`[p758] object must, on getting, return the current name[p752] of the browsing context[p748], if one is set, or the empty string otherwise; and, on setting, set the name[p752] of the browsing context[p748] to the new value.

Note *The name gets reset[p799] when the browsing context is navigated to another domain.*

The **`close()`** method on `Window`[p758] objects should, if all the following conditions are met, close[p763] the browsing context[p748] *A*:

- The corresponding browsing context[p748] *A* is script-closable[p761].
- The responsible browsing context[p827] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835] is familiar with[p751] the browsing context[p748] *A*.
- The responsible browsing context[p827] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835] is allowed to navigate[p751] the browsing context[p748] *A*.

A browsing context[p748] is **script-closable** if it is an auxiliary browsing context[p750] that was created by a script (as opposed to by an action of the user), or if it is a top-level browsing context[p749] whose session history[p773] contains only one `Document`[p103].

The **`closed`** attribute on `Window`[p758] objects must return true if the `Window`[p758] object's browsing context[p748] has been discarded[p763], and false otherwise.

The **`stop()`** method on `Window`[p758] objects should, if there is an existing attempt to navigate[p788] the browsing context[p748] and that attempt is not currently running the unload a document[p803] algorithm, cancel that navigation[p788]; then, it must abort[p804] the active document[p748] of the browsing context[p748] of the `Window`[p758] object on which it was invoked.

7.3.2 Accessing other browsing contexts

Note

***window*`.length`**[p761]

Returns the number of child browsing contexts[p749].

***window*[*index*]**

Returns the indicated child browsing context[p749].

The **number of child browsing contexts** of a `Window`[p758] object *W* is the number of child browsing contexts[p749] that are nested through[p749] elements that are in a `Document` that is the active document[p748] of the `Window`[p758] object's associated[p748] `Document`[p103] object's browsing context[p748].

The **`length`** IDL attribute's getter must return the number of child browsing contexts[p761] of this `Window`[p758] object.

Note *Indexed access to child browsing contexts[p749] is defined through the [[GetOwnProperty]][p765] internal method of the `WindowProxy`[p765] object.*

7.3.3 Named access on the `Window`[p758] object

Note

***window*[*name*]**

Returns the indicated element or collection of elements.

As a general rule, relying on this will lead to brittle code. Which IDs end up mapping to this API can vary over time, as new features are added to the Web platform, for example. Instead of this, use `document.getElementById()` or `document.querySelector()`.

The **child browsing context name property set** consists of the browsing context names[p752] of any child browsing context[p749] of the active document[p748] whose name is not the empty string, with duplicates omitted.

The `Window`[p758] interface supports named properties. The supported property names at any moment consist of the following, in tree order, ignoring later duplicates:

- the child browsing context name property set[p762],
- the value of the `name` content attribute for all `a`[p207], `applet`[p1108], `area`[p387], `embed`[p315], `form`[p429], `frameset`[p1111], `img`[p280], and `object`[p318] elements in the active document[p748] that have a non-empty `name` content attribute, and
- the value of the `id`[p122] content attribute of any HTML element[p43] in the active document[p748] with a non-empty `id`[p122] 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[p762] with the name *name* in the active document[p748].

   Note *There will be at least one such object, by definition.*

2. If *objects* contains a nested browsing context[p749], then return the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of the nested browsing context[p749] corresponding to the first browsing context container[p749] in tree order whose browsing context[p748] 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`[p103] node, whose filter matches only named objects[p762] 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[p749] of the active document[p748] whose name is *name*,
- `a`[p207], `applet`[p1108], `area`[p387], `embed`[p315], `form`[p429], `frameset`[p1111], `img`[p280], or `object`[p318] elements that have a `name` content attribute whose value is *name*, or
- HTML elements[p43] that have an `id`[p122] content attribute whose value is *name*.

7.3.4 Garbage collection and browsing contexts

A browsing context[p748] has a strong reference to each of its `Document`[p103]s and its `WindowProxy`[p765] object, and the user agent itself has a strong reference to its top-level browsing contexts[p749].

A `Document`[p103] has a strong reference to its `Window`[p758] object.

Note *A `Window`[p758] object has a strong reference[p97] to its `Document`[p103] object through its `document`[p759] attribute. Thus, references from other scripts to either of those objects will keep both alive. Similarly, both `Document`[p103] and `Window`[p758] objects have implied strong references[p97] to the `WindowProxy`[p765] object.*

Each script[p826] has a strong reference to its settings object[p826], and each environment settings object[p827] has strong references to its global object[p833], responsible browsing context[p827], and responsible document[p827] (if any).

When a browsing context[p748] is to **discard a `Document`**, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Set the `Document`[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state to false.
2. Run any unloading document cleanup steps[p803] for the `Document`[p103] that are defined by this specification and other applicable specifications[p61].
3. Abort the `Document`[p804].
4. Remove any tasks[p841] associated with the `Document`[p103] in any task source[p842], without running those tasks.
5. Discard[p763] all the child browsing contexts[p749] of the `Document`[p103].
6. Lose the strong reference from the `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748] to the `Document`[p103].

Note

Whenever a `Document`[p103] object is discarded[p763], it is also removed from the list of the worker's `Document`s[p932] of each worker whose list contains that `Document`[p103].

When **a *browsing context* is discarded**, the strong reference from the user agent itself to the browsing context[p748] must be severed, and all the `Document`[p103] objects for all the entries in the browsing context[p748]'s session history must be discarded[p763] as well.

User agents may discard[p763] top-level browsing contexts[p749] 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[p749]). Other browsing contexts[p748] must be discarded once their `WindowProxy`[p765] object is eligible for garbage collection.

7.3.5 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[p748] being closed.
2. Prompt to unload[p802] the active document[p748] of the *specified browsing context*. If the user refused to allow the document to be unloaded[p802], then abort these steps.
3. Unload[p803] the active document[p748] 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[p763] the *specified browsing context*.

User agents should offer users the ability to arbitrarily close[p763] any top-level browsing context[p749].

7.3.6 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`[p763] object:

IDL

```
interface BarProp {
  readonly attribute boolean visible;
};
```

Note

***window*`.locationbar`[p764]`.visible`[p764]**

Returns true if the location bar is visible; otherwise, returns false.

***window*.menubar[p764].visible[p764]**

Returns true if the menu bar is visible; otherwise, returns false.

***window*.personalbar[p764].visible[p764]**

Returns true if the personal bar is visible; otherwise, returns false.

***window*.scrollbars[p764].visible[p764]**

Returns true if the scroll bars are visible; otherwise, returns false.

***window*.statusbar[p764].visible[p764]**

Returns true if the status bar is visible; otherwise, returns false.

***window*.toolbar[p764].visible[p764]**

Returns true if the toolbar is visible; otherwise, returns false.

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.

The following `BarProp`[p763] objects exist for each `Document`[p103] object in a browsing context[p748]. 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`[p764] 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[p748], 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, which typically provides information about ongoing network activity or information about elements that the user's pointing device is current indicating. 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`[p764] 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, which typically provides session history[p773] traversal controls (back and forward buttons, reload buttons, etc). 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`[p764] attribute may return false).

The **`locationbar`** attribute must return the location bar `BarProp` object[p764].

The **`menubar`** attribute must return the menu bar `BarProp` object[p764].

The **`personalbar`** attribute must return the personal bar `BarProp` object[p764].

The **`scrollbars`** attribute must return the scrollbar `BarProp` object[p764].

The **`statusbar`** attribute must return the status bar `BarProp` object[p764].

The **`toolbar`** attribute must return the toolbar `BarProp` object[p764].

For historical reasons, the **status** attribute on the Window[p758] 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[p758] object is created, the attribute must be set to the empty string. It does not do anything else.

7.4 The WindowProxy[p765] exotic object

A **WindowProxy** is an exotic object that wraps a Window[p758] ordinary object, indirecting most operations through to the wrapped object. Each browsing context[p748] has an associated WindowProxy[p765] object. When the browsing context[p748] is navigated[p788], the Window[p758] object wrapped by the browsing context[p748]'s associated WindowProxy[p765] object is changed.

There is no WindowProxy[p765] interface object.

Every WindowProxy[p765] object has a [[**Window**]] internal slot representing the wrapped Window[p758] object.

The WindowProxy[p765] object internal methods are described in the subsections below.

Note *Although WindowProxy[p765] is named as a "proxy", it does not do polymorphic dispatch on its target's internal methods as a real proxy would, due to a desire to reuse machinery between WindowProxy[p765] and Location[p780] objects. As long as the Window[p758] object remains an ordinary object this is unobservable and can be implemented either way.*

7.4.1 [[GetPrototypeOf]] ( )

1. Let *W* be the value of the [[Window[p765]]] internal slot of **this**.
2. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](*W*) is true, then return ! OrdinaryGetPrototypeOf(*W*).
3. Return null.

7.4.2 [[SetPrototypeOf]] (*V*)

1. Return false.

7.4.3 [[IsExtensible]] ( )

1. Return true.

7.4.4 [[PreventExtensions]] ( )

1. Return false.

7.4.5 [[GetOwnProperty]] (*P*)

1. Let *W* be the value of the [[Window[p765]]] internal slot of **this**.
2. If *P* is an array index property name, then:
    1. Let *index* be ToUint32(*P*).
    2. Let *maxProperties* be the number of child browsing contexts[p761] of *W*.

3. Let *value* be undefined.

4. If *maxProperties* is greater than 0 and *index* is less than *maxProperties*, then:

    1. Set *value* to the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of the *index*th child browsing context[p749] of the `Document`[p103] that is nested through[p749] an element that is in *W*'s `Document`, sorted in the order that the elements nesting those browsing contexts[p748] were most recently inserted into the `Document`[p103], the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of the most recently inserted browsing context container[p749]'s nested browsing context[p749] being last.

5. Return PropertyDescriptor{ [[Value]]: *value*, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

3. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](*W*) is true, then return OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(*W*, *P*).

    Note *This violates JavaScript's internal method invariants. Gecko bug 1197958 comment 4 has further discussion on the manner.*

4. Let *property* be CrossOriginGetOwnPropertyHelper[p756](*W*, *P*).

5. If *property* is not undefined, return *property*.

6. If *property* is undefined and *P* is in the child browsing context name property set[p762], then:

    1. Let *value* be the `WindowProxy`[p765] object of the named object[p762] with the name *P*.

    2. Return PropertyDescriptor{ [[Value]]: *value*, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Writable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: true }.

7. Throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

7.4.6 [[DefineOwnProperty]] (*P*, *Desc*)

1. If *P* is an array index property name, return false.

2. Let *W* be the value of the [[Window[p765]]] internal slot of **this**.

3. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](*W*) is true, then return ? OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty(*W*, *P*, *Desc*).

    Note *See above about how this violates JavaScript's internal method invariants.*

4. Return false.

7.4.7 [[Get]] (*P*, *Receiver*)

1. Let *W* be the value of the [[Window[p765]]] internal slot of **this**.

2. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](*W*) is true, then return ? OrdinaryGet(**this**, *P*, *Receiver*).

3. Return ? CrossOriginGet[p757](**this**, *P*, *Receiver*).

7.4.8 [[Set]] (*P*, *V*, *Receiver*)

1. Let *W* be the value of the [[Window[p765]]] internal slot of **this**.

2. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](*W*) is true, then return ? OrdinarySet(*W*, **this**, *Receiver*).

3. Return ? CrossOriginSet[p757](**this**, *P*, *V*, *Receiver*).

7.4.9 [[Delete]] (*P*)

1. If *P* is an array index property name, return false.
2. Let *W* be the value of the [[Window[p765]]] internal slot of **this**.
3. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](*W*) is true, then return ? OrdinaryDelete(*W*, *P*).
4. Return false.

7.4.10 [[OwnPropertyKeys]] ( )

1. Let *W* be the value of the [[Window[p765]]] internal slot of **this**.
2. Let *keys* be a new empty List.
3. Let *maxProperties* be the number of child browsing contexts[p761] of *W*.
4. Let *index* be 0.
5. Repeat while *index* < *maxProperties*,
    1. Add ! ToString(*index*) as the last element of *keys*.
    2. Increment *index* by 1.
6. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](*W*) is true, then return the concatenation of *keys* and ! OrdinaryOwnPropertyKeys(*W*).
7. Return the concatenation of *keys* and ! CrossOriginOwnPropertyKeys[p757](*W*).

7.5 Origin

Spec bugs: 28374

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.

Example

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`" `DOMException` will be raised.

An **origin** is one of the following:

An *opaque origin*

An internal value, with no serialisation, for which the only meaningful operation is testing for equality.

A *tuple origin*

A tuple[p767] consists of:

- A **scheme** (a scheme).
- A **host** (a host).
- A **port** (a port).
- A **domain** (null or a domain). Null unless stated otherwise.

Note

Origins[p767] can be shared, e.g., among multiple `Document`[p103] objects. Furthermore, origins[p767] are generally immutable. Only the domain[p767] of a tuple origin[p767] can be changed, and only through the `document.domain`[p770] API.

The **effective domain** of an origin[p767] *origin* is computed as follows:

1. If *origin* is an opaque origin[p767], then return *origin*.

2. If *origin*'s domain[p767] is non-null, then return *origin*'s domain[p767].

3. Return *origin*'s host[p767].

Various specification objects are defined to have an origin[p767]. These origins[p767] are determined as follows:

For `Document`[p103] objects

↪ **If the `Document`[p103]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] has its sandboxed origin browsing context flag[p771] set**
A unique opaque origin[p767] assigned when the `Document`[p103] is created.

↪ **If the `Document`[p103]'s URL's scheme is a network scheme**
A copy of the `Document`[p103]'s URL's origin assigned when the `Document`[p103] is created.

> **Note** *The `document.open()`[p855] method can change the `Document`[p103]'s URL to "`about:blank`[p50]". Therefore the origin[p767] is assigned when the `Document`[p103] is created.*

↪ **If the `Document`[p103] is the initial "`about:blank`[p50]" document**
The one it was assigned when its browsing context was created[p748].

↪ **If the `Document`[p103] is a non-initial "`about:blank`[p50]" document**

↪ **If the `Document`[p103] was generated from a `data:` URL found in another `Document`[p103] or in a script**
The origin[p767] of the incumbent settings object[p835] when the navigate[p788] algorithm was invoked, or, if no script[p826] was involved, the origin[p767] of the node document of the element that initiated the navigation[p788] to that URL.

↪ **If the `Document`[p103] was created as part of the processing for `javascript:` URLs[p789]**
The origin[p767] of the active document[p748] of the browsing context[p748] being navigated when the navigate[p788] algorithm was invoked.

↪ **If the `Document`[p103] is an `iframe srcdoc` document[p309]**
The origin[p767] of the `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748]'s browsing context container[p749]'s node document.

↪ **If the `Document`[p103] was obtained in some other manner (e.g. a `data:` URL typed in by the user or that was returned as the location of a redirect, a `Document`[p103] created using the `createDocument()` API, etc)**
The default behaviour as defined in the WHATWG DOM standard applies. [DOM][p1157].

> **Note** *The origin[p767] is a unique opaque origin[p767] assigned when the `Document`[p103] is created.*

For images of `img`[p280] elements

↪ **If the image data is CORS-cross-origin[p87]**
A unique opaque origin[p767] assigned when the image is created.

↪ **If the image data is CORS-same-origin[p87]**
The `img`[p280] element's node document's origin[p767].

For `audio`[p329] and `video`[p325] elements

↪ **If the media data[p334] is CORS-cross-origin[p87]**
A unique opaque origin[p767] assigned when the media data[p334] is fetched.

↪ **If the media data[p334] is CORS-same-origin[p87]**
The media element[p333]'s node document's origin[p767].

For fonts

For a downloadable Web font it is a copy of the origin of the URL record used to obtain the font (after any redirects). [CSSFONTS][p1156] [CSSFONTLOAD][p1156]

For a locally installed system font is the origin[p767] of the `Document`[p103] in which that font is being used.

Other specifications can override the above definitions by themselves specifying the origin of a particular `Document`[p103] object, image, media element[p333], or font.

The **Unicode serialisation of an origin** is the string obtained by applying the following algorithm to the given origin[p767] *origin*:

1. If *origin* is an opaque origin[p767], then return "`null`".
2. Let *host* be *origin*'s host[p767].
3. Let *unicodeHost* be *host* if *host* is not a domain, and the result of applying domain to Unicode to *host* otherwise.
4. Let *unicodeOrigin* be a new tuple origin[p767] consisting *origin*'s scheme[p767], *unicodeHost*, and *origin*'s port[p767].
5. Return the ASCII serialisation of an origin[p769], given *unicodeOrigin*.

Note *The name ASCII serialisation of an origin[p769] is misleading, as it merely serialises an origin, which are all ASCII by default due to the URL parser.*

Example The Unicode serialisation[p768] of ("`https`", "`xn--maraa-rta.example`", null, null) is "`https://maraña.example`".

The **ASCII serialisation of an origin** is the string obtained by applying the following algorithm to the given origin[p767] *origin*:

1. If *origin* is an opaque origin[p767], then return "`null`".
2. Otherwise, let *result* be *origin*'s scheme[p767].
3. Append "`://`" to *result*.
4. Append *origin*'s host[p767], serialised, to *result*.
5. If *origin*'s port[p767] is non-null, append a U+003A COLON character (:), and *origin*'s port[p767], serialised, to *result*.
6. Return *result*.

Two origins[p767], *A* and *B*, are said to be **same origin** if the following algorithm returns true:

1. If *A* and *B* are the same opaque origin[p767], then return true.
2. If *A* and *B* are both tuple origins[p767] and their schemes[p767], hosts[p767], and port[p767] are identical, then return true.
3. Return false.

Two origins[p767], *A* and *B*, are said to be **same origin-domain** if the following algorithm returns true:

1. If *A* and *B* are the same opaque origin[p767], then return true.
2. If *A* and *B* are both tuple origins[p767], run these substeps:
    1. If *A* and *B*'s schemes[p767] are identical, and their domains[p767] are identical and non-null, then return true.
    2. Otherwise, if *A* and *B* are same origin[p769] and their domains[p767] are identical and null, then return true.
3. Return false.

Example

A	*B*	same origin[p769]	same origin-domain[p769]
("`https`", "`example.org`", null, null)	("`https`", "`example.org`", null, null)	✓	✓
("`https`", "`example.org`", 314, "`example.org`")	("`https`", "`example.org`", 420, "`example.org`")	×	✓
("`https`", "`example.org`", null, null)	("`https`", "`example.org`", null, "`example.org`")	✓	×
("`https`", "`example.org`", null, "`example.org`")	("`http`", "`example.org`", null, "`example.org`")	×	×

7.5.1 Relaxing the same-origin restriction

Note

***document* . `domain`[p770] [= *domain*]**

Returns the current domain used for security checks.

Can be set to a value that removes subdomains, to change the origin[p767]'s domain[p767] to allow pages on other subdomains of the same domain (if they do the same thing) to access each other. (Can't be set in sandboxed `iframe`[p308]s.)

The **`domain`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `Document`[p103] object does not have a browsing context[p748], then return the empty string.
2. Let *effectiveDomain* be this `Document`[p103]'s origin[p767]'s effective domain[p767].
3. If *effectiveDomain* is an opaque origin[p767], then return the empty string.
4. Return *effectiveDomain*, serialised.

The `domain`[p770] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. If this `Document`[p103] object has no browsing context[p748], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
2. If this `Document`[p103] object's active sandboxing flag set[p773] has its sandboxed `document.domain` browsing context flag[p771] set, then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
3. If the given value is the empty string, then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
4. Let *host* be the result of parsing the given value.
5. If *host* is failure, then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
6. Let *effectiveDomain* be this `Document`[p103] object's origin[p767]'s effective domain[p767].
7. If *host* is *not* equal to *effectiveDomain*, then run these substeps:
    1. If *host* or *effectiveDomain* is not a domain, then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

       Note *This is meant to exclude hosts that are an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address.*
    2. If *host*, prefixed by a U+002E FULL STOP (.), does not exactly match the end of *effectiveDomain*, then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
    3. If *host* matches a suffix in the Public Suffix List, or, if *host*, prefixed by a U+002E FULL STOP (.), matches the end of a suffix in the Public Suffix List, then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`. [PSL][p1159]

       Suffixes must be compared after applying the host parser algorithm.
8. Set *origin*'s domain[p767] to *host*.

Note *The `document.domain`[p770] attribute is used to enable pages on different hosts of a domain to access each others' DOMs.*

⚠Warning! ***Do not use the `document.domain`[p770] 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`[p770] attribute has been used.***

7.6 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[p788] (or browsing contexts further nested inside it), auxiliary browsing contexts[p750] (which are protected by the sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag[p771]

defined next), and the top-level browsing context[p749] (which is protected by the sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag[p771] defined below).

If the sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag[p771] is not set, then in certain cases the restrictions nonetheless allow popups (new top-level browsing contexts[p749]) to be opened. These browsing contexts[p748] always have **one permitted sandboxed navigator**, set when the browsing context is created, which allows the browsing context[p748] that created them to actually navigate them. (Otherwise, the sandboxed navigation browsing context flag[p770] 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[p753], e.g. using the `target`[p244] attribute or the `window.open()`[p760] method.

The *sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag*

This flag prevents content from navigating their top-level browsing context[p788] and prevents content from closing their top-level browsing context[p761].

When the sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag[p771] is *not* set, content can navigate its top-level browsing context[p749], but other browsing contexts[p748] are still protected by the sandboxed navigation browsing context flag[p770] and possibly the sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag[p771].

The *sandboxed plugins browsing context flag*

This flag prevents content from instantiating plugins[p44], whether using the `embed` element[p317], the `object` element[p323], the `applet` element[p1109], or through navigation[p797] of a nested browsing context[p749], unless those plugins[p44] can be secured[p44].

The *sandboxed origin browsing context flag*

This flag forces content into a unique origin[p768], thus preventing it from accessing other content from the same origin[p767].

This flag also prevents script from reading from or writing to the `document.cookie` IDL attribute[p105], and blocks access to `localStorage`[p945].

The *sandboxed forms browsing context flag*

This flag blocks form submission[p537].

The *sandboxed pointer lock browsing context flag*

This flag disables the Pointer Lock API. [POINTERLOCK][p1159]

The *sandboxed scripts browsing context flag*

This flag blocks script execution[p826].

The *sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag*

This flag blocks features that trigger automatically, such as automatically playing a video[p351] or automatically focusing a form control[p514].

The *sandboxed storage area URLs flag*

This flag prevents URL schemes that use storage areas from being able to access the origin's data.

The *sandboxed fullscreen browsing context flag*

This flag prevents content from using the `requestFullscreen()` method.

The *sandboxed `document.domain` browsing context flag*

This flag prevents content from using the `document.domain`[p770] setter.

The *sandbox propagates to auxiliary browsing contexts flag*

This flag prevents content from escaping the sandbox by ensuring that any auxiliary browsing context[p750] it creates inherits the content's active sandboxing flag set[p773].

The *sandboxed modals flag*

This flag prevents content from using any of the following features to produce modal dialogs:

- `window.alert()`[p862]

- `window.confirm()` [p862]
- `window.print()` [p863]
- `window.prompt()` [p863]
- the `beforeunload` [p1151] event

When the user agent is to **parse a sandboxing directive**, given a string *input*, a sandboxing flag set [p770] *output*, and optionally an *allow fullscreen flag*, it must run the following steps:

1. Split *input* on spaces [p84], to obtain *tokens*.
2. Let *output* be empty.
3. Add the following flags to *output*:
   - The sandboxed navigation browsing context flag [p770].
   - The sandboxed auxiliary navigation browsing context flag [p771], unless *tokens* contains the **`allow-popups`** keyword.
   - The sandboxed top-level navigation browsing context flag [p771], unless *tokens* contains the **`allow-top-navigation`** keyword.
   - The sandboxed plugins browsing context flag [p771].
   - The sandboxed origin browsing context flag [p771], unless the *tokens* contains the **`allow-same-origin`** keyword.

     Note *The `allow-same-origin` [p772] 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 [p771], unless *tokens* contains the **`allow-forms`** keyword.
   - The sandboxed pointer lock browsing context flag [p771], unless *tokens* contains the **`allow-pointer-lock`** keyword.
   - The sandboxed scripts browsing context flag [p771], unless *tokens* contains the **`allow-scripts`** keyword.
   - The sandboxed automatic features browsing context flag [p771], unless *tokens* contains the `allow-scripts` [p772] 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 storage area URLs flag [p771].
   - The sandboxed fullscreen browsing context flag [p771], unless the *allow fullscreen flag* was passed to the parse a sandboxing directive [p772] flag.
   - The sandboxed `document.domain` browsing context flag [p771].
   - The sandbox propagates to auxiliary browsing contexts flag [p771], unless *tokens* contains the **`allow-popups-to-escape-sandbox`** keyword.
   - The sandboxed modals flag [p771], unless *tokens* contains the **`allow-modals`** keyword.

Every top-level browsing context [p749] has a **popup sandboxing flag set**, which is a sandboxing flag set [p770]. When a browsing context [p748] is created, its popup sandboxing flag set [p772] must be empty. It is populated by the rules for choosing a browsing context given a browsing context name [p753].

Every nested browsing context[p749] has an **iframe sandboxing flag set**, which is a sandboxing flag set[p770]. Which flags in a nested browsing context[p749]'s iframe sandboxing flag set[p773] are set at any particular time is determined by the iframe[p308] element's sandbox[p312] attribute.

Every Document[p103] has an **active sandboxing flag set**, which is a sandboxing flag set[p770]. When the Document[p103] is created, its active sandboxing flag set[p773] must be empty. It is populated by the navigation algorithm[p788].

Every resource that is obtained by the navigation algorithm[p788] has a **forced sandboxing flag set**, which is a sandboxing flag set[p770]. A resource by default has no flags set in its forced sandboxing flag set[p773], but other specifications can define that certain flags are set.

Note *In particular, the forced sandboxing flag set[p773] is used by Content Security Policy. [CSP][p1155]*

When a user agent is to **implement the sandboxing** for a Document[p103], it must populate Document[p103]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] with the union of the flags that are present in the following sandboxing flag sets[p770] at the time the Document[p103] object is created:

- If the Document[p103]'s browsing context[p748] is a top-level browsing context[p749], then: the flags set on the browsing context[p748]'s popup sandboxing flag set[p772].
- If the Document[p103]'s browsing context[p748] is a nested browsing context[p749], then: the flags set on the browsing context[p748]'s iframe sandboxing flag set[p773].
- If the Document[p103]'s browsing context[p748] is a nested browsing context[p749], then: the flags set on the browsing context[p748]'s parent browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773].
- The flags set on the Document[p103]'s resource's forced sandboxing flag set[p773], if it has one.

7.7 Session history and navigation

7.7.1 The session history of browsing contexts

The sequence of Document[p103]s in a browsing context[p748] is its **session history**. Each browsing context[p748], including nested browsing contexts[p749], has a distinct session history. A browsing context[p748]'s session history consists of a flat list of session history entries[p773]. Each **session history entry** consists, at a minimum, of a URL, and each entry may in addition have a state object[p773], a title, a Document[p103] object, form data, a scroll restoration mode[p774], a scroll position, and other information associated with it.

Note *Each entry, when first created, has a Document[p103]. However, when a Document[p103] is not active[p749], it's possible for it to be discarded[p763] to free resources. The URL and other data in a session history entry[p773] is then used to bring a new Document[p103] into being to take the place of the original, should the user agent find itself having to reactivate that Document[p103].*

Note *Titles associated with session history entries[p773] need not have any relation with the current title[p136] of the Document[p103]. The title of a session history entry[p773] 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[p773] are added to the session history as the user (or script) navigates from page to page.

Each Document[p103] object in a browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773] is associated with a unique History[p774] object which must all model the same underlying session history[p773].

The **history** attribute of the Window[p758] interface must return the object implementing the History[p774] interface for that Window object's newest Document[p748].

A **state object** is an object representing a user interface state.

Pages can add[p777] state objects[p773] to the session history. These are then returned to the script[p1152] when the user (or script) goes back in the history, thus enabling authors to use the "navigation" metaphor even in one-page applications.

Note *State objects[p773] 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`[p103] instance and it would have to be reconstructed if a new `Document`[p103] were opened.

An example of the latter would be something like keeping track of the precise coordinate from which a pop-up `div`[p206] 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[p748] of the browsing context[p748]. Which entry is the current entry[p774] is changed by the algorithms defined in this specification, e.g. during session history traversal[p799].

Note *The current entry[p774] is usually an entry for the URL of the `Document`[p103]. However, it can also be one of the entries for state objects[p773] 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.

Example 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`[p127] 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.*

An entry's **scroll restoration mode** indicates whether the user agent should restore the persisted scroll position (if any) when traversing to it. The scroll restoration mode may be one of the following:

"*auto*"

The user agent is responsible for restoring the scroll position upon navigation.

"*manual*"

The page is responsible for restoring the scroll position and the user agent does not attempt to do so automatically

If unspecified, the scroll restoration mode[p774] of a new entry must be set to "`auto`[p774]".

Entries that consist of state objects[p773] share the same `Document`[p103] as the entry for the page that was active when they were added.

Contiguous entries that differ just by their URLs' fragments also share the same `Document`[p103].

Note *All entries that share the same `Document`[p103] (and that are therefore merely different states of one particular document) are contiguous by definition.*

Each `Document`[p103] in a browsing context[p748] can also have a **latest entry**. This is the entry for that `Document`[p103] to which the browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773] was most recently traversed. When a `Document`[p103] is created, it initially has no latest entry[p774].

User agents may discard[p763] the `Document`[p103] objects of entries other than the current entry[p774] 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`[p103] objects and when they should cache them.

Entries that have had their `Document`[p103] 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`[p103] object with it must share the new object as well.

7.7.2 The `History`[p774] interface

IDL

```
enum ScrollRestoration { "auto", "manual" };

interface History {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
```

```
  attribute ScrollRestoration scrollRestoration;
  readonly attribute any state;
  void go(optional long delta = 0);
  void back();
  void forward();
  void pushState(any data, DOMString title, optional DOMString? url = null);
  void replaceState(any data, DOMString title, optional DOMString? url = null);
};
```

Note

***window*.history[p773].length[p776]**

Returns the number of entries in the joint session history[p775].

***window*.history[p773].scrollRestoration[p776] [= *value*]**

Returns the scroll restoration mode[p774] of the current entry in the session history[p773].

Can be set, to change the scroll restoration mode[p774] of the current entry in the session history[p773].

***window*.history[p773].state[p776]**

Returns the current state object[p773].

***window*.history[p773].go[p776]([*delta*])**

Goes back or forward the specified number of steps in the joint session history[p775].

A zero delta will reload the current page.

If the delta is out of range, does nothing.

***window*.history[p773].back[p776]()**

Goes back one step in the joint session history[p775].

If there is no previous page, does nothing.

***window*.history[p773].forward[p776]()**

Goes forward one step in the joint session history[p775].

If there is no next page, does nothing.

***window*.history[p773].pushState[p777](*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[p773].replaceState[p777](*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 top-level browsing context[p749] is the union of all the session histories[p773] of all browsing contexts[p748] of all the fully active[p749] `Document`[p103] objects that share that top-level browsing context[p749], with all the entries that are current entries[p774] in their respective session histories[p773] removed except for the current entry of the joint session history[p775].

The **current entry of the joint session history** is the entry that most recently became a current entry[p774] in its session history[p773].

Entries in the joint session history[p775] are ordered chronologically by the time they were added to their respective session histories[p773]. 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).

Note

Since each `Document`[p103] in a browsing context[p748] might have a different event loop[p841], the actual state of the joint session history[p775] can be somewhat nebulous. For example, two sibling `iframe`[p308] elements could both traverse[p799] from one unique origin to another at the same time, so their precise order might not be well-defined; similarly, since they might only find out about each other later, they might disagree about the length of the joint session history[p775].

The **length** attribute of the History[p774] interface, on getting, must return the number of entries in the top-level browsing context[p749]'s joint session history[p775]. If this History[p774] object is associated with a Document[p103] that is not fully active[p749], getting must instead throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.

The actual entries are not accessible from script.

The **scrollRestoration** attribute of the History interface, on getting, must return the scroll restoration mode[p774] of the current entry in the session history[p773]. On setting, the scroll restoration mode [p774] of the current entry in the session history[p773] must be set to the new value. If this History[p774] object is associated with a Document[p103] that is not fully active[p749], both getting and setting must instead throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.

The **state** attribute of the History[p774] interface, on getting, must return the last value it was set to by the user agent. If this History[p774] object is associated with a Document[p103] that is not fully active[p749], getting must instead throw a "SecurityError" DOMException. Initially, its value must be null.

When the **go(*delta*)** method is invoked, if *delta* is zero, the user agent must act as if the location.reload()[p786] method was called instead. Otherwise, the user agent must traverse the history by a delta[p776] whose value is *delta*. If this History[p774] object is associated with a Document[p103] that is not fully active[p749], invoking must instead throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.

When the **back()** method is invoked, the user agent must traverse the history by a delta[p776] −1. If this History[p774] object is associated with a Document[p103] that is not fully active[p749], invoking must instead throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.

When the **forward()** method is invoked, the user agent must traverse the history by a delta[p776] +1. If this History[p774] object is associated with a Document[p103] that is not fully active[p749], invoking must instead throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.

Each top-level browsing context[p749] has a **session history traversal queue**, initially empty, to which tasks[p841] can be added.

Each top-level browsing context[p749], when created, must begin running the following algorithm, known as the **session history event loop** for that top-level browsing context[p749], in parallel[p42]:

1. Wait until this top-level browsing context[p749]'s session history traversal queue[p776] is not empty.
2. Pull the first task[p841] from this top-level browsing context[p749]'s session history traversal queue[p776], and execute it.
3. Return to the first step of this algorithm.

The session history event loop[p776] helps coordinate cross-browsing-context transitions of the joint session history[p775]: since each browsing context[p748] might, at any particular time, have a different event loop[p841] (this can happen if the user agent has more than one event loop[p841] per unit of related browsing contexts[p751]), transitions would otherwise have to involve cross-event-loop synchronisation.

To **traverse the history by a delta** *delta*, the user agent must append a task[p841] to this top-level browsing context[p749]'s session history traversal queue[p776], the task[p841] consisting of running the following steps:

1. If the index of the current entry of the joint session history[p775] plus *delta* is less than zero or greater than or equal to the number of items in the joint session history[p775], then abort these steps.
2. Let *specified entry* be the entry in the joint session history[p775] whose index is the sum of *delta* and the index of the current entry of the joint session history[p775].
3. Let *specified browsing context* be the browsing context[p748] of the *specified entry*.
4. If the *specified browsing context*'s active document[p748]'s unload a document[p803] algorithm is currently running, abort these steps.
5. Queue a task[p842] that consists of running the following substeps. The relevant event loop[p841] is that of the *specified browsing context*'s active document[p748]. The task source[p842] for the queued task is the history traversal task source[p845].
    1. If there is an ongoing attempt to navigate *specified browsing context* that has not yet matured[p794] (i.e. it has not passed the point of making its Document[p103] the active document[p748]), then cancel that attempt to navigate the browsing context[p748].
    2. If the *specified browsing context*'s active document[p748] is not the same Document[p103] as the Document[p103] of the *specified entry*, then run these substeps:

1. Prompt to unload[p802] the active document[p748] of the *specified browsing context*. If the user refused to allow the document to be unloaded[p802], then abort these steps.

2. Unload[p803] the active document[p748] of the *specified browsing context* with the *recycle* parameter set to false.

3. Traverse the history[p799] of the *specified browsing context* to the *specified entry*.

When the user navigates through a browsing context[p748], e.g. using a browser's back and forward buttons, the user agent must traverse the history by a delta[p776] 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[p77

Support:	
Chrome	5+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android (limited)	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	4+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.2-4.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	6+
Opera	11.5+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

When either of these methods is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If this `History`[p774] object is associated with a `Document`[p103] that is not fully active[p749], throw a "`SecurityError`" DO

2. Optionally, abort these steps. (For example, the user agent might disallow calls to these methods that are invoked on a event listeners that are not triggered in response to a clear user action, or that are invoked in rapid succession.)

3. Let *targetRealm* be this `History`[p774] object's relevant settings object[p835]'s Realm[p833].

4. Let *cloned data* be StructuredClone[p99](*data*, *targetRealm*). Rethrow any exceptions.

5. If the third argument is not null, run these substeps:

    1. Parse[p86] the value of the third argument, relative to the entry settings object[p835].

    2. If that fails, throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

    3. Let *new URL* be the resulting URL record[p86].

    4. Compare *new URL* to the document's URL. If any component of these two URL records differ other than the path, query, and fragment components, then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

    5. If the origin of *new URL* is not the same as the origin[p767] of the responsible document[p827] specified by the entry settings object[p835], and either the path or query components of the two URL records compared in the previous step differ, throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps. (This prevents sandboxed content from spoofing other pages on the same origin.)

6. If the third argument is null, then let *new URL* be the URL of the current entry[p774].

7. If the method invoked was the `pushState()`[p777] method:

    1. Remove all the entries in the browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773] after the current entry[p774]. If the current entry[p774] is the last entry in the session history, then no entries are removed.

    Note *This doesn't necessarily have to affect[p779] the user agent's user interface.*

    2. Remove any tasks[p841] queued by the history traversal task source[p845] that are associated with any `Document`[p103] objects in the top-level browsing context[p749]'s document family[p749].

    3. If appropriate, update the current entry[p774] to reflect any state that the user agent wishes to persist. The entry is then said to be an entry with persisted user state[p774].

    4. Add a state object[p773] entry to the session history, after the current entry[p774], with *cloned data* as the state object[p773], the given *title* as the title, *new URL* as the URL of the entry, and the scroll restoration mode[p774] of the current entry in the session history[p773] as the scroll restoration mode.

    5. Update the current entry[p774] to be this newly added entry.

    Otherwise, if the method invoked was the `replaceState()`[p777] method:

    1. Update the current entry[p774] in the session history so that *cloned data* is the entry's new state object, the given *title* is the new title, and *new URL* is the entry's new URL.

8. If the current entry[p774] 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.

9. Set the document's URL to *new URL*.

   Note *Since this is neither a navigation[p788] of the browsing context[p748] nor a history traversal[p799], it does not cause a* `hashchange`[p1151] *event to be fired.*

10. Let *targetRealm* be this `History`[p774] object's relevant settings object[p835]'s Realm[p833].

11. Set `history.state`[p776] to StructuredClone[p99](*cloned data*, *targetRealm*).

12. Let the latest entry[p774] of the `Document`[p103] of the current entry[p774] be the current entry[p774].

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`[p103] 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.)

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 -->
<html lang="en">
<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 -->
<html lang="en">
<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()`[p777] 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.

Example

Applications might not use the same title for a session history entry[p773] as the value of the document's `title`[p136] element at that time. For example, here is a simple page that shows a block in the `title`[p136] 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>
<HTML LANG=EN>
<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>
```

Example

Most applications want to use the same scroll restoration mode[p774] value for all of their history entries. To achieve this they should set the `scrollRestoration`[p776] attribute as soon as possible (e.g., in the first `script`[p564] element in the document's `head`[p135] element) to ensure that any entry added to the history session gets the desired scroll restoration mode.

```
<head>
  <script>
       if ('scrollRestoration' in history)
            history.scrollRestoration = 'manual';
  </script>
</head>
```

7.7.3 Implementation notes for session history

This section is non-normative.

The `History`[p774] 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`[p773] object are derived from the actual session history as seen from the user's perspective.

Similarly, a page containing two iframe[p308]s has a history[p773] object distinct from the iframe[p308]s' history[p773] 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()[p777], 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.

For both pushState()[p777] and replaceState()[p777], user agents are encouraged to prevent abuse of these APIs via too-frequent calls or over-large state objects. As detailed above, the algorithm explicitly allows user agents to ignore any such calls when appropriate.

7.7.4 The Location[p780] interface

Each Window[p758] object is associated with a unique instance of a Location[p780] object, allocated when the Window[p758] object is created.

⚠Warning! ***The Location[p780] exotic object is defined through a mishmash of IDL, invocation of JavaScript internal methods post-creation, and overridden JavaScript internal methods. Coupled with its scary security policy, please take extra care while implementing this excrescence.***

To create a Location[p780] object, run these steps:

1. Let *location* be a new Location[p780] platform object.
2. Perform ! *location*.[[DefineOwnProperty]]("toString", { [[Value]]: %ObjProto_toString%, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }).
3. Perform ! *location*.[[DefineOwnProperty]]("toJSON", { [[Value]]: undefined, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }).
4. Perform ! *location*.[[DefineOwnProperty]]("valueOf", { [[Value]]: %ObjProto_valueOf%, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }).
5. Perform ! *location*.[[DefineOwnProperty]](@@toPrimitive[p52], { [[Value]]: undefined, [[Writable]]: false, [[Enumerable]]: false, [[Configurable]]: false }).
6. Set the value of the [[DefaultProperties[p786]]] internal slot of *location* to *location*.[[OwnPropertyKeys]]().
7. Return *location*.

Note

document **.** **location[p780]** **[= *value*]**

window **.** **location[p780]** **[= *value*]**

Returns a Location[p780] object with the current page's location.

Can be set, to navigate to another page.

The **location** attribute of the Document[p103] interface must return the Location[p780] object for that Document[p103] object's global object, if it has a browsing context[p748], and null otherwise.

The **location** attribute of the Window[p758] interface must return the Location[p780] object for that Window[p758] object.

Location[p780] objects provide a representation of the URL of the active document[p748] of their Document[p103]'s browsing context[p748], and allow the current entry[p774] of the browsing context[p748]'s session history to be changed, by adding or replacing entries in the history[p773] object.

IDL

```
interface Location {
  [Unforgeable] stringifier attribute USVString href;
  [Unforgeable] readonly attribute USVString origin;
```

```
  [Unforgeable] attribute USVString protocol;
  [Unforgeable] attribute USVString host;
  [Unforgeable] attribute USVString hostname;
  [Unforgeable] attribute USVString port;
  [Unforgeable] attribute USVString pathname;
  [Unforgeable] attribute USVString search;
  [Unforgeable] attribute USVString hash;

  [Unforgeable] void assign(USVString url);
  [Unforgeable] void replace(USVString url);
  [Unforgeable] void reload();

  [Unforgeable, SameObject] readonly attribute FrozenArray<USVString> ancestorOrigins;
};
```

Note

location **.** **`toString()`**

location **.** **`href`**[p782]

Returns the `Location`[p780] object's URL.

Can be set, to navigate to the given URL.

location **.** **`origin`**[p783]

Returns the `Location`[p780] object's URL's origin.

location **.** **`protocol`**[p783]

Returns the `Location`[p780] object's URL's scheme.

Can be set, to navigate to the same URL with a changed scheme.

location **.** **`host`**[p783]

Returns the `Location`[p780] object's URL's host and port (if different from the default port for the scheme).

Can be set, to navigate to the same URL with a changed host and port.

location **.** **`hostname`**[p784]

Returns the `Location`[p780] object's URL's host.

Can be set, to navigate to the same URL with a changed host.

location **.** **`port`**[p784]

Returns the `Location`[p780] object's URL's port.

Can be set, to navigate to the same URL with a changed port.

location **.** **`pathname`**[p784]

Returns the `Location`[p780] object's URL's path.

Can be set, to navigate to the same URL with a changed path.

location **.** **`search`**[p785]

Returns the `Location`[p780] object's URL's query (includes leading "`?`" if non-empty).

Can be set, to navigate to the same URL with a changed query (ignores leading "`?`").

location **.** **`hash`**[p785]

Returns the `Location`[p780] object's URL's fragment (includes leading "`#`" if non-empty).

Can be set, to navigate to the same URL with a changed fragment (ignores leading "`#`").

location **.** `assign`[p785] **(*url*)**

Navigates to the given URL.

location **.** `replace`[p786] **(*url*)**

Removes the current page from the session history and navigates to the given URL.

location **.** `reload`[p786] **()**

Reloads the current page.

location **.** `ancestorOrigins`[p786]

Returns an array whose values are the origins of the ancestor browsing contexts[p748], from the parent browsing context[p749] to the top-level browsing context[p749].

A `Location`[p780] object has an associated **relevant `Document`**, which is this `Location`[p780] object's associated `Document`[p103] object's browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748].

A `Location`[p780] object has an associated **url**, which is this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s URL.

A `Location`[p780] object has an associated **ancestor origins array**. When a `Location`[p780] object is created, its ancestor origins array[p782] must be set to a frozen array created from the list of strings that the following steps would produce:

1. Let *output* be an empty ordered list of strings.
2. Let *current* be the browsing context[p748] of the `Document`[p103] with which this `Location`[p780] object is associated.
3. *Loop*: If *current* has no parent browsing context[p749], jump to the step labeled *end*.
4. Let *current* be *current*'s parent browsing context[p749].
5. Append the Unicode serialisation[p768] of *current*'s active document[p748]'s origin[p767] to *output* as a new value.
6. Return to the step labeled *loop*.
7. *End*: Return *output*.

A `Location`[p780] object has an associated **`Location`-object-setter navigate** algorithm, which given a *url*, runs these steps:

1. If any of the following conditions are met, let *replacement flag* be unset; otherwise, let it be set:
   - This `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782] has completely loaded[p1041], or
   - In the task[p841] in which the algorithm is running, an activation behaviour[p710] is currently being processed whose `click` event was trusted[p44], or
   - In the task[p841] in which the algorithm is running, the event listener for a trusted[p44] `click` event is being handled.
2. `Location`-object navigate[p782], given *url* and *replacement flag*.

To **`Location`-object navigate**, given a *url* and *replacement flag*, run these steps:

1. The source browsing context[p788] is the responsible browsing context[p827] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835].
2. Navigate[p788] the browsing context[p748] to *url*, with the *exceptions enabled flag*[p788] set. Rethrow any exceptions.

   If the *replacement flag* is set or the browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773] contains only one `Document`[p103], and that was the `about:blank`[p50] `Document`[p103] created when the browsing context[p748] was created, then the navigation must be done with replacement enabled[p800].

The **`href`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
2. Return this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782], serialised.

The `href`[p782] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. Parse[p86] the given value relative to the entry settings object[p835]. If that failed, throw a `TypeError` exception.
2. `Location`-object-setter navigate[p782] to the resulting URL record[p86].

Note *The `href`[p782] attribute setter intentionally has no security check.*

The **`origin`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
2. Return the Unicode serialization[p768] of this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782]'s origin.

Note *It returns the Unicode rather than the ASCII serialisation for compatibility with `MessageEvent`[p886].*

The **`protocol`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
2. Return this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782]'s scheme, followed by "`:`".

The `protocol`[p783] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
2. Let *copyURL* be a copy of this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782].
3. Let *possibleFailure* be the result of basic URL parsing the given value, followed by "`:`", with *copyURL* as *url* and scheme start state as *state override*.
4. If *possibleFailure* is failure, throw a `TypeError` exception.
5. If *copyURL*'s scheme is not "`http`" or "`https`", terminate these steps.
6. `Location`-object-setter navigate[p782] to *copyURL*.

The **`host`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
2. Let *url* be this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782].
3. If *url*'s host is null, return the empty string.
4. If *url*'s port is null, return *url*'s host, serialised.
5. Return *url*'s host, serialised, followed by "`:`" and *url*'s port, serialised.

The `host`[p783] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
2. Let *copyURL* be a copy of this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782].
3. If *copyURL*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, terminate these steps.
4. Basic URL parse the given value, with *copyURL* as *url* and host state as *state override*.
5. `Location`-object-setter navigate[p782] to *copyURL*.

The **hostname** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this Location[p780] object's relevant Document[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.
2. If this Location[p780] object's url[p782]'s host is null, return the empty string.
3. Return this Location[p780] object's url[p782]'s host, serialised.

The hostname[p784] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. If this Location[p780] object's relevant Document[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.
2. Let *copyURL* be a copy of this Location[p780] object's url[p782].
3. If *copyURL*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, terminate these steps.
4. Basic URL parse the given value, with *copyURL* as *url* and hostname state as *state override*.
5. Location-object-setter navigate[p782] to *copyURL*.

The **port** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this Location[p780] object's relevant Document[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.
2. If this Location[p780] object's url[p782]'s port is null, return the empty string.
3. Return this Location[p780] object's url[p782]'s port, serialised.

The port[p784] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. If this Location[p780] object's relevant Document[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.
2. Let *copyURL* be a copy of this Location[p780] object's url[p782].
3. If *copyURL*'s host is null, *copyURL*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, or *copyURL*'s scheme is "file", terminate these steps.
4. Basic URL parse the given value, with *copyURL* as *url* and port state as *state override*.
5. Location-object-setter navigate[p782] to *copyURL*.

The **pathname** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this Location[p780] object's relevant Document[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.
2. Let *url* be this Location[p780] object's url[p782].
3. If *url*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, return the first string in *url*'s path.
4. Return "/", followed by the strings in *url*'s path (including empty strings), separated from each other by "/".

The pathname[p784] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. If this Location[p780] object's relevant Document[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "SecurityError" DOMException.
2. Let *copyURL* be a copy of this Location[p780] object's url[p782].
3. If *copyURL*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, terminate these steps.
4. Set *copyURL*'s path to the empty list.

5. Basic URL parse the given value, with *copyURL* as *url* and path start state as *state override*.

6. `Location`-object-setter navigate[p782] to *copyURL*.

The **`search`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

2. If this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782]'s query is either null or the empty string, return the empty string.

3. Return "`?`", followed by this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782]'s query.

The `search`[p785] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

2. Let *copyURL* be a copy of this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782].

3. If the given value is the empty string, set *copyURL*'s query to null.

4. Otherwise, run these substeps:

    1. Let *input* be the given value with a single leading "`?`" removed, if any.

    2. Set *copyURL*'s query to the empty string.

    3. Basic URL parse *input*, with *copyURL* as *url* and query state as *state override*, and the relevant `Document`[p782]'s document's character encoding as *encoding override*.

5. `Location`-object-setter navigate[p782] to *copyURL*.

The **`hash`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

2. If this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782]'s fragment is either null or the empty string, return the empty string.

3. Return "`#`", followed by this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782]'s fragment.

The `hash`[p785] attribute's setter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

2. Let *copyURL* be a copy of this `Location`[p780] object's url[p782].

3. If *copyURL*'s scheme is "`javascript`", terminate these steps.

4. If the given value is the empty string, set *copyURL*'s fragment to null.

5. Otherwise, run these substeps:

    1. Let *input* be the given value with a single leading "`#`" removed, if any.

    2. Set *copyURL*'s fragment to the empty string.

    3. Basic URL parse *input*, with *copyURL* as *url* and fragment state as *state override*.

6. `Location`-object-setter navigate[p782] to *copyURL*.

When the **`assign(`*`url`*`)`** method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a `"SecurityError"` `DOMException`.

2. Parse[p86] *url* relative to the entry settings object[p835]. If that failed, throw a `"SyntaxError"` `DOMException`.

3. `Location`-object navigate[p782] to the resulting URL record[p86].

When the **`replace(url)`** method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Parse[p86] *url* relative to the entry settings object[p835]. If that failed, throw a `"SyntaxError"` `DOMException`.

2. `Location`-object navigate[p782] to the resulting URL record[p86] with the *replacement flag* set.

Note *The `replace()`[p786] method intentionally has no security check.*

When the **`reload()`** method is invoked, the user agent must run the appropriate steps from the following list:

↪ **If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767]**

Throw a `"SecurityError"` `DOMException`.

↪ **If the currently executing task[p841] is the dispatch of a `resize` event in response to the user resizing the browsing context[p748]**

Repaint the browsing context[p748] and abort these steps.

↪ **If the browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748] is an `iframe srcdoc` document[p309]**

Reprocess the `iframe` attributes[p311] of the browsing context[p748]'s browsing context container[p749].

↪ **If the browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748] has its reload override flag[p103] set**

Perform an overridden reload[p103], with the browsing context[p748] being navigated as the responsible browsing context[p827]. Rethrow any exceptions.

↪ **Otherwise**

Navigate[p788] the browsing context[p748] to the document's URL with the *exceptions enabled flag*[p788] set and replacement enabled[p800]. The source browsing context[p788] must be the browsing context[p748] being navigated. This is a reload-triggered navigation[p789]. Rethrow any exceptions.

When a user requests that the active document[p748] of a browsing context[p748] be reloaded through a user interface element, the user agent should navigate[p788] the browsing context[p748] to the same resource as that `Document`[p103], with replacement enabled[p800]. 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[p748]'s active document[p748]'s reload override flag[p103] is set, then the user agent may instead perform an overridden reload[p103] rather than the navigation described in this paragraph (with the browsing context[p748] being reloaded as the source browsing context[p788]).

The **`ancestorOrigins`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `Location`[p780] object's relevant `Document`[p782]'s origin[p767] is not same origin-domain[p769] with the entry settings object[p835]'s origin[p767], then throw a `"SecurityError"` `DOMException`.

2. Otherwise, return this `Location`[p780] object's ancestor origins array[p782].

As explained earlier, the `Location`[p780] exotic object requires additional logic beyond IDL for security purposes. The internal slot and internal methods `Location`[p780] objects must implement are defined below.

Every `Location`[p780] object has a [[**DefaultProperties**]] internal slot representing its own properties at time of its creation.

7.7.4.1 [[GetPrototypeOf]] ( )

1. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](**this**) is true, then return ! OrdinaryGetPrototypeOf(**this**).
2. Return null.

7.7.4.2 [[SetPrototypeOf]] (*V*)

1. Return false.

7.7.4.3 [[IsExtensible]] ( )

1. Return true.

7.7.4.4 [[PreventExtensions]] ( )

1. Return false.

7.7.4.5 [[GetOwnProperty]] (*P*)

1. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](**this**) is true, then:
    1. Let *desc* be OrdinaryGetOwnProperty(**this**, *P*).
    2. If the value of the [[DefaultProperties[p786]]] internal slot of **this** contains *P*, then set *desc*.[[Configurable]] to true.
    3. Return *desc*.
2. Let *property* be ! CrossOriginGetOwnPropertyHelper[p756](**this**, *P*).
3. If *property* is not undefined, return *property*.
4. Throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

7.7.4.6 [[DefineOwnProperty]] (*P*, *Desc*)

1. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](**this**) is true, then:
    1. If the value of the [[DefaultProperties[p786]]] internal slot of **this** contains *P*, then return false.
    2. Return ? OrdinaryDefineOwnProperty(**this**, *P*, *Desc*).
2. Return false.

7.7.4.7 [[Get]] (*P*, *Receiver*)

1. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](**this**) is true, then return ? OrdinaryGet(**this**, *P*, *Receiver*).
2. Return ? CrossOriginGet[p757](**this**, *P*, *Receiver*).

7.7.4.8 [[Set]] (*P*, *V*, *Receiver*)

1. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](**this**) is true, then return ? OrdinarySet(**this**, *P*, *Receiver*).

2. Return ? CrossOriginSet[p757](**this**, *P*, *V*, *Receiver*).

7.7.4.9 [[Delete]] (*P*)

1. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](**this**) is true, then return ? OrdinaryDelete(**this**, *P*).

2. Return false.

7.7.4.10 [[OwnPropertyKeys]] ( )

1. If IsPlatformObjectSameOrigin[p756](**this**) is true, then return ! OrdinaryOwnPropertyKeys(**this**).

2. Return ! CrossOriginOwnPropertyKeys[p757](**this**).

7.8 Browsing the Web

7.8.1 Navigating across documents

Certain actions cause the browsing context[p748] to *navigate*[p788] to a new resource. 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.

Example For example, following a hyperlink[p250], form submission[p537], and the `window.open()`[p760] and `location.assign()`[p785] methods can all cause a browsing context to navigate.

Note *A resource has a URL, but that might not be the only information necessary to identify it. For example, a form submission that uses HTTP POST would also have the HTTP method and payload. Similarly, an `iframe srcdoc` document[p309] needs to know the data it is to use.*

Navigation always involves **source browsing context**, which is the browsing context which was responsible for starting the navigation.

To **navigate** a browsing context *browsingContext* to a resource *resource*, optionally with an ***exceptions enabled flag***, the user agent must run these steps:

1. If the source browsing context[p788] is not allowed to navigate[p751] *browsingContext*, then:

    1. If the *exceptions enabled flag*[p788] is set, then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

    2. Otherwise, the user agent may instead offer to open *resource* in a new top-level browsing context[p749] or in the top-level browsing context[p749] of the source browsing context[p788], at the user's option, in which case the user agent must navigate[p788] that designated top-level browsing context[p749] to *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.*

2. If there is a preexisting attempt to navigate *browsingContext*, and the source browsing context[p788] is the same as *browsingContext*, and that attempt is currently running the unload a document[p803] algorithm, and the origin[p767] of the URL of the resource being loaded in that navigation is not the same origin[p769] as the origin[p767] of the URL of *resource*, then abort these steps without affecting the preexisting attempt to navigate *browsingContext*.

3. If a task[p841] queued by the traverse the history by a delta[p776] algorithm is running the unload a document[p803] algorithm for the active document[p748] of *browsingContext*, then abort these steps without affecting the unload a document[p803] algorithm or the aforementioned history traversal task.

4. If the prompt to unload a document[p802] algorithm is being run for the active document[p748] of *browsingContext*, then abort these steps without affecting the prompt to unload a document[p802] algorithm.

5. Let *gone async* be false.

   Note *The handle redirects[p791] step later in this algorithm can in certain cases jump back to the step labeled fragments[p789]. Since, between those two steps, this algorithm goes from operating synchronously in the context of the calling task[p841] to operating in parallel[p42] independent of the event loop[p841], some of the intervening steps need to be able to handle both being run as part of a task[p841] and running in parallel[p42]. The* gone async *flag is thus used to make these steps aware of which mode they are operating in.*

6. *Fragments*: If this is not a **reload-triggered navigation**: apply the URL parser algorithm to the absolute URL of *resource* and the URL of the active document[p748] of *browsingContext*; if all the components of the resulting URL record, ignoring any fragment components, are identical, and *resource* is to be fetched using `GET`, and the URL record of *resource* has a fragment component that is not null (even if it is empty), then navigate to that fragment[p797] and abort these steps.

7. If *gone async* is false, cancel any preexisting but not yet mature[p794] attempt to navigate *browsingContext*, including canceling any instances of the fetch algorithm started by those attempts. If one of those attempts has already created and initialised a new `Document` object[p793], abort[p804] that `Document`[p103] also. (Navigation attempts that have matured[p794] already have session history entries, and are therefore handled during the update the session history with the new page[p794] algorithm, later.)

8. If *resource* is to be handled using a mechanism that does not affect *browsingContext*, 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[p793].

9. If *gone async* is false, prompt to unload[p802] the `Document`[p103] object. If the user refused to allow the document to be unloaded[p802], then abort these steps.

   If this instance of the navigation[p788] algorithm gets canceled while this step is running, the prompt to unload a document[p802] algorithm must nonetheless be run to completion.

10. If *gone async* is false, abort[p804] the active document[p748] of *browsingContext*.

11. If *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[p867] for the given scheme, then display the inline content[p797] 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.*

12. If *browsingContext* is a nested browsing context[p749], then put it in the delaying `load` events mode[p749].

    The user agent must take this nested browsing context[p749] out of the delaying `load` events mode[p749] when this navigation[p788] algorithm later matures[p794], or when it terminates (whether due to having run all the steps, or being canceled, or being aborted), whichever happens first.

13. This is the step that attempts to obtain *resource*, if necessary. Jump to the first appropriate substep:

    If *resource* has already been obtained (e.g., because it is being used to populate an `object`[p318] element's new child browsing context[p749])

    Skip this step. The data is already available.

    If *resource* is a URL whose scheme is `javascript`[p789]

    Queue a task[p842] to run **these "`javascript:` URL" steps**, associated with the active document[p748] of *browsingContext*:

    1. If the origin[p767] of the source browsing context[p788] is not the same origin[p769] as the origin[p767] of the active document[p748] of *browsingContext*, then let *result* be undefined, and jump to the step labeled *process result* below.

    2. Let *urlRecord* be the result of running the URL parser on the URL of *resource*.

    3. Let *script source* be the empty string.

    4. Append the first string of *urlRecord*'s path component to *script source*.

    5. If *urlRecord*'s query component is not null, then first append a U+003F QUESTION MARK character (?) to *script source*, and then append *urlRecord*'s query component to *script source*.

6. If *urlRecord*'s fragment component is not null, then first append a U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character (#) to *script source*, and then append *urlRecord*'s fragment component to *script source*.

7. Replace *script source* with the result of applying the percent decode algorithm to *script source*.

8. Replace *script source* with the result of applying the UTF-8 decode algorithm to *script source*.

9. Let *address* be the URL of the active document[p748] of *browsingContext*.

10. Let *settings* be the relevant settings object[p835] for the active document[p748] of *browsingContext*.

11. Let *script* be the result of creating a classic script[p830] given *script source* and *settings*.

12. Let *result* be the result of running the classic script[p831] *script*. If evaluation was unsuccessful, let *result* be undefined instead. (The result will also be undefined if scripting is disabled[p826].)

13. *Process result*: If Type(*result*) is not String, then the result of obtaining the resource for the URL is a response whose status is `204`.

    Otherwise, the result of obtaining the resource for the URL is a response whose header list consists of `Content-Type`/`text/html`[p1123], whose body is *result*, and whose HTTPS state is *settings*'s HTTPS state[p828].

    ⚠Warning! ***The exact conversion between the JavaScript string result and the bytes that comprise a response body is not yet specified, pending further investigation into user agent behavior. See issue #1129.***

    When it comes time to set the document's address[p792] in the navigation algorithm[p788], use *address* as the override URL[p792].

The task source[p842] for this task[p841] is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

Example: So for example a `javascript:` URL[p789] in an `href`[p244] attribute of an `a`[p207] element would only be evaluated when the link was followed[p250], while such a URL in the `src`[p309] attribute of an `iframe`[p308] element would be evaluated in the context of the `iframe`[p308]'s own nested browsing context[p749] when the `iframe`[p308] is being set up; once evaluated, its return value (if it was not void) would replace that browsing context[p748]'s `Document`[p103], thus also changing the `Window`[p758] object of that browsing context[p748].

If *resource* is to be fetched using `GET`, and there are relevant application caches[p808] that are identified by a URL with the same origin[p769] as the URL in question, and that have this URL as one of their entries, excluding entries marked as foreign[p807], and whose mode[p807] is fast[p807], and the user agent is not in a mode where it will avoid using application caches[p807]

Fetch *resource* from the most appropriate application cache[p808] of those that match.

Example: 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.

This still needs to be integrated with the Fetch standard. [FETCH][p1157]

Otherwise

1. Let *request* be *resource*.

2. If *request* is a URL, set *request* to a new request whose url is *request*.

3. Set *request*'s client to the source browsing context[p788]'s active document[p748]'s relevant settings object[p835], target browsing context to *browsingContext*, destination to "`document`", mode to "`navigate`", credentials mode to "`include`", use-URL-credentials flag, and redirect mode to "`manual`".

4. Set *request*'s omit-`Origin`-header flag.

5. If *request*'s method is not `GET`, or, if the navigation algorithm[p788] was invoked as a result of the form submission algorithm[p537], then if there is an origin[p767] of the active document[p748] of the source browsing context[p788], unset *request*'s omit-`Origin`-header flag.

6. Otherwise, if *browsingContext* is a child browsing context[p749], and the browsing context container[p749] of *browsingContext* has a browsing context scope origin[p751], set *request*'s origin to that browsing context scope origin[p751] and unset *request*'s omit-`Origin`-header flag.

7. Fetch *request*.

14. If *gone async* is false, return to whatever algorithm invoked the navigation steps and continue running these steps in parallel[p42].

15. Let *gone async* be true.

16. 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.

17. *Handle redirects*: If fetching the resource results in a redirect, then return to the step labeled *fragments*[p789] with the new resource, except that if the URL of the target of the redirect does not have a fragment and the URL of the resource that led to the redirect does, then the fragment of the resource that led to the redirect must be propagated to the URL of the target of the redirect.

    Example 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`".

18. **Fallback in prefer-online mode**: If the resource was not fetched from an application cache[p807], and was to be fetched using `GET`, and there are relevant application caches[p808] that are identified by a URL with the same origin[p769] as the URL in question, and that have this URL as one of their entries, excluding entries marked as foreign[p807], and whose mode[p807] is prefer-online[p807], 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, or there was a DNS error), then:

    Let *candidate* be the resource identified by the URL in question from the most appropriate application cache[p808] of those that match.

    If *candidate* is not marked as foreign[p807], 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-URIs are obtained*, as used to set the document's referrer[p103] in the initialise the `Document` object[p793] steps below; they still use the value as computed by the original fetch algorithm.*

19. **Fallback for fallback entries**: If the resource was not fetched from an application cache[p807], and was to be fetched using `GET`, and its URL matches the fallback namespace[p808] of one or more relevant application caches[p808], and the most appropriate application cache[p808] of those that match does not have an entry in its online safelist[p807] that has the same origin[p769] as the resource's URL and that is a prefix match[p63] for the resource's URL, 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, or there was a DNS error), then:

    Let *candidate* be the fallback resource[p807] specified for the fallback namespace[p807] in question. If multiple application caches match, the user agent must use the fallback of the most appropriate application cache[p808] of those that match.

    If *candidate* is not marked as foreign[p807], then the user agent must discard the failed load and instead continue along these steps using *candidate* as the resource. The document's URL, 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-URIs are obtained*, as used to set the document's referrer[p103] in the initialise the `Document` object[p793] steps below; they still use the value as computed by the original fetch algorithm.*

20. *Resource handling*: If the resource's out-of-band metadata (e.g. HTTP headers), not counting any type information[p87] (such as the Content-Type HTTP header), requires some sort of processing that will not affect *browsingContext*, then perform that processing and abort these steps.

    Note *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[p251].

HTTP 401 responses that do not include a challenge recognised 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 recognised 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.

21. Let *type* be the computed type of the resource.

22. 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[p748], 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:

    ↪ **an HTML MIME type[p43]**

    Follow the steps given in the HTML document[p794] section, and then, once they have completed, abort this navigate[p788] algorithm.

    ↪ **an XML MIME type[p43] that is not an explicitly supported XML type[p792]**

    Follow the steps given in the XML document[p795] 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, once the steps given in the XML document[p795] section have completed, abort this navigate[p788] algorithm.

    ↪ **a JavaScript MIME type[p574]**

    ↪ **a JSON MIME type[p792] that is not an explicitly supported JSON type[p792]**

    ↪ **"`text/cache-manifest`[p1126]"**

    ↪ **"`text/css`[p1153]"**

    ↪ **"`text/plain`"**

    ↪ **"`text/vtt`[p1154]"**

    Follow the steps given in the plain text file[p795] section, and then, once they have completed, abort this navigate[p788] algorithm.

    ↪ **"`multipart/x-mixed-replace`[p1124]"**

    Follow the steps given in the multipart/x-mixed-replace[p796] section, and then, once they have completed, abort this navigate[p788] algorithm.

    ↪ **A supported image, video, or audio type**

    Follow the steps given in the media[p796] section, and then, once they have completed, abort this navigate[p788] algorithm.

    ↪ **A type that will use an external application to render the content in *browsingContext***

    Follow the steps given in the plugin[p797] section, and then, once they have completed, abort this navigate[p788] algorithm.

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[p44] rendering directly in *browsingContext*, 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`[p1152] MIME type), or one for which the user agent has a dedicated handler (e.g. one registered using `registerContentHandler()`[p867]).

The term **JSON MIME type** is used to refer to the MIME types[p43] `application/json`[p1153], `text/json`[p1154], and any MIME type[p43] whose subtype ends with the five characters "`+json`".

An **explicitly supported JSON type** is one for which the user agent is configured to use an external application to render the content (either a plugin[p44] rendering directly in *browsingContext*, or a separate application), or one for which the user agent has dedicated processing rules, or one for which the user agent has a dedicated handler (e.g. one registered using `registerContentHandler()`[p867]).

Setting the document's address: If there is no **override URL**, then any `Document`[p103] created by these steps must have its URL set to the URL that was originally to be fetched, ignoring any other data that was used to obtain the resource. However, if there *is* an override URL[p792], then any `Document`[p103] created by these steps must have its URL set to that URL instead.

Note *An override URL[p792] is set when dereferencing a `javascript:` URL[p789] and when performing an overridden reload[p103].*

Initialising a new `Document` object: when a `Document`[p103] is created as part of the above steps, the user agent will be required to additionally run the following algorithm after creating the new object:

1. If *browsingContext*'s only entry in its session history[p773] is the `about:blank`[p50] `Document`[p103] that was added when *browsingContext* was created[p748], and navigation is occurring with replacement enabled[p800], and that `Document`[p103] has the same origin[p769] as the new `Document`[p103], then
    1. Let *window* be the `Window`[p758] object of that `Document`[p103].
    2. Change the `document`[p759] attribute of *window* to point to the new `Document`[p103].
2. Otherwise,
    1. Call the JavaScript InitializeHostDefinedRealm() abstract operation with the following customizations:
        - For the global object, create a new `Window`[p758] object *window*.
        - For the global **this** value, use *browsingContext*'s `WindowProxy`[p765] object.
        - Let *realm execution context* be the created JavaScript execution context.
        - Do not obtain any source texts for scripts or modules.
    2. Set up a browsing context environment settings object[p754] with *realm execution context*, and let *settings object* be the result.
    3. Set *window*'s associated `Document`[p748] to the new `Document`[p103].
3. Set *browsingContext*'s `WindowProxy`[p765] object's [[Window[p765]]] internal slot value to *window*.
4. Set the `Document`[p103]'s HTTPS state[p104] to the HTTPS state of the resource used to generate the document.
5. Execute the Initialize a `Document`'s CSP list algorithm on the `Document`[p103] object and the resource used to generate the document. [CSP][p1155]
6. Set the document's referrer[p103] to the *address of the resource from which Request-URIs 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.
7. Implement the sandboxing[p773] for the `Document`[p103].
8. If the active sandboxing flag set[p773] of the `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748] or any of its ancestor browsing contexts[p749] (if any) have the sandboxed fullscreen browsing context flag[p771] set, then skip this step.

    If the `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748] has a browsing context container[p749] and either it is not an `iframe`[p308] element, or it does not have the `allowfullscreen`[p313] attribute specified, or its `Document`[p103] does not have the fullscreen enabled flag set, then also skip this step.

    Otherwise, set the `Document`[p103]'s fullscreen enabled flag.

23. *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[p867] for the given type, then display the inline content[p797], and then 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.*

24. Otherwise, the document's *type* is such that the resource will not affect *browsingContext*, 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[p251]. Process the resource appropriately[p793].

When a resource is handled by **passing its URL or data to an external software package** separate from the user agent (e.g. handing a `mailto:` URL to a mail client, or a Word document to a word processor), user agents should attempt to mitigate the risk that this is an attempt to exploit the target software, e.g. by prompting the user to confirm that the source browsing context[p788]'s active document[p748]'s origin[p767] is to be allowed to invoke the specified software. In particular, if the navigate[p788] algorithm, when it was invoked, was not allowed to show a popup[p752], the user agent should not invoke the external software package without prior user confirmation.

Example For example, there could be a vulnerability in the target software's URL handler which a hostile page would attempt to exploit by tricking a user into clicking a link.

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[p842] (associated with the `Document`[p103] object of the current entry[p774], not the new one) to run the following steps:

1. Unload[p803] the `Document`[p103] object of the current entry[p774], with the *recycle* parameter set to false.

   If this instance of the navigation[p788] algorithm is canceled while this step is running the unload a document[p803] algorithm, then the unload a document[p803] algorithm must be allowed to run to completion, but this instance of the navigation[p788] algorithm must not run beyond this step. (In particular, for instance, the cancelation 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`[p103] of the entry being updated, and any other entries that referenced the same document as that entry, with the new `Document`[p103].

   2. Traverse the history[p799] to the new entry.

   Note *This can only happen if the entry being updated is not the current entry[p774], and can never happen with replacement enabled[p800]. (It happens when the user tried to traverse to a session history entry that no longer had a `Document`[p103] object.)*

   Otherwise

   1. Remove all the entries in the browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773] after the current entry[p774]. If the current entry[p774] is the last entry in the session history, then no entries are removed.

      Note *This doesn't necessarily have to affect[p779] the user agent's user interface.*

   2. Append a new entry at the end of the `History`[p774] object representing the new resource and its `Document`[p103] object, related state, and the default scroll restoration mode[p774] of "`auto`[p774]".

   3. Traverse the history[p799] to the new entry. If the navigation was initiated with replacement enabled[p800], then the traversal must itself be initiated with replacement enabled[p800].

3. The navigation algorithm[p788] has now **matured**.

4. *Fragment loop*: Spin the event loop[p844] for a user-agent-defined amount of time, as desired by the user agent implementor. (This is intended to allow the user agent to optimise the user experience in the face of performance concerns.)

5. If the `Document`[p103] object has no parser, or its parser has stopped parsing[p1040], or the user agent has reason to believe the user is no longer interested in scrolling to the fragment, then abort these steps.

6. Scroll to the fragment[p798] given in the document's URL. If this fails to find an indicated part of the document[p798], then return to the *fragment loop* step.

The task source[p842] for this task[p841] is the networking task source[p845].

7.8.2 Page load processing model for HTML files

When an HTML document is to be loaded in a browsing context[p748], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to create a `Document`[p103] object, mark it as being an HTML document, set its content type to "`text/html`", initialise the `Document` object[p793], and finally create an HTML parser[p961] and associate it with the `Document`[p103]. Each task[p841] that the networking task source[p845] places on the task queue[p841] while fetching runs must then fill the parser's input byte stream[p963] with the fetched bytes and cause the HTML parser[p961] to perform the appropriate processing of the input stream.

Note *The input byte stream[p963] converts bytes into characters for use in the tokenizer[p974]. This process relies, in part, on character encoding information found in the real Content-Type metadata[p87] of the resource; the computed type is not used for this purpose.*

When no more bytes are available, the user agent must queue a task[p842] for the parser to process the implied EOF character, which eventually causes a `load`[p1151] event to be fired.

After creating the `Document`[p103] object, but before any script execution, certainly before the parser stops[p1040], the user agent must update the session history with the new page[p794].

> **Note** *Application cache selection[p820] happens in the HTML parser[p1009].*

The task source[p842] for the two tasks mentioned in this section must be the networking task source[p845].

7.8.3 Page load processing model for XML files

Spec bugs: 17976

When faced with displaying an XML file inline, user agents must follow the requirements defined in the XML and Namespaces in XML recommendations, RFC 7303, DOM, and other relevant specifications to create a `Document`[p103] object and a corresponding XML parser[p1061]. [XML][p1162] [XMLNS][p1162] [RFC7303][p1160] [DOM][p1157]

> **Note** *At the time of writing, the XML specification community had not actually yet specified how XML and the DOM interact.*

After the `Document`[p103] is created, the user agent must initialise the `Document` object[p793].

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 document element, as parsed according to the XML specifications cited above, is found to be an `html`[p134] element with an attribute `manifest`[p134] whose value is not the empty string, then, as soon as the element is inserted into the document[p43], the user agent must parse[p86] the value of that attribute relative to that element's node document, and if that is successful, must apply the URL serialiser algorithm to the resulting URL record[p86] with the *exclude fragment flag* set to obtain *manifest URL*, and then run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] with *manifest URL* as the manifest URL, passing in the newly-created `Document`[p103]. Otherwise, if the attribute is absent, its value is the empty string, or parsing its value fails, then as soon as the document element is inserted into the document[p43], the user agent must run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] with no manifest, and passing in the `Document`[p103].

> **Note** *Because the processing of the `manifest`[p134] attribute happens only once the document element is parsed, any URLs referenced by processing instructions before the document element (such as `<?xml-stylesheet?>` 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`[p103] 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[p793] (labeled *non-document content*) in the navigate[p788] steps above.

Otherwise, then, with the newly created `Document`[p103], the user agent must update the session history with the new page[p794]. 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`[p103].

7.8.4 Page load processing model for text files

When a plain text document is to be loaded in a browsing context[p748], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to create a `Document`[p103] object, mark it as being an HTML document, set its content type to the computed MIME type of the resource (*type* in the navigate[p788] algorithm), initialise the `Document` object[p793], create an HTML parser[p961], associate it with the `Document`[p103], act as if the tokenizer had emitted a start tag token with the tag name "pre" followed by a single U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, and switch the HTML parser[p961]'s tokenizer to the PLAINTEXT state[p976]. Each task[p841] that the networking task source[p845] places on the task queue[p841] while fetching runs must then fill the parser's input byte stream[p963] with the fetched bytes and cause the HTML parser[p961] 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 by the specifications for the computed MIME type of the resource (*type* in the navigate[p788] algorithm).

The document's character encoding must be set to the character encoding used to decode the document.

Upon creation of the `Document`[p103] object, the user agent must run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] with no manifest, and passing in the newly-created `Document`[p103].

When no more bytes are available, the user agent must queue a task[p842] for the parser to process the implied EOF character, which eventually causes a `load`[p1151] event to be fired.

After creating the `Document`[p103] object, but potentially before the page has finished parsing, the user agent must update the session history with the new page[p794].

User agents may add content to the `head`[p135] element of the `Document`[p103], e.g. linking to a style sheet or a binding, providing script, giving the document a `title`[p136], 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., a binding or a CSS extension.*

The task source[p842] for the two tasks mentioned in this section must be the networking task source[p845].

7.8.5 Page load processing model for `multipart/x-mixed-replace` resources

When a resource with the type `multipart/x-mixed-replace`[p1124] is to be loaded in a browsing context[p748], the user agent must parse the resource using the rules for multipart types. [RFC2046][p1159]

For each body part obtained from the resource, the user agent must run a new instance of the navigate[p788] algorithm, starting from the *resource handling* step, using the new body part as the resource being navigated, with replacement enabled[p800] if a previous body part from the same resource resulted in a `Document`[p103] object being created and initialised[p793], and otherwise using the same setup as the navigate[p788] 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`[p1151] events (and for that matter `unload`[p1152] events) do fire for each body part loaded.*

7.8.6 Page load processing model for media

When an image, video, or audio resource is to be loaded in a browsing context[p748], the user agent should create a `Document`[p103] object, mark it as being an HTML document, set its content type to the computed MIME type of the resource (*type* in the navigate[p788] algorithm), initialise the `Document` object[p793], append an `html`[p134] element to the `Document`[p103], append a `head`[p135] element and a `body`[p156] element to the `html`[p134] element, append an element *host element* for the media, as described below, to the `body`[p156] 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	`img`[p280]	`src`[p281]
Video	`video`[p325]	`src`[p335]
Audio	`audio`[p329]	`src`[p335]

Then, the user agent must act as if it had stopped parsing[p1040].

Upon creation of the `Document`[p103] object, the user agent must run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] with no manifest, and passing in the newly-created `Document`[p103].

After creating the Document[p103] object, but potentially before the page has finished fully loading, the user agent must update the session history with the new page[p794].

User agents may add content to the head[p135] element of the Document[p103], or attributes to the element *host element*, e.g. to link to a style sheet or a binding, to provide a script, to give the document a title[p136], to make the media autoplay[p351], etc.

7.8.7 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[p748], the user agent should create a Document[p103] object, mark it as being an HTML document and mark it as being a **plugin document**, set its content type to the computed MIME type of the resource (*type* in the navigate[p788] algorithm), initialise the Document object[p793], append an html[p134] element to the Document[p103], append a head[p135] element and a body[p156] element to the html[p134] element, append an embed[p315] to the body[p156] element, and set the src[p315] attribute of the embed[p315] element to the address of the resource.

> **Note** *The term plugin document[p797] is used by Content Security Policy as part of the mechanism that ensures iframe[p308]s can't be used to evade plugin-types directives. [CSP][p1155]*

Then, the user agent must act as if it had stopped parsing[p1040].

Upon creation of the Document[p103] object, the user agent must run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] with no manifest, and passing in the newly-created Document[p103].

After creating the Document[p103] object, but potentially before the page has finished fully loading, the user agent must update the session history with the new page[p794].

User agents may add content to the head[p135] element of the Document[p103], or attributes to the embed[p315] element, e.g. to link to a style sheet or a binding, or to give the document a title[p136].

> **Note** *If the Document[p103]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] has its sandboxed plugins browsing context flag[p771] set, the synthesized embed[p315] element will fail to render the content[p317] if the relevant plugin[p44] cannot be secured[p44].*

7.8.8 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[p748], the user agent should create a Document[p103] object, mark it as being an HTML document, set its content type to "text/html", initialise the Document object[p793], and then either associate that Document[p103] with a custom rendering that is not rendered using the normal Document[p103] rendering rules, or mutate that Document[p103] 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[p1040].

Upon creation of the Document[p103] object, the user agent must run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] with no manifest, passing in the newly-created Document[p103].

After creating the Document[p103] object, but potentially before the page has been completely set up, the user agent must update the session history with the new page[p794].

7.8.9 Navigating to a fragment

When a user agent is supposed to navigate to a fragment, then the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Remove all the entries in the browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773] after the current entry[p774]. If the current entry[p774] is the last entry in the session history, then no entries are removed.

   > **Note** *This doesn't necessarily have to affect[p779] the user agent's user interface.*

2. Remove any tasks[p841] queued by the history traversal task source[p845] that are associated with any `Document`[p103] objects in the top-level browsing context[p749]'s document family[p749].

3. Append a new entry at the end of the `History`[p774] object representing the new resource and its `Document`[p103] object, related state, and current history scroll restoration preference. Its URL must be set to the address to which the user agent was navigating[p788]. The title must be left unset.

4. Traverse the history[p799] to the new entry, with the *non-blocking events* flag set. This will scroll to the fragment[p798] given in what is now the document's URL.

Note *If the scrolling fails because the relevant ID has not yet been parsed, then the original navigation[p788] algorithm will take care of the scrolling instead, as the last few steps of its update the session history with the new page[p794] algorithm.*

When the user agent is required to **scroll to the fragment** and the indicated part of the document[p798], if any, is being rendered[p1065], 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[p798] is brought to the user's attention. If there is no indicated part, or if the indicated part is not being rendered[p1065], then the user agent must do nothing. The aforementioned algorithm is as follows:

1. Let *target* be the indicated part of the document[p798], as defined below.

2. If *target* is the top of the document, then scroll to the beginning of the document for the `Document`[p103], and abort these steps. [CSSOMVIEW][p1156]

3. Use the scroll an element into view algorithm to scroll *target* into view, with the *align to top flag* set. [CSSOMVIEW][p1156]

4. Run the focusing steps[p715] for that element, with the `Document`[p103]'s viewport as the *fallback target*.

5. Move the sequential focus navigation starting point[p719] to *target*.

The indicated part of the document is the one that the fragment, if any, identifies. The semantics of the fragment in terms of mapping it to a specific DOM Node is defined by the specification that defines the MIME type[p43] used by the `Document`[p103] (for example, the processing of fragments for XML MIME types[p43] is the responsibility of RFC7303). [RFC7303][p1160]

For HTML documents (and HTML MIME types[p43]), the following processing model must be followed to determine what the indicated part of the document[p798] is.

1. Apply the URL parser algorithm to the URL, and let *fragid* be the fragment component of the resulting URL record.

2. If *fragid* is the empty string, then the indicated part of the document[p798] 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 running UTF-8 decode without BOM or fail on *fragid bytes*. If *decoded fragid* is failure, 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[p798]; stop the algorithm here.

6. *No decoded fragid*: If there is an `a`[p207] element in the DOM that has a `name`[p1104] 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[p798]; stop the algorithm here.

7. If *fragid* is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string `top`, then the indicated part of the document[p798] is the top of the document; stop the algorithm here.

8. Otherwise, there is no indicated part of the document[p798].

For the purposes of the interaction of HTML with Selectors' `:target` pseudo-class, the ***target element*** is the indicated part of the document[p798], if that is an element; otherwise there is no *target element*[p798]. [SELECTORS][p1160]

The task source[p842] for the task mentioned in this section must be the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

7.8.10 History traversal

When a user agent is required to **traverse the history** to a *specified entry*, optionally with replacement enabled[p800], and optionally with the *non-blocking 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[p776] — it is also invoked in other situations, for example when navigating a browsing context[p788], as part of updating the session history with the new page[p794].*

1. If there is no longer a `Document`[p103] object for the entry in question, navigate[p788] the browsing context[p748] to the resource for that entry to perform an entry update[p794] of that entry, and abort these steps. The "navigate[p788]" algorithm reinvokes this "traverse" algorithm to complete the traversal, at which point there *is* a `Document`[p103] object and so this step gets skipped. The navigation must be done using the same source browsing context[p788] as was used the first time this entry was created. (This can never happen with replacement enabled[p800].)

   Note *If the resource was obtained using a non-idempotent action, for example a POST form submission, or if the resource is no longer available, for example because the computer is now offline and the page wasn't cached, navigating to it again might not be possible. In this case, the navigation will result in a different page than previously; for example, it might be an error message explaining the problem or offering to resubmit the form.*

2. If the current entry[p774]'s title was not set by the `pushState()`[p777] or `replaceState()`[p777] methods, then set its title to the value returned by the `document.title`[p107] IDL attribute.

3. If appropriate, update the current entry[p774] in the browsing context[p748]'s `Document`[p103] object's `History`[p774] 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[p774].

4. If the *specified entry* has a different `Document`[p103] object than the current entry[p774], then run the following substeps:

   1. Remove any tasks[p841] queued by the history traversal task source[p845] that are associated with any `Document`[p103] objects in the top-level browsing context[p749]'s document family[p749].

   2. If the origin[p767] of the `Document`[p103] of the *specified entry* is not the same[p769] as the origin[p767] of the `Document`[p103] of the current entry[p774], then run the following sub-sub-steps:

      1. The current browsing context name[p752] must be stored with all the entries in the history that are associated with `Document`[p103] objects with the same origin[p769] as the active document[p748] *and* that are contiguous with the current entry[p774].

      2. If the browsing context is a top-level browsing context[p749], but not an auxiliary browsing context[p750], then the browsing context's browsing context name[p752] must be unset.

   3. Make the *specified entry*'s `Document`[p103] object the active document[p748] of the browsing context[p748].

   4. If the *specified entry* has a browsing context name[p752] stored with it, then run the following sub-sub-steps:

      1. Set the browsing context's browsing context name[p752] to the name stored with the specified entry.

      2. Clear any browsing context names[p752] stored with all entries in the history that are associated with `Document`[p103] objects with the same origin[p769] as the new active document[p748] and that are contiguous with the specified entry.

   5. If the *specified entry*'s `Document`[p103] has any form controls whose autofill field name[p521] is "`off`[p517]", invoke the reset algorithm[p543] of each of those elements.

   6. If the current document readiness[p106] of the *specified entry*'s `Document`[p103] is "`complete`", queue a task[p842] to run the following sub-sub-steps:

      1. If the `Document`[p103]'s page showing[p802] flag is true, then abort this task (i.e. don't fire the event below).

      2. Set the `Document`[p103]'s page showing[p802] flag to true.

      3. Run any **session history document visibility change steps** for `Document`[p103] that are defined by other applicable specifications[p61].

         Note *This is specifically intended for use by the Page Visibility specification. [PAGEVIS][p1159]*

      4. Fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `pageshow`[p1152] at the `Window`[p758] object of that `Document`[p103], with *target override*[p53] set to the `Document`[p103] object, using the `PageTransitionEvent`[p801] interface, with the

persisted[p802] attribute initialised to true. This event must not bubble, must not be cancelable, and has no default action.

5. Set the document's URL to the URL of the *specified entry*.
6. If the *specified entry* has a URL whose fragment differs from that of the current entry[p774]'s when compared in a case-sensitive[p63] manner, and the two share the same Document[p103] object, then let *hash changed* be true, and let *old URL* be the URL of the current entry[p774] 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[p774], but its URL has a fragment, scroll to the fragment[p798].
9. If the entry is an entry with persisted user state[p774], the user agent may restore persisted user state[p800] and update aspects of the document and its rendering.
10. Let *targetRealm* be the current Realm Record.
11. If the entry is a state object[p773] entry, let *state* be StructuredClone[p99](that state object, *targetRealm*). Otherwise, let *state* be null.
12. Set history.state[p776] to *state*.
13. Let *state changed* be true if the Document[p103] of the *specified entry* has a latest entry[p774], and that entry is not the *specified entry*; otherwise let it be false.
14. Let the latest entry[p774] of the Document[p103] of the *specified entry* be the *specified entry*.
15. If the *non-blocking events* flag is not set, then run the following steps immediately[p42]. Otherwise, the *non-blocking events* flag is set; queue a task[p842] to run the following substeps instead.
    1. If *state changed* is true, fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name popstate[p1152] at the Window[p758] object of the Document[p103], using the PopStateEvent[p801] interface, with the state[p801] attribute initialised 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[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name hashchange[p1151] at the browsing context[p748]'s Window[p758] object, using the HashChangeEvent[p801] interface, with the oldURL[p801] attribute initialised to *old URL* and the newURL[p801] attribute initialised to *new URL*. This event must bubble but not be cancelable and has no default action.
16. The current entry[p774] is now the *specified entry*.

The task source[p842] for the tasks mentioned above is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

7.8.10.1 Persisted user state restoration

When the user agent is to **restore persisted user state** from a history entry, it must run the following steps immediately:

1. If the entry has a scroll restoration mode[p774], let *scrollRestoration* be that. Otherwise let *scrollRestoration* be "auto[p774]"
2. If *scrollRestoration* is "manual[p774]" the user agent should not restore the scroll position for the Document[p103] or any of its scrollable regions, with the exception of any nested browsing contexts whose scroll restoration is controlled by their own history entry's scroll restoration mode[p774], otherwise, it may do so.
3. Optionally, update other aspects of the document and its rendering, for instance values of form fields, that the user agent had previously recorded.

Note *This can even include updating the dir[p127] attribute of textarea[p489] elements or input[p434] elements whose type[p436] attribute is in either the Text[p440] state or the Search[p440] state, if the persisted state includes the directionality of user input in such controls.*

Note *Not restoring the scroll position by user agent does not imply that the scroll position will be left at any particular value (e.g., (0,0)). The actual scroll position depends on the navigation type and the user agent's particular caching strategy. So web applications should not assume any particular scroll position but rather should set it to what they want it to be.*

7.8.10.2 The PopStateEvent[p801] interface

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional PopStateEventInit eventInitDict), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface PopStateEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute any state;
};

dictionary PopStateEventInit : EventInit {
  any state = null;
};
```

Note

***event*.state**[p801]

Returns a copy of the information that was provided to pushState()[p777] or replaceState()[p777].

The **state** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the context information for the event, or null, if the state represented is the initial state of the Document[p103].

7.8.10.3 The HashChangeEvent[p801] interface

Support:	
Chrome	5+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	4.0-4.1+
Firefox	3.6+
IE	8+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.2+
Edge	12+
Safari	5+
Opera	10.6+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional HashChangeEventInit eventInitDict), Exposed=(Window,
interface HashChangeEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute USVString oldURL;
  readonly attribute USVString newURL;
};

dictionary HashChangeEventInit : EventInit {
  USVString oldURL = "";
  USVString newURL = "";
};
```

Note

***event*.oldURL**[p801]

Returns the URL of the session history entry[p773] that was previously current.

***event*.newURL**[p801]

Returns the URL of the session history entry[p773] that is now current.

The **oldURL** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents context information for the event, specifically the URL of the session history entry[p773] that was traversed from.

The **newURL** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents context information for the event, specifically the URL of the session history entry[p773] that was traversed to.

7.8.10.4 The PageTransitionEvent[p801] interface

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional PageTransitionEventInit eventInitDict), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface PageTransitionEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute boolean persisted;
};
```

```
dictionary PageTransitionEventInit : EventInit {
  boolean persisted = false;
};
```

Note

***event*.persisted**[p802]

For the pageshow[p1152] event, returns false if the page is newly being loaded (and the load[p1151] event will fire). Otherwise, returns true.

For the pagehide[p1152] event, returns false if the page is going away for the last time. Otherwise, returns true, meaning that (if nothing conspires to make the page unsalvageable) the page might be reused if the user navigates back to this page.

Things that can cause the page to be unsalvageable include:

- document.open()[p855]
- Listening for beforeunload[p1151] events
- Listening for unload[p1152] events
- Having iframe[p308]s that are not salvageable
- Active WebSocket[p897] objects
- Aborting a Document[p804]

The **persisted** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the context information for the event.

7.8.11 Unloading documents

A Document[p103] 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. The page showing[p802] flag is used to ensure that scripts receive pageshow[p1152] and pagehide[p1152] events in a consistent manner (e.g. that they never receive two pagehide[p1152] events in a row without an intervening pageshow[p1152], or vice versa).

Event loops[p841] 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[p841]'s termination nesting level[p802] by one.
2. Increase the Document[p103]'s ignore-opens-during-unload counter[p856] by one.
3. Let *event* be a new trusted[p44] BeforeUnloadEvent[p804] event object with the name beforeunload[p1151], which does not bubble but is cancelable.
4. *Dispatch*: Dispatch[p44] *event* at the Document[p103]'s Window[p758] object.
5. Decrease the event loop[p841]'s termination nesting level[p802] by one.
6. If any event listeners were triggered by the earlier *dispatch* step, then set the Document[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state to false.
7. If the Document[p103]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] does not have its sandboxed modals flag[p771] set, and the returnValue[p804] 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.

   Note *The message shown to the user is not customizable, but instead determined by the user agent. In particular, the actual value of the returnValue[p804] attribute is ignored.*

   The user agent must pause[p845] 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**.
8. 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*.
9. Let *descendants* be the list of the descendant browsing contexts[p749] of the Document[p103].
10. If *descendants* is not an empty list, then for each browsing context[p748] *b* in *descendants* run the following substeps:

1. Prompt to unload[p802] the active document[p748] of the browsing context[p748] *b*. If the user refused to allow the document to be unloaded[p802], then the user implicitly also refused to allow *this* document to be unloaded[p802]; jump to the step labeled *end*.

2. If the *salvageable*[p802] state of the active document[p748] of the browsing context[p748] *b* is false, then set the *salvageable*[p802] state of *this* document to false also.

11. *End*: Decrease the `Document`[p103]'s ignore-opens-during-unload counter[p856] 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`[p103] object is going to be re-used. (This is set by the `document.open()`[p855] method.)

1. Increase the event loop[p841]'s termination nesting level[p802] by one.

2. Increase the `Document`[p103]'s ignore-opens-during-unload counter[p856] by one.

3. If the `Document`[p103]'s page showing[p802] flag is false, then jump to the step labeled *unload event* below (i.e. skip firing the `pagehide`[p1152] event and don't rerun the unloading document visibility change steps[p803]).

4. Set the `Document`[p103]'s page showing[p802] flag to false.

5. Fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `pagehide`[p1152] at the `Window`[p758] object of the `Document`[p103], with *target override*[p53] set to the `Document`[p103] object, using the `PageTransitionEvent`[p801] interface, with the `persisted`[p802] attribute initialised to true if the `Document`[p103] object's *salvageable*[p802] state is true, and false otherwise. This event must not bubble, must not be cancelable, and has no default action.

6. Run any **unloading document visibility change steps** for `Document`[p103] that are defined by other applicable specifications[p61].

   Note *This is specifically intended for use by the Page Visibility specification. [PAGEVIS]*[p1159]

7. *Unload event*: If the `Document`[p103]'s fired unload[p802] flag is false, fire a simple event[p853] named `unload`[p1152] at the `Document`[p103]'s `Window`[p758] object, with *target override*[p53] set to the `Document`[p103] object.

8. Decrease the event loop[p841]'s termination nesting level[p802] by one.

9. If any event listeners were triggered by the earlier *unload event* step, then set the `Document`[p103] object's *salvageable*[p802] state to false and set the `Document`[p103]'s fired unload[p802] flag to true.

10. Run any unloading document cleanup steps[p803] for `Document`[p103] that are defined by this specification and other applicable specifications[p61].

11. 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*.

12. Let *descendants* be the list of the descendant browsing contexts[p749] of the `Document`[p103].

13. If *descendants* is not an empty list, then for each browsing context[p748] *b* in *descendants* run the following substeps:

    1. Unload[p803] the active document[p748] of the browsing context[p748] *b* with the *recycle* parameter set to false.

    2. If the *salvageable*[p802] state of the active document[p748] of the browsing context[p748] *b* is false, then set the *salvageable*[p802] state of *this* document to false also.

14. If both the `Document`[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state and *recycle* are false, then the `Document`[p103]'s browsing context[p748] must discard the `Document`[p763].

15. *End*: Decrease the `Document`[p103]'s ignore-opens-during-unload counter[p856] by one.

This specification defines the following **unloading document cleanup steps**. Other specifications can define more.

1. Make disappear[p903] any `WebSocket`[p897] objects that were created by the `WebSocket()`[p897] constructor from the `Document`[p103]'s `Window`[p758] object.

   If this affected any `WebSocket`[p897] objects, then set `Document`[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state to false.

2. If the `Document`[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state is false, forcibly close[p895] any `EventSource`[p888] objects that whose constructor was invoked from the `Document`[p103]'s `Window`[p758] object.

3. If the Document[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state is false, empty the Document[p103]'s Window[p758]'s list of active timers[p860].

7.8.11.1 The BeforeUnloadEvent[p804] interface

IDL
```
interface BeforeUnloadEvent : Event {
  attribute DOMString returnValue;
};
```

Note *There are no BeforeUnloadEvent[p804]-specific initialisation methods.*

The BeforeUnloadEvent[p804] interface is a legacy interface which allows prompting to unload the document[p802] to be controlled not only by canceling the event, but by setting the returnValue[p804] attribute to a value besides the empty string. Authors should use the preventDefault() method, or other means of canceling events, instead of using returnValue[p804].

The **returnValue** attribute controls the process of prompting to unload the document[p802]. 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.

Note *This attribute is a DOMString only for historical reasons. Any value besides the empty string will be treated as a request to ask the user for confirmation.*

7.8.12 Aborting a document load

If a Document[p103] is **aborted**, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Abort[p804] the active documents[p748] of every child browsing context[p749]. If this results in any of those Document[p103] objects having their *salvageable*[p802] state set to false, then set this Document[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state to false also.

2. Cancel any instances of the fetch algorithm in the context of this Document[p103], discarding any tasks[p841] queued[p842] 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[p842] tasks[p841] or any network data getting discarded, then set the Document[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state to false.

3. If the Document[p103] has an active parser[p106], then abort that parser[p1041] and set the Document[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state to false.

User agents may allow users to explicitly invoke the abort a document[p804] algorithm for a Document[p103]. If the user does so, then, if that Document[p103] is an active document[p748], the user agent should queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named abort[p1151] at that Document[p103]'s Window[p758] object before invoking the abort[p804] algorithm.

7.9 Offline Web applications

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	3.5+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.1+
Edge	12+
Safari	4+
Opera	10.6+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

This feature is in the process of being removed from the Web platform. (This is a long process that takes many years.) Using offline Web application features at this time is highly discouraged. Use service workers instead. [SW][p1161]

7.9.1 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 "`clock1.html`", a CSS style sheet "`clock.css`", and a JavaScript script "`clock.js`".

Before adding the manifest, these three files might look like this:

```
<!-- clock1.html -->
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Clock</title>
  <script src="clock.js"></script>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="clock.css">
 </head>
 <body>
  <p>The time is: <output id="clock"></output></p>
 </body>
</html>
```

```
/* clock.css */
output { font: 2em sans-serif; }
```

```
/* clock.js */
setInterval(function () {
    document.getElementById('clock').value = new Date();
}, 1000);
```

If the user tries to open the "`clock1.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`":

```
CACHE MANIFEST
clock2.html
clock.css
clock.js
```

With a small change to the HTML file, the manifest (served as `text/cache-manifest`[p1126]) is linked to the application:

```
<!-- clock2.html -->
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html manifest="clock.appcache">
 <head>
  <title>Clock</title>
  <script src="clock.js"></script>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="clock.css">
 </head>
 <body>
  <p>The time is: <output id="clock"></output></p>
 </body>
</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.

7.9.1.1 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.

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[p807] application cache mode[p807]. To do so, list all the static resources used by the HTML page you want to have work offline in an application cache manifest[p807], use the `manifest`[p134] 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[p807] to only be used for master entries[p807] 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.

7.9.1.2 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`[p822] 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`[p806], `downloading`[p806], `obsolete`[p807], `error`[p807]
`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`[p806], `error`[p807], `cached`[p807], `updateready`[p807]
`progress`	`ProgressEvent`	The user agent is downloading resources listed by the manifest. The event object's `total` attribute returns the total number of files to be downloaded. The event object's `loaded` attribute returns the number of files processed so far.	`progress`[p806], `error`[p807], `cached`[p807], `updateready`[p807]

Event name	Interface	Fired when...	Next events
`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 `swapCache()` p824 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`	The manifest was a 404 or 410 page, so the attempt to cache the application has been aborted.	Last event in sequence.
		The manifest hadn't changed, but the page referencing the manifest failed to download properly.	
		A fatal error occurred while fetching the resources listed in the manifest.	
		The manifest changed while the update was being run.	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.

7.9.2 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 p748 was navigated p788 to that document and the document indicated that this was its cache, using the `manifest` p134 attribute.*

  The manifest

  Note *This is the resource corresponding to the URL that was given in a master entry's `html` p134 element's `manifest` p134 attribute. The manifest is fetched and processed during the application cache download process p814. All the master entries p807 have the same origin p769 as the manifest.*

  Explicit entries

  Note *These are the resources that were listed in the cache's manifest p807 in an explicit section p810.*

  Fallback entries

  Note *These are the resources that were listed in the cache's manifest p807 in a fallback section p810.*

  Explicit entries p807 and Fallback entries p807 can be marked as **foreign**, which means that they have a `manifest` p134 attribute but that it doesn't point at this cache's manifest p807.

  Note *A URL in the list can be flagged with multiple different types, and thus an entry can end up being categorised 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 p807.

  Note *These are URLs used as prefix match patterns p808 for resources that are to be fetched from the network if possible, or to be replaced by the corresponding fallback entry p807 if not. Each namespace URL has the same origin p769 as the manifest p807.*

- Zero or more URLs that form the **online safelist 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 safelist 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 safelist namespaces p807; 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 p807 has a **completeness flag**, which is either *complete* or *incomplete*.

An **application cache group** is a group of application caches[p807], identified by the absolute URL of a resource manifest[p807] which is used to populate the caches in the group.

An application cache[p807] is **newer** than another if it was created after the other (in other words, application caches[p807] in an application cache group[p808] have a chronological order).

Only the newest application cache[p807] in an application cache group[p808] can have its completeness flag[p807] set to *incomplete*; the others are always all *complete*.

Each application cache group[p808] has an **update status**, which is one of the following: *idle*, *checking*, *downloading*.

A **relevant application cache** is an application cache[p807] that is the newest[p808] in its group[p808] to be *complete*.

Each application cache group[p808] has a **list of pending master entries**. Each entry in this list consists of a resource and a corresponding `Document`[p103] object. It is used during the application cache download process[p814] to ensure that new master entries are cached even if the application cache download process[p814] was already running for their application cache group[p808] when they were loaded.

An application cache group[p808] can be marked as **obsolete**, meaning that it must be ignored when looking at what application cache groups[p808] exist.

A **cache host** is a `Document`[p103] or a `SharedWorkerGlobalScope`[p931] object. A cache host[p808] can be associated with an application cache[p807].

A `Document`[p103] initially is not associated with an application cache[p807], but can become associated with one early during the page load process, when steps in the parser[p1009] and in the navigation[p788] sections cause cache selection[p820] to occur.

A `SharedWorkerGlobalScope`[p931] can be associated with an application cache[p807] when it is created.

Each cache host[p808] has an associated `ApplicationCache`[p822] object.

Multiple application caches[p807] in different application cache groups[p808] 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[p808] 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[p808] whose manifest[p807]'s URL has the same origin[p769] as the URL in question, and that has a fallback namespace[p807] that is a prefix match[p63] 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.

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.

7.9.3 The cache manifest syntax

7.9.3.1 Some sample manifests

This section is non-normative.

Example

This example manifest requires two images and a style sheet to be cached and safelists 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 safelist -- 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
```

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
```

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 safelist wildcard flag[p807] 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:
*
```

7.9.3.2 Writing cache manifests

Manifests must be served using the `text/cache-manifest`[p1126] MIME type[p43]. All resources served using the `text/cache-manifest`[p1126] MIME type[p43] 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 U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters, U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters, or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) U+000A LINE FEED (LF) pairs. [ENCODING][p1157]

> **Note** *This is a willful violation[p27] 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][p1159]*

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 U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) character, a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, or a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character. The first line may optionally be preceded by a U+FEFF BYTE ORDER MARK (BOM) 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 U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters only.

A comment

Comment lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters, followed by a single U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character (#), followed by zero or more characters other than U+000A LINE FEED (LF) and U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) 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.*

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 safelist section**.

`SETTINGS:`
: Switches to the **settings section**.

Section header lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters, followed by one of the names above (including the U+003A COLON character (:)) followed by zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters.

Ironically, by default, the current section is the explicit section[p810].

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[p810], data lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters, a valid URL[p86] identifying a resource other than the manifest itself, and then zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters.

When the current section is the fallback section[p810], data lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters, a valid URL[p86] identifying a resource other than the manifest itself, one or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters, another valid URL[p86] identifying a resource other than the manifest itself, and then zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters.

When the current section is the online safelist section[p810], data lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters, either a single U+002A ASTERISK character (*) or a valid URL[p86] identifying a resource other than the manifest itself, and then zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters.

When the current section is the settings section[p810], data lines must consist of zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters, a setting[p811], and then zero or more U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters.

Currently only one **setting** is defined:

The cache mode setting

This consists of the string "`prefer-online`". It sets the cache mode[p807] to prefer-online[p807]. (The cache mode[p807] defaults to fast[p807].)

Within a settings section[p810], each setting[p811] 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[p807], and those namespaces themselves, must be given in fallback sections[p810], 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[p810].

Fallback namespaces[p807] and fallback entries[p807] must have the same origin[p769] as the manifest itself. Fallback namespaces[p807] must also be in the same path as the manifest's URL.

A fallback namespace[p807] must not be listed more than once.

Namespaces that the user agent is to put into the online safelist[p807] must all be specified in online safelist sections[p810]. (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 safelisted in this way, a U+002A ASTERISK character (*) may be specified as one of the URLs.

Authors should not include namespaces in the online safelist[p807] for which another namespace in the online safelist[p807] is a prefix match[p63].

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][p1161]

URLs in manifests must not have fragments (i.e. the U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character isn't allowed in URLs in manifests).

Fallback namespaces[p807] and namespaces in the online safelist[p807] are matched by prefix match[p63].

7.9.3.3 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 to *base URL*, and let *manifest path* be the path component thus obtained.

4. Remove all the characters in *manifest path* after the last U+002F SOLIDUS character (/), if any. (The first character and the last character in *manifest path* after this step will both be slashes, the URL path separator character.)

5. Apply the URL parser steps to the *base URL*, so that the components from its URL record can be used by the subsequent steps of this algorithm.

6. Let *explicit URLs* be an initially empty list of absolute URLs for explicit entries[p807].

7. Let *fallback URLs* be an initially empty mapping of fallback namespaces[p807] to absolute URLs for fallback entries[p807].

8. Let *online safelist namespaces* be an initially empty list of absolute URLs for an online safelist[p807].

9. Let *online safelist wildcard flag* be *blocking*.

10. Let *cache mode flag* be *fast*.

11. Let *input* be the decoded text of the manifest's byte stream.

12. Let *position* be a pointer into *input*, initially pointing at the first character.

13. 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.

14. If the character at *position* is neither a U+0020 SPACE character, a U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) character, U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, nor a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character, then this isn't a cache manifest; abort this algorithm with a failure while checking for the magic signature.

15. This is a cache manifest. The algorithm cannot fail beyond this point (though bogus lines can get ignored).

16. Collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are *not* U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters, and ignore those characters. (Extra text on the first line, after the signature, is ignored.)

17. Let *mode* be "explicit".

18. *Start of line*: If *position* is past the end of *input*, then jump to the last step. Otherwise, collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), U+0020 SPACE, or U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters.

19. Now, collect a sequence of characters[p64] that are *not* U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters, and let the result be *line*.

20. Drop any trailing U+0020 SPACE and U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) characters at the end of *line*.

21. If *line* is the empty string, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

22. If the first character in *line* is a U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character (#), then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

23. If *line* equals "CACHE:" (the word "CACHE" followed by a U+003A COLON character (:)), then set *mode* to "explicit" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

24. If *line* equals "FALLBACK:" (the word "FALLBACK" followed by a U+003A COLON character (:)), then set *mode* to "fallback" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

25. If *line* equals "NETWORK:" (the word "NETWORK" followed by a U+003A COLON character (:)), then set *mode* to "online safelist" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

26. If *line* equals "SETTINGS:" (the word "SETTINGS" followed by a U+003A COLON character (:)), then set *mode* to "settings" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

27. If *line* ends with a U+003A COLON character (:), then set *mode* to "unknown" and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

28. This is either a data line or it is syntactically incorrect.

29. Let *position* be a pointer into *line*, initially pointing at the start of the string.

30. Let *tokens* be a list of strings, initially empty.

31. 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 U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) 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 U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) character, advance *position* to the next character in *input*.

32. Process *tokens* as follows:

↪ **If *mode* is "explicit"**

Let *urlRecord* be the result of parsing the first item in *tokens* with *base URL*; ignore the rest.

If *urlRecord* is failure, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

If *urlRecord* has a different scheme component than *base URL* (the manifest's URL), then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

Let *new URL* be the result of applying the URL serialiser algorithm to *urlRecord*, with the *exclude fragment flag* set.

Add *new URL* 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*.

Let *urlRecordOne* be the result of parsing *part one* with *base URL*.

Let *urlRecordTwo* be the result of parsing *part two* with *base URL*.

If either *urlRecordOne* or *urlRecordTwo* is failure, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

If the origin of either *urlRecordOne* or *urlRecordTwo* is not same origin[p769] with the manifest's URL origin, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

Let *part one path* be the path component of *urlRecordOne*.

If *manifest path* is not a prefix match[p63] for *part one path*, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

Let *part one* be the result of applying the URL serialiser algorithm to *urlRecordOne*, with the *exclude fragment flag* set.

Let *part two* be the result of applying the URL serialiser algorithm to *urlRecordTwo*, with the *exclude fragment flag* set.

If *part one* is already in the *fallback URLs* mapping as a fallback namespace[p807], then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

Otherwise, add *part one* to the *fallback URLs* mapping as a fallback namespace[p807], mapped to *part two* as the fallback entry[p807].

↪ **If *mode* is "online safelist"**

If the first item in *tokens* is a U+002A ASTERISK character (*), then set *online safelist wildcard flag* to *open* and jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

Otherwise, let *urlRecord* be the result of parsing the first item in *tokens* with *base URL*.

If *urlRecord* is failure, then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

If *urlRecord* has a different scheme component than *base URL* (the manifest's URL), then jump back to the step labeled *start of line*.

Let *new URL* be the result of applying the URL serialiser algorithm to *urlRecord*, with the *exclude fragment flag* set.

Add *new URL* to the *online safelist namespaces*.

↪ **If *mode* is "settings"**

If *tokens* contains a single token, and that token is a case-sensitive[p63] 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.

33. 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.)

34. Return the *explicit URLs* list, the *fallback URLs* mapping, the *online safelist namespaces*, the *online safelist wildcard flag*, and the *cache mode flag*.

Note

The resource that declares the manifest (with the `manifest`[p134] 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 safelist namespace[p807].

If a resource is listed in the explicit section[p810] or as a fallback entry[p807] in the fallback section[p810], the resource will always be taken from the cache, regardless of any other matching entries in the fallback namespaces[p807] or online safelist namespaces[p807].

When a fallback namespace[p807] and an online safelist namespace[p807] overlap, the online safelist namespace[p807] has priority.

The online safelist wildcard flag[p807] is applied last, only for URLs that match neither the online safelist namespace[p807] nor the fallback namespace[p807] and that are not listed in the explicit section[p810].

7.9.4 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[p807], or for an application cache group[p808], potentially given a particular cache host[p808], and potentially given a master[p807] resource, the user agent must run the steps below. These steps are always run in parallel[p42] with the event loop[p841] tasks[p841].

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[p814] allow the script to override the display of such an interface. (Such events are delayed until after the `load`[p1151] 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[p814] steps are as follows:

1. Optionally, wait until the permission to start the application cache download process[p814] 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[p807]**

    Let *manifest URL* be that absolute URL.

    If there is no application cache group[p808] identified by *manifest URL*, then create a new application cache group[p808] identified by *manifest URL*. Initially, it has no application caches[p807]. One will be created later in this algorithm.

    ↪ **If these steps were invoked with an application cache group[p808]**

    Let *manifest URL* be the absolute URL of the manifest[p807] used to identify the application cache group[p808] to be updated.

If that application cache group[p808] is obsolete[p808], then abort this instance of the application cache download process[p814]. 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[p808] identified by *manifest URL*.

3. If these steps were invoked with a master[p807] resource, then add the resource, along with the resource's `Document`[p103], to *cache group*'s list of pending master entries[p808].

4. If these steps were invoked with a cache host[p808], and the status[p808] of *cache group* is *checking* or *downloading*, then queue a post-load task[p820] to fire a simple event[p853] named `checking`[p806] that is cancelable at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of that cache host[p808]. The default action of this event must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], 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[p808], and the status[p808] of *cache group* is *downloading*, then also queue a post-load task[p820] to fire a simple event[p853] named `downloading`[p806] that is cancelable at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of that cache host[p808]. The default action of this event must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user the application is being downloaded.

6. If the status[p808] of the *cache group* is either *checking* or *downloading*, then abort this instance of the application cache download process[p814], as an update is already in progress.

7. Set the status[p808] of *cache group* to *checking*.

8. For each cache host[p808] associated with an application cache[p807] in *cache group*, queue a post-load task[p820] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `checking`[p806] at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the cache host[p808]. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], 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 in parallel[p42].*

If *cache group* already has an application cache[p807] in it, then this is an **upgrade attempt**. Otherwise, this is a **cache attempt**.

3. If this is a cache attempt[p815], then this algorithm was invoked with a cache host[p808]; queue a post-load task[p820] to fire a simple event[p853] named `checking`[p806] that is cancelable at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of that cache host[p808]. The default action of this event must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that the user agent is checking for the availability of updates.

4. Let *request* be a new request whose url is *manifest URL*, client is null, destination is "`subresource`", omit-`Origin`-header flag is set, referrer is "`no-referrer`", synchronous flag is set, credentials mode is "`include`", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.

5. *Fetching the manifest*: Let *manifest* be the result of fetching *request*. HTTP caching semantics should be honored for this request.

   Parse *manifest*'s body according to the rules for parsing manifests[p811], obtaining a list of explicit entries[p807], fallback entries[p807] and the fallback namespaces[p807] that map to them, entries for the online safelist[p807], and values for the online safelist wildcard flag[p807] and the cache mode flag[p807].

   Note *The MIME type[p43] of the resource is ignored — it is assumed to be `text/cache-manifest`[p1126]. 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).*

6. If *fetching the manifest* fails due to a 404 or 410 response status, then run these substeps:

   1. Mark *cache group* as obsolete[p808]. This *cache group* no longer exists for any purpose other than the processing of `Document`[p103] objects already associated with an application cache[p807] in the *cache group*.

   2. Let *task list* be an empty list of tasks[p841].

   3. For each cache host[p808] associated with an application cache[p807] in *cache group*, create a task[p841] to fire a simple event[p853] named `obsolete`[p807] that is cancelable at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the cache host[p808], and append it to *task list*. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], 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[p808], create a task[p841] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `error`[p807] (not `obsolete`[p807]!) at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the `Document`[p103] 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[p814], 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[p807] whose completeness flag[p807] is *incomplete*, then discard that application cache[p807].

6. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.

7. Let the status[p808] of *cache group* be *idle*.

8. For each task[p841] in *task list*, queue that task as a post-load task[p820].

9. Abort the application cache download process[p814].

7. Otherwise, if *fetching the manifest* fails in some other way (e.g. the server returns another 4xx or 5xx response, 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[p819]. [HTTP][p1157]

8. If this is an upgrade attempt[p815] and the newly downloaded *manifest* is byte-for-byte identical to the manifest found in the newest[p808] application cache[p807] in *cache group*, or the response status is `304`, then run these substeps:

   1. Let *cache* be the newest[p808] application cache[p807] in *cache group*.

   2. Let *task list* be an empty list of tasks[p841].

   3. For each entry in *cache group*'s list of pending master entries[p808], 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 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[p841] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `error`[p807] at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the `Document`[p103] 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[p814], 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`[p103] for this entry with *cache*; store the resource for this entry in *cache*, if it isn't already there, and categorise its entry as a master entry[p807]. If applying the URL parser algorithm to the resource's URL results in a URL record 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 serialiser algorithm to the URL record with the *exclude fragment flag* set (application caches never include fragments).

   4. For each cache host[p808] associated with an application cache[p807] in *cache group*, create a task[p841] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `noupdate`[p806] at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the cache host[p808], and append it to *task list*. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], 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[p808].

   6. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.

   7. Let the status[p808] of *cache group* be *idle*.

   8. For each task[p841] in *task list*, queue that task as a post-load task[p820].

   9. Abort the application cache download process[p814].

9. Let *new cache* be a newly created application cache[p807] in *cache group*. Set its completeness flag[p807] to *incomplete*.

10. For each entry in *cache group*'s list of pending master entries[p808], associate the `Document`[p103] for this entry with *new cache*.

11. Set the status[p808] of *cache group* to *downloading*.

12. For each cache host[p808] associated with an application cache[p807] in *cache group*, queue a post-load task[p820] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `downloading`[p806] at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the cache host[p808]. The default action of these

events must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that a new version is being downloaded.

13. Let *file list* be an empty list of URLs with flags.

14. Add all the URLs in the list of explicit entries[p807] obtained by parsing *manifest* to *file list*, each flagged with "explicit entry".

15. Add all the URLs in the list of fallback entries[p807] obtained by parsing *manifest* to *file list*, each flagged with "fallback entry".

16. If this is an upgrade attempt[p815], then add all the URLs of master entries[p807] in the newest[p808] application cache[p807] in *cache group* whose completeness flag[p807] is *complete* to *file list*, each flagged with "master entry".

17. 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.

18. 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`[p822] object's `abort()`[p824] method sends a signal[p824] to this instance of the application cache download process[p814] algorithm, then run the cache failure steps[p819] instead.

    1. If the resource URL being processed was flagged as neither an "explicit entry" nor or 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[p808] associated with an application cache[p807] in *cache group*, queue a progress post-load task[p820] to fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `progress`[p806], which does not bubble, which is cancelable, and which uses the `ProgressEvent` interface, at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the cache host[p808]. 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[p814], 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][p1162]

    3. Let *request* be a new request whose url is URL, client is null, destination is "`subresource`", origin is *manifest URL*'s origin[p767], referrer is "`no-referrer`", synchronous flag is set, credentials mode is "`include`", use-URL-credentials flag is set, and redirect mode is "`manual`".

    4. Fetch *request*. If this is an upgrade attempt[p815], then use the newest[p808] application cache[p807] 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.

    5. If the previous step fails (e.g. the server returns a 4xx or 5xx response, 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][p1157]

       ↪ **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[p819].

       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**

       ↪ **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[p808] application cache[p807] in *cache group* whose completeness flag[p807] 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*[p814].

6. Otherwise, the fetching succeeded. Store the resource in the *new cache*.

   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[p819].

7. If the URL being processed was flagged as an "explicit entry" in *file list*, then categorise the entry as an explicit entry[p807].

8. If the URL being processed was flagged as a "fallback entry" in *file list*, then categorise the entry as a fallback entry[p807].

9. If the URL being processed was flagged as an "master entry" in *file list*, then categorise the entry as a master entry[p807].

10. As an optimization, if the resource is an HTML or XML file whose document element is an `html`[p134] element with a `manifest`[p134] 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[p807].

19. For each cache host[p808] associated with an application cache[p807] in *cache group*, queue a progress post-load task[p820] to fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `progress`[p806], which does not bubble, which is cancelable, and which uses the `ProgressEvent` interface, at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the cache host[p808]. 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[p814], the display of some sort of user interface indicating to the user that all the files have been downloaded. [XHR][p1162]

20. Store the list of fallback namespaces[p807], and the URLs of the fallback entries[p807] that they map to, in *new cache*.

21. Store the URLs that form the new online safelist[p807] in *new cache*.

22. Store the value of the new online safelist wildcard flag[p807] in *new cache*.

23. Store the value of the new cache mode flag[p807] in *new cache*.

24. For each entry in *cache group*'s list of pending master entries[p808], 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 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`[p103] for this entry from *new cache*.

    2. Queue a post-load task[p820] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `error`[p807] at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the `Document`[p103] for this entry, if there still is one. The default action of this event must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], 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[p815] and this entry is the last entry in *cache group*'s list of pending master entries[p808], then run these further substeps:

       1. Discard *cache group* and its only application cache[p807], *new cache*.

       2. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.

       3. Abort the application cache download process[p814].

    4. Otherwise, remove this entry from *cache group*'s list of pending master entries[p808].

    Otherwise, store the resource for this entry in *new cache*, if it isn't already there, and categorise its entry as a master entry[p807].

25. Let *request* be a new request whose url is *manifest URL*, client is null, destination is "`subresource`", referrer is "`no-referrer`", synchronous flag is set, credentials mode is "`include`", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.

26. Let *second manifest* be the result of fetching *request*. 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.*

27. 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[p819].

28. Otherwise, store *manifest* in *new cache*, if it's not there already, and categorise its entry as the manifest[p807].

29. Set the completeness flag[p807] of *new cache* to *complete*.

30. Let *task list* be an empty list of tasks[p841].

31. If this is a cache attempt[p815], then for each cache host[p808] associated with an application cache[p807] in *cache group*, create a task[p841] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `cached`[p807] at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the cache host[p808], and append it to *task list*. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], 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[p815]. For each cache host[p808] associated with an application cache[p807] in *cache group*, create a task[p841] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `updateready`[p807] at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the cache host[p808], and append it to *task list*. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], 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.

32. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.

33. Set the update status[p808] of *cache group* to *idle*.

34. For each task[p841] in *task list*, queue that task as a post-load task[p820].

The **cache failure steps** are as follows:

1. Let *task list* be an empty list of tasks[p841].

2. For each entry in *cache group*'s list of pending master entries[p808], 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`[p103] for this entry from its application cache[p807], if it has one.

    3. Create a task[p841] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `error`[p807] at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the `Document`[p103] 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[p814], 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[p808] still associated with an application cache[p807] in *cache group*, create a task[p841] to fire a simple event[p853] that is cancelable named `error`[p807] at the `ApplicationCache`[p822] singleton of the cache host[p808], and append it to *task list*. The default action of these events must be, if the user agent shows caching progress[p814], 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[p808].

5. If *cache group* has an application cache[p807] whose completeness flag[p807] is *incomplete*, then discard that application cache[p807].

6. If appropriate, remove any user interface indicating that an update for this cache is in progress.

7. Let the status[p808] of *cache group* be *idle*.

8. If this was a cache attempt[p815], discard *cache group* altogether.

9. For each task[p841] in *task list*, queue that task as a post-load task[p820].

10. Abort the application cache download process[p814].

Attempts to fetch resources as part of the application cache download process[p814] 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[p814], in the background, for any application cache group[p808], at any time (with no cache host[p808]). This allows user agents to keep caches primed and to update caches even before the user visits a site.

Each `Document`[p103] 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`[p1151] event has fired. When the `Document`[p103] is created, the list must be empty.

When the steps above say to **queue a post-load task** *task*, where *task* is a task[p841] that dispatches an event on a target `ApplicationCache`[p822] object *target*, the user agent must run the appropriate steps from the following list:

If *target*'s node document is ready for post-load tasks[p1041]

Queue[p842] the task *task*.

Otherwise

Add *task* to *target*'s node document's list of pending application cache download process tasks[p820].

When the steps above say to **queue a progress post-load task** *task*, where *task* is a task[p841] that dispatches an event on a target `ApplicationCache`[p822] object *target*, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If there is a *task* in *target*'s node document's list of pending application cache download process tasks[p820] that is labeled as a *progress task*, then remove that task from the list.
2. Label *task* as a *progress task*.
3. Queue a post-load task[p820] *task*.

The task source[p842] for these tasks[p841] is the networking task source[p845].

7.9.5 The application cache selection algorithm

When the **application cache selection algorithm** algorithm is invoked with a `Document`[p103] *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[p807], and the URL of the manifest[p807] of that cache's application cache group[p808] is *not* the same as *manifest URL***

Mark the entry for the resource from which *document* was taken in the application cache[p807] from which it was loaded as foreign[p807].

Restart the current navigation from the top of the navigation algorithm[p788], 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[p794] is only ever completed *after* this application cache selection algorithm[p820] 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[p807], and that application cache[p807] still exists (it is not now obsolete[p808])**

Associate *document* with the application cache[p807] from which it was loaded. Invoke, in the background, the application cache download process[p814] for that application cache[p807]'s application cache group[p808], with *document* as the cache host[p808].

↪ **If *document* was loaded using `GET`, and, there is a *manifest URL*, and *manifest URL* has the same origin[p769] as *document***

Invoke, in the background, the application cache download process[p814] for *manifest URL*, with *document* as the cache host[p808] and with the resource from which *document* was parsed as the master[p807] resource.

If there are relevant application caches[p808] that are identified by a URL with the same origin[p769] as the URL of *document*, and that have this URL as one of their entries, excluding entries marked as foreign[p807], then the user agent should use the most appropriate application cache[p808] 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`[p103] is not associated with any application cache[p807].

If there was a *manifest URL*, the user agent may report to the user that it was ignored, to aid in application development.

7.9.6 Changes to the networking model

If "AppCache" is not removed as a feature this section needs to be integrated into the Fetch standard.

When a cache host[p808] is associated with an application cache[p807] whose completeness flag[p807] is *complete*, any and all loads for resources related to that cache host[p808] other than those for child browsing contexts[p749] 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 GET method, or if applying the URL parser algorithm to both its URL and the application cache[p807]'s manifest[p807]'s URL results in two URL records with different scheme components, then fetch the resource normally and abort these steps.

2. If the resource's URL is a master entry[p807], the manifest[p807], an explicit entry[p807], or a fallback entry[p807] in the application cache[p807], 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[p807]'s online safelist[p807] that has the same origin[p769] as the resource's URL and that is a prefix match[p63] for the resource's URL, then fetch the resource normally and abort these steps.

4. If the resource's URL has the same origin[p769] as the manifest's URL, and there is a fallback namespace[p807] *f* in the application cache[p807] that is a prefix match[p63] for the resource's URL, then:

   Fetch the resource normally. If this results in a redirect to a resource with another origin[p767] (indicative of a captive portal), or a 4xx or 5xx status code, 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[p807] corresponding to the fallback namespace[p807] *f*. Abort these steps.

5. If the application cache[p807]'s online safelist wildcard flag[p807] 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 safelist wildcard flag[p807] is* blocking*, resources that are not present in the manifest[p807] will always fail to load (at least, after the application cache[p807] has been primed the first time), making the testing of offline applications simpler.*

7.9.7 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.

Example 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.

7.9.8 Disk space

User agents should consider applying constraints on disk usage of application caches[p807], 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[p807].

For predictability, quotas should be based on the uncompressed size of data stored.

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 presenting a non-modal user interface while a cache is being updated, or by having an explicit safelist in the user agent's configuration interface.*

7.9.9 Security concerns with offline applications caches

This section is non-normative.

The main risk introduced by offline application caches is that an injection attack can be elevated into persistent site-wide page replacement. This attack involves using an injection vulnerability to upload two files to the victim site. The first file is an application cache manifest consisting of just a fallback entry pointing to the second file, which is an HTML page whose manifest is declared as that first file. Once the user has been directed to that second file, all subsequent accesses to any file covered by the given fallback namespace while either the user or the site is offline will instead show that second file. Targeted denial-of-service attacks or cookie bombing attacks (where the client is made to send so many cookies that the server refuses to process the request) can be used to ensure that the site appears offline.

To mitigate this, manifests can only specify fallbacks that are in the same path as the manifest itself. This means that a content injection upload vulnerability in a particular directory on a server can only be escalated to a take-over of that directory and its subdirectories. If there is no way to inject a file into the root directory, the entire site cannot be taken over.

If a site has been attacked in this way, simply removing the offending manifest might eventually clear the problem, since the next time the manifest is updated, a 404 error will be seen, and the user agent will clear the cache. "Eventually" is the key word here, however; while the attack on the user or server is ongoing, such that connections from an affected user to the affected site are blocked, the user agent will simply assume that the user is offline and will continue to use the hostile manifest. Unfortunately, if a cookie bombing attack has also been used, merely removing the manifest is insufficient; in addition, the server has to be configured to return a 404 or 410 response instead of the 413 "Request Entity Too Large" response.

TLS does not inherently protect a site from this attack, since the attack relies on content being served from the server itself. Not using application caches also does not prevent this attack, since the attack relies on an attacker-provided manifest.

7.9.10 Application cache API

IDL

```
[Exposed=(Window,SharedWorker)]
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;
};
```

Note

***cache* = *window* . applicationCache**[p823]

(In a window.) Returns the ApplicationCache[p822] object that applies to the active document[p748] of that Window[p758].

***cache* = *self* . applicationCache**[p823]

(In a shared worker.) Returns the ApplicationCache[p822] object that applies to the current shared worker.

***cache* . status**[p823]

Returns the current status of the application cache, as given by the constants defined below.

***cache* . update**[p824]**()**

Invokes the application cache download process[p814].

Throws an "InvalidStateError" DOMException 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[p807] 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**[p824]**()**

Cancels the application cache download process[p814].

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**[p824]**()**

Switches to the most recent application cache, if there is a newer one. If there isn't, throws an "InvalidStateError" DOMException.

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[p807] 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()[p824] is just to reload the entire page at a time suitable for the user, using location.reload()[p786].

There is a one-to-one mapping from cache hosts[p808] to ApplicationCache[p822] objects. The **applicationCache** attribute on Window[p758] objects must return the ApplicationCache[p822] object associated with the Window[p758] object's active document[p748]. The **applicationCache** attribute on SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931] objects must return the ApplicationCache[p822] object associated with the worker.

Note *A Window[p758] or SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931] object has an associated ApplicationCache[p822] object even if that cache host[p808] has no actual application cache[p807].*

The **status** attribute, on getting, must return the current state of the application cache[p807] that the ApplicationCache[p822] object's cache host[p808] is associated with, if any. This must be the appropriate value from the following list:

UNCACHED **(numeric value 0)**

The `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] is not associated with an application cache[p807] at this time.

IDLE **(numeric value 1)**

The `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] is associated with an application cache[p807] whose application cache group[p808]'s update status[p808] is *idle*, and that application cache[p807] is the newest[p808] cache in its application cache group[p808], and the application cache group[p808] is not marked as obsolete[p808].

CHECKING **(numeric value 2)**

The `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] is associated with an application cache[p807] whose application cache group[p808]'s update status[p808] is *checking*.

DOWNLOADING **(numeric value 3)**

The `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] is associated with an application cache[p807] whose application cache group[p808]'s update status[p808] is *downloading*.

UPDATEREADY **(numeric value 4)**

The `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] is associated with an application cache[p807] whose application cache group[p808]'s update status[p808] is *idle*, and whose application cache group[p808] is not marked as obsolete[p808], but that application cache[p807] is *not* the newest[p808] cache in its group.

OBSOLETE **(numeric value 5)**

The `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] is associated with an application cache[p807] whose application cache group[p808] is marked as obsolete[p808].

If the **`update()`** method is invoked, the user agent must invoke the application cache download process[p814], in the background, for the application cache group[p808] of the application cache[p807] with which the `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] is associated, but without giving that cache host[p808] to the algorithm. If there is no such application cache[p807], or if its application cache group[p808] is marked as obsolete[p808], then the method must throw an `"InvalidStateError"` `DOMException` instead.

If the **`abort()`** method is invoked, the user agent must **send a signal** to the current application cache download process[p814] for the application cache group[p808] of the application cache[p807] with which the `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] is associated, if any. If there is no such application cache[p807], or it does not have a current application cache download process[p814], then do nothing.

If the **`swapCache()`** method is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Check that `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] is associated with an application cache[p807]. If it is not, then throw an `"InvalidStateError"` `DOMException` and abort these steps.
2. Let *cache* be the application cache[p807] with which the `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] 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[p808] is marked as obsolete[p808], then unassociate the `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] 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[p808] as *cache* whose completeness flag[p807] is *complete* and that is newer[p808] than *cache*. If there is not, then throw an `"InvalidStateError"` `DOMException` exception and abort these steps.
5. Let *new cache* be the newest[p808] application cache[p807] in the same application cache group[p808] as *cache* whose completeness flag[p807] is *complete*.
6. Unassociate the `ApplicationCache`[p822] object's cache host[p808] from *cache* and instead associate it with *new cache*.

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by all objects implementing the `ApplicationCache`[p822] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
`onchecking`	`checking`[p806]
`onerror`	`error`[p807]
`onnoupdate`	`noupdate`[p806]

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
ondownloading	downloading[p806]
onprogress	progress[p806]
onupdateready	updateready[p807]
oncached	cached[p807]
onobsolete	obsolete[p807]

7.9.11 Browser state

Support:

Chrome	14+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android (limited)	9.9+
iOS Safari	4.2-4.3+
Firefox	41+
IE	9+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject, Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface NavigatorOnLine {
  readonly attribute boolean onLine;
};
```

Note

***window*.navigator[p864].onLine[p825]**

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[p1152] and offline[p1152] 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[p825] attribute of a Window[p758] or WorkerGlobalScope[p929] changes from true to false, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named offline[p1152] at the Window[p758] or WorkerGlobalScope[p929] object.

On the other hand, when the value that would be returned by the navigator.onLine[p825] attribute of a Window[p758] or WorkerGlobalScope[p929] changes from false to true, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named online[p1152] at the Window[p758] or WorkerGlobalScope[p929] object.

The task source[p842] for these tasks[p841] is the networking task source[p845].

Note *This attribute is inherently unreliable. A computer can be connected to a network without having Internet access.*

Example

In this example, an indicator is updated as the browser goes online and offline.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en">
 <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>
```

8 Web application APIs

8.1 Scripting

8.1.1 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`[p564] elements.
- Navigating to `javascript:` URLs[p789].
- Event handlers, whether registered through the DOM using `addEventListener()`, by explicit event handler content attributes[p846], by event handler IDL attributes[p846], or otherwise.
- Processing of technologies like SVG that have their own scripting features.

8.1.2 Enabling and disabling scripting

Scripting is enabled in a *browsing context*[p748] when all of the following conditions are true:

- The user agent supports scripting.
- The user has not disabled scripting for this browsing context[p748] 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[p748]'s active document[p748]'s active sandboxing flag set[p773] does not have its sandboxed scripts browsing cc flag[p771] set.

p30

Scripting is disabled in a browsing context[p748] when any of the above conditions are false (i.e. when scripting is not enabled[p826]).

Scripting is enabled for a *node* if the node's node document has a browsing context[p748], and scripting is enabled[p826] in that browsing context[p748].

Scripting is disabled for a node if there is no such browsing context[p748], or if scripting is disabled[p826] in that browsing context[p748].

8.1.3 Processing model

8.1.3.1 Definitions

A **script** is one of two possible structures. All scripts have:

A *settings object*

An environment settings object[p827], containing various settings that are shared with other scripts[p826] in the same context.

A **classic script** additionally has:

Source text

A string containing a block of executable code to be evaluated as a JavaScript *Script*.

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).

A **module script** additionally has:

A *module record*

A Source Text Module Record representing the parsed module, ready to be evaluated.

A *base URL*

A base URL used for resolving module specifiers when resolving a module specifier[p837]. This will either be the URL from which the script was obtained, for external module scripts, or the document base URL[p86] of the containing document, for inline module scripts.

A *credentials mode*

A credentials mode used to fetch imported modules.

A *cryptographic nonce*

A cryptographic nonce used to fetch imported modules.

A *parser state*

The parser metadata used to fetch imported modules.

An **environment settings object** specifies algorithms for obtaining the following:

A *realm execution context*

A JavaScript execution context shared by all scripts[p564] that use this settings object, i.e. all scripts in a given JavaScript realm. When we run a classic script[p831] or run a module script[p831], this execution context becomes the top of the JavaScript execution context stack, on top of which another execution context specific to the script in question is pushed. (This setup ensures ParseScript and ModuleEvaluation know which Realm to use.)

A module map[p837]

Used when importing JavaScript modules.

A *responsible browsing context*

A browsing context[p748] that is assigned responsibility for actions taken by the scripts that use this environment settings object[p827].

Example

When a script creates and navigates[p788] a new top-level browsing context[p749], the `opener`[p750] attribute of the new browsing context[p748]'s `Window`[p758] object will be set to the responsible browsing context[p827]'s `WindowProxy`[p765] object.

A *responsible event loop*

An event loop[p841] that is used when it would not be immediately clear what event loop to use.

A *responsible document*

A `Document`[p103] that is assigned responsibility for actions taken by the scripts that use this environment settings object[p827].

Example

For example, the URL of the responsible document[p827] is used to set the URL of the `Document`[p103] after it has been reset using `document.open()`[p855].

If the responsible event loop[p827] is not a browsing context[p748] event loop[p841], then the environment settings object[p827] has no responsible document[p827].

An *API URL character encoding*

A character encoding used to encode URLs by APIs called by scripts that use this environment settings object[p827].

An *API base URL*

A URL used by APIs called by scripts that use this environment settings object[p827] to parse URLs[p86].

An origin[p767]

An instrument used in security checks.

A *creation URL*

An absolute URL representing the location of the resource with which the environment settings object[p827] is associated. Note that this URL might be distinct from the responsible document[p827]'s URL, due to mechanisms such as `history.pushState()`[p777].

An *HTTPS state*

An HTTPS state value representing the security properties of the network channel used to deliver the resource with which the environment settings object[p827] is associated.

An environment settings object[p827] also has an **outstanding rejected promises weak set** and an **about-to-be-notified rejected promises list**, used to track unhandled promise rejections[p839]. The outstanding rejected promises weak set[p828] must not create strong references to any of its members, and implementations are free to limit its size, e.g. by removing old entries from it when new ones are added.

8.1.3.2 Fetching scripts

The various script-fetching algorithms below have two hooks that may be customized by their callers:

- **Set up the request**, which takes a request which it may modify before the algorithm continues
- **Process the response**, which takes a response and must either return true or false to indicate success or failure, respectively

Note *Service Workers is an example of a specification that runs these algorithms with its own options for the hooks. [SW][p1161]*

To **fetch a classic script** for a `script`[p564] element *element*, given a *url*, a *CORS setting*, a *cryptographic nonce*, a *parser state*, a *settings object*, and a *character encoding*, run these steps. The algorithm will asynchronously complete with either null (on failure) or a new classic script[p826] (on success).

1. Let *request* be the result of creating a potential-CORS request[p87] given *url* and *CORS setting*.
2. Set *request*'s client to *settings object*, its type to "`script`", its destination to "`script`", its cryptographic nonce metadata to *cryptographic nonce*, and its parser metadata to *parser state*.
3. If the caller specified custom steps to set up the request[p828], perform them on *request*.
4. Fetch *request*.
5. Return from this algorithm, and run the remaining steps as part of the fetch's process response for the response *response*.

   Note response *can be either CORS-same-origin[p87] or CORS-cross-origin[p87]. This only affects how error reporting happens.*

6. If *response*'s type is "`error`", or *response*'s status is not an ok status, asynchronously complete this algorithm with null, and abort these steps.
7. If the caller specified custom steps to process the response[p828], perform them on *response*. If they return false, complete this algorithm with null, and abort these steps.
8. If *response*'s Content Type metadata[p87], if any, specifies a character encoding, and the user agent supports that encoding, then set *character encoding* to that encoding (ignoring the passed-in value).
9. Let *source text* be the result of decoding *response*'s body to Unicode, using *character encoding* as the fallback encoding.

   Note *The decode algorithm overrides* character encoding *if the file contains a BOM.*

10. Let *script* be the result of creating a classic script[p830] using *source text* and *settings object*.

    If *response* was CORS-cross-origin[p87], then pass the *muted errors* flag to the create a classic script[p830] algorithm as well.

11. Asynchronously complete this algorithm with *script*.

To **fetch a classic worker script** given a *url*, a *settings object*, and a *destination*, run these steps. The algorithm will asynchronously complete with either null (on failure) or a new classic script[p826] (on success).

1. Let *request* be a new request whose url is *url*, client is *settings object*, type is "`script`", destination is *destination*, mode is "`same-origin`", credentials mode is "`same-origin`", parser metadata is "`not parser-inserted`", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.
2. If the caller specified custom steps to set up the request[p828], perform them on *request*.
3. Fetch *request*.

4. Return from this algorithm, and run the remaining steps as part of the fetch's process response for the response *response*.
5. If *response*'s type is "`error`", or *response*'s status is not an ok status, asynchronously complete this algorithm with null, and abort these steps.
6. If the caller specified custom steps to process the response[p828], perform them on *response*. If they return false, complete this algorithm with null, and abort these steps.
7. Let *source text* be the result of UTF-8 decoding *response*'s body.
8. Let *script* be the result of creating a classic script[p830] using *source text* and *settings object*.
9. Asynchronously complete this algorithm with *script*.

To **fetch a module script tree** given a *url*, a *credentials mode*, a *cryptographic nonce*, a *parser state*, a *destination*, a *fetch client settings object*, and an optional *ancestor list* and *module map settings object*, run these steps. The algorithm will asynchronously complete with either null (on failure) or a module script[p827] (on success).

1. If *ancestor list* is not given, let it be an empty list.
2. If *module map settings object* is not given, let it be *fetch client settings object*.
3. Fetch a single module script[p830] given *url*, *credentials mode*, *cryptographic nonce*, *parser state*, *destination*, *fetch client settings object*, and *module map settings object*. If the caller of this algorithm specified custom set up the request[p828] or process the response[p828] steps, pass those along while fetching a single module script[p830].
4. Return from this algorithm, and run the following steps when fetching a single module script[p830] asynchronously completes with *result*:
5. If *result* is null, asynchronously complete this algorithm with null and abort these steps.
6. Otherwise, *result* is a module script[p827]. Fetch the descendants[p829] of *result* given *destination* and an ancestor list obtained by appending *url* to *ancestor list*.
7. When fetching the descendants of a module script[p829] asynchronously completes with *descendants result*, asynchronously complete this algorithm with *descendants result*.

To **fetch the descendants of a module script** *module script*, given a *destination* and an *ancestor list*, run these steps. The algorithm will asynchronously complete with either null (on failure) or with *module script* (on success).

1. Let *record* be *module script*'s module record[p827].
2. If *record*.[[RequestedModules]] is empty, asynchronously complete this algorithm with *module script*.
3. Let *urls* be a new empty list.
4. For each string *requested* of *record*.[[RequestedModules]],
    1. Let *url* be the result of resolving a module specifier[p837] given *module script* and *requested*.
    2. If the result is error:
        1. Let *error* be a new `TypeError` exception.
        2. Report the exception[p839] *error* for *module script*.
        3. Abort this algorithm, and asynchronously complete it with null.
    3. Otherwise, if *url* is not in *ancestor list*, add *url* to *urls*.
5. For each *url* in *urls*, fetch a module script tree[p829] given *url*, *module script*'s credentials mode[p827], *module script*'s cryptographic nonce[p827], *module script*'s parser state[p827], *destination*, *module script*'s settings object[p826], and *ancestor list*.

    Note *It is intentional that no custom set up the request[p828] or process the response[p828] steps are passed along here. Those hooks only apply to the top-level fetch at the root of the module script tree.*

    If any of the fetch a module script tree[p829] invocations asynchronously complete with null, the user agent may terminate any or all of the other fetches, and must then asynchronously complete this algorithm with null.

Once all of the fetch a module script tree[p829] invocations asynchronously complete with a module script[p827], asynchronously complete this algorithm with *module script*.

To **fetch a single module script**, given a *url*, a *credentials mode*, a *cryptographic nonce*, a *parser state*, a *destination*, a *fetch client settings object*, and a *module map settings object*, run these steps. The algorithm will asynchronously complete with either null (on failure) or a module script[p827] (on success).

1. Let *module map* be *module map settings object*'s module map[p837].
2. If *module map* contains an entry with key *url* whose value is "`fetching`", wait (in parallel[p42]) until that entry's value changes, then proceed to the next step.
3. If *module map* contains an entry with key *url*, asynchronously complete this algorithm with that entry's value, and abort these steps.
4. Create an entry in *module map* with key *url* and value "`fetching`".
5. Let *request* be a new request whose url is *url*, destination is *destination*, type is "`script`", mode is "`cors`", credentials mode is *credentials mode*, cryptographic nonce metadata is *cryptographic nonce*, parser metadata is *parser state*and client is *fetch client settings object*.
6. If the caller specified custom steps to set up the request[p828], perform them on *request*.
7. Fetch *request*.
8. Return from this algorithm, and run the remaining steps as part of the fetch's process response for the response *response*.

   Note response *is always CORS-same-origin[p87]*.

9. If any of the following conditions are met, set the value of the entry in *module map* whose key is *url* to null, asynchronously complete this algorithm with null, and abort these steps:
   - *response*'s type is "`error`"
   - *response*'s status is not an ok status
   - The result of extracting a MIME type from *response*'s header list (ignoring parameters) is not a JavaScript MIME type[p574].

     Note *For historical reasons, fetching a classic script[p828] does not include MIME type checking. In contrast, module scripts will fail to load if they are not of a correct MIME type.*

   - The caller specified custom steps to process the response[p828], which when performed on *response* return false.
10. Let *source text* be the result of UTF-8 decoding *response*'s body.
11. Let *module script* be the result of creating a module script[p831] given *source text*, *module map settings object*, *response*'s url, *credentials mode*, and *cryptographic nonce*.
12. Set the value of the entry in *module map* whose key is *url* to *module script*, and asynchronously complete this algorithm with *module script*.

    Note *It is intentional that the module map[p837] is keyed by the request URL, whereas the base URL[p827] for the module script[p827] is set to the response URL. The former is used to deduplicate fetches, while the latter is used for URL resolution.*

8.1.3.3 Creating scripts

To **create a classic script**, given some script source, an environment settings object[p827], and an optional *muted errors* flag:

1. Let *script* be a new classic script[p826] that this algorithm will subsequently initialise.
2. Set *script*'s settings object[p826] to the environment settings object[p827] provided.
3. If scripting is disabled[p826] for the given environment settings object[p827]'s responsible browsing context[p827], then set *script*'s source text[p826] to the empty string. Otherwise, set *script*'s source text[p826] to the supplied script source.
4. If the *muted errors* flag was set, then set *script*'s muted errors[p826] flag.

5. Return *script*.

To **create a module script**, given some script source, an environment settings object[p827], a script base URL, a credentials mode, a cryptographic nonce, and a parser state:

1. Let *script* be a new module script[p827] that this algorithm will subsequently initialise.
2. Set *script*'s settings object[p826] to the environment settings object[p827] provided.
3. Let *realm* be the provided environment settings object[p827]'s Realm[p833].
4. If scripting is disabled[p826] for the given environment settings object[p827]'s responsible browsing context[p827], then let *script source* be the empty string. Otherwise, let *script source* be the provided script source.
5. Let *result* be ParseModule(*script source*, *realm*, *script*).
6. If *result* is a List of errors, report the exception[p839] given by the first element of *result* for *script*, return null, and abort these steps.
7. Set *script*'s module record[p827] to *result*.
8. Set *script*'s base URL[p827] to the script base URL provided.
9. Set *script*'s credentials mode[p827] to the credentials mode provided.
10. Set *script*'s cryptographic nonce[p827] to the cryptographic nonce provided.
11. Set *script*'s parser state[p827] to the parser state.
12. Return *script*.

8.1.3.4 Calling scripts

To **run a classic script** given a classic script[p826] *s* and an optional *rethrow errors* flag:

1. Let *settings* be the settings object[p826] of *s*.
2. Check if we can run script[p832] with *settings*. If this returns "do not run", then return undefined and abort these steps.
3. Let *realm* be *settings*'s Realm[p833].
4. Prepare to run script[p832] with *settings*.
5. Let *result* be ParseScript(*s*'s source text[p826], *realm*, *s*).
6. If *result* is a List of errors, set *result* to the first element of *result* and go to the step labeled *error*.
7. Let *evaluationStatus* be ScriptEvaluation(*result*).
8. If *evaluationStatus* is an abrupt completion, set *result* to *evaluationStatus*.[[Value]] and go to the next step (labeled *error*). If *evaluationStatus* is a normal completion, or if ScriptEvaluation does not complete because the user agent has aborted the running script[p836], skip to the step labeled *cleanup*.
9. *Error*: At this point *result* must be an exception. Perform the following steps:
    1. If the *rethrow errors* flag is set and *s*'s muted errors[p826] flag is not set, rethrow *result*.
    2. If the *rethrow errors* flag is set and *s*'s muted errors[p826] flag is set, throw a "`NetworkError`" `DOMException`.
    3. If the *rethrow errors* flag is not set, report the exception[p839] given by *result* for the script *s*.
10. *Cleanup*: Clean up after running script[p832] with *settings*.
11. If *evaluationStatus* exists and is a normal completion, return *evaluationStatus*.[[Value]]. Otherwise, script execution was unsuccessful, either because an error occurred during parsing, or an exception occurred during evaluation, or because it was aborted prematurely[p836].

To **run a module script** given a module script[p827] *s*:

1. Let *settings* be the settings object[p826] of *s*.
2. Check if we can run script[p832] with *settings*. If this returns "do not run" then abort these steps.
3. Let *record* be *s*'s module record[p827].
4. Let *instantiationStatus* be *record*.ModuleDeclarationInstantiation().

   Note *This step will recursively instantiate all of the module's dependencies.*

5. If *instantiationStatus* is an abrupt completion, report the exception[p839] given by *instantiationStatus*.[[Value]] for *s* and abort these steps.
6. Prepare to run script[p832] given *settings*.
7. Let *evaluationStatus* be *record*.ModuleEvaluation().

   Note *This step will recursively evaluate all of the module's dependencies.*

8. If *evaluationStatus* is an abrupt completion, report the exception[p839] given by *evaluationStatus*.[[Value]] for *s*. (Do not perform this step if ScriptEvaluation fails to complete as a result of the user agent aborting the running script[p836].)
9. Clean up after running script[p832] with *settings*.

The steps to **check if we can run script** with an environment settings object[p827] *settings* are as follows. They return either "run" or "do not run".

1. If the global object[p833] specified by *settings* is a `Window`[p758] object whose `Document`[p103] object is not fully active[p749], then return "do not run" and abort these steps.
2. If scripting is disabled[p826] for the responsible browsing context[p827] specified by *settings*, then return "do not run" and abort these steps.
3. Return "run".

The steps to **prepare to run script** with an environment settings object[p827] *settings* are as follows:

1. Increment *settings*'s realm execution context[p827]'s entrance counter[p835] by one.
2. Push *settings*'s realm execution context[p827] onto the JavaScript execution context stack; it is now the running JavaScript execution context.

The steps to **clean up after running script** with an environment settings object[p827] *settings* are as follows:

1. Assert: *settings*'s realm execution context[p827] is the running JavaScript execution context.
2. Decrement *settings*'s realm execution context[p827]'s entrance counter[p835] by one.
3. Remove *settings*'s realm execution context[p827] from the JavaScript execution context stack.
4. If the JavaScript execution context stack is now empty, run the global script clean-up jobs[p832]. (These cannot run scripts.)
5. If the JavaScript execution context stack is now empty, perform a microtask checkpoint[p843]. (If this runs scripts, these algorithms will be invoked reentrantly.)

Note *These algorithms are not invoked by one script directly calling another, but they can be invoked reentrantly in an indirect manner, e.g. if a script dispatches an event which has event listeners registered.*

The **running script** is the script[p564] in the [[HostDefined]] field in the ScriptOrModule component of the running JavaScript execution context.

Each unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts[p751] 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][p1157]

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[p832] and then empty the list.

8.1.3.5 Realms, settings objects, and global objects

A **global object** is a JavaScript object that is the [[GlobalObject]] field of a JavaScript realm.

Note *In this specification, all JavaScript realms are initialized with global objects[p833] that are either `Window`[p758] or `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] objects.*

There is always a 1:1:1 mapping between JavaScript realms, global objects[p833], and environment settings objects[p827]:

- A JavaScript realm has a [[HostDefined]] field, which contains **the Realm's settings object**.
- A JavaScript realm has a [[GlobalObject]] field, which contains **the Realm's global object**.
- Each global object[p833] in this specification is created during the initialization of a corresponding JavaScript realm, known as **the global object's Realm**.
- Each global object[p833] in this specification is created alongside a corresponding environment settings object[p827], known as its relevant settings object[p835].
- An environment settings object[p827]'s realm execution context[p827]'s Realm component is **the environment settings object's Realm**.
- An environment settings object[p827]'s Realm[p833] then has a [[GlobalObject]] field, which contains **the environment settings object's global object**.

When defining algorithm steps throughout this specification, it is often important to indicate what JavaScript realm is to be used—or, equivalently, what global object[p833] or environment settings object[p827] is to be used. In general, there are at least four possibilities:

Entry

This corresponds to the script that initiated the currently running script action: i.e., the function or script that the user agent called into when it called into author code.

Incumbent

This corresponds to the most-recently-entered author function or script on the stack.

Current

This corresponds to the currently-running function object, including built-in user-agent functions which might not be implemented as JavaScript. (It is derived from the current JavaScript realm.)

Relevant

Every platform object has a relevant Realm[p836]. When writing algorithms, the most prominent platform object whose relevant Realm[p836] might be important is the **this** value of the currently-running function object. In some cases, there can be other important relevant Realms[p836], such as those of any arguments.

Note how the entry[p833], incumbent[p833], and current[p833] concepts are usable without qualification, whereas the relevant[p833] concept must be applied to a particular platform object.

Example

Consider the following pages, with `a.html` being loaded in a browser window, `b.html` being loaded in an `iframe`[p308] as shown, and `c.html` and `d.html` omitted (they can simply be empty documents):

```
<!-- a.html -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<title>Entry page</title>

<iframe src="b.html"></iframe>
<button onclick="frames[0].hello()">Hello</button>

<!--b.html -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<title>Incumbent page</title>
```

```
<iframe src="c.html" id="c"></iframe>
<iframe src="d.html" id="d"></iframe>

<script>
  const c = document.querySelector("#c").contentWindow;
  const d = document.querySelector("#d").contentWindow;

  window.hello = () => {
    c.print.call(d);
  };
</script>
```

Each page has its own browsing context[p748], and thus its own JavaScript realm, global object[p833], and environment settings object[p827].

When the `print()`[p863] method is called in response to pressing the button in `a.html`, then:

- The entry Realm[p835] is that of `a.html`.
- The incumbent Realm[p835] is that of `b.html`.
- The current Realm is that of `c.html` (since it is the `print()`[p863] method from `c.html` whose code is running).
- The relevant Realm[p836] of the object on which the `print()`[p863] method is being called is that of `d.html`.

⚠Warning! ***The incumbent[p833] and entry[p833] concepts should not be used by new specifications, and we are considering whether we can remove almost all existing uses. See Bugzilla bug 26603 for incumbent[p833], and Bugzilla bug 27203 for entry[p833].***

Note *Currently, the incumbent[p833] concept is used in some security checks, and the entry[p833] concept is sometimes used to obtain, amongst other things, the API base URL[p827] to parse a URL[p86], used in scripts running in that unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts[p751].*

In general, the current[p833] concept is what should be used by specifications going forward. There is an important exception, however. If an algorithm is creating an object that is to be persisted and returned multiple times (instead of simply returned to author code right away, and never vended again), it should use the relevant[p833] concept with regard to the object on which the method in question is being executed. This prevents cross-realm calls from causing an object to store objects created in the "wrong" realm.

Example

The `navigator.getBattery()` method creates promises in the relevant Realm[p836] for the `Navigator`[p864] object on which it is invoked. This has the following impact: [BATTERY][p1155]

```
<!-- outer.html -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<title>Relevant Realm demo: outer page</title>
<script>
  function doTest() {
    const promise = navigator.getBattery.call(frames[0].navigator);

    console.log(promise instanceof Promise);           // logs false
    console.log(promise instanceof frames[0].Promise); // logs true

    frames[0].hello();
  }
</script>
<iframe src="inner.html" onload="doTest()"></iframe>

<!-- inner.html -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<title>Relevant Realm demo: inner page</title>
<script>
  function hello() {
    const promise = navigator.getBattery();
```

```
    console.log(promise instanceof Promise);        // logs true
    console.log(promise instanceof parent.Promise); // logs false
  }
</script>
```

If the algorithm for the `getBattery()` method had instead used the current Realm, all the results would be reversed. That is, after the first call to `getBattery()` in `outer.html`, the `Navigator`[p864] object in `inner.html` would be permanently storing a `Promise` object created in `outer.html`'s JavaScript realm, and calls like that inside the `hello()` function would thus return a promise from the "wrong" realm. Since this is undesirable, the algorithm instead uses the relevant Realm[p836], giving the sensible results indicated in the comments above.

The rest of this section deals with formally defining the entry[p833], incumbent[p833], current[p833], and relevant[p833] concepts.

8.1.3.5.1 Entry

All realm execution contexts[p827] must contain, as part of their code evaluation state, an **entrance counter** value, which is initially zero. In the process of calling scripts[p831], this value will be incremented and decremented.

With this in hand, we define the **entry execution context** to be the most recently pushed entry in the JavaScript execution context stack whose entrance counter[p835] value is greater than zero. The **entry Realm** is the entry execution context[p835]'s Realm component.

Then, the **entry settings object** is the environment settings object[p833] of the entry Realm[p835].

Similarly, the **entry global object** is the global object[p833] of the entry Realm[p835].

8.1.3.5.2 Incumbent

The **incumbent settings object** is determined as follows:

1. Let *scriptOrModule* be the result of JavaScript's GetActiveScriptOrModule() abstract operation.
2. If *scriptOrModule* is null, abort these steps; there is no incumbent settings object[p835].
3. Return the settings object[p826] of the script[p564] in *scriptOrModule*'s [[HostDefined]] field.

Then, the **incumbent Realm** is the Realm[p833] of the incumbent settings object[p835].

Similarly, the **incumbent global object** is the global object[p833] of the incumbent settings object[p835].

8.1.3.5.3 Current

The JavaScript specification defines the current Realm Record, sometimes abbreviated to the "current Realm". [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

Then, the **current settings object** is the environment settings object[p833] of the current Realm Record.

Similarly, the **current global object** is the global object[p833] of the current Realm Record.

8.1.3.5.4 Relevant

The **relevant settings object** for a platform object is defined as follows:

↪ **If the object is a global object[p833]**

Each global object[p833] in this specification is created alongside a corresponding environment settings object[p827]; that is its relevant settings object[p835].

↪ **Otherwise**

The relevant settings object[p835] for a non-global platform object *o* is the environment settings object[p827] whose global object[p833] is the global object of the global environment associated with *o*.

Note *The "global environment associated with" concept is from the olden days, before the modern JavaScript specification and its concept of realms. We expect that as the Web IDL specification gets updated, every platform object will have a Realm associated with it, and this definition can be re-cast in those terms. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158] [WEBIDL][p1161]*

Then, the **relevant Realm** for a platform object is the Realm[p833] of its relevant settings object[p835].

Similarly, the **relevant global object** for a platform object is the global object[p833] of its relevant settings object[p835].

8.1.3.6 Killing scripts

Although the JavaScript specification does not account for this possibility, it's sometimes necessary to **abort a running script**. This causes any ScriptEvaluation or ModuleEvaluation to cease immediately, emptying the JavaScript execution context stack without triggering any of the normal mechanisms like `finally` blocks. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

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`" `DOMException`, abort the script[p836] without an exception, prompt the user, or throttle script execution.

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()`[p862] 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[p748].

Example 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`[p1152] event handlers.

8.1.3.7 Integration with the JavaScript job queue

The JavaScript specification defines the JavaScript job and job queue abstractions in order to specify certain invariants about how promise operations execute with a clean JavaScript execution context stack and in a certain order. However, as of the time of this writing the definition of EnqueueJob in that specification is not sufficiently flexible to integrate with HTML as a host environment. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

Note *This is not strictly true. It is in fact possible, by taking liberal advantage of the many "implementation defined" sections of the algorithm, to contort it to our purposes. However, the end result is a mass of messy indirection and workarounds that essentially bypasses the job queue infrastructure entirely, albeit in a way that is technically sanctioned within the bounds of implementation-defined behaviour. We do not take this path, and instead introduce the following willful violation[p27].*

As such, user agents must instead use the following definition in place of that in the JavaScript specification. These ensure that the promise jobs enqueued by the JavaScript specification are properly integrated into the user agent's event loops[p841].

The RunJobs abstract operation from the JavaScript specification must not be used by user agents.

8.1.3.7.1 EnqueueJob(queueName, job, arguments)

When the JavaScript specification says to call the EnqueueJob abstract operation, the following algorithm must be used in place of JavaScript's EnqueueJob:

1. Assert: *queueName* is `"PromiseJobs"`. (`"ScriptJobs"` must not be used by user agents.)
2. Let *settings* be the settings object[p833] of *job*.[[Realm]].
3. Queue a microtask[p843], on *settings*'s responsible event loop[p827], to perform the following steps:
    1. Check if we can run script[p832] with *settings*. If this returns "do not run" then abort these steps.
    2. Prepare to run script[p832] with *settings*.
    3. Let *result* be the result of performing the abstract operation specified by *job*, using the elements of *arguments* as its arguments.
    4. Clean up after running script[p832] with *settings*.
    5. If *result* is an abrupt completion, report the exception[p839] given by *result*.[[Value]].

8.1.3.8 Integration with the JavaScript module system

The JavaScript specification defines a syntax for modules, as well as some host-agnostic parts of their processing model. This specification defines the rest of their processing model: how the module system is bootstrapped, via the `script`[p564] element with `type`[p565] attribute set to "`module`", and how modules are fetched, resolved, and executed. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

> **Note** *Although the JavaScript specification speaks in terms of "scripts" versus "modules", in general this specification speaks in terms of classic scripts[p826] versus module scripts[p827], since both of them use the `script`[p564] element.*

A **module map** is a map of absolute URLs to values that are either a module script[p827], null, or a placeholder value "`fetching`". Module maps[p837] are used to ensure that imported JavaScript modules are only fetched, parsed, and evaluated once per `Document`[p103] or worker[p936].

To **resolve a module specifier** given a module script[p827] *script* and a string *specifier*, perform the following steps. It will return either an absolute URL or failure.

1. Apply the URL parser to *specifier*. If the result is not failure, return the result.
2. If *specifier* does not start with the character U+002F SOLIDUS (`/`), the two-character sequence U+002E FULL STOP, U+002F SOLIDUS (`./`), or the three-character sequence U+002E FULL STOP, U+002E FULL STOP, U+002F SOLIDUS (`../`), return failure and abort these steps.

    > **Note** *This restriction is in place so that in the future we can allow custom module loaders to give special meaning to "bare" import specifiers, like `import "jquery"` or `import "web/crypto"`. For now any such imports will fail, instead of being treated as relative URLs.*

3. Return the result of applying the URL parser to *specifier* with *script*'s base URL[p827] as the base URL.

8.1.3.8.1 HostResolveImportedModule(referencingModule, specifier)

JavaScript contains an implementation-defined HostResolveImportedModule abstract operation. User agents must use the following implementation: [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

1. Let *referencing module script* be *referencingModule*.[[HostDefined]].
2. Let *module map* be *referencing module script*'s settings object[p826]'s module map[p837].
3. Let *url* be the result of resolving a module specifier[p837] given *referencing module script* and *specifier*. If the result is failure, throw a `TypeError` exception and abort these steps.

4. Let *resolved module script* be the value of the entry in *module map* whose key is *url*. If no such entry exists, or if the value is null or "`fetching`", throw a `TypeError` exception and abort these steps.

5. Return *resolved module script*'s module record[p827].

8.1.3.9 Runtime script errors

When the user agent is required to **report an error** for a particular script[p826] *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[p838], then abort these steps; the error is *not handled*[p838].

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 *error object* be the object that represents the error: in the case of an uncaught exception, that would be the object that was th the case of a JavaScript error that would be an `Error` object. If there is no corresponding object, then the null value must be use instead. p30

5. 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`[p103] was parsed, e.g. for inline `script`[p564] elements or event handler content attributes[p846]; 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()`[p858] API to insert an inline `script`[p564] 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()`[p858] 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()`[p858] calls mutating the document as it is parsed, or event handler content attributes[p846] spanning multiple lines.*

6. If *script* has muted errors[p826], then set *message* to "`Script error.`", set *location* to the empty string, set *line* and *col* to 0, and set *error object* to null.

7. Let *event* be a new trusted[p44] `ErrorEvent`[p839] object that does not bubble but is cancelable, and which has the event name `error`[p1151].

8. Initialise *event*'s `message`[p839] attribute to *message*.

9. Initialise *event*'s `filename`[p839] attribute to *location*.

10. Initialise *event*'s `lineno`[p839] attribute to *line*.

11. Initialise *event*'s `colno`[p839] attribute to *col*.

12. Initialise *event*'s `error`[p839] attribute to *error object*.

13. Dispatch[p44] *event* at *target*.

14. Let *target* no longer be in error reporting mode[p838].

15. If *event* was canceled, then the error is *handled*[p838]. Otherwise, the error is *not handled*[p838].

    Note *Returning true cancels* event *per the event handler processing algorithm*[p846].

8.1.3.9.1 Runtime script errors in documents

When the user agent is to **report an exception** *E*, the user agent must report the error[p838] for the relevant script[p826], with the problematic position (line number and column number) in the resource containing the script, using the global object[p833] specified by the script's settings object[p826] as the target. If the error is still *not handled*[p838] after this, then the error may be reported to a developer console.

8.1.3.9.2 The `ErrorEvent`[p839] interface

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional ErrorEventInit eventInitDict), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface ErrorEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute DOMString message;
  readonly attribute DOMString filename;
  readonly attribute unsigned long lineno;
  readonly attribute unsigned long colno;
  readonly attribute any error;
};

dictionary ErrorEventInit : EventInit {
  DOMString message = "";
  DOMString filename = "";
  unsigned long lineno = 0;
  unsigned long colno = 0;
  any error = null;
};
```

The `message` attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the error message.

The `filename` attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the absolute URL of the script in which the error originally occurred.

The `lineno` attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the line number where the error occurred in the script.

The `colno` attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the column number where the error occurred in the script.

The `error` attribute must return the value it was initialised to. Where appropriate, it is set to the object representing the error (e.g., the exception object in the case of an uncaught DOM exception).

8.1.3.10 Unhandled promise rejections

In addition to synchronous runtime script errors[p838], scripts may experience asynchronous promise rejections, tracked via the `unhandledrejection`[p1152] and `rejectionhandled`[p1152] events.

When the user agent is to **notify about rejected promises** on a given environment settings object[p827] *settings object*, it must run these steps:

1. Let *list* be a copy of *settings object*'s about-to-be-notified rejected promises list[p828].
2. If *list* is empty, abort these steps.
3. Clear *settings object*'s about-to-be-notified rejected promises list[p828].
4. Queue a task[p842] to run the following substep:
    1. For each promise *p* in *list*:
        1. If *p*'s [[PromiseIsHandled]] internal slot is true, continue to the next iteration of the loop.
        2. Let *event* be a new trusted[p44] `PromiseRejectionEvent`[p840] object that does not bubble but is cancelable, and which has the event name `unhandledrejection`[p1152].
        3. Initialise *event*'s `promise`[p841] attribute to *p*.

4. Initialise *event*'s `reason`[p841] attribute to the value of *p*'s [[PromiseResult]] internal slot.
5. Dispatch[p44] *event* at *settings object*'s global object[p833].
6. If the event was canceled, then the promise rejection is *handled*[p840]. Otherwise, the promise rejection is *not handled*[p840].
7. If *p*'s [[PromiseIsHandled]] internal slot is false, add *p* to *settings object*'s outstanding rejected promises weak set[p828].

This algorithm results in promise rejections being marked as ***handled*** or ***not handled***. These concepts parallel *handled*[p838] and *not handled*[p838] script errors. If a rejection is still *not handled*[p840] after this, then the rejection may be reported to a developer console.

8.1.3.10.1 HostPromiseRejectionTracker(promise, operation)

JavaScript contains an implementation-defined HostPromiseRejectionTracker(*promise*, *operation*) abstract operation. User agents must use the following implementation: [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

1. Let *script* be the running script[p832].
2. If *script* has muted errors[p826], terminate these steps.
3. Let *settings object* be *script*'s settings object[p826].
4. If *operation* is `"reject"`,
    1. Add *promise* to *settings object*'s about-to-be-notified rejected promises list[p828].
5. If *operation* is `"handle"`,
    1. If *settings object*'s about-to-be-notified rejected promises list[p828] contains *promise*, remove *promise* from that list and abort these steps.
    2. If *settings object*'s outstanding rejected promises weak set[p828] does not contain *promise*, abort these steps.
    3. Remove *promise* from *settings object*'s outstanding rejected promises weak set[p828].
    4. Queue a task[p842] to run the following steps:
        1. Let *event* be a new trusted[p44] `PromiseRejectionEvent`[p840] object that does not bubble and is not cancelable, and which has the event name `rejectionhandled`[p1152].
        2. Initialise *event*'s `promise`[p841] attribute to *promise*.
        3. Initialise *event*'s `reason`[p841] attribute to the value of *promise*'s [[PromiseResult]] internal slot.
        4. Dispatch[p44] *event* at *settings object*'s global object[p833].

8.1.3.10.2 The `PromiseRejectionEvent`[p840] interface

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, PromiseRejectionEventInit eventInitDict), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface PromiseRejectionEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute Promise<any> promise;
  readonly attribute any reason;
};

dictionary PromiseRejectionEventInit : EventInit {
  required Promise<any> promise;
  any reason;
};
```

The `promise` attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the promise which this notification is about.

The `reason` attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the rejection reason for the promise.

8.1.3.11 HostEnsureCanCompileStrings(*callerRealm*, *calleeRealm*)

JavaScript contains an implementation-defined HostEnsureCanCompileStrings(*callerRealm*, *calleeRealm*) abstract operation. User agents must use the following implementation: [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

1. Perform ? EnsureCSPDoesNotBlockStringCompilation(*callerRealm*, *calleeRealm*). [CSP][p1155]

8.1.4 Event loops

8.1.4.1 Definitions

To coordinate events, user interaction, scripts, rendering, networking, and so forth, user agents must use **event loops** as described in this section. There are two kinds of event loops: those for browsing contexts[p748], and those for workers[p915].

There must be at least one browsing context[p748] event loop[p841] per user agent, and at most one per unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts[p751].

> **Note** *When there is more than one event loop[p841] for a unit of related browsing contexts[p751], complications arise when a browsing context[p748] in that group is navigated[p788] such that it switches from one unit of related similar-origin browsing contexts[p751] to another. This specification does not currently describe how to handle these complications.*

A browsing context[p748] event loop[p841] always has at least one browsing context[p748]. If such an event loop[p841]'s browsing contexts[p748] all go away, then the event loop[p841] goes away as well. A browsing context[p748] always has an event loop[p841] coordinating its activities.

Worker event loops[p932] are simpler: each worker has one event loop[p841], and the worker processing model[p933] manages the event loop[p841]'s lifetime.

An event loop[p841] has one or more **task queues**. A task queue[p841] is an ordered list of **tasks**, which are algorithms that are responsible for such work as:

Events

Dispatching an `Event` object at a particular `EventTarget` object is often done by a dedicated task.

> **Note** *Not all events are dispatched using the task queue[p841], many are dispatched during other tasks.*

Parsing

The HTML parser[p961] tokenizing one or more bytes, and then processing any resulting tokens, is typically a task.

Callbacks

Calling a callback is often done by a dedicated task.

Using a resource

When an algorithm fetches a resource, if the fetching occurs in a non-blocking fashion then the processing of the resource once some or all of the resource is available is performed by 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[p43].

Each task[p841] in a browsing context[p748] event loop[p841] is associated with a `Document`[p103]; if the task was queued in the context of an element, then it is the element's node document; if the task was queued in the context of a browsing context[p748], then it is the browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748] at the time the task was queued; if the task was queued by or for a script[p826] then the document is the responsible document[p827] specified by the script's settings object[p826].

A task[p841] is intended for a specific event loop[p841]: the event loop[p841] that is handling tasks[p841] for the task[p841]'s associated `Document`[p103] or worker[p915].

When a user agent is to **queue a task**, it must add the given task to one of the task queues[p841] of the relevant event loop[p841].

Each task[p841] is defined as coming from a specific **task source**. All the tasks from one particular task source[p842] and destined to a particular event loop[p841] (e.g. the callbacks generated by timers of a `Document`[p103], the events fired for mouse movements over that `Document`[p103], the tasks queued for the parser of that `Document`[p103]) must always be added to the same task queue[p841], but tasks[p841] from different task sources[p842] may be placed in different task queues[p841].

Example

For example, a user agent could have one task queue[p841] for mouse and key events (the user interaction task source[p845]), 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[p842] out of order.

Each event loop[p841] has a **currently running task**. Initially, this is null. It is used to handle reentrancy. Each event loop[p841] also has a **performing a microtask checkpoint** flag, which must initially be false. It is used to prevent reentrant invocation of the perform a microtask checkpoint[p843] algorithm.

8.1.4.2 Processing model

An event loop[p841] must continually run through the following steps for as long as it exists:

1. Select the oldest task[p841] on one of the event loop[p841]'s task queues[p841], if any, ignoring, in the case of a browsing context[p748] event loop[p841], tasks whose associated `Document`[p103]s are not fully active[p749]. The user agent may pick any task queue[p841]. If there is no task to select, then jump to the *microtasks* step below.
2. Set the event loop[p841]'s currently running task[p842] to the task[p841] selected in the previous step.
3. *Run*: Run the selected task[p841].
4. Set the event loop[p841]'s currently running task[p842] back to null.
5. Remove the task that was run in the *run* step above from its task queue[p841].
6. *Microtasks*: Perform a microtask checkpoint[p843].
7. *Update the rendering*: If this event loop[p841] is a browsing context[p748] event loop[p841] (as opposed to a worker[p915] event loop[p841]), then run the following substeps.
    1. Let *now* be the value that would be returned by the `Performance` object's `now()` method. [HRT][p1157]
    2. Let *docs* be the list of `Document`[p103] objects associated with the event loop[p841] in question, sorted arbitrarily except that the following conditions must be met:
        - Any `Document`[p103] *B* that is nested through a `Document`[p103] *A* must be listed after *A* in the list.
        - If there are two documents *A* and *B* whose browsing contexts[p748] are both nested browsing contexts[p749] and their browsing context containers[p749] are both elements in the same `Document`[p103] *C*, then the order of *A* and *B* in the list must match the relative tree order of their respective browsing context containers[p749] in *C*.

        In the steps below that iterate over *docs*, each `Document`[p103] must be processed in the order it is found in the list.
    3. If there are top-level browsing contexts[p749] *B* that the user agent believes would not benefit from having their rendering updated at this time, then remove from *docs* all `Document`[p103] objects whose browsing context[p748]'s top-level browsing context[p749] is in *B*.

        Note

        Whether a top-level browsing context[p749] would benefit from having its rendering updated depends on various factors, such as the update frequency. For example, if the browser is attempting to achieve a 60Hz refresh rate, then these steps are only necessary every 60th of a second (about 16.7ms). If the browser finds that a top-level browsing context[p749] is not able to sustain this rate, it might drop to a more sustainable 30Hz for that set of `Document`[p103]s, rather than occasionally dropping frames. (This specification does not mandate any particular

model for when to update the rendering.) Similarly, if a top-level browsing context[p749] is in the background, the user agent might decide to drop that page to a much slower 4Hz, or even less.

Another example of why a browser might skip updating the rendering is to ensure certain tasks[p841] are executed immediately after each other, with only microtask checkpoints[p843] interleaved (and without, e.g., animation frame callbacks[p885] interleaved). For example, a user agent might wish to coalesce timer callbacks together, with no intermediate rendering updates.

4. If there are a nested browsing contexts[p749] *B* that the user agent believes would not benefit from having their rendering updated at this time, then remove from *docs* all `Document`[p103] objects whose browsing context[p748] is in *B*.

   Note *As with top-level browsing contexts[p749], a variety of factors can influence whether it is profitable for a browser to update the rendering of nested browsing contexts[p749]. For example, a user agent might wish to spend less resources rendering third-party content, especially if it is not currently visible to the user or if resources are constrained. In such cases, the browser could decide to update the rendering for such content infrequently or never.*

5. For each fully active[p749] `Document`[p103] in *docs*, run the resize steps for that `Document`[p103], passing in *now* as the timestamp. [CSSOMVIEW][p1156]

6. For each fully active[p749] `Document`[p103] in *docs*, run the scroll steps for that `Document`[p103], passing in *now* as the timestamp. [CSSOMVIEW][p1156]

7. For each fully active[p749] `Document`[p103] in *docs*, evaluate media queries and report changes for that `Document`[p103], passing in *now* as the timestamp. [CSSOMVIEW][p1156]

8. For each fully active[p749] `Document`[p103] in *docs*, **run CSS animations and send events** for that `Document`[p103], passing in *now* as the timestamp. [CSSANIMATIONS][p1156]

9. For each fully active[p749] `Document`[p103] in *docs*, **run the fullscreen rendering steps** for that `Document`[p103], passing in *now* as the timestamp. [FULLSCREEN][p1157] **Spec bugs:** 28001

10. For each fully active[p749] `Document`[p103] in *docs*, run the animation frame callbacks[p885] for that `Document`[p103], passing in *now* as the timestamp.

11. For each fully active[p749] `Document`[p103] in *docs*, run the update intersection observations steps for that `Document`[p103], passing in *now* as the timestamp. [INTERSECTIONOBSERVER][p1158]

12. For each fully active[p749] `Document`[p103] in *docs*, update the rendering or user interface of that `Document`[p103] and its browsing context[p748] to reflect the current state.

8. If this is a worker[p915] event loop[p841] (i.e. one running for a `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929]), but there are no tasks[p841] in the event loop[p841]'s task queues[p841] and the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object's closing[p932] flag is true, then destroy the event loop[p841], aborting these steps, resuming the run a worker[p933] steps described in the Web workers[p915] section below.

9. Return to the first step[p842] of the event loop[p841].

Each event loop[p841] has a **microtask queue**. A **microtask** is a task[p841] that is originally to be queued on the microtask queue[p843] rather than a task queue[p841]. There are two kinds of microtasks[p843]: **solitary callback microtasks**, and **compound microtasks**.

Note *This specification only has solitary callback microtasks[p843]. Specifications that use compound microtasks[p843] have to take extra care to wrap callbacks[p844] to handle spinning the event loop[p844].*

When an algorithm requires a microtask[p843] to be **queued**, it must be appended to the relevant event loop[p841]'s microtask queue[p843]; the task source[p842] of such a microtask[p843] is the **microtask task source**.

Note *It is possible for a microtask[p843] to be moved to a regular task queue[p841], if, during its initial execution, it spins the event loop[p844]. In that case, the microtask task source[p843] is the task source[p842] used. Normally, the task source[p842] of a microtask[p843] is irrelevant.*

When a user agent is to **perform a microtask checkpoint**, if the performing a microtask checkpoint[p842] flag is false, then the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let the performing a microtask checkpoint[p842] flag be true.

2. *Microtask queue handling*: If the event loop[p841]'s microtask queue[p843] is empty, jump to the *done* step below.

3. Select the oldest microtask[p843] on the event loop[p841]'s microtask queue[p843].

4. Set the event loop[p841]'s currently running task[p842] to the task[p841] selected in the previous step.

5. *Run*: Run the selected task[p841].

   Note *This might involve invoking scripted callbacks, which eventually calls the clean up after running script[p832] steps, which call this perform a microtask checkpoint[p843] algorithm again, which is why we use the performing a microtask checkpoint[p842] flag to avoid reentrancy.*

6. Set the event loop[p841]'s currently running task[p842] back to null.

7. Remove the microtask[p843] run in the step above from the microtask queue[p843], and return to the *microtask queue handling* step.

8. *Done*: For each environment settings object[p827] whose responsible event loop[p827] is this event loop[p841], notify about rejected promises[p839] on that environment settings object[p827].

9. Let the performing a microtask checkpoint[p842] flag be false.

If, while a compound microtask[p843] is running, the user agent is required to **execute a compound microtask subtask** to run a series of steps, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *parent* be the event loop[p841]'s currently running task[p842] (the currently running compound microtask[p843]).

2. Let *subtask* be a new task[p841] that consists of running the given series of steps. The task source[p842] of such a microtask[p843] is the microtask task source[p843]. This is a **compound microtask subtask**.

3. Set the event loop[p841]'s currently running task[p842] to *subtask*.

4. Run *subtask*.

5. Set the event loop[p841]'s currently running task[p842] back to *parent*.

When an algorithm running in parallel[p42] is to **await a stable state**, the user agent must queue a microtask[p843] that runs the following steps, and must then stop executing (execution of the algorithm resumes when the microtask is run, as described in the following steps):

1. Run the algorithm's **synchronous section**.

2. Resumes execution of the algorithm in parallel[p42], if appropriate, as described in the algorithm's steps.

Note *Steps in synchronous sections[p844] are marked with ⌛.*

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* be the event loop[p841]'s currently running task[p842].

   Note *This might be a microtask[p843], in which case it is a solitary callback microtask[p843]. It could also be a compound microtask subtask[p844], or a regular task[p841] that is not a microtask[p843]. It will* not *be a compound microtask[p843].*

2. Let *task source* be *task*'s task source[p842].

3. Let *old stack* be a copy of the JavaScript execution context stack.

4. Empty the JavaScript execution context stack.

5. Run the global script clean-up jobs[p832].

6. Perform a microtask checkpoint[p843].

7. Stop *task*, allowing whatever algorithm that invoked it to resume, but continue these steps in parallel[p42].

   Note *This causes one of the following algorithms to continue: the event loop[p841]'s main set of steps, the perform a microtask checkpoint[p843] algorithm, or the execute a compound microtask subtask[p844] algorithm to continue.*

8. Wait until the condition *goal* is met.

9. Queue a task[p842] to continue running these steps, using the task source[p842] *task source*. Wait until this new task runs before continuing these steps.

10. Replace the JavaScript execution context stack with the *old stack*.

11. Return to the caller.

Some of the algorithms in this specification, for historical reasons, require the user agent to **pause** while running a task[p841] until a condition *goal* is met. This means running the following steps:

1. If necessary, update the rendering or user interface of any `Document`[p103] or browsing context[p748] to reflect the current state.

2. Wait until the condition *goal* is met. While a user agent has a paused task[p841], the corresponding event loop[p841] must not run further tasks[p841], and any script in the currently running task[p841] must block. User agents should remain responsive to user input while paused, however, albeit in a reduced capacity since the event loop[p841] will not be doing anything.

8.1.4.3 Generic task sources

The following task sources[p842] are used by a number of mostly unrelated features in this and other specifications.

The *DOM manipulation task source*

This task source[p842] is used for features that react to DOM manipulations, such as things that happen in a non-blocking fashion when an element is inserted into the document[p43].

The *user interaction task source*

This task source[p842] is used for features that react to user interaction, for example keyboard or mouse input.

Events sent in response to user input (e.g. `click` events) must be fired using tasks[p841] queued[p842] with the user interaction task source[p845]. [UIEVENTS][p1157]

The *networking task source*

This task source[p842] is used for features that trigger in response to network activity.

The *history traversal task source*

This task source[p842] is used to queue calls to `history.back()`[p776] and similar APIs.

8.1.5 Events

8.1.5.1 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][p1157]

An event handler[p845] 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[p845] has a value, which is either null, or is a callback object, or is an internal raw uncompiled handler[p848]. The `EventHandler`[p847] callback function type describes how this is exposed to scripts. Initially, an event handler[p845]'s value 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[p846].

The second way is as an event handler content attribute[p846]. Event handlers on HTML elements[p43] and some of the event handlers on `Window`[p758] objects are exposed in this way.

An **event handler IDL attribute** is an IDL attribute for a specific event handler[p845]. The name of the IDL attribute is the same as the name of the event handler[p845].

Event handler IDL attributes[p846], on setting, must set the corresponding event handler[p845] to their new value, and on getting, must return the result of getting the current value of the event handler[p848] in question (this can throw an exception, in which case the getting propagates it to the caller, it does not catch it).

If an event handler IDL attribute[p846] exposes an event handler[p845] 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[p846] on `body`[p156] elements that do not have corresponding `Window`[p758] objects.*

Note *Certain event handler IDL attributes have additional requirements, in particular the `onmessage`[p911] attribute of `MessagePort`[p909] objects.*

An **event handler content attribute** is a content attribute for a specific event handler[p845]. The name of the content attribute is the same as the name of the event handler[p845].

Event handler content attributes[p846], when specified, must contain valid JavaScript code which, when parsed, would match the *FunctionBody* production after automatic semicolon insertion.

When an event handler content attribute[p846] is set, execute the following steps:

1. If the Should element's inline behavior be blocked by Content Security Policy? algorithm returns "`Blocked`" when executed upon the attribute's element, "`script attribute`", and the attribute's value, then abort these steps. [CSP][p1155]
2. Set the corresponding event handler[p845] to an internal raw uncompiled handler[p848] consisting of the attribute's new value and the script location where the attribute was set to this value

When an event handler content attribute is removed, the user agent must set the corresponding event handler[p845] to null.

When an event handler[p845] *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* and **callback** set to the event handler processing algorithm[p846] defined below. [DOM][p1157]

Note *The **callback** is emphatically* not *the event handler[p845] itself. Every event handler ends up registering the same **callback**, 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[p845]'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[p845] 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[p845] was set to a non-null value.*

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[p845] is triggered or not.*

The event handler processing algorithm for an event handler[p845] *H* and an `Event` object *E* is as follows:

1. Let *callback* be the result of getting the current value of the event handler[p848] *H*.

2. If *callback* is null, then abort these steps.

3. Process the `Event` object *E* as follows:

   ↪ **If *E* is an `ErrorEvent`[p839] object and the event handler IDL attribute[p846]'s type is `OnErrorEventHandler`[p848]**

   Invoke[p847] *callback* with five arguments, the first one having the value of *E*'s `message`[p839] attribute, the second having the value of *E*'s `filename`[p839] attribute, the third having the value of *E*'s `lineno`[p839] attribute, the fourth having the value of *E*'s `colno`[p839] attribute, the fifth having the value of *E*'s `error`[p839] attribute, and with the *callback this value* set to *E*'s `currentTarget`. Let *return value* be the callback's return value. [WEBIDL][p1161]

   ↪ **Otherwise**

   Invoke[p847] *callback* with one argument, the value of which is the `Event` object *E*, with the *callback this value* set to *E*'s `currentTarget`. Let *return value* be the callback's return value. [WEBIDL][p1161]

   In this step, **invoke** means to invoke the Web IDL callback function.

   If an exception gets thrown by the callback, end these steps and allow the exception to propagate. (It will propagate to the DOM event dispatch logic[p44], which will then report the exception[p839].)

4. Process *return value* as follows:

   ↪ **If the event type is `mouseover`**

   ↪ **If the event type is `error`[p1151] and *E* is an `ErrorEvent`[p839] object**

   If *return value* is a Web IDL boolean true value, then cancel the event.

   ↪ **If the event type is `beforeunload`[p1151]**

   Note *The event handler IDL attribute[p846]'s type is `OnBeforeUnloadEventHandler`[p848], 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`[p804] object, and the `Event` object *E*'s `returnValue`[p804] attribute's value is the empty string, then set the `returnValue`[p804] attribute's value to *return value*.

   ↪ **Otherwise**

   If *return value* is a Web IDL boolean false value, then cancel the event.

The `EventHandler`[p847] callback function type represents a callback used for event handlers. It is represented in Web IDL as follows:

IDL
```
[TreatNonObjectAsNull]
callback EventHandlerNonNull = any (Event event);
typedef EventHandlerNonNull? EventHandler;
```

Note *In JavaScript, any `Function` object implements this interface.*

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 HTMLBodyElement]`" 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`[p1151] events, the value is instead used to determine whether or not to prompt about unloading the document.*

For historical reasons, the `onerror`[p850] handler has different arguments:

IDL

```
[TreatNonObjectAsNull]
callback OnErrorEventHandlerNonNull = any ((Event or DOMString) event, optional DOMString source,
optional unsigned long lineno, optional unsigned long column, optional any error);
typedef OnErrorEventHandlerNonNull? OnErrorEventHandler;
```

Similarly, the onbeforeunload[p850] handler has a different return value:

IDL

```
[TreatNonObjectAsNull]
callback OnBeforeUnloadEventHandlerNonNull = DOMString? (Event event);
typedef OnBeforeUnloadEventHandlerNonNull? OnBeforeUnloadEventHandler;
```

An **internal raw uncompiled handler** is a tuple with the following information:

- An uncompiled script body
- A location where the script body originated, in case an error needs to be reported

When the user agent is to **get the current value of the event handler** *H*, it must run these steps:

1. If *H*'s value is an internal raw uncompiled handler[p848], run these substeps:

    1. If *H* is an element's event handler[p845], then let *element* be the element, and *document* be the element's node document.

       Otherwise, *H* is a Window[p758] object's event handler[p845]: let *element* be null, and let *document* be the Document[p103] most recently associated with that Window[p758] object.

    2. If *document* does not have a browsing context[p748], or if scripting is disabled[p826] for *document*'s browsing context[p748], then return null.

    3. Let *body* be the uncompiled script body in the internal raw uncompiled handler[p848].

    4. Let *location* be the location where the script body originated, as given by the internal raw uncompiled handler[p848].

    5. If *element* is not null and *element* has a form owner[p508], let *form owner* be that form owner[p508]. Otherwise, let *form owner* be null.

    6. Let *script settings* be the environment settings object[p827] created for the Window[p758] object with which *document* is currently associated.

    7. If *body* is not parsable as *FunctionBody* or if parsing detects an early error, then follow these substeps:

        1. Set *H*'s value to null.

        2. Report the error[p838] for the appropriate script[p826] and with the appropriate position (line number and column number) given by *location*, using the global object[p833] specified by *script settings* as the target. If the error is still *not handled*[p838] after this, then the error may be reported to a developer console.

        3. Return null.

    8. If *body* begins with a Directive Prologue that contains a Use Strict Directive then let *strict* be true, otherwise let *strict* be false.

    9. Let *function* be the result of calling FunctionCreate, with arguments:

       kind

       Normal

       ParameterList

       ↪ **If *H* is an onerror[p850] event handler[p845] of a Window[p758] object**

       Let the function have five arguments, named `event`, `source`, `lineno`, `colno`, and `error`.

       ↪ **Otherwise**

       Let the function have a single argument called `event`.

       Body

       The result of parsing *body* above.

Scope

1. If *H* is an element's event handler[p845], then let *Scope* be NewObjectEnvironment(*document*, the *global environment*).

   Otherwise, *H* is a `Window`[p758] object's event handler[p845]: let *Scope* be the *global environment*.

2. If *form owner* is not null, let *Scope* be NewObjectEnvironment(*form owner*, *Scope*).

3. If *element* is not null, let *Scope* be NewObjectEnvironment(*element*, *Scope*).

Strict

The value of *strict*.

10. Set *H*'s value to *function*.

2. Return *H*'s value.

8.1.5.2 Event handlers on elements, `Document`[p103] objects, and `Window`[p758] objects

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported by all HTML elements[p43], as both event handler content attributes[p846] and event handler IDL attributes[p846]; and that must be supported by all `Document`[p103] and `Window`[p758] objects, as event handler IDL attributes[p846]:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onabort	abort[p1151]
oncancel	cancel[p1151]
oncanplay	canplay[p383]
oncanplaythrough	canplaythrough[p383]
onchange	change[p1151]
onclick	click
onclose	close[p1151]
oncontextmenu	contextmenu[p1151]
oncuechange	cuechange[p384]
ondblclick	dblclick
ondrag	drag[p744]
ondragend	dragend[p744]
ondragenter	dragenter[p744]
ondragexit	dragexit[p744]
ondragleave	dragleave[p744]
ondragover	dragover[p744]
ondragstart	dragstart[p744]
ondrop	drop[p744]
ondurationchange	durationchange[p384]
onemptied	emptied[p383]
onended	ended[p384]
oninput	input[p1151]
oninvalid	invalid[p1151]
onkeydown	keydown
onkeypress	keypress
onkeyup	keyup
onloadeddata	loadeddata[p383]
onloadedmetadata	loadedmetadata[p383]
onloadstart	loadstart[p383]
onmousedown	mousedown
onmouseenter	mouseenter

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onmouseleave	mouseleave
onmousemove	mousemove
onmouseout	mouseout
onmouseover	mouseover
onmouseup	mouseup
onwheel	wheel
onpause	pause[p384]
onplay	play[p384]
onplaying	playing[p383]
onprogress	progress[p383]
onratechange	ratechange[p384]
onreset	reset[p1152]
onseeked	seeked[p384]
onseeking	seeking[p384]
onselect	select[p1152]
onshow	show[p1152]
onstalled	stalled[p383]
onsubmit	submit[p1152]
onsuspend	suspend[p383]
ontimeupdate	timeupdate[p384]
ontoggle	toggle[p1152]
onvolumechange	volumechange[p384]
onwaiting	waiting[p383]

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported by all HTML elements[p43] other than body[p156] and frameset[p1111] elements, as both event handler content attributes[p846] and event handler IDL attributes[p846]; that must be supported by all Document[p103] objects, as event handler IDL attributes[p846]; and that must be supported by all Window[p758] objects, as event handler IDL attributes[p846] on the Window[p758] objects themselves, and with corresponding event handler content attributes[p846] and event handler IDL attributes[p846] exposed on all body[p156] and frameset[p1111] elements that are owned by that Window object's Documents[p748]:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onblur	blur[p1151]
onerror	error[p1151]
onfocus	focus[p1151]
onload	load[p1151]
onresize	resize
onscroll	scroll

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported by Window[p758] objects, as event handler IDL attributes[p846] on the Window[p758] objects themselves, and with corresponding event handler content attributes[p846] and event handler IDL attributes[p846] exposed on all body[p156] and frameset[p1111] elements that are owned by that Window object's Documents[p748]:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onafterprint	afterprint[p1151]
onbeforeprint	beforeprint[p1151]
onbeforeunload	beforeunload[p1151]
onhashchange	hashchange[p1151]
onlanguagechange	languagechange[p1151]
onmessage	message[p1152]
onoffline	offline[p1152]
ononline	online[p1152]

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onpagehide	pagehide[p1152]
onpageshow	pageshow[p1152]
onpopstate	popstate[p1152]
onrejectionhandled	rejectionhandled[p1152]
onstorage	storage[p1152]
onunhandledrejection	unhandledrejection[p1152]
onunload	unload[p1152]

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported by all HTML elements[p43], as both event handler content attributes[p846] and event handler IDL attributes[p846]; and that must be supported by all Document[p103] objects, as event handler IDL attributes[p846]:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
oncut	cut[p1151]
oncopy	copy[p1151]
onpaste	paste[p1152]

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported on Document[p103] objects as event handler IDL attributes[p846]:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onreadystatechange	readystatechange[p1152]

8.1.5.2.1 IDL definitions

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface GlobalEventHandlers {
  attribute EventHandler onabort;
  attribute EventHandler onblur;
  attribute EventHandler oncancel;
  attribute EventHandler oncanplay;
  attribute EventHandler oncanplaythrough;
  attribute EventHandler onchange;
  attribute EventHandler onclick;
  attribute EventHandler onclose;
  attribute EventHandler oncontextmenu;
  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 OnErrorEventHandler onerror;
  attribute EventHandler onfocus;
  attribute EventHandler oninput;
  attribute EventHandler oninvalid;
```

```
  attribute EventHandler onkeydown;
  attribute EventHandler onkeypress;
  attribute EventHandler onkeyup;
  attribute EventHandler onload;
  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 onwheel;
  attribute EventHandler onpause;
  attribute EventHandler onplay;
  attribute EventHandler onplaying;
  attribute EventHandler onprogress;
  attribute EventHandler onratechange;
  attribute EventHandler onreset;
  attribute EventHandler onresize;
  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 ontoggle;
  attribute EventHandler onvolumechange;
  attribute EventHandler onwaiting;
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface WindowEventHandlers {
  attribute EventHandler onafterprint;
  attribute EventHandler onbeforeprint;
  attribute OnBeforeUnloadEventHandler onbeforeunload;
  attribute EventHandler onhashchange;
  attribute EventHandler onlanguagechange;
  attribute EventHandler onmessage;
  attribute EventHandler onoffline;
  attribute EventHandler ononline;
  attribute EventHandler onpagehide;
  attribute EventHandler onpageshow;
  attribute EventHandler onpopstate;
  attribute EventHandler onrejectionhandled;
  attribute EventHandler onstorage;
  attribute EventHandler onunhandledrejection;
  attribute EventHandler onunload;
};

[NoInterfaceObject]
interface DocumentAndElementEventHandlers {
  attribute EventHandler oncopy;
  attribute EventHandler oncut;
```

```
  attribute EventHandler onpaste;
};
```

8.1.5.3 Event firing

Certain operations and methods are defined as firing events on elements. For example, the `click()` [p710] method on the `HTMLElement` [p113] interface is defined as firing a `click` event on the element. [UIEVENTS] [p1157]

Firing a simple event named *e* means that a trusted [p44] 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 [p44] at the given target.

Firing a synthetic mouse event named *e* means that an event with the name *e*, which is trusted [p44] (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 [p44] at the given target. The event object must have its `screenX`, `screenY`, `clientX`, `clientY`, and `button` attributes initialised to 0, its `ctrlKey`, `shiftKey`, `altKey`, and `metaKey` attributes initialised according to the current state of the key input device, if any (false for any keys that are not available), its `detail` attribute initialised to 1, its `relatedTarget` attribute initialised to null (except where otherwise stated), and its `view` attribute initialised to the `Window` [p758] object of the `Document` [p103] object of the given target node, if any, or else null. 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` [p853], which bubbles and is cancelable.

The default action of these events is to do nothing except where otherwise stated.

8.2 The `WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope` [p853] mixin

The `WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope` [p853] mixin is for use of APIs that are to be exposed on `Window` [p758] and `WorkerGlobalScope` [p929] objects.

Note *Other standards are encouraged to further extend it using `partial interface WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope { … };` [p853] along with an appropriate reference.*

IDL

```
typedef (DOMString or Function) TimerHandler;

[NoInterfaceObject, Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope {
  [Replaceable] readonly attribute USVString origin;

  // base64 utility methods
  DOMString btoa(DOMString data);
  DOMString atob(DOMString data);

  // timers
  long setTimeout(TimerHandler handler, optional long timeout = 0, any... arguments);
  void clearTimeout(optional long handle = 0);
  long setInterval(TimerHandler handler, optional long timeout = 0, any... arguments);
  void clearInterval(optional long handle = 0);

  // ImageBitmap
  Promise<ImageBitmap> createImageBitmap(ImageBitmapSource image, optional ImageBitmapOptions
options);
  Promise<ImageBitmap> createImageBitmap(ImageBitmapSource image, long sx, long sy, long sw, long sh,
optional ImageBitmapOptions options);
};
```

```
Window implements WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope;
WorkerGlobalScope implements WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope;
```

Note

origin **= self . `origin`**[p854]

Returns the global object's origin[p767], serialised as string.

Example

Developers are strongly encouraged to use `self.origin` over `location.origin`. The former returns the origin[p767] of the environment, the latter of the URL of the environment. Imagine the following script executing in a document on `https://stargate.example/`:

```
var frame = document.createElement("iframe")
frame.onload = function() {
  var frameWin = frame.contentWindow
  console.log(frameWin.location.origin) // "null"
  console.log(frameWin.origin) // "https://stargate.example"
}
document.body.appendChild(frame)
```

`self.origin` is a more reliable security indicator.

The **`origin`** attribute's getter must return this object's relevant setting object's origin[p767], serialised[p768].

8.3 Base64 utility methods

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	2+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	2.1+
Edge	12+
Safari	3.1+
Opera	10.6+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

The `atob()`[p854] and `btoa()`[p854] methods allow developers to transform content to and from the base64 encoding.

Note

In these APIs, for mnemonic purposes, the "b" can be considered to stand for "binary", and the "a" for "ASCII". In practic primarily historical reasons, both the input and output of these functions are Unicode strings.

Note

result **= self . `btoa`**[p854]**(** ***data*** **)**

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`" `DOMException` exception if the input string contains any out-of-range characters.

result **= self . `atob`**[p854]**(** ***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 "`InvalidCharacterError`" `DOMException` if the input string is not valid base64 data.

The **`btoa(data)`** method must throw an "`InvalidCharacterError`" `DOMException` if *data* contains any character whose code point is greater than U+00FF. Otherwise, the user agent must convert *data* to a sequence of octets whose *n*th octet is the eight-bit representation of the code point of the *n*th character of *data*, and then must apply the base64 algorithm to that sequence of octets, and return the result. [RFC4648][p1160]

The **`atob(data)`** method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. Let *position* be a pointer into *data*, initially pointing at the start of the string.
2. Remove all space characters[p63] from *data*.

3. If the length of *data* divides by 4 leaving no remainder, then: if *data* ends with one or two U+003D EQUALS SIGN (=) characters, remove them from *data*.

4. If the length of *data* divides by 4 leaving a remainder of 1, throw an "`InvalidCharacterError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

5. If *data* contains a character that is not in the following list of characters and character ranges, throw an "`InvalidCharacterError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps:

    - U+002B PLUS SIGN (+)
    - U+002F SOLIDUS (/)
    - Alphanumeric ASCII characters [p64]

6. Let *output* be a string, initially empty.

7. Let *buffer* be a buffer that can have bits appended to it, initially empty.

8. While *position* does not point past the end of *data*, 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	F: 5	K: 10	P: 15	U: 20	Z: 25	e: 30	j: 35	o: 40	t: 45	y: 50	3: 55	8: 60
B: 1	G: 6	L: 11	Q: 16	V: 21	a: 26	f: 31	k: 36	p: 41	u: 46	z: 51	4: 56	9: 61
C: 2	H: 7	M: 12	R: 17	W: 22	b: 27	g: 32	l: 37	q: 42	v: 47	0: 52	5: 57	+: 62
D: 3	I: 8	N: 13	S: 18	X: 23	c: 28	h: 33	m: 38	r: 43	w: 48	1: 53	6: 58	/: 63
E: 4	J: 9	O: 14	T: 19	Y: 24	d: 29	i: 34	n: 39	s: 44	x: 49	2: 54	7: 59	

    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.

9. 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`".*

10. Return *output*.

8.4 Dynamic markup insertion

Note *APIs for dynamically inserting markup into the document interact with the parser, and thus their behaviour varies depending on whether they are used with HTML documents (and the HTML parser [p961]) or XML documents (and the XML parser [p1061]).*

8.4.1 Opening the input stream

The `open()` method comes in several variants with different numbers of arguments.

Note

***document* = *document* . `open`[p855] ([*type* [, *replace*]])**

Causes the `Document`[p103] to be replaced in-place, as if it was a new `Document`[p103] object, but reusing the previous object, which is then returned.

If the *type* argument is omitted or has the value "`text/html`[p1123]", then the resulting `Document`[p103] has an HTML parser associated with it, which can be given data to parse using `document.write()`[p858]. Otherwise, all content passed to `document.write()`[p858] will be parsed as plain text.

If the *replace* argument is present and has the value "`replace`", the existing entries in the session history for the `Document`[p103] object are removed.

The method has no effect if the `Document`[p103] is still being parsed.

Throws an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` if the `Document`[p103] is an XML document.

***window* = *document* . `open`[p855] (*url*, *name*, *features* [, *replace*])**

Works like the `window.open()`[p760] method.

`Document`[p103] objects have an **ignore-opens-during-unload counter**, which is used to prevent scripts from invoking the `document.open()`[p855] method (directly or indirectly) while the document is being unloaded[p803]. Initially, the counter must be set to zero.

When called with two arguments (or fewer), the `document.open()`[p855] method must act as follows:

1. If the `Document`[p103] object is an XML document, then throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
2. If the `Document`[p103] object is not an active document[p748], then abort these steps.
3. If the origin[p767] of the `Document`[p103] is not equal to the origin[p767] of the responsible document[p827] specified by the entry settings object[p835], throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
4. Let *type* be the value of the first argument.
5. If the second argument is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the value "replace", then let *replace* be true.

   Otherwise, if the browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773] contains only one `Document`[p103], and that was the `about:blank`[p50] `Document`[p103] created when the browsing context[p748] was created[p748], and that `Document`[p103] has never had the unload a document[p803] algorithm invoked on it (e.g. by a previous call to `document.open()`[p855]), then let *replace* be true.

   Otherwise, let *replace* be false.
6. If the `Document`[p103] has an active parser[p106] whose script nesting level[p963] is greater than zero, then the method does nothing. Abort these steps and return the `Document`[p103] object on which the method was invoked.

   Note *This basically causes `document.open()`[p855] to be ignored when it's called in an inline script found during parsing, while still letting it have an effect when called from a non-parser task such as a timer callback or event handler.*
7. Similarly, if the `Document`[p103]'s ignore-opens-during-unload counter[p856] is greater than zero, then the method does nothing. Abort these steps and return the `Document`[p103] object on which the method was invoked.

   Note *This basically causes `document.open()`[p855] to be ignored when it's called from a `beforeunload`[p1151] `pagehide`[p1152], or `unload`[p1152] event handler while the `Document`[p103] is being unloaded.*
8. Set the `Document`[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state to false.
9. Prompt to unload[p802] the `Document`[p103] object. If the user refused to allow the document to be unloaded[p802], then abort these steps and return the `Document`[p103] object on which the method was invoked.
10. Unload[p803] the `Document`[p103] object, with the *recycle* parameter set to true.
11. Abort[p804] the `Document`[p103].
12. Unregister all event listeners registered on the `Document`[p103] node and its descendants.
13. Remove any tasks[p841] associated with the `Document`[p103] in any task source[p842].
14. Remove all child nodes of the document, without firing any mutation events.
15. Call the JavaScript InitializeHostDefinedRealm() abstract operation with the following customizations:
    - For the global object, create a new `Window`[p758] object *window*.
    - For the global **this** value, use the current browsing context[p748]'s associated `WindowProxy`[p765].

- Let *realm execution context* be the created JavaScript execution context.

16. Set *window*'s associated `Document`[p748] to the `Document`[p103].

17. Set up a browsing context environment settings object[p754] with *realm execution context*.

18. Replace the `Document`[p103]'s singleton objects with new instances of those objects, created in *window*'s Realm[p833]. (This includes in particular the `History`[p774], `ApplicationCache`[p822], and `Navigator`[p864], objects, the various `BarProp`[p763] objects, the two `Storage`[p944] objects, the various `HTMLCollection` objects, and objects defined by other specifications, like `Selection`. It also includes all the Web IDL prototypes in the JavaScript binding, including the `Document`[p103] object's prototype.)

19. Change the document's character encoding to UTF-8.

20. If the `Document`[p103] is ready for post-load tasks[p1041], then set the `Document`[p103] object's reload override flag[p103] and set the `Document`[p103]'s reload override buffer[p103] to the empty string.

21. Set the `Document`[p103]'s *salvageable*[p802] state back to true.

22. Change the document's URL to the URL of the responsible document[p827] specified by the entry settings object[p835].

23. If the `Document`[p103]'s iframe load in progress[p311] flag is set, set the `Document`[p103]'s mute iframe load[p311] flag.

24. Create a new HTML parser[p961] and associate it with the document. This is a **script-created parser** (meaning that it can be closed by the `document.open()`[p855] and `document.close()`[p858] methods, and that the tokenizer will wait for an explicit call to `document.close()`[p858] before emitting an end-of-file token). The encoding confidence[p964] is *irrelevant*.

25. Set the current document readiness[p106] of the document to "`loading`".

26. If *type* is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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 SEMICOLON character (;), remove the first such character and all characters from it up to the end of the string.

    Strip leading and trailing whitespace[p64] from *type*.

27. If *type* is *not* now an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`text/html`[p1123]", then act as if the tokenizer had emitted a start tag token with the tag name "pre" followed by a single U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, then switch the HTML parser[p961]'s tokenizer to the PLAINTEXT state[p976].

28. Remove all the entries in the browsing context[p748]'s session history[p773] after the current entry[p774]. If the current entry[p774] is the last entry in the session history, then no entries are removed.

    Note *This doesn't necessarily have to affect[p779] the user agent's user interface.*

29. Remove any tasks[p841] queued by the history traversal task source[p845] that are associated with any `Document`[p103] objects in the top-level browsing context[p749]'s document family[p749].

30. Remove any earlier entries that share the same `Document`[p103].

31. 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`[p103] 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()`[p855] call. This new entry does not have a `Document`[p103] object, so a new one will be created if the session history is traversed to that entry.

32. Set the `Document`[p103]'s fired unload[p802] flag to false. (It could have been set to true during the unload[p803] step above.)

33. Finally, set the insertion point[p969] to point at just before the end of the input stream[p969] (which at this point will be empty).

34. Return the `Document`[p103] on which the method was invoked.

Note *The `document.open()`[p855] method does not affect whether a `Document`[p103] is ready for post-load tasks[p1041] or completely loaded[p1041].*

When called with four arguments, the open() p855 method on the Document p103 object must call the open() p760 method on the Window p758 object of the Document p103 object, with the same arguments as the original call to the open() p855 method, and return whatever that method returned. If the Document p103 object has no Window p758 object, then the method must throw an "InvalidAccessError" DOMException.

8.4.2 Closing the input stream

Note

***document*.close p858()**

Closes the input stream that was opened by the document.open() p855 method.

Throws an "InvalidStateError" DOMException if the Document p103 is an XML document.

The **close()** method must run the following steps:

1. If the Document p103 object is an XML document, then throw an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.
2. If there is no script-created parser p857 associated with the document, then abort these steps.
3. Insert an explicit "EOF" character p969 at the end of the parser's input stream p969.
4. If there is a pending parsing-blocking script p573, 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 p969 or spins the event loop p844.

8.4.3 document.write() p858

Note

***document*.write p858(*text*...)**

In general, adds the given string(s) to the Document p103's input stream.

⚠Warning! ***This method has very idiosyncratic behaviour. In some cases, this method can affect the state of the HTML parser p961 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() p855 had been called. In yet more cases, the method is simply ignored, or throws an exception. To make matters worse, the exact behaviour 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" DOMException when invoked on XML documents.

Document p103 objects have an **ignore-destructive-writes counter**, which is used in conjunction with the processing of script p564 elements to prevent external scripts from being able to use document.write() p858 to blow away the document by implicitly calling document.open() p855. 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" DOMException and abort these steps.
2. If the Document p103 object is not an active document p748, then abort these steps.
3. If the insertion point p969 is undefined and either the Document p103's ignore-opens-during-unload counter p856 is greater than zero or the Document p103's ignore-destructive-writes counter p858 is greater than zero, abort these steps.
4. If the insertion point p969 is undefined, call the open() p855 method on the document p103 object (with no arguments). If the user refused to allow the document to be unloaded p802, then abort these steps. Otherwise, the insertion point p969 will point at just before the end of the (empty) input stream p969.

5. Insert the string consisting of the concatenation of all the arguments to the method into the input stream[p969] just before the insertion point[p969].

6. If the `Document`[p103] object's reload override flag[p103] is set, then append the string consisting of the concatenation of all the arguments to the method to the `Document`[p103]'s reload override buffer[p103].

7. If there is no pending parsing-blocking script[p573], have the HTML parser[p961] 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`[p564] end tag token is emitted by the tokenizer).

   Note *If the `document.write()`[p858] method was called from script executing inline (i.e. executing because the parser parsed a set of `script`[p564] tags), then this is a reentrant invocation of the parser[p963].*

8. Finally, return from the method.

8.4.4 `document.writeln()`[p859]

Note

***document* . `writeln`[p859] (*text...*)**

Adds the given string(s) to the `Document`[p103]'s input stream, followed by a newline character. If necessary, calls the `open()`[p855] method implicitly first.

This method throws an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` when invoked on XML documents.

The **`document.writeln(...)`** method, when invoked, must act as if the `document.write()`[p858] 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).

8.5 Timers

The `setTimeout()`[p860] and `setInterval()`[p860] methods allow authors to schedule timer-based callbacks.

Note

***handle* = self . `setTimeout`[p860] (*handler* [, *timeout* [, *arguments...*]])**

Schedules a timeout to run *handler* after *timeout* milliseconds. Any *arguments* are passed straight through to the *handler*.

***handle* = self . `setTimeout`[p860] (*code* [, *timeout*])**

Schedules a timeout to compile and run *code* after *timeout* milliseconds.

self . `clearTimeout`[p860] (*handle*)

Cancels the timeout set with `setTimeout()`[p860] or `setInterval()`[p860] identified by *handle*.

***handle* = self . `setInterval`[p860] (*handler* [, *timeout* [, *arguments...*]])**

Schedules a timeout to run *handler* every *timeout* milliseconds. Any *arguments* are passed straight through to the *handler*.

***handle* = self . `setInterval`[p860] (*code* [, *timeout*])**

Schedules a timeout to compile and run *code* every *timeout* milliseconds.

self . `clearInterval`[p860] (*handle*)

Cancels the timeout set with `setInterval()`[p860] or `setTimeout()`[p860] identified by *handle*.

Note *Timers can be nested; after five such nested timers, however, the interval is forced to be at least four milliseconds.*

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.*

Objects that implement the `WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope`[p853] mixin have 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 `WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope`[p853] mixin.

The **`setTimeout()`** method must return the value returned by the timer initialisation steps[p860], passing them the method's arguments, the object on which the method for which the algorithm is running is implemented (a `Window`[p758] or `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object) as the *method context*, and the *repeat* flag set to false.

The **`setInterval()`** method must return the value returned by the timer initialisation steps[p860], passing them the method's arguments, the object on which the method for which the algorithm is running is implemented (a `Window`[p758] or `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object) as the *method context*, and the *repeat* flag set to true.

The **`clearTimeout()`** and **`clearInterval()`** methods must clear the entry identified as *handle* from the list of active timers[p860] of the `WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope`[p853] object on which the method was invoked, if any, where *handle* is the argument passed to the method. (If *handle* does not identify an entry in the list of active timers[p860] of the `WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope`[p853] object on which the method was invoked, the method does nothing.)

Note *Because `clearTimeout()`[p860] and `clearInterval()`[p860] clear entries from the same list, either method can be used to clear timers created by `setTimeout()`[p860] or `setInterval()`[p860].*

The **timer initialisation steps**, which are invoked with some method arguments, a *method context*, a *repeat* flag which can be true or false, and optionally (and only if the *repeat* flag is true) a *previous handle*, are as follows:

1. Let *method context proxy* be *method context* if that is a `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object, or else the `WindowProxy`[p765] that corresponds to *method context*.
2. If *previous handle* was provided, let *handle* be *previous handle*; otherwise, 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[p860].
3. If *previous handle* was not provided, add an entry to the list of active timers[p860] for *handle*.
4. Let *callerRealm* be the current Realm Record, and *calleeRealm* be *method context*'s JavaScript realm.
5. Let *task* be a task[p841] that runs the following substeps:
    1. If the entry for *handle* in the list of active timers[p860] has been cleared, then abort this task[p841]'s substeps.
    2. Run the appropriate set of steps from the following list:

        ↪ **If the first method argument is a `Function`**

        Invoke the `Function`. Use the third and subsequent method arguments (if any) as the arguments for invoking the `Function`. Use *method context proxy* as the callback this value.

        ↪ **Otherwise**

        1. Perform HostEnsureCanCompileStrings[p841](*callerRealm*, *calleeRealm*). If this throws an exception, report the exception[p839].
        2. Let *script source* be the first method argument.
        3. Let *settings object* be *method context*'s environment settings object[p827].
        4. Let *script* be the result of creating a classic script[p830] using *script source* and *settings object*.
        5. Run the classic script[p831] *script*.
    3. If the *repeat* flag is true, then call timer initialisation steps[p860] again, passing them the same method arguments, the same *method context*, with the *repeat* flag still set to true, and with the *previous handle* set to *handler*.
6. Let *timeout* be the second method argument.

7. If the currently running task[p841] is a task that was created by this algorithm, then let *nesting level* be the task[p841]'s timer nesting level[p861]. Otherwise, let *nesting level* be zero.

8. If *nesting level* is greater than 5, and *timeout* is less than 4, then increase *timeout* to 4.

9. Increment *nesting level* by one.

10. Let *task*'s **timer nesting level** be *nesting level*.

11. Return *handle*, and then continue running this algorithm in parallel[p42].

12. If *method context* is a `Window`[p758] object, wait until the `Document`[p103] associated with *method context* has been fully active[p749] for a further *timeout* milliseconds (not necessarily consecutively).

    Otherwise, *method context* is a `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object; wait until *timeout* milliseconds have passed with the worker not suspended (not necessarily consecutively).

13. 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.*

    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);
    ```

14. 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.*

15. Queue[p842] the task[p841] *task*.

    Note *Once the task has been processed, if the* repeat *flag is false, it is safe to remove the entry for* handle *from the list of active timers[p860] (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 task source[p842] for these tasks[p841] is the **timer task source**.

Example

To run tasks of several milliseconds back to back without any delay, while still yielding back to the browser to avoid starving the user interface (and to avoid the browser killing the script for hogging the CPU), simply queue the next timer before performing work:

```
function doExpensiveWork() {
  var done = false;
  // ...
  // this part of the function takes up to five milliseconds
  // set done to true if we're done
  // ...
  return done;
}

function rescheduleWork() {
  var handle = setTimeout(rescheduleWork, 0); // preschedule next iteration
  if (doExpensiveWork())
```

```
        clearTimeout(handle); // clear the timeout if we don't need it
    }

    function scheduleWork() {
      setTimeout(rescheduleWork, 0);
    }

    scheduleWork(); // queues a task to do lots of work
```

8.6 User prompts

8.6.1 Simple dialogs

Note

***window* . `alert`[p862] (*message*)**

Displays a modal alert with the given message, and waits for the user to dismiss it.

***result* = *window* . `confirm`[p862] (*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.

***result* = *window* . `prompt`[p863] (*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.

Note *Logic that depends on tasks[p841] or microtasks[p843], such as media elements[p333] loading their media data[p334], are stalled when these methods are invoked.*

To **optionally truncate a simple dialog string** *s*, return either *s* itself or some string derived from *s* that is shorter. User agents should not provide UI for displaying the elided portion of *s*, as this makes it too easy for abusers to create dialogs of the form "Important security alert! Click 'Show More' for full details!".

Note *For example, a user agent might want to only display the first 100 characters of a message. Or, a user agent might replace the middle of the string with "…". These types of modifications can be useful in limiting the abuse potential of unnaturally large, trustworthy-looking system dialogs.*

The `alert(message)` method, when invoked, must run the following steps:

1. If the event loop[p841]'s termination nesting level[p802] is non-zero, optionally abort these steps.
2. If the active sandboxing flag set[p773] of the active document[p748] of the responsible browsing context[p827] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835] has the sandboxed modals flag[p771] set, then abort these steps.
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. If the method was invoked with no arguments, then let *message* be the empty string; otherwise, let *message* be the method's first argument.
5. Set *message* to the result of optionally truncating[p862] *message*.
6. Show *message* to the user.
7. Optionally, pause[p845] 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[p841]'s termination nesting level[p802] is non-zero, optionally abort these steps, returning false.

2. If the active sandboxing flag set[p773] of the active document[p748] of the responsible browsing context[p827] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835] has the sandboxed modals flag[p771] set, then return false and abort these steps.

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. Set *message* to the result of optionally truncating[p862] *message*.

5. Show *message* to the user, and ask the user to respond with a positive or negative response.

6. Pause[p845] until the user responds either positively or negatively.

7. 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[p841]'s termination nesting level[p802] is non-zero, optionally abort these steps, returning null.

2. If the active sandboxing flag set[p773] of the active document[p748] of the responsible browsing context[p827] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835] has the sandboxed modals flag[p771] set, then return null and abort these steps.

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. Set *message* to the result of optionally truncating[p862] *message*.

5. Set *default* to the result of optionally truncating[p862] *default*.

6. Show *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*.

7. Pause[p845] while waiting for the user's response.

8. If the user aborts, then return null; otherwise, return the string that the user responded with.

8.6.2 Printing

Note

***window*.`print`[p863]()**

Prompts the user to print the page.

When the `print()` method is invoked, if the `Document`[p103] is ready for post-load tasks[p1041], then the user agent must run the printing steps[p863] in parallel[p42]. Otherwise, the user agent must only set the **print when loaded** flag on the `Document`[p103].

User agents should also run the printing steps[p863] whenever the user asks for the opportunity to obtain a physical form[p1101] (e.g. printed copy), or the representation of a physical form (e.g. PDF copy), of a document.

Spec bugs: 27864

The **printing steps** are as follows:

1. The user agent may display a message to the user or abort these steps (or both).

Example For instance, a kiosk browser could silently ignore any invocations of the `print()`[p863] method.

Example 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. If the active sandboxing flag set[p773] of the active document[p748] of the responsible browsing context[p827] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835] has the sandboxed modals flag[p771] set, then abort these steps.

Note *If the printing dialog is blocked by a `Document`[p103]'s sandbox, then neither the `beforeprint`[p1151] nor `afterprint`[p1151] events will be fired.*

3. The user agent must fire a simple event[p853] named `beforeprint`[p1151] at the `Window`[p758] object of the `Document`[p103] that is being printed, as well as any nested browsing contexts[p749] in it.

Example: The `beforeprint`[p1151] event can be used to annotate the printed copy, for instance adding the time at which the document was printed.

4. The user agent should offer the user the opportunity to obtain a physical form[p1101] (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[p845] 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[p853] named `afterprint`[p1151] at the `Window`[p758] object of the `Document`[p103] that is being printed, as well as any nested browsing contexts[p749] in it.

Example: The `afterprint`[p1151] 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.

8.7 System state and capabilities

8.7.1 The `Navigator`[p864] object

The **`navigator`** attribute of the `Window`[p758] interface must return an instance of the `Navigator`[p864] 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 NavigatorCookies;
Navigator implements NavigatorPlugins;
Navigator implements NavigatorConcurrentHardware;
```

These interfaces are defined separately so that `WorkerNavigator`[p941] can re-use parts of the `Navigator`[p864] interface.

8.7.1.1 Client identification

IDL
```
[NoInterfaceObject, Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface NavigatorID {
  [Exposed=Window] readonly attribute DOMString appCodeName; // constant "Mozilla"
  readonly attribute DOMString appName; // constant "Netscape"
  readonly attribute DOMString appVersion;
  readonly attribute DOMString platform;
  [Exposed=Window] readonly attribute DOMString product; // constant "Gecko"
  [Exposed=Window] readonly attribute DOMString productSub;
  readonly attribute DOMString userAgent;
  [Exposed=Window] readonly attribute DOMString vendor;
  [Exposed=Window] readonly attribute DOMString vendorSub; // constant ""

  // also has additional members in a partial interface
};
```

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.

The user agent has a **navigator compatibility mode**, which is either *Chrome*, *Gecko*, or *WebKit*.

Note *The navigator compatibility mode[p865] constrains the NavigatorID[p864] interface to the combinations of attribute values and presence of `taintEnabled()`[p866] and `oscpu`[p866] that are known to be compatible with existing Web content.*

Client detection should always be limited to detecting known current versions; future versions and unknown versions should always be assumed to be fully compliant.

Note

***window*.navigator[p864].appCodeName[p865]**

Returns the string "`Mozilla`".

***window*.navigator[p864].appName[p865]**

Returns the string "`Netscape`".

***window*.navigator[p864].appVersion[p865]**

Returns the version of the browser.

***window*.navigator[p864].platform[p865]**

Returns the name of the platform.

***window*.navigator[p864].product[p865]**

Returns the string "`Gecko`".

***window*.navigator[p864].productSub[p866]**

Returns either the string "`20030107`", or the string "`20100101`".

***window*.navigator[p864].userAgent[p866]**

Returns the complete `User-Agent` header.

***window*.navigator[p864].vendor[p866]**

Returns either the empty string, the string "`Apple Computer, Inc.`", or the string "`Google Inc.`".

***window*.navigator[p864].vendorSub[p866]**

Returns the empty string.

appCodeName

Must return the string "`Mozilla`".

appName

Must return the string "`Netscape`".

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) Mellblomenator/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`".

productSub

Must return the appropriate string from the following list:

↪ **If the navigator compatibility mode[p865] is *Chrome* or *WebKit***
The string "`20030107`".

↪ **If the navigator compatibility mode[p865] is *Gecko***
The string "`20100101`".

userAgent

Must return the default `User-Agent` value.

vendor

Must return the appropriate string from the following list:

↪ **If the navigator compatibility mode[p865] is *Chrome***
The string "`Google Inc.`".

↪ **If the navigator compatibility mode[p865] is *Gecko***
The empty string.

↪ **If the navigator compatibility mode[p865] is *WebKit***
The string "`Apple Computer, Inc.`".

vendorSub

Must return the empty string.

If the navigator compatibility mode[p865] is *Gecko*, then the user agent must also support the following partial interface:

IDL
```
partial interface NavigatorID {
  [Exposed=Window] boolean taintEnabled(); // constant false
  [Exposed=Window] readonly attribute DOMString oscpu;
};
```

The `taintEnabled()` method must return false.

The `oscpu` attribute's getter must return either the empty string or a string representing the platform on which the browser is executing, e.g. "`Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64`", "`Linux x86_64`".

⚠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.***

p30

8.7.1.2 Language preferences

IDL
```
[NoInterfaceObject, Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface NavigatorLanguage {
  readonly attribute DOMString language;
  readonly attribute FrozenArray<DOMString> languages;
};
```

Note

***window*.navigator[p864].language[p867]**

Returns a language tag representing the user's preferred language.

***window*.navigator[p864].languages[p867]**

Returns an array of language tags representing the user's preferred languages, with the most preferred language first.

The most preferred language is the one returned by `navigator.language`[p867].

Note *A `languagechange`[p1151] event is fired at the `Window`[p758] or `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object when the user agent's understanding of what the user's preferred languages are changes.*

language

Must return a valid BCP 47 language tag representing either a plausible language[p867] or the user's most preferred language. [BCP47][p1155]

languages

Must return a frozen array of valid BCP 47 language tags representing either one or more plausible languages[p867], or the user's preferred languages, ordered by preference with the most preferred language first. The same object must be returned until the user agent needs to return different values, or values in a different order. [BCP47][p1155]

Whenever the user agent needs to make the `navigator.languages`[p867] attribute of a `Window`[p758] or `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object return a new set of language tags, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `languagechange`[p1151] at the `Window`[p758] or `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object and wait until that task begins to be executed before actually returning a new value.

The task source[p842] for this task[p841] is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

To determine **a plausible language**, the user agent should bear in mind the following:

- Any information in this API that varies from user to user can be used to profile or identify the user.
- If the user is not using a service that obfuscates the user's point of origin (e.g. the Tor anonymity network), then the value that is likely to distinguish the user from other users with similar origins (e.g. from the same IP address block) is the language used by t majority of such users. [TOR][p1161]
- If the user is using an anonymizing service, then the value "`en-US`" is suggested; if all users of the service use that same value, that reduces the possibility of distinguishing the users from each other.

p30

To avoid introducing any more fingerprinting vectors, user agents should use the same list for the APIs defined in this function as for the HTTP `Accept-Language` header.

p30

8.7.1.3 Custom scheme and content handlers: the `registerProtocolHandler()`[p867] and `registerContentHandler()`

Support:

Chrome	13+
Chrome for Android	None
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	None
Firefox	3+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	None
Edge	None
Safari	None
Opera	11.6+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

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, they are 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[p43]. For example, the same online telephone messaging service could register itself as a handler for `text/vcard`[p1154] files, so that if the user has no native application capable of handling vCards, their Web browser can instead suggest they use that site to view contact information stored on vCards that they open. [SMS][p1160] [RFC6350][p1160]

Note

window **.** **`navigator`**[p864] **.** **`registerProtocolHandler`**[p867] **(*scheme*, *url*, *title*)**

window **.** **`navigator`**[p864] **.** **`registerContentHandler`**[p867] **(*mimeType*, *url*, *title*)**

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`" `DOMException` if the user agent blocks the registration (this might happen if trying to register as a handler for "http", for instance).

Throws a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` 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 their 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.

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()`**[p867] **only)**

A scheme, such as "`mailto`" or "`web+auth`". The scheme must be compared in an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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()`[p867] method is invoked with a scheme that is neither a safelisted scheme[p868] nor a scheme whose value starts with the substring "`web+`" and otherwise contains only lowercase ASCII letters[p64], and whose length is at least five characters (including the "`web+`" prefix), the user agent must throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

The following schemes are the **safelisted schemes**:

- `bitcoin`
- `geo`
- `im`
- `irc`
- `ircs`
- `magnet`
- `mailto`
- `mms`
- `news`
- `nntp`
- `openpgp4fpr`
- `sip`
- `sms`
- `smsto`
- `ssh`
- `tel`
- `urn`
- `webcal`
- `wtai`
- `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`[p308], 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()` p867 **only)**

A MIME type p43, such as `model/vnd.flatland.3dml` or `application/vnd.google-earth.kml+xml`. The MIME type p43 must be compared in an ASCII case-insensitive p63 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 p43 used by the user agent after the sniffing algorithms have been applied.*

If the `registerContentHandler()` p867 method is invoked with a MIME type p43 that is in the type blocklist p869 or that the user agent has deemed a privileged type, the user agent must throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.

The following MIME types p43 are in the **type blocklist**:

- `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`
- `application/xhtml+xml` p1125
- `application/xml` p1153
- `image/gif` p1153
- `image/jpeg` p1153
- `image/png` p1153
- `image/svg+xml` p1153
- `multipart/x-mixed-replace` p1124
- `text/cache-manifest` p1126
- `text/css` p1153
- `text/html` p1123
- `text/ping` p1127
- `text/plain`
- `text/vtt` p1154
- `text/xml` p1154
- All types that the user agent supports displaying natively in a browsing context p748 during navigation p788, except for `application/rss+xml` p1153 and `application/atom+xml` p1152

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`" `DOMException` if the *url* argument passed to one of these methods does not contain the exact literal string "`%s`".

User agents must throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` if parsing p86 the *url* argument relative to the entry settings object p835 is not successful.

Note *The resulting URL string p86 would by definition not be a valid URL p86 as it would include the string "`%s`" which is not a valid component in a URL.*

User agents must throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` if the resulting URL record p86 has an origin that differs from the origin p767 specified by the entry settings object p835.

Note *This is forcibly the case if the `%s` placeholder is in the scheme, host, or port parts of the URL.*

The resulting URL string p86 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 parse p86 the resulting URL, relative to the entry settings object p835 at the time the `registerContentHandler()` p867 or `registerProtocolHandler()` p867 methods were invoked, and then navigate p788 an appropriate browsing context p748 to the resulting URL.

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.

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="chickenkïwi.soup">Download our Chicken Kïwi soup!</a>
```

...then, assuming this `chickenkïwi.soup` file was served with the MIME type[p43] `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 `chickenkïwi.soup` file and do whatever it is that it does with soup (synthesise 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[p788] 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.

Note

***state* = *window* . `navigator`[p864] . `isProtocolHandlerRegistered`[p870] (*scheme*, *url*)**

***state* = *window* . `navigator`[p864] . `isContentHandlerRegistered`[p871] (*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.

***window* . `navigator`[p864] . `unregisterProtocolHandler`[p871] (*scheme*, *url*)**

***window* . `navigator`[p864] . `unregisterContentHandler`[p871] (*mimeType*, *url*)**

Unregisters the handler given by the arguments.

The `isProtocolHandlerRegistered()` method must return the handler state string[p871] 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[p63] ma[p30] 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[p869] of the relevant handlers to find the described handler.

The `isContentHandlerRegistered()` method must return the handler state string[p871] 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[p43] 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[p43] for which custom content handlers are registered in an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p869] 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 has not yet responded.
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[p63] 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[p869] 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[p43] 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[p43] for which custom content handlers are registered in an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p869] 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. Parse[p86] the string relative to the entry settings object[p835]. If this fails, then throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException`.
3. If the resulting URL record[p86]'s origin is not the same origin[p769] as the origin[p767] specified by the entry settings object[p835], throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException`.
4. Return the resulting URL string[p86] as the result of preprocessing the argument.

8.7.1.3.1 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`[p1154] — 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 their 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 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.

8.7.1.3.2 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()` [p867] 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()` [p867] method as its first argument (*mimeType*), "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 [p43], 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-meowmeowbase64,S2l0dGVucyBhcmUgdGhlIGN1dGVzdCE%253D".

The `registerProtocolHandler()` [p867] method would work equivalently, but for schemes instead of unknown content types.

8.7.1.4 Cookies

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface NavigatorCookies {
  readonly attribute boolean cookieEnabled;
};
```

Note

window **.** **`navigator`** [p864] **.** **`cookieEnabled`** [p874]

Returns false if setting a cookie will be ignored, and true otherwise.

The **`cookieEnabled`** attribute must return true if the user agent attempts to handle cookies according to the cookie specification, and false if it ignores cookie change requests. [COOKIES] [p1155]

8.7.1.5 Plugins

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface NavigatorPlugins {
```

```
  [SameObject] readonly attribute PluginArray plugins;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute MimeTypeArray mimeTypes;
  boolean javaEnabled();
};

[LegacyUnenumerableNamedProperties]
interface PluginArray {
  void refresh(optional boolean reload = false);
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter Plugin? item(unsigned long index);
  getter Plugin? namedItem(DOMString name);
};

[LegacyUnenumerableNamedProperties]
interface MimeTypeArray {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter MimeType? item(unsigned long index);
  getter MimeType? namedItem(DOMString name);
};

[LegacyUnenumerableNamedProperties]
interface Plugin {
  readonly attribute DOMString name;
  readonly attribute DOMString description;
  readonly attribute DOMString filename;
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  getter MimeType? item(unsigned long index);
  getter MimeType? namedItem(DOMString name);
};

interface MimeType {
  readonly attribute DOMString type;
  readonly attribute DOMString description;
  readonly attribute DOMString suffixes; // comma-separated
  readonly attribute Plugin enabledPlugin;
};
```

Note

***window*.navigator[p864].plugins[p876].refresh[p877]([*refresh*])**

Updates the lists of supported plugins and MIME types for this page, and reloads the page if the lists have changed.

***window*.navigator[p864].plugins[p876].length[p877]**

Returns the number of plugins, represented by Plugin[p875] objects, that the user agent reports.

***plugin* = *window*.navigator[p864].plugins[p876].item[p877](*index*)**
***window*.navigator[p864].plugins[p876][*index*]**

Returns the specified Plugin[p875] object.

***plugin* = *window*.navigator[p864].plugins[p876].item[p877](*name*)**
***window*.navigator[p864].plugins[p876][*name*]**

Returns the Plugin[p875] object for the plugin with the given name.

***window*.navigator[p864].mimeTypes[p876].length[p877]**

Returns the number of MIME types, represented by MimeType[p875] objects, supported by the plugins that the user agent reports.

***mimeType* = *window* . navigator[p864] . mimeTypes[p876] . item[p878](*index*)**
***window* . navigator[p864] . mimeTypes[p876][*index*]**

Returns the specified MimeType[p875] object.

***mimeType* = *window* . navigator[p864] . mimeTypes[p876] . item[p878](*name*)**
***window* . navigator[p864] . mimeTypes[p876][*name*]**

Returns the MimeType[p875] object for the given MIME type.

***plugin* . name[p878]**

Returns the plugin's name.

***plugin* . description[p878]**

Returns the plugin's description.

***plugin* . filename[p878]**

Returns the plugin library's filename, if applicable on the current platform.

***plugin* . length[p878]**

Returns the number of MIME types, represented by MimeType[p875] objects, supported by the plugin.

***mimeType* = *plugin* . item[p878](*index*)**
***plugin*[*index*]**

Returns the specified MimeType[p875] object.

***mimeType* = *plugin* . item[p878](*name*)**
***plugin*[*name*]**

Returns the MimeType[p875] object for the given MIME type.

***mimeType* . type[p879]**

Returns the MIME type.

***mimeType* . description[p879]**

Returns the MIME type's description.

***mimeType* . suffixes[p879]**

Returns the MIME type's typical file extensions, in a comma-separated list.

***mimeType* . enabledPlugin[p879]**

Returns the Plugin[p875] object that implements this MIME type.

***window* . navigator[p864] . javaEnabled()[p879]**

Returns true if there's a plugin that supports the MIME type "application/x-java-vm".

The **navigator.plugins** attribute must return a PluginArray[p875] object.

The **navigator.mimeTypes** attribute must return a MimeTypeArray[p875] object.

A PluginArray[p875] object represents none, some, or all of the plugins[p44] supported by the user agent, each of which is represented by a Plugin[p875] object. Each of these Plugin[p875] objects may be **hidden plugins**. A hidden plugin[p876] can't be enumerated, but can still be inspected by using its name.

Note *The fewer plugins[p44] are represented by the PluginArray[p875] object, and of those, the more that are hidden[p876], the more the user's privacy will be protected. Each exposed plugin increases the number of bits that can be derived for fingerprinting. Hiding a plugin helps, but unless it is an extremely rare plugin, it is likely that a site attempting to derive the list of plugins can still determine whether the plugin is supported or not by probing for it by name (the names of popular plugins are widely known). Therefore not exposing a plugin at all is*

preferred. Unfortunately, many legacy sites use this feature to determine, for example, which plugin to use to play video. Not exposing any plugins at all might therefore not be entirely plausible.

The `PluginArray`[p875] objects created by a user agent must not be live[p44]. The set of plugins represented by the objects must not change once an object is created, except when it is updated by the `refresh()`[p877] method.

Each plugin[p44] represented by a `PluginArray`[p875] can support a number of MIME types[p43]. For each such plugin[p44], the user agent must pick one or more of these MIME types[p43] to be those that are **explicitly supported**.

Note *The explicitly supported[p877] MIME types[p43] of a plugin[p44] are those that are exposed through the `Plugin`[p875] and `MimeTypeArray`[p875] interfaces. As with plugins[p44] themselves, any variation between users regarding what is exposed allows sites to fingerprint users. User agents are therefore encouraged to expose the same MIME types[p43] for all users of a plugin[p44], regardless of the actual types supported... at least, within the constraints imposed by compatibility with legacy content.*

The supported property indices of a `PluginArray`[p875] object are the numbers from zero to the number of non-hidden[p876] plugins[p44] represented by the object, if any.

The **`length`** attribute must return the number of non-hidden[p876] plugins[p44] represented by the object.

The **`item()`** method of a `PluginArray`[p875] object must return null if the argument is not one of the object's supported property indices, and otherwise must return the result of running the following steps, using the method's argument as *index*:

1. Let *list* be the `Plugin`[p875] objects representing the non-hidden[p876] plugins[p44] represented by the `PluginArray`[p875] object.
2. Sort *list* alphabetically by the `name`[p878] of each `Plugin`[p875].
3. Return the *index*th entry in *list*.

Note *It is important for privacy[p30] that the order of plugins not leak additional information, e.g. the order in which plugins were installed.*

The supported property names of a `PluginArray`[p875] object are the values of the `name`[p878] attributes of all the `Plugin`[p875] objects represented by the `PluginArray`[p875] object.

The **`namedItem()`** method of a `PluginArray`[p875] object must return null if the argument is not one of the object's supported property nam otherwise must return the `Plugin`[p875] object, of those represented by the `PluginArray`[p875] object, that has a `name`[p878] equal to the metho argument.

The **`refresh()`** method of the `PluginArray`[p875] object of a `Navigator`[p864] object, when invoked, must check to see if any plugins[p44] have been installed or reconfigured since the user agent created the `PluginArray`[p875] object. If so, and the method's argument is true, then the user agent must act as if the `location.reload()`[p786] method was called instead. Otherwise, the user agent must update the `PluginArray`[p875] object and `MimeTypeArray`[p875] object created for attributes of that `Navigator`[p864] object, and the `Plugin`[p875] and `MimeType`[p875] objects created for those `PluginArray`[p875] and `MimeTypeArray`[p875] objects, using the same `Plugin`[p875] objects for cases where the `name`[p878] is the same, and the same `MimeType`[p875] objects for cases where the `type`[p879] is the same, and creating new objects for cases where there were no matching objects immediately prior to the `refresh()`[p877] call. Old `Plugin`[p875] and `MimeType`[p875] objects must continue to return the same values that they had prior to the update, though naturally now the data is stale and may appear inconsistent (for example, an old `MimeType`[p875] entry might list as its `enabledPlugin`[p879] a `Plugin`[p875] object that no longer lists that `MimeType`[p875] as a supported `MimeType`[p875]).

A `MimeTypeArray`[p875] object represents the MIME types[p43] explicitly supported[p877] by plugins[p44] supported by the user agent, each of which is represented by a `MimeType`[p875] object.

The `MimeTypeArray`[p875] objects created by a user agent must not be live[p44]. The set of MIME types represented by the objects must not change once an object is created, except when it is updated by the `PluginArray`[p875] object's `refresh()`[p877] method.

The supported property indices of a `MimeTypeArray`[p875] object are the numbers from zero to the number of MIME types[p43] explicitly supported[p877] by non-hidden[p876] plugins[p44] represented by the corresponding `PluginArray`[p875] object, if any.

The **`length`** attribute must return the number of MIME types[p43] explicitly supported[p877] by non-hidden[p876] plugins[p44] represented by the corresponding `PluginArray`[p875] object, if any.

The **item()** method of a MimeTypeArray[p875] object must return null if the argument is not one of the object's supported property indices, and otherwise must return the result of running the following steps, using the method's argument as *index*:

1. Let *list* be the MimeType[p875] objects representing the MIME types[p43] explicitly supported[p877] by non-hidden[p876] plugins[p44] represented by the corresponding PluginArray[p875] object, if any.
2. Sort *list* alphabetically by the type[p879] of each MimeType[p875].
3. Return the *index*th entry in *list*.

Note *It is important for privacy[p30] that the order of MIME types not leak additional information, e.g. the order in which plugins were installed.*

The supported property names of a MimeTypeArray[p875] object are the values of the type[p879] attributes of all the MimeType[p875] objects represented by the MimeTypeArray[p875] object.

The **namedItem()** method of a MimeTypeArray[p875] object must return null if the argument is not one of the object's supported property n and otherwise must return the MimeType[p875] object that has a type[p879] equal to the method's argument.

p30

A Plugin[p875] object represents a plugin[p44]. It has several attributes to provide details about the plugin, and can be enumerated to obtain the list of MIME types[p43] that it explicitly supports[p877].

The Plugin[p875] objects created by a user agent must not be live[p44]. The set of MIME types represented by the objects, and the values of the objects' attributes, must not change once an object is created, except when updated by the PluginArray[p875] object's refresh()[p877] method.

The **reported MIME types** for a Plugin[p875] object are the MIME types[p43] explicitly supported[p877] by the corresponding plugin[p44] when this object was last created or updated by PluginArray.refresh()[p877], whichever happened most recently.

The supported property indices of a Plugin[p875] object are the numbers from zero to the number of reported MIME types[p878].

The **length** attribute must return the number of reported MIME types[p878].

The **item()** method of a Plugin[p875] object must return null if the argument is not one of the object's supported property indices, and other must return the result of running the following steps, using the method's argument as *index*:

p30

p30

1. Let *list* be the MimeType[p875] objects representing the reported MIME types[p878].
2. Sort *list* alphabetically by the type[p879] of each MimeType[p875].
3. Return the *index*th entry in *list*.

Note *It is important for privacy[p30] that the order of MIME types not leak additional information, e.g. the order in which plugins were installed.*

The supported property names of a Plugin[p875] object are the values of the type[p879] attributes of the MimeType[p875] objects representing the reported MIME types[p878].

The **namedItem()** method of a Plugin[p875] object must return null if the argument is not one of the object's supported property names, an otherwise must return the MimeType[p875] object that has a type[p879] equal to the method's argument.

p30

The **name** attribute must return the plugin[p44]'s name.

The **description** and **filename** attributes must return user-agent-defined (or, in all likelihood, plugin[p44]-defined) strings. In each case, the same string must be returned each time, except that the strings returned may change when the PluginArray.refresh()[p877] method updates the object.

⚠Warning! ***If the values returned by the description[p878] or filename[p878] attributes vary between versions of a plugin[p44], they can be used both as a fingerprinting vector and, even more importantly, as a trivial way to determine what security vulnerabilities a plugin[p44] (and thus a browser) may have. It is thus highly recommended that the description[p878] attribute just return the same value as the name[p878] attribute, and that the filename[p878] attribute return the emp ing.***

p30

A MimeType[p875] object represents a MIME type[p43] that is, or was, explicitly supported[p877] by a plugin[p44].

The `MimeType` p875 objects created by a user agent must not be live p44. The values of the objects' attributes must not change once an object is created, except when updated by the `PluginArray` p875 object's `refresh()` p877 method.

The **`type`** attribute must return the valid MIME type with no parameters p43 describing the MIME type p43.

The **`description`** and **`suffixes`** attributes must return user-agent-defined (or, in all likelihood, plugin p44-defined) strings. In each case, the same string must be returned each time, except that the strings returned may change when the `PluginArray.refresh()` p877 method updates the object.

⚠Warning! ***If the values returned by the `description` p879 or `suffixes` p879 attributes vary between versions of a plugin p44, they can be used both as a fingerprinting vector and, even more importantly, as a trivial way to determine what security vulnerabilities a plugin p44 (and thus a browser) may have. It is thus highly recommended that the `description` p879 attribute just return the same value as the `type` p879 attribute, and that the `suffixes` p879 attribute return the empty string.***

Note *Commas in the `suffixes` p879 attribute are interpreted as separating subsequent filename extensions, as in "`htm,html`".*

p30

The **`enabledPlugin`** attribute must return the `Plugin` p875 object that represents the plugin p44 that explicitly supported p877 the MIME type p43 that this `MimeType` p875 object represents when this object was last created or updated by `PluginArray.refresh()` p877, whichever happened most recently.

The **`navigator.javaEnabled()`** method must return true if the user agent supports a plugin p44 that supports the MIME type p43 "`application/x-java-vm`"; otherwise it must return false.

p30

8.8 Images

IDL

```
[Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface ImageBitmap {
  readonly attribute unsigned long width;
  readonly attribute unsigned long height;
  void close();
};

typedef (HTMLOrSVGImageElement or
         HTMLVideoElement or
         HTMLCanvasElement or
         Blob or
         ImageData or
         ImageBitmap) ImageBitmapSource;

enum ImageOrientation { "none", "flipY" };
enum PremultiplyAlpha { "none", "premultiply", "default" };
enum ColorSpaceConversion { "none", "default" };

dictionary ImageBitmapOptions {
  ImageOrientation imageOrientation = "none";
  PremultiplyAlpha premultiplyAlpha = "default";
  ColorSpaceConversion colorSpaceConversion = "default";
};
```

An `ImageBitmap` p879 object represents a bitmap image that can be painted to a canvas without undue latency.

Note *The exact judgement of what is undue latency of this is left up to the implementer, but in general if making use of the bitmap requires network I/O, or even local disk I/O, then the latency is probably undue; whereas if it only requires a blocking read from a GPU or system RAM, the latency is probably acceptable.*

Note

***promise* = self . `createImageBitmap`[p881] (*image* [, *options*])**

***promise* = self . `createImageBitmap`[p881] (*image*, *sx*, *sy*, *sw*, *sh* [, *options*])**

Takes *image*, which can be an `img`[p280] element, an SVG `image` element, a `video`[p325] element, a `canvas`[p583] element, a `Blob` object, an `ImageData`[p591] object, or another `ImageBitmap`[p879] object, and returns a promise that is resolved when a new `ImageBitmap`[p879] is created.

If no `ImageBitmap`[p879] object can be constructed, for example because the provided *image* data is not actually an image, then the promise is rejected instead.

If *sx*, *sy*, *sw*, and *sh* arguments are provided, the source image is cropped to the given pixels, with any pixels missing in the original replaced by transparent black. These coordinates are in the source image's pixel coordinate space, *not* in CSS pixels.

If *options* is provided, the `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's bitmap data is modified according to *options*. For example, if the `premultiplyAlpha`[p883] option is set to "`premultiply`[p883]", the bitmap data[p880]'s color channels are premultiplied by its alpha channel.

Rejects the promise with an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` if the source image is not in a valid state (e.g. an `img`[p280] element that hasn't loaded successfully, or a `CanvasRenderingContext2D`[p587] object whose bitmap data has zero length along one or both dimensions, an `ImageBitmap`[p879] object whose [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value is true, an `ImageData`[p591] object whose `data`[p631] attribute value's [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value is true, or a `Blob` whose data cannot be interpreted as a bitmap image).

Rejects the promise with a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` if the script is not allowed to access the image data of the source image (e.g. a `video`[p325] that is CORS-cross-origin[p87], or a `canvas`[p583] being drawn on by a script in a worker from another origin[p767]).

***imageBitmap* . `close`[p883] ()**

Releases *imageBitmap*'s underlying bitmap data[p880].

***imageBitmap* . `width`[p883]**

Returns the intrinsic width[p56] of the image, in CSS pixels.

***imageBitmap* . `height`[p884]**

Returns the intrinsic height[p56] of the image, in CSS pixels.

An `ImageBitmap`[p879] object whose [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value is false always has associated **bitmap data**, with a width and a height. However, it is possible for this data to be corrupted. If an `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's media data can be decoded without errors, it is said to be **fully decodable**.

An `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's bitmap has an origin-clean[p584] flag, which indicates whether the bitmap is tainted by content from a different origin[p767]. The flag is initially set to true and may be changed to false by the steps of `createImageBitmap()`[p881].

`ImageBitmap`[p879] objects are cloneable objects[p97] and transferable objects[p98].

Each `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's [[Clone[p97]]] internal method, given *targetRealm* and ignoring *memory*, must run these steps:

1. If **this**'s [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot is true, then throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException`.
2. Return a new `ImageBitmap`[p879] object in *targetRealm* whose bitmap data[p880] is a copy of **this**'s bitmap data[p880], and whose origin-clean[p584] flag is set to the same value as **this**'s origin-clean[p584] flag.

Each `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's [[Transfer[p98]]] internal method, given *targetRealm*, must run these steps:

1. Let *new* be a new `ImageBitmap`[p879] object in *targetRealm*, pointing at the same underlying bitmap data[p880] as **this**.
2. Set *new*'s bitmap's origin-clean[p584] flag to the same values as **this**'s bitmap's origin-clean[p584] flag.
3. Set **this**'s [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value to true.
4. Unset **this**'s bitmap data[p880].
5. Return *new*.

An ImageBitmap[p879] object can be obtained from a variety of different objects, using the **createImageBitmap()** method. When invoked, the method must act as follows:

If *image* is an img[p280] element

If *image* is an SVG image element

1. If either the *sw* or *sh* arguments are specified but zero, return a promise rejected with an "IndexSizeError" DOMException and abort these steps.
2. If *image* is not completely available[p283], then return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.
3. If *image*'s media data has no intrinsic dimensions (e.g. it's a vector graphic with no specified content size), then return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.
4. If the *sw* and *sh* arguments are not specified and *image*'s media data has both or either of its intrinsic width[p56] and intrinsic height[p56] values equal to 0, then return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.
5. If the *sh* argument is not specified and *image*'s media data has an intrinsic height[p56] of 0, then return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.
6. Create a new ImageBitmap[p879] object.
7. Let the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap data[p880] be a copy of *image*'s media data, cropped to the source rectangle with formatting[p883]. If this is an animated image, the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap data[p880] must only be taken from the default image of the animation (the one that the format defines is to be used when animation is not supported or is disabled), or, if there is no such image, the first frame of the animation.
8. If the origin[p767] of *image*'s image is not the same origin[p769] as the origin[p767] specified by the entry settings object[p835], then set the origin-clean[p584] flag of the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap to false.
9. Return a new promise, but continue running these steps in parallel[p42].
10. Resolve the promise with the new ImageBitmap[p879] object as the value.

If *image* is a video[p325] element

1. If either the *sw* or *sh* arguments are specified but zero, return a promise rejected with an "IndexSizeError" DOMException and abort these steps.
2. If the video[p325] element's networkState[p337] attribute is NETWORK_EMPTY[p337], then return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.
3. If the video[p325] element's readyState[p351] attribute is either HAVE_NOTHING[p349] or HAVE_METADATA[p349], then return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.
4. Create a new ImageBitmap[p879] object.
5. Let the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap data[p880] be a copy of the frame at the current playback position[p348], at the media resource[p334]'s intrinsic width[p327] and intrinsic height[p327] (i.e. after any aspect-ratio correction has been applied), cropped to the source rectangle with formatting[p883].
6. If the origin[p767] of the video[p325] element is not the same origin[p769] as the origin[p767] specified by the entry settings object[p835], then set the origin-clean[p584] flag of the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap to false.
7. Return a new promise, but continue running these steps in parallel[p42].
8. Resolve the promise with the new ImageBitmap[p879] object as the value.

If *image* is a canvas[p583] element

1. If either the *sw* or *sh* arguments are specified but zero, return a promise rejected with an "IndexSizeError" DOMException and abort these steps.

2. If the canvas[p583] element's bitmap has either a horizontal dimension or a vertical dimension equal to zero, then return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.

3. Create a new ImageBitmap[p879] object.

4. Let the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap data[p880] be a copy of the canvas[p583] element's bitmap data[p880], cropped to the source rectangle with formatting[p883].

5. Set the origin-clean[p584] flag of the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap to the same value as the origin-clean[p584] flag of the canvas[p583] element's bitmap.

6. Return a new promise, but continue running these steps in parallel[p42].

7. Resolve the promise with the new ImageBitmap[p879] object as the value.

If *image* is a Blob object

1. If either the *sw* or *sh* arguments are specified but zero, return a promise rejected with an "IndexSizeError" DOMException and abort these steps.

2. If *image* is closed, then return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.

3. Return a new promise, but continue running these steps in parallel[p42].

4. Read the Blob object's data. If an error occurs during reading of the object[p54], then reject the promise with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException, and abort these steps.

5. Apply the image sniffing rules to determine the file format of the image data, with MIME type of the Blob (as given by the Blob object's type attribute) giving the official type.

6. If the image data is not in a supported image file format (e.g. it's not an image at all), or if the image data is corrupted in some fatal way such that the image dimensions cannot be obtained (e.g. a vector graphic with no intrinsic size), then reject the promise with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException, and abort these steps.

7. Create a new ImageBitmap[p879] object.

8. Let the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap data[p880] be the image data read from the Blob object, cropped to the source rectangle with formatting[p883]. If this is an animated image, the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap data[p880] must only be taken from the default image of the animation (the one that the format defines is to be used when animation is not supported or is disabled), or, if there is no such image, the first frame of the animation.

9. Resolve the promise with the new ImageBitmap[p879] object as the value.

If *image* is an ImageData[p591] object

1. If either the *sw* or *sh* arguments are specified but zero, return a promise rejected with an "IndexSizeError" DOMException and abort these steps.

2. If the *image* object's data[p631] attribute value's [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value is true, return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.

3. Create a new ImageBitmap[p879] object.

4. Let the ImageBitmap[p879] object's bitmap data[p880] be the image data given by the ImageData[p591] object, cropped to the source rectangle with formatting[p883].

5. Return a new promise, but continue running these steps in parallel[p42].

6. Resolve the promise with the new ImageBitmap[p879] object as the value.

If *image* is an ImageBitmap[p879] object

1. If either the *sw* or *sh* arguments are specified but zero, return a promise rejected with an "IndexSizeError" DOMException and abort these steps.

2. If *image*'s [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value is true, return a promise rejected with an "InvalidStateError" DOMException and abort these steps.

3. Create a new `ImageBitmap`[p879] object.

4. Let the `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's bitmap data[p880] be a copy of the *image* argument's bitmap data[p880], cropped to the source rectangle with formatting[p883].

5. Set the origin-clean[p584] flag of the `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's bitmap to the same value as the origin-clean[p584] flag of the bitmap of the *image* argument.

6. Return a new promise, but continue running these steps in parallel[p42].

7. Resolve the promise with the new `ImageBitmap`[p879] object as the value.

When the steps above require that the user agent **crop bitmap data to the source rectangle with formatting**, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *input* be the bitmap data[p880] being cropped.

2. If the *sx*, *sy*, *sw*, and *sh* arguments are omitted, return *input*.

3. Place *input* on an infinite transparent black grid plane, positioned so that it's top left corner is at the origin of the plane, with the *x*-coordinate increasing to the right, and the *y*-coordinate increasing down, and with each pixel in the *input* image data occupying a cell on the plane's grid.

4. Let *output* be the rectangle on the plane denoted by the rectangle whose corners are the four points (*sx*, *sy*), (*sx*+*sw*, *sy*), (*sx*+*sw*, *sy*+*sh*), (*sx*, *sy*+*sh*).

   Note *If either* sw *or* sh *are negative, then the top-left corner of this rectangle will be to the left or above the (*sx, sy*) point. If any of the pixels on this rectangle are outside the area where the* input *bitmap was placed, then they will be transparent black in* output.

5. If the value of the `imageOrientation` member of *options* is "`flipY`", *output* must be flipped vertically, disregarding any image orientation metadata of the source (such as EXIF metadata), if any. [EXIF][p1157]

   Note *If the value is "`none`", no extra step is required.*

6. If *image* is an `img`[p280] element or a `Blob` object, let *val* be the value of the `colorSpaceConversion` member of *options*, and then run these substeps:

   1. If *val* is "`default`", the colour space conversion behavior is implementation-specific, and should be chosen according to the colour space that the implementation uses for drawing images onto the canvas.

   2. If *val* is "`none`", *output* must be decoded without performing any colour space conversions. This means that the image decoding algorithm must ignore color profile metadata embedded in the source data as well as the display device color profile.

   Note *The native colour space of canvas is currently unspecified, but this is expected to change in the future.*

7. Let *val* be the value of `premultiplyAlpha` member of *options*, and then run these substeps:

   1. If *val* is "`default`", the alpha premultiplication behavior is implementation-specific, and should be chosen according to implementation deems optimal for drawing images onto the canvas.

   2. If *val* is "`premultiply`", the *output* that is not premultiplied by alpha must have its color components multiplied by alpha and that is premultiplied by alpha must be left untouched.

   3. If *val* is "`none`", the *output* that is not premultiplied by alpha must be left untouched and that is premultiplied by alpha must have its color components divided by alpha.

8. Return *output*.

When the `close()` method is called, the user agent must run these steps:

1. Set this `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value to true.

2. Unset this `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's bitmap data[p880].

The `width` attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot's value is true, then return 0.

2. Return this `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's width, in CSS pixels.

The **`height`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. If this `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot's value is true, then return 0.

2. Return this `ImageBitmap`[p879] object's height, in CSS pixels.

Example

Using this API, a sprite sheet can be precut and prepared:

```
var sprites = {};
function loadMySprites() {
  var image = new Image();
  image.src = 'mysprites.png';
  var resolver;
  var promise = new Promise(function (arg) { resolver = arg });
  image.onload = function () {
    resolver(Promise.all(
      createImageBitmap(image,  0,  0, 40, 40).then(function (image) { sprites.woman = image }),
      createImageBitmap(image, 40,  0, 40, 40).then(function (image) { sprites.man   = image }),
      createImageBitmap(image, 80,  0, 40, 40).then(function (image) { sprites.tree  = image }),
      createImageBitmap(image,  0, 40, 40, 40).then(function (image) { sprites.hut   = image }),
      createImageBitmap(image, 40, 40, 40, 40).then(function (image) { sprites.apple = image }),
      createImageBitmap(image, 80, 40, 40, 40).then(function (image) { sprites.snake = image }),
    ));
  };
  return promise;
}

function runDemo() {
  var canvas = document.querySelector('canvas#demo');
  var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
  context.drawImage(sprites.tree, 30, 10);
  context.drawImage(sprites.snake, 70, 10);
}

loadMySprites().then(runDemo);
```

8.9 Animation Frames

Support:	
Chrome	24+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	7.0-7.1+
Firefox	23+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	12+
Safari	6.1+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Each `Document`[p103] has a **list of animation frame callbacks**, which must be initially empty, and an **animation frame callback i** a number which must initially be zero.

When the **`requestAnimationFrame()`** method is called, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *document* be the `Window` object's `Document` object[p748].

2. Increment *document*'s animation frame callback identifier[p884] by one.

3. Append the method's argument to *document*'s list of animation frame callbacks[p884], associated with *document*'s animation frame callback identifier[p884]'s current value.

4. Return *document*'s animation frame callback identifier[p884]'s current value.

When the **`cancelAnimationFrame()`** method is called, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *document* be the `Window` object's `Document` object[p748].

2. Find the entry in *document*'s list of animation frame callbacks[p884] that is associated with the value given by the method's argument.

3. If there is such an entry, remove it from *document*'s list of animation frame callbacks[p884].

When the user agent is to **run the animation frame callbacks** for a `Document`[p103] *doc* with a timestamp *now*, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *callbacks* be a list of the entries in *doc*'s list of animation frame callbacks[p884], in the order in which they were added to the list.

2. Set *doc*'s list of animation frame callbacks[p884] to the empty list.

3. For each entry in *callbacks*, in order: invoke the callback, passing *now* as the only argument, and if an exception is thrown, report the exception[p839]. [WEBIDL][p1161]

9 Communication

9.1 The MessageEvent[p886] interfaces

Messages in server-sent events[p887], Web sockets[p897], cross-document messaging[p903], channel messaging[p906], and broadcast channels[p912] use the MessageEvent[p886] interface for their message[p1152] events:

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional MessageEventInit eventInitDict), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface MessageEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute any data;
  readonly attribute USVString origin;
  readonly attribute DOMString lastEventId;
  readonly attribute (WindowProxy or MessagePort)? source;
  readonly attribute FrozenArray<MessagePort>? ports;

  void initMessageEvent(DOMString type, boolean bubbles, boolean cancelable, any data, DOMString
origin, DOMString lastEventId, (WindowProxy or MessagePort)? source, sequence<MessagePort>? ports);
};

dictionary MessageEventInit : EventInit {
  any data = null;
  USVString origin = "";
  DOMString lastEventId = "";
  (WindowProxy or MessagePort)? source = null;
  sequence<MessagePort>? ports = null;
};
```

Note

***event*.data**[p886]

Returns the data of the message.

***event*.origin**[p886]

Returns the origin of the message, for server-sent events[p887] and cross-document messaging[p903].

***event*.lastEventId**[p886]

Returns the last event ID string[p888], for server-sent events[p887].

***event*.source**[p887]

Returns the WindowProxy[p765] of the source window, for cross-document messaging[p903], and the MessagePort[p909] being attached, in the connect[p1151] event fired at SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931] objects.

***event*.ports**[p887]

Returns the MessagePort[p909] array sent with the message, for cross-document messaging[p903] and channel messaging[p906].

The **data** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the message being sent.

The **origin** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents, in server-sent events[p887] and cross-document messaging[p903], the origin[p767] of the document that sent the message (typically the scheme, hostname, and port of the document, but not its path or fragment).

The **lastEventId** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents, in server-sent events[p887], the last event ID string[p888] of the event source.

The **source** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents, in cross-document messaging[p903], the WindowProxy[p765] of the browsing context[p748] of the Window[p758] object from which the message came; and in the connect[p1151] events used by shared workers[p931], the newly connecting MessagePort[p909].

The **ports** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents, in cross-document messaging[p903] and channel messaging[p906], the MessagePort[p909] array being sent, if any.

The **initMessageEvent()** method must initialise the event in a manner analogous to the similarly-named initEvent() method. [DOM][p1157]

9.2 Server-sent events

9.2.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

To enable servers to push data to Web pages over HTTP or using dedicated server-push protocols, this specification introduces t EventSource[p888] interface.

Using this API consists of creating an EventSource[p888] object and registering an event listener.

```
var source = new EventSource('updates.cgi');
source.onmessage = function (event) {
  alert(event.data);
};
```

On the server-side, the script ("updates.cgi" in this case) sends messages in the following form, with the text/event-stream[p895] MIME type:

```
data: This is the first message.

data: This is the second message, it
data: has two lines.

data: This is the third message.
```

Authors can separate events by using different event types. Here is a stream that has two event types, "add" and "remove":

```
event: add
data: 73857293

event: remove
data: 2153

event: add
data: 113411
```

The script to handle such a stream would look like this (where addHandler and removeHandler are functions that take one argument, the event):

```
var source = new EventSource('updates.cgi');
source.addEventListener('add', addHandler, false);
source.addEventListener('remove', removeHandler, false);
```

The default event type is "message".

Event streams are always decoded as UTF-8. There is no way to specify another character encoding.

Event stream requests can be redirected using HTTP 301 and 307 redirects as with normal HTTP requests. Clients will reconnect if the connection is closed; a client can be told to stop reconnecting using the HTTP 204 No Content response code.

Using this API rather than emulating it using `XMLHttpRequest` or an `iframe`[p308] allows the user agent to make better use of network resources in cases where the user agent implementor and the network operator are able to coordinate in advance. Amongst other benefits, this can result in significant savings in battery life on portable devices. This is discussed further in the section below on connectionless push[p894].

9.2.2 The `EventSource`[p888] interface

IDL

```
[Constructor(USVString url, optional EventSourceInit eventSourceInitDict), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface EventSource : EventTarget {
  readonly attribute USVString url;
  readonly attribute boolean withCredentials;

  // ready state
  const unsigned short CONNECTING = 0;
  const unsigned short OPEN = 1;
  const unsigned short CLOSED = 2;
  readonly attribute unsigned short readyState;

  // networking
  attribute EventHandler onopen;
  attribute EventHandler onmessage;
  attribute EventHandler onerror;
  void close();
};

dictionary EventSourceInit {
  boolean withCredentials = false;
};
```

Each `EventSource`[p888] object has the following associated with it:

- A **url** (a URL record). Set during construction.
- A **request**. This must initially be null.
- A **reconnection time**, in milliseconds. This must initially be a user-agent-defined value, probably in the region of a few seconds.
- A **last event ID string**. This must initially be the empty string.

Apart from url[p888] these are not currently exposed on the `EventSource`[p888] object.

The **`EventSource(`*`url, eventSourceInitDict`*`)`** constructor, when invoked, must run these steps:

1. Let *ev* be a new `EventSource`[p888] object.
2. Let *settings* be *ev*'s relevant settings object[p835].
3. Let *urlRecord* be the result of parsing *url* with *settings*'s API base URL[p827] and *settings*'s API URL character encoding[p827].
4. If *urlRecord* is failure, then throw a `"SyntaxError"` `DOMException`.
5. Set *ev*'s url[p888] to *urlRecord*.
6. Let *corsAttributeState* be Anonymous[p88].
7. If the value of *eventSourceInitDict*'s `withCredentials`[p888] member is true, then set *corsAttributeState* to Use Credentials[p88] and set *ev*'s `withCredentials`[p889] attribute to true.

8. Let *request* be the result of creating a potential-CORS request[p87] given *urlRecord*, *corsAttributeState*, and with the *same-origin fallback flag* set.
9. Set *request*'s client to *settings*.
10. User agents may set `Accept`/`text/event-stream[p895]` in *request*'s header list.
11. Set *request*'s cache mode to "`no-store`".
12. Set *ev*'s request[p888] to *request*.
13. Return *ev*, but continue these steps in parallel[p42].
14. Fetch *request*.

The **`url`** attribute's getter must return the serialisation of this `EventSource`[p888] object's url[p888].

The **`withCredentials`** attribute must return the value to which it was last initialised. When the object is created, it must be initialised to false.

The **`readyState`** attribute represents the state of the connection. It can have the following values:

`CONNECTING` **(numeric value 0)**

The connection has not yet been established, or it was closed and the user agent is reconnecting.

`OPEN` **(numeric value 1)**

The user agent has an open connection and is dispatching events as it receives them.

`CLOSED` **(numeric value 2)**

The connection is not open, and the user agent is not trying to reconnect. Either there was a fatal error or the `close()`[p889] method was invoked.

When the object is created its `readyState`[p889] must be set to `CONNECTING`[p889] (0). The rules given below for handling the connection define when the value changes.

The **`close()`** method must abort any instances of the fetch algorithm started for this `EventSource`[p888] object, and must set the `readyState`[p889] attribute to `CLOSED`[p889].

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by all objects implementing the `EventSource`[p888] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
`onopen`	`open`[p1152]
`onmessage`	`message`[p1152]
`onerror`	`error`[p1151]

9.2.3 Processing model

The resource indicated in the argument to the `EventSource`[p888] constructor is fetched when the constructor is run.

As data is received, the tasks[p841] queued by the networking task source[p845] to handle the data must act as follows.

HTTP 200 OK responses with a `Content-Type`[p87]` header specifying the type `text/event-stream`[p895]`, ignoring any MIME type[p43] parameters, must be processed line by line as described below[p891].

When a successful response with a supported MIME type[p43] is received, such that the user agent begins parsing the contents of the stream, the user agent must announce the connection[p890].

The task[p841] that the networking task source[p845] places on the task queue[p841] once fetching for such a resource (with the correct MIME type[p43]) has completed must cause the user agent to reestablish the connection[p890] in parallel[p42]. This applies whether the connection is closed gracefully or

unexpectedly (but does not apply when fetching is canceled by the user agent, e.g., in response to `window.stop()`[p761], since in those cases the final task[p841] is actually discarded). It doesn't apply for the error conditions listed below except where explicitly specified.

HTTP 200 OK responses that have a Content-Type[p87] specifying an unsupported type, or that have no Content-Type[p87] at all, must cause the user agent to fail the connection[p890].

Network errors that prevents the connection from being established in the first place (e.g. DNS errors), should cause the user agent to reestablish the connection[p890] in parallel[p42], unless the user agent knows that to be futile, in which case the user agent may fail the connection[p890].

Any other HTTP response code not listed here, as well as the cancelation of the fetch algorithm by the user agent (e.g. in response to `window.stop()`[p761] or the user canceling the network connection manually) must cause the user agent to fail the connection[p890].

When a user agent is to **announce the connection**, the user agent must queue a task[p842] which, if the `readyState`[p889] attribute is set to a value other than `CLOSED`[p889], sets the `readyState`[p889] attribute to `OPEN`[p889] and fires a simple event[p853] named `open`[p1152] at the `EventSource`[p888] object.

When a user agent is to **reestablish the connection**, the user agent must run the following steps. These steps are run in parallel[p42], not as part of a task[p841]. (The tasks that it queues, of course, are run like normal tasks and not themselves in parallel[p42].)

1. Queue a task[p842] to run the following steps:
    1. If the `readyState`[p889] attribute is set to `CLOSED`[p889], abort the task.
    2. Set the `readyState`[p889] attribute to `CONNECTING`[p889].
    3. Fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the `EventSource`[p888] object.
2. Wait a delay equal to the reconnection time of the event source.
3. Optionally, wait some more. In particular, if the previous attempt failed, then user agents might introduce an exponential backoff delay to avoid overloading a potentially already overloaded server. Alternatively, if the operating system has reported that there is no network connectivity, user agents might wait for the operating system to announce that the network connection has returned before retrying.
4. Wait until the aforementioned task has run, if it has not yet run.
5. Queue a task[p842] to run the following steps:
    1. If the `EventSource`[p888] object's `readyState`[p889] attribute is not set to `CONNECTING`[p889], abort these steps.
    2. Let *request* be the `EventSource`[p888] object's request[p888].
    3. If the `EventSource`[p888] object's last event ID string[p888] is not the empty string, set `Last-Event-ID`[p896]/last event ID string[p888], encoded as UTF-8, in *request*'s header list.
    4. Fetch *request* and process the response obtained in this fashion, if any, as described earlier in this section.

When a user agent is to **fail the connection**, the user agent must queue a task[p842] which, if the `readyState`[p889] attribute is set to a value other than `CLOSED`[p889], sets the `readyState`[p889] attribute to `CLOSED`[p889] and fires a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at the `EventSource`[p888] object. **Once the user agent has failed the connection[p890], it does *not* attempt to reconnect!**

The task source[p842] for any tasks[p841] that are queued[p842] by `EventSource`[p888] objects is the **remote event task source**.

9.2.4 Parsing an event stream

This event stream format's MIME type[p43] is `text/event-stream`[p895].

The event stream format is as described by the `stream` production of the following ABNF, the character set for which is Unicode. [ABNF][p1155]

```
stream        = [ bom ] *event
event         = *( comment / field ) end-of-line
```

```
comment       = colon *any-char end-of-line
field         = 1*name-char [ colon [ space ] *any-char ] end-of-line
end-of-line   = ( cr lf / cr / lf )

; characters
lf            = %x000A ; U+000A LINE FEED (LF)
cr            = %x000D ; U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR)
space         = %x0020 ; U+0020 SPACE
colon         = %x003A ; U+003A COLON (:)
bom           = %xFEFF ; U+FEFF BYTE ORDER MARK
name-char     = %x0000-0009 / %x000B-000C / %x000E-0039 / %x003B-10FFFF
                ; a Unicode character other than U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or
U+003A COLON (:)
any-char      = %x0000-0009 / %x000B-000C / %x000E-10FFFF
                ; a Unicode character other than U+000A LINE FEED (LF) or U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR)
```

Event streams in this format must always be encoded as UTF-8. [ENCODING][p1157]

Lines must be separated by either a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED (CRLF) character pair, a single U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, or a single U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character.

Since connections established to remote servers for such resources are expected to be long-lived, UAs should ensure that appropriate buffering is used. In particular, while line buffering with lines are defined to end with a single U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character is safe, block buffering or line buffering with different expected line endings can cause delays in event dispatch.

9.2.5 Interpreting an event stream

Streams must be decoded using the UTF-8 decode algorithm.

Note *The UTF-8 decode algorithm strips one leading UTF-8 Byte Order Mark (BOM), if any.*

The stream must then be parsed by reading everything line by line, with a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN U+000A LINE FEED (CRLF) character pair, a single U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character not preceded by a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character, and a single U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character not followed by a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character being the ways in which a line can end.

When a stream is parsed, a *data* buffer, an *event type* buffer, and a *last event ID* buffer must be associated with it. They must be initialised to the empty string

Lines must be processed, in the order they are received, as follows:

↪ **If the line is empty (a blank line)**

Dispatch the event[p892], as defined below.

↪ **If the line starts with a U+003A COLON character (:)**

Ignore the line.

↪ **If the line contains a U+003A COLON character (:)**

Collect the characters on the line before the first U+003A COLON character (:), and let *field* be that string.

Collect the characters on the line after the first U+003A COLON character (:), and let *value* be that string. If *value* starts with a U+0020 SPACE character, remove it from *value*.

Process the field[p892] using the steps described below, using *field* as the field name and *value* as the field value.

↪ **Otherwise, the string is not empty but does not contain a U+003A COLON character (:)**

Process the field[p892] using the steps described below, using the whole line as the field name, and the empty string as the field value.

Once the end of the file is reached, any pending data must be discarded. (If the file ends in the middle of an event, before the final empty line, the incomplete event is not dispatched.)

The steps to **process the field** given a field name and a field value depend on the field name, as given in the following list. Field names must be compared literally, with no case folding performed.

↪ **If the field name is "event"**

Set the *event type* buffer to field value.

↪ **If the field name is "data"**

Append the field value to the *data* buffer, then append a single U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character to the *data* buffer.

↪ **If the field name is "id"**

Set the *last event ID* buffer to the field value.

↪ **If the field name is "retry"**

If the field value consists of only ASCII digits[p64], then interpret the field value as an integer in base ten, and set the event stream's reconnection time[p888] to that integer. Otherwise, ignore the field.

↪ **Otherwise**

The field is ignored.

When the user agent is required to **dispatch the event**, the user agent must process the *data* buffer, the *event type* buffer, and the *last event ID* buffer using steps appropriate for the user agent.

For Web browsers, the appropriate steps to dispatch the event[p892] are as follows:

1. Set the last event ID string[p888] of the event source to the value of the *last event ID* buffer. The buffer does not get reset, so the last event ID string[p888] of the event source remains set to this value until the next time it is set by the server.
2. If the *data* buffer is an empty string, set the *data* buffer and the *event type* buffer to the empty string and abort these steps.
3. If the *data* buffer's last character is a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, then remove the last character from the *data* buffer.
4. Create an event that uses the `MessageEvent`[p886] interface, with the event type `message`[p1152], which does not bubble, is not cancelable, and has no default action. The `data`[p886] attribute must be initialised to the value of the *data* buffer, the `origin`[p886] attribute must be initialised to the Unicode serialisation[p768] of the origin[p767] of the event stream's final URL (i.e. the URL after redirects), and the `lastEventId`[p886] attribute must be initialised to the last event ID string[p888] of the event source. This event is not trusted[p44].
5. If the *event type* buffer has a value other than the empty string, change the type of the newly created event to equal the value of the *event type* buffer.
6. Set the *data* buffer and the *event type* buffer to the empty string.
7. Queue a task[p842] which, if the `readyState`[p889] attribute is set to a value other than `CLOSED`[p889], dispatches[p44] the newly created event at the `EventSource`[p888] object.

Note *If an event doesn't have an "id" field, but an earlier event did set the event source's last event ID string[p888], then the event's `lastEventId`[p886] field will be set to the value of whatever the last seen "id" field was.*

For other user agents, the appropriate steps to dispatch the event[p892] are implementation dependent, but at a minimum they must set the *data* and *event type* buffers to the empty string before returning.

Example

The following event stream, once followed by a blank line:

```
data: YHOO
data: +2
data: 10
```

...would cause an event `message`[p1152] with the interface `MessageEvent`[p886] to be dispatched on the `EventSource`[p888] object. The event's `data`[p886] attribute would contain the string "`YHOO\n+2\n10`" (where "`\n`" represents a newline).

This could be used as follows:

```
var stocks = new EventSource("http://stocks.example.com/ticker.php");
stocks.onmessage = function (event) {
  var data = event.data.split('\n');
  updateStocks(data[0], data[1], data[2]);
};
```

...where `updateStocks()` is a function defined as:

```
function updateStocks(symbol, delta, value) { ... }
```

...or some such.

Example

The following stream contains four blocks. The first block has just a comment, and will fire nothing. The second block has two fields with names "data" and "id" respectively; an event will be fired for this block, with the data "first event", and will then set the last event ID to "1" so that if the connection died between this block and the next, the server would be sent a `Last-Event-ID[p896]` header with the value "1". The third block fires an event with data "second event", and also has an "id" field, this time with no value, which resets the last event ID to the empty string (meaning no `Last-Event-ID[p896]` header will now be sent in the event of a reconnection being attempted). Finally, the last block just fires an event with the data " third event" (with a single leading space character). Note that the last still has to end with a blank line, the end of the stream is not enough to trigger the dispatch of the last event.

```
: test stream

data: first event
id: 1

data:second event
id

data:  third event
```

Example

The following stream fires two events:

```
data

data
data

data:
```

The first block fires events with the data set to the empty string, as would the last block if it was followed by a blank line. The middle block fires an event with the data set to a single newline character. The last block is discarded because it is not followed by a blank line.

Example

The following stream fires two identical events:

```
data:test

data: test
```

This is because the space after the colon is ignored if present.

9.2.6 Authoring notes

Legacy proxy servers are known to, in certain cases, drop HTTP connections after a short timeout. To protect against such proxy servers, authors can include a comment line (one starting with a ':' character) every 15 seconds or so.

Authors wishing to relate event source connections to each other or to specific documents previously served might find that relying on IP addresses doesn't work, as individual clients can have multiple IP addresses (due to having multiple proxy servers) and individual IP addresses can have

multiple clients (due to sharing a proxy server). It is better to include a unique identifier in the document when it is served and then pass that identifier as part of the URL when the connection is established.

Authors are also cautioned that HTTP chunking can have unexpected negative effects on the reliability of this protocol, in particular if the chunking is done by a different layer unaware of the timing requirements. If this is a problem, chunking can be disabled for serving event streams.

Clients that support HTTP's per-server connection limitation might run into trouble when opening multiple pages from a site if each page has an `EventSource`[p888] to the same domain. Authors can avoid this using the relatively complex mechanism of using unique domain names per connection, or by allowing the user to enable or disable the `EventSource`[p888] functionality on a per-page basis, or by sharing a single `EventSource`[p888] object using a shared worker[p931].

9.2.7 Connectionless push and other features

User agents running in controlled environments, e.g. browsers on mobile handsets tied to specific carriers, may offload the management of the connection to a proxy on the network. In such a situation, the user agent for the purposes of conformance is considered to include both the handset software and the network proxy.

Example

For example, a browser on a mobile device, after having established a connection, might detect that it is on a supporting network and request that a proxy server on the network take over the management of the connection. The timeline for such a situation might be as follows:

1. Browser connects to a remote HTTP server and requests the resource specified by the author in the `EventSource`[p888] constructor.
2. The server sends occasional messages.
3. In between two messages, the browser detects that it is idle except for the network activity involved in keeping the TCP connection alive, and decides to switch to sleep mode to save power.
4. The browser disconnects from the server.
5. The browser contacts a service on the network, and requests that the service, a "push proxy", maintain the connection instead.
6. The "push proxy" service contacts the remote HTTP server and requests the resource specified by the author in the `EventSource`[p888] constructor (possibly including a `` `Last-Event-ID`[p896] `` HTTP header, etc).
7. The browser allows the mobile device to go to sleep.
8. The server sends another message.
9. The "push proxy" service uses a technology such as OMA push to convey the event to the mobile device, which wakes only enough to process the event and then returns to sleep.

This can reduce the total data usage, and can therefore result in considerable power savings.

As well as implementing the existing API and `text/event-stream`[p895] wire format as defined by this specification and in more distributed ways as described above, formats of event framing defined by other applicable specifications[p61] may be supported. This specification does not define how they are to be parsed or processed.

9.2.8 Garbage collection

While an `EventSource`[p888] object's `readyState`[p889] is `CONNECTING`[p889], and the object has one or more event listeners registered for `open`[p1152], `message`[p1152] or `error`[p1151] events, there must be a strong reference from the `Window`[p758] or `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object that the `EventSource`[p888] object's constructor was invoked from to the `EventSource`[p888] object itself.

While an EventSource[p888] object's readyState[p889] is OPEN[p889], and the object has one or more event listeners registered for message[p1152] or error[p1151] events, there must be a strong reference from the Window[p758] or WorkerGlobalScope[p929] object that the EventSource[p888] object's constructor was invoked from to the EventSource[p888] object itself.

While there is a task queued by an EventSource[p888] object on the remote event task source[p890], there must be a strong reference from the Window[p758] or WorkerGlobalScope[p929] object that the EventSource[p888] object's constructor was invoked from to that EventSource[p888] object.

If a user agent is to **forcibly close** an EventSource[p888] object (this happens when a Document[p103] object goes away permanently), the user agent must abort any instances of the fetch algorithm started for this EventSource[p888] object, and must set the readyState[p889] attribute to CLOSED[p889].

If an EventSource[p888] object is garbage collected while its connection is still open, the user agent must abort any instance of the fetch algorithm opened by this EventSource[p888].

9.2.9 Implementation advice

This section is non-normative.

User agents are strongly urged to provide detailed diagnostic information about EventSource[p888] objects and their related network connections in their development consoles, to aid authors in debugging code using this API.

For example, a user agent could have a panel displaying all the EventSource[p888] objects a page has created, each listing the constructor's arguments, whether there was a network error, what the CORS status of the connection is and what headers were sent by the client and received from the server to lead to that status, the messages that were received and how they were parsed, and so forth.

Implementations are especially encouraged to report detailed information to their development consoles whenever an error[p1151] event is fired, since little to no information can be made available in the events themselves.

9.2.10 IANA considerations

9.2.10.1 text/event-stream

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:

event-stream

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:

An event stream from an origin distinct from the origin of the content consuming the event stream can result in information leakage. To avoid this, user agents are required to apply CORS semantics. [FETCH][p1157]

Event streams can overwhelm a user agent; a user agent is expected to apply suitable restrictions to avoid depleting local resources because of an overabundance of information from an event stream.

Servers can be overwhelmed if a situation develops in which the server is causing clients to reconnect rapidly. Servers should use a 5xx status code to indicate capacity problems, as this will prevent conforming clients from reconnecting automatically.

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 and tools using Web services.

Additional information:

Magic number(s):

No sequence of bytes can uniquely identify an event stream.

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:

This format is only expected to be used by dynamic open-ended streams served using HTTP or a similar protocol. Finite resources are not expected to be labeled with this type.

Author:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Change controller:

W3C

Fragments have no meaning with `text/event-stream`[p895] resources.

9.2.10.2 `Last-Event-ID`

This section describes a header for registration in the Permanent Message Header Field Registry. [RFC3864][p1160]

Header field name:

Last-Event-ID

Applicable protocol:

http

Status:

standard

Author/Change controller:

W3C

Specification document(s):

This document is the relevant specification.

Related information:

None.

9.3 Web sockets

9.3.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

To enable Web applications to maintain bidirectional communications with server-side processes, this specification introduces the interface.

Support:	
Chrome	16+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	6.0-6.1+
Firefox	11+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	12+
Safari	7+
Opera	12.1+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Note *This interface does not allow for raw access to the underlying network. For example, this interface could not be used to i client without proxying messages through a custom server.*

9.3.2 The `WebSocket`[p897] interface

IDL

```
enum BinaryType { "blob", "arraybuffer" };
[Constructor(USVString url, optional (DOMString or sequence<DOMString>) protocols = []),
Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface WebSocket : EventTarget {
  readonly attribute USVString url;

  // ready state
  const unsigned short CONNECTING = 0;
  const unsigned short OPEN = 1;
  const unsigned short CLOSING = 2;
  const unsigned short CLOSED = 3;
  readonly attribute unsigned short readyState;
  readonly attribute unsigned long long bufferedAmount;

  // networking
  attribute EventHandler onopen;
  attribute EventHandler onerror;
  attribute EventHandler onclose;
  readonly attribute DOMString extensions;
  readonly attribute DOMString protocol;
  void close([Clamp] optional unsigned short code, optional USVString reason);

  // messaging
  attribute EventHandler onmessage;
  attribute BinaryType binaryType;
  void send(USVString data);
  void send(Blob data);
  void send(ArrayBuffer data);
  void send(ArrayBufferView data);
};
```

Each `WebSocket`[p897] object has an associated **url** (a URL record).

The **`WebSocket(`*`url, protocols`*`)`** constructor takes one or two arguments. The first argument, *url*, specifies the URL to which to connect. The second, *protocols*, if present, is either a string or an array of strings. If it is a string, it is equivalent to an array consisting of just that string; if it is omitted, it is equivalent to the empty array. Each string in the array is a subprotocol name. The connection will only be established if the server reports that it has selected one of these subprotocols. The subprotocol names must all be strings that match the requirements for elements that comprise the value of `Sec-WebSocket-Protocol`[p58] fields as defined by the WebSocket protocol specification. [WSP][p1161]

The `WebSocket(`*`url, protocols`*`)`[p897] constructor, when invoked, must run these steps:

1. Let *urlRecord* be the result of applying the URL parser to *url*.
2. If *urlRecord* is failure, then throw a `"SyntaxError"` `DOMException`.

3. If *urlRecord*'s scheme is not "`ws`" or "`wss`", then throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException`.

4. If *urlRecord*'s fragment is non-null, then throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException`.

5. If *protocols* is a string, set *protocols* to a sequence consisting of just that string.

6. If any of the values in *protocols* occur more than once or otherwise fail to match the requirements for elements that comprise the value of `Sec-WebSocket-Protocol`[p58] fields as defined by the WebSocket protocol specification, then throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps. [WSP][p1161]

7. Return a new `WebSocket`[p897] object whose url[p897] is *urlRecord*, but continue these steps in parallel[p42].

8. Establish a WebSocket connection given *urlRecord*, *protocols*, and the entry settings object[p835]. [FETCH][p1157]

> **Note** *If the establish a WebSocket connection algorithm fails, it triggers the fail the WebSocket connection[p58] algorithm, which then invokes the close the WebSocket connection[p58] algorithm, which then establishes that the WebSocket connection is closed[p58], which fires the `close`[p1151] event as described below[p901].*

The **`url`** attribute's getter must return this `WebSocket`[p897] object's url[p897], serialised.

The **`readyState`** attribute represents the state of the connection. It can have the following values:

`CONNECTING` **(numeric value 0)**

The connection has not yet been established.

`OPEN` **(numeric value 1)**

The WebSocket connection is established[p58] and communication is possible.

`CLOSING` **(numeric value 2)**

The connection is going through the closing handshake, or the `close()`[p898] method has been invoked.

`CLOSED` **(numeric value 3)**

The connection has been closed or could not be opened.

When the object is created its `readyState`[p898] must be set to `CONNECTING`[p898] (0).

The **`extensions`** attribute must initially return the empty string. After *the WebSocket connection is established*[p58], its value might change, as defined below.

> **Note** *The `extensions`[p898] attribute returns the extensions selected by the server, if any.*

The **`protocol`** attribute must initially return the empty string. After *the WebSocket connection is established*[p58], its value might change, as defined below.

> **Note** *The `protocol`[p898] attribute returns the subprotocol selected by the server, if any. It can be used in conjunction with the array form of the constructor's second argument to perform subprotocol negotiation.*

The **`close(code, reason)`** method, when invoked, must run these steps:

1. If *code* is present, but is neither an integer equal to 1000 nor an integer in the range 3000 to 4999, inclusive, throw an "`InvalidAccessError`" `DOMException`.

2. If *reason* is present, then run these substeps:

    1. Let *reasonBytes* be the result of encoding *reason*.

    2. If *reasonBytes* is longer than 123 bytes, then throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException`.

3. Run the first matching steps from the following list:

    ↪ **If the `readyState`[p898] attribute is in the `CLOSING`[p898] (2) or `CLOSED`[p898] (3) state**

    Do nothing.

Note *The connection is already closing or is already closed. If it has not already, a `close`[p1151] event will eventually fire as described below[p901].*

↪ **If the WebSocket connection is not yet *established*[p58] [WSP][p1161]**

Fail the WebSocket connection[p58] and set the `readyState`[p898] attribute's value to `CLOSING`[p898] (2). [WSP][p1161]

Note *The fail the WebSocket connection[p58] algorithm invokes the close the WebSocket connection[p58] algorithm, which then establishes that the WebSocket connection is closed[p58], which fires the `close`[p1151] event as described below[p901].*

↪ **If the WebSocket closing handshake has not yet been *started*[p58] [WSP][p1161]**

Start the WebSocket closing handshake[p58] and set the `readyState`[p898] attribute's value to `CLOSING`[p898] (2). [WSP][p1161]

If neither *code* nor *reason* is present, the WebSocket Close message must not have a body.

Note *The WebSocket Protocol specification erroneously states that the status code is required for the start the WebSocket closing handshake[p58] algorithm.*

If *code* is present, then the status code to use in the WebSocket Close message must be the integer given by *close*. [WSP][p1161]

If *reason* is also present, then *reasonBytes* must be provided in the Close message after the status code. [WSP][p1161]

Note *The start the WebSocket closing handshake[p58] algorithm eventually invokes the close the WebSocket connection[p58] algorithm, which then establishes that the WebSocket connection is closed[p58], which fires the `close`[p1151] event as described below[p901].*

↪ **Otherwise**

Set the `readyState`[p898] attribute's value to `CLOSING`[p898] (2).

Note *The WebSocket closing handshake is started[p58], and will eventually invoke the close the WebSocket connection[p58] algorithm, which will establish that the WebSocket connection is closed[p58], and thus the `close`[p1151] event will fire, as described below[p901].*

Note *The `close()`[p898] method does not discard previously sent messages before starting the WebSocket closing handshake — even if, in practice, the user agent is still busy sending those messages, the handshake will only start after the messages are sent.*

The **`bufferedAmount`** attribute must return the number of bytes of application data (UTF-8 text and binary data) that have been queued using `send()`[p900] but that, as of the last time the event loop[p841] reached step 1[p842], had not yet been transmitted to the network. (This thus includes any text sent during the execution of the current task, regardless of whether the user agent is able to transmit text in the background in parallel[p42] with script execution.) This does not include framing overhead incurred by the protocol, or buffering done by the operating system or network hardware. If the connection is closed, this attribute's value will only increase with each call to the `send()`[p900] method (the number does not reset to zero once the connection closes).

Example

In this simple example, the `bufferedAmount`[p899] attribute is used to ensure that updates are sent either at the rate of one update every 50ms, if the network can handle that rate, or at whatever rate the network *can* handle, if that is too fast.

```
var socket = new WebSocket('ws://game.example.com:12010/updates');
socket.onopen = function () {
  setInterval(function() {
    if (socket.bufferedAmount == 0)
      socket.send(getUpdateData());
  }, 50);
};
```

The `bufferedAmount`[p899] attribute can also be used to saturate the network without sending the data at a higher rate than the network can handle, though this requires more careful monitoring of the value of the attribute over time.

When a WebSocket[p897] object is created, its **binaryType** IDL attribute must be set to the string "blob[p900]". On getting, it must return the last value it was set to. On setting, the user agent must set the IDL attribute to the new value.

Note *This attribute allows authors to control how binary data is exposed to scripts. By setting the attribute to "**blob**", binary data is returned in Blob form; by setting it to "**arraybuffer**", it is returned in ArrayBuffer form. User agents can use this as a hint for how to handle incoming binary data: if the attribute is set to "blob[p900]", it is safe to spool it to disk, and if it is set to "arraybuffer[p900]", it is likely more efficient to keep the data in memory. Naturally, user agents are encouraged to use more subtle heuristics to decide whether to keep incoming data in memory or not, e.g. based on how big the data is or how common it is for a script to change the attribute at the last minute. This latter aspect is important in particular because it is quite possible for the attribute to be changed after the user agent has received the data but before the user agent has fired the event for it.*

The **send(*data*)** method transmits data using the connection. If the readyState[p898] attribute is CONNECTING[p898], it must throw an "InvalidStateError" DOMException. Otherwise, the user agent must run the appropriate set of steps from the following list:

If the argument is a string

If *the WebSocket connection is established*[p58] and *the WebSocket closing handshake has not yet started*[p58], then the user agent must *send a WebSocket Message*[p58] comprised of the *data* argument using a text frame opcode; if the data cannot be sent, e.g. because it would need to be buffered but the buffer is full, the user agent must flag the WebSocket as full[p901] and then *close the WebSocket connection*[p58]. Any invocation of this method with a string argument that does not throw an exception must increase the bufferedAmount[p899] attribute by the number of bytes needed to express the argument as UTF-8. [UNICODE][p1161] [ENCODING][p1157] [WSP][p1161]

If the argument is a Blob object

If *the WebSocket connection is established*[p58], and *the WebSocket closing handshake has not yet started*[p58], then the user agent must *send a WebSocket Message*[p58] comprised of *data* using a binary frame opcode; if the data cannot be sent, e.g. because it would need to be buffered but the buffer is full, the user agent must flag the WebSocket as full[p901] and then *close the WebSocket connection*[p58]. The data to be sent is the raw data represented by the Blob object. Any invocation of this method with a Blob argument that does not throw an exception must increase the bufferedAmount[p899] attribute by the size of the Blob object's raw data, in bytes. [WSP][p1161] [FILEAPI][p1157]

If the argument is an ArrayBuffer object

If *the WebSocket connection is established*[p58], and *the WebSocket closing handshake has not yet started*[p58], then the user agent must *send a WebSocket Message*[p58] comprised of *data* using a binary frame opcode; if the data cannot be sent, e.g. because it would need to be buffered but the buffer is full, the user agent must flag the WebSocket as full[p901] and then *close the WebSocket connection*[p58]. The data to be sent is the data stored in the buffer described by the ArrayBuffer object. Any invocation of this method with an ArrayBuffer argument that does not throw an exception must increase the bufferedAmount[p899] attribute by the length of the ArrayBuffer in bytes. [WSP][p1161]

If the argument is an object that matches the ArrayBufferView type definition

If *the WebSocket connection is established*[p58], and *the WebSocket closing handshake has not yet started*[p58], then the user agent must *send a WebSocket Message*[p58] comprised of *data* using a binary frame opcode; if the data cannot be sent, e.g. because it would need to be buffered but the buffer is full, the user agent must flag the WebSocket as full[p901] and then *close the WebSocket connection*[p58]. The data to be sent is the data stored in the section of the buffer described by the ArrayBuffer object that *data* references. Any invocation of this method with this kind of argument that does not throw an exception must increase the bufferedAmount[p899] attribute by the length of *data*'s buffer in bytes. [WSP][p1161]

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by all objects implementing the WebSocket[p897] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onopen	open[p1152]
onmessage	message[p1152]
onerror	error[p1151]
onclose	close[p1151]

9.3.3 Feedback from the protocol

When *the WebSocket connection is established*[p58], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to run these steps:

1. Change the readyState[p898] attribute's value to OPEN[p898] (1).

2. Change the extensions[p898] attribute's value to the *extensions in use*[p58], if is not the null value. [WSP][p1161]

3. Change the protocol[p898] attribute's value to the *subprotocol in use*[p58], if is not the null value. [WSP][p1161]

4. Fire a simple event[p853] named open[p1152] at the WebSocket[p897] object.

When *a WebSocket message has been received*[p58] with type *type* and data *data*, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to follow these steps: [WSP][p1161]

1. If the readyState[p898] attribute's value is not OPEN[p898] (1), then abort these steps.

2. Let *event* be a newly created trusted[p44] event that uses the MessageEvent[p886] interface, with the event type message[p1152], which does not bubble, is not cancelable, and has no default action.

3. Initialise *event*'s origin[p886] attribute to the Unicode serialisation[p768] of the origin[p767] of the URL that was passed to the WebSocket[p897] object's constructor.

4. If *type* indicates that the data is Text, then initialise *event*'s data[p886] attribute to *data*.

   If *type* indicates that the data is Binary, and binaryType[p900] is set to "blob[p900]", then initialise *event*'s data[p886] attribute to a new Blob object that represents *data* as its raw data. [FILEAPI][p1157]

   If *type* indicates that the data is Binary, and binaryType[p900] is set to "arraybuffer[p900]", then initialise *event*'s data[p886] attribute to a new ArrayBuffer object whose contents are *data*.

5. Dispatch[p44] *event* at the WebSocket[p897] object.

Note *User agents are encouraged to check if they can perform the above steps efficiently before they run the task, picking tasks from other task queues[p841] while they prepare the buffers if not. For example, if the binaryType[p900] attribute was set to "blob[p900]" when the data arrived, and the user agent spooled all the data to disk, but just before running the above task[p841] for this particular message the script switched binaryType[p900] to "arraybuffer[p900]", the user agent would want to page the data back to RAM before running this task[p841] so as to avoid stalling the main thread while it created the ArrayBuffer object.*

Example

Here is an example of how to define a handler for the message[p1152] event in the case of text frames:

```
mysocket.onmessage = function (event) {
  if (event.data == 'on') {
    turnLampOn();
  } else if (event.data == 'off') {
    turnLampOff();
  }
};
```

The protocol here is a trivial one, with the server just sending "on" or "off" messages.

When *the WebSocket closing handshake is started*[p58], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to change the readyState[p898] attribute's value to CLOSING[p898] (2). (If the close()[p898] method was called, the readyState[p898] attribute's value will already be set to CLOSING[p898] (2) when this task runs.) [WSP][p1161]

When *the WebSocket connection is closed*[p58], possibly *cleanly*, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to run the following substeps:

1. Change the readyState[p898] attribute's value to CLOSED[p898] (3).

2. If the user agent was required to *fail the WebSocket connection*[p58], or if the *the WebSocket connection was closed*[p58] after being **flagged as full**, fire a simple event[p853] named error at the WebSocket[p897] object. [WSP][p1161]

3. Create a trusted[p44] event that uses the `CloseEvent`[p902] interface, with the event type `close`[p1151], which does not bubble, is not cancelable, has no default action, whose `wasClean`[p903] attribute is initialised to true if the connection closed *cleanly* and false otherwise, whose `code`[p903] attribute is initialised to *the WebSocket connection close code*[p58], and whose `reason`[p903] attribute is initialised to the result of applying UTF-8 decode without BOM to *the WebSocket connection close reason*[p58], and dispatch[p44] the event at the `WebSocket`[p897] object. [WSP][p1161]

⚠Warning! ***User agents must not convey any failure information to scripts in a way that would allow a script to distinguish the following situations:***

- ***A server whose host name could not be resolved.***
- ***A server to which packets could not successfully be routed.***
- ***A server that refused the connection on the specified port.***
- ***A server that failed to correctly perform a TLS handshake (e.g., the server certificate can't be verified).***
- ***A server that did not complete the opening handshake (e.g. because it was not a WebSocket server).***
- ***A WebSocket server that sent a correct opening handshake, but that specified options that caused the client to drop the connection (e.g. the server specified a subprotocol that the client did not offer).***
- ***A WebSocket server that abruptly closed the connection after successfully completing the opening handshake.***

In all of these cases, the the WebSocket connection close code[p58] would be 1006, as required by the WebSocket Protocol specification. [WSP][p1161]

Allowing a script to distinguish these cases would allow a script to probe the user's local network in preparation for an attack.

Note ***In particular, this means the code 1015 is not used by the user agent (unless the server erroneously uses it in its close frame, of course).***

The task source[p842] for all tasks[p841] queued[p842] in this section is the **WebSocket task source**.

9.3.4 Ping and Pong frames

The WebSocket protocol specification defines Ping and Pong frames that can be used for keep-alive, heart-beats, network status probing, latency instrumentation, and so forth. These are not currently exposed in the API.

User agents may send ping and unsolicited pong frames as desired, for example in an attempt to maintain local network NAT mappings, to detect failed connections, or to display latency metrics to the user. User agents must not use pings or unsolicited pongs to aid the server; it is assumed that servers will solicit pongs whenever appropriate for the server's needs.

9.3.5 The `CloseEvent`[p902] interfaces

IDL
```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional CloseEventInit eventInitDict), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface CloseEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute boolean wasClean;
  readonly attribute unsigned short code;
  readonly attribute USVString reason;
};

dictionary CloseEventInit : EventInit {
  boolean wasClean = false;
  unsigned short code = 0;
  USVString reason = "";
};
```

The **wasClean** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents whether the connection closed cleanly or not.

The **code** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the WebSocket connection close code provided by the server.

The **reason** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the WebSocket connection close reason provided by the server.

9.3.6 Garbage collection

A WebSocket[p897] object whose readyState[p898] attribute's value was set to CONNECTING[p898] (0) as of the last time the event loop[p841] reached step 1[p842] must not be garbage collected if there are any event listeners registered for open[p1152] events, message[p1152] events, error[p1151] events, or close[p1151] events.

A WebSocket[p897] object whose readyState[p898] attribute's value was set to OPEN[p898] (1) as of the last time the event loop[p841] reached step 1[p842] must not be garbage collected if there are any event listeners registered for message[p1152] events, error[p1151], or close[p1151] events.

A WebSocket[p897] object whose readyState[p898] attribute's value was set to CLOSING[p898] (2) as of the last time the event loop[p841] reached step 1[p842] must not be garbage collected if there are any event listeners registered for error[p1151] or close[p1151] events.

A WebSocket[p897] object with *an established connection*[p58] that has data queued to be transmitted to the network must not be garbage collected. [WSP][p1161]

If a WebSocket[p897] object is garbage collected while its connection is still open, the user agent must *start the WebSocket closing handshake*[p58], with no status code for the Close message. [WSP][p1161]

If a user agent is to **make disappear** a WebSocket[p897] object (this happens when a Document[p103] object goes away), the user agent must follow the first appropriate set of steps from the following list:

↪ **If the WebSocket connection is not yet *established*[p58] [WSP][p1161]**

Fail the WebSocket connection[p58]. [WSP][p1161]

↪ **If the WebSocket closing handshake has not yet been *started*[p58] [WSP][p1161]**

Start the WebSocket closing handshake[p58], with the status code to use in the WebSocket Close message being 1001. [WSP][p1161]

↪ **Otherwise**

Do nothing.

9.4 Cross-document messaging

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	3+
IE (limited)	8+
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	2.1+
Edge	12+
Safari	4+
Opera	9.5-9.6+
IE Mobile (limited)	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Web browsers, for security and privacy reasons, prevent documents in different domains from affecting each other; that is, cross-
disallowed.

While this is an important security feature, it prevents pages from different domains from communicating even when those pages
This section introduces a messaging system that allows documents to communicate with each other regardless of their source do
designed to not enable cross-site scripting attacks.

Note *This API has some privacy implications*[p31] *that may not be immediately obvious.*

The task source[p842] for the tasks[p841] in cross-document messaging[p903] is the **posted message task source**.

9.4.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

Example

For example, if document A contains an iframe[p308] element that contains document B, and script in document A calls postMessage()[p905] on the Window[p758] object of document B, then a message event will be fired on that object, marked as originating from the Window[p758] of document A. The script in document A might look like:

```
var o = document.getElementsByTagName('iframe')[0];
o.contentWindow.postMessage('Hello world', 'http://b.example.org/');
```

To register an event handler for incoming events, the script would use addEventListener() (or similar mechanisms). For example, the script in document B might look like:

```
window.addEventListener('message', receiver, false);
function receiver(e) {
  if (e.origin == 'http://example.com') {
    if (e.data == 'Hello world') {
      e.source.postMessage('Hello', e.origin);
    } else {
      alert(e.data);
    }
  }
}
```

This script first checks the domain is the expected domain, and then looks at the message, which it either displays to the user, or responds to by sending a message back to the document which sent the message in the first place.

9.4.2 Security

9.4.2.1 Authors

⚠Warning! ***Use of this API requires extra care to protect users from hostile entities abusing a site for their own purposes.***

Authors should check the origin[p886] attribute to ensure that messages are only accepted from domains that they expect to receive messages from. Otherwise, bugs in the author's message handling code could be exploited by hostile sites.

Furthermore, even after checking the origin[p886] attribute, authors should also check that the data in question is of the expected format. Otherwise, if the source of the event has been attacked using a cross-site scripting flaw, further unchecked processing of information sent using the postMessage()[p905] method could result in the attack being propagated into the receiver.

Authors should not use the wildcard keyword (*) in the *targetOrigin* argument in messages that contain any confidential information, as otherwise there is no way to guarantee that the message is only delivered to the recipient to which it was intended.

Authors who accept messages from any origin are encouraged to consider the risks of a denial-of-service attack. An attacker could send a high volume of messages; if the receiving page performs expensive computation or causes network traffic to be sent for each such message, the attacker's message could be multiplied into a denial-of-service attack. Authors are encouraged to employ rate limiting (only accepting a certain number of messages per minute) to make such attacks impractical.

9.4.2.2 User agents

The integrity of this API is based on the inability for scripts of one origin[p767] to post arbitrary events (using dispatchEvent() or otherwise) to objects in other origins (those that are not the same[p769]).

Note *Implementors are urged to take extra care in the implementation of this feature. It allows authors to transmit information from one domain to another domain, which is normally disallowed for security reasons. It also requires that UAs be careful to allow access to certain properties but not others.*

User agents are also encouraged to consider rate-limiting message traffic between different origins[p767], to protect naïve sites from denial-of-service attacks.

9.4.3 Posting messages

Spec bugs: 18242

Note

***window* . `postMessage`[p905] (*message*, *targetOrigin* [, *transfer*])**

Posts a message to the given window. Messages can be structured objects, e.g. nested objects and arrays, can contain JavaScript values (strings, numbers, `Date` objects, etc), and can contain certain data objects such as `File` `Blob`, `FileList`, and `ArrayBuffer` objects.

Objects listed in *transfer* are transferred, not just cloned, meaning that they are no longer usable on the sending side.

If the origin of the target window doesn't match the given origin, the message is discarded, to avoid information leakage. To send the message to the target regardless of origin, set the target origin to "`*`". To restrict the message to same-origin targets only, without needing to explicitly state the origin, set the target origin to "`/`".

Throws a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException` if *transfer* array contains duplicate objects or if *message* could not be cloned.

Note

When posting a message to a `Window`[p758] of a browsing context[p748] that has just been navigated to a new `Document`[p103] is likely to result in the message not receiving its intended recipient: the scripts in the target browsing context[p748] have to have had time to set up listeners for the messages. Thus, for instance, in situations where a message is to be sent to the `Window`[p758] of newly created child `iframe`[p308], authors are advised to have the child `Document`[p103] post a message to their parent announcing their readiness to receive messages, and for the parent to wait for this message before beginning posting messages.

When a script invokes the **`postMessage(message, targetOrigin, transfer)`** method on a `Window`[p758] object, the user agent must follow these steps:

1. If the value of the *targetOrigin* argument is neither a single U+002A ASTERISK character (*), a single U+002F SOLIDUS character (/), nor an absolute URL, then throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort the overall set of steps.
2. Let *targetRealm* be this `Window`[p758] object's Realm[p833].
3. Let *entrySettings* be the entry settings object[p835].
4. Let *incumbentSettings* be the incumbent settings object[p835].
5. Let *cloneRecord* be StructuredCloneWithTransfer[p98](*message*, *transfer*, *targetRealm*). Rethrow any exceptions.
6. Let *message clone* be *cloneRecord*.[[Clone]].
7. Let *new ports* be a new frozen array consisting of all `MessagePort`[p909] objects in *cloneRecord*.[[TransferList]], if any, maintaining their relative order.
8. Return from the `postMessage()`[p905] method, but in parallel[p42] continue running these steps.
9. If the *targetOrigin* argument is a single literal U+002F SOLIDUS character (/), and the `Document`[p103] of the `Window`[p758] object on which the method was invoked does not have the same origin[p769] as the responsible document[p827] specified by *entrySettings*, then abort these steps silently.

   Otherwise, if the *targetOrigin* argument is an absolute URL, and the `Document`[p103] of the `Window`[p758] object on which the method was invoked does not have the same origin[p769] as *targetOrigin*, then abort these steps silently.

   Otherwise, the *targetOrigin* argument is a single literal U+002A ASTERISK character (*), and no origin check is made.
10. Create a trusted[p44] event that uses the `MessageEvent`[p886] interface, with the event type `message`[p1152], which does not bubble, is not cancelable, and has no default action. The `data`[p886] attribute must be initialised to the value of *message clone*, the `origin`[p886] attribute must be initialised to the Unicode serialisation[p768] of the origin[p767] specified by *incumbentSettings*, the `source`[p887] attribute must be initialised to the `WindowProxy`[p765] object corresponding to the global object[p833] (a `Window`[p758] object) specified by *incumbentSettings*, and the `ports`[p887] attribute must be initialised to the *new ports* array.

11. Queue a task[p842] to dispatch[p44] the event created in the previous step at the `Window`[p758] object on which the method was invoked. The task source[p842] for this task[p841] is the posted message task source[p903].

9.5 Channel messaging

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	41+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	4.4+
Edge	12+
Safari	5+
Opera	10.6+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

9.5.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

To enable independent pieces of code (e.g. running in different browsing contexts[p748]) to communicate directly, authors can use c
messaging[p906].

Communication channels in this mechanism are implemented as two-ways pipes, with a port at each end. Messages sent in one
at the other port, and vice-versa. Messages are delivered as DOM events, without interrupting or blocking running tasks[p841].

To create a connection (two "entangled" ports), the `MessageChannel()` constructor is called:

```
var channel = new MessageChannel();
```

One of the ports is kept as the local port, and the other port is sent to the remote code, e.g. using `postMessage()`[p905]:

```
otherWindow.postMessage('hello', 'http://example.com', [channel.port2]);
```

To send messages, the `postMessage()`[p910] method on the port is used:

```
channel.port1.postMessage('hello');
```

To receive messages, one listens to `message`[p1152] events:

```
channel.port1.onmessage = handleMessage;
function handleMessage(event) {
  // message is in event.data
  // ...
}
```

Data sent on a port can be structured data; for example here an array of strings is passed on a `MessagePort`[p909]:

```
port1.postMessage(['hello', 'world']);
```

9.5.1.1 Examples

This section is non-normative.

Example

In this example, two JavaScript libraries are connected to each other using `MessagePort`[p909]s. This allows the libraries to later be hosted in different frames, or in `Worker`[p936] objects, without any change to the APIs.

```
<script src="contacts.js"></script> <!-- exposes a contacts object -->
<script src="compose-mail.js"></script> <!-- exposes a composer object -->
<script>
 var channel = new MessageChannel();
 composer.addContactsProvider(channel.port1);
 contacts.registerConsumer(channel.port2);
</script>
```

Here's what the "addContactsProvider()" function's implementation could look like:

```
function addContactsProvider(port) {
  port.onmessage = function (event) {
    switch (event.data.messageType) {
      'search-result': handleSearchResult(event.data.results); break;
      'search-done': handleSearchDone(); break;
      'search-error': handleSearchError(event.data.message); break;
      // ...
    }
  };
};
```

Alternatively, it could be implemented as follows:

```
function addContactsProvider(port) {
  port.addEventListener('message', function (event) {
    if (event.data.messageType == 'search-result')
      handleSearchResult(event.data.results);
  });
  port.addEventListener('message', function (event) {
    if (event.data.messageType == 'search-done')
      handleSearchDone();
  });
  port.addEventListener('message', function (event) {
    if (event.data.messageType == 'search-error')
      handleSearchError(event.data.message);
  });
  // ...
  port.start();
};
```

The key difference is that when using `addEventListener()`, the `start()` [p911] method must also be invoked. When using `onmessage` [p911], the call to `start()` [p911] is implied.

The `start()` [p911] method, whether called explicitly or implicitly (by setting `onmessage` [p911]), starts the flow of messages: messages posted on message ports are initially paused, so that they don't get dropped on the floor before the script has had a chance to set up its handlers.

9.5.1.2 Ports as the basis of an object-capability model on the Web

This section is non-normative.

Ports can be viewed as a way to expose limited capabilities (in the object-capability model sense) to other actors in the system. This can either be a weak capability system, where the ports are merely used as a convenient model within a particular origin, or as a strong capability model, where they are provided by one origin *provider* as the only mechanism by which another origin *consumer* can effect change in or obtain information from *provider*.

For example, consider a situation in which a social Web site embeds in one `iframe` [p308] the user's e-mail contacts provider (an address book site, from a second origin), and in a second `iframe` [p308] a game (from a third origin). The outer social site and the game in the second `iframe` [p308] cannot access anything inside the first `iframe` [p308]; together they can only:

- Navigate [p788] the `iframe` [p308] to a new URL, such as the same URL but with a different fragment, causing the `Window` [p758] in the `iframe` [p308] to receive a `hashchange` [p1151] event.
- Resize the `iframe` [p308], causing the `Window` [p758] in the `iframe` [p308] to receive a `resize` event.
- Send a `message` [p1152] event to the `Window` [p758] in the `iframe` [p308] using the `window.postMessage()` [p905] API.

The contacts provider can use these methods, most particularly the third one, to provide an API that can be accessed by other origins to manipulate the user's address book. For example, it could respond to a message "`add-contact Guillaume Tell <tell@pomme.example.net>`" by adding the given person and e-mail address to the user's address book.

To avoid any site on the Web being able to manipulate the user's contacts, the contacts provider might only allow certain trusted sites, such as the social site, to do this.

Now suppose the game wanted to add a contact to the user's address book, and that the social site was willing to allow it to do so on its behalf, essentially "sharing" the trust that the contacts provider had with the social site. There are several ways it could do this; most simply, it could just proxy messages between the game site and the contacts site. However, this solution has a number of difficulties: it requires the social site to either completely trust the game site not to abuse the privilege, or it requires that the social site verify each request to make sure it's not a request that it doesn't want to allow (such as adding multiple contacts, reading the contacts, or deleting them); it also requires some additional complexity if there's ever the possibility of multiple games simultaneously trying to interact with the contacts provider.

Using message channels and `MessagePort`[p909] objects, however, all of these problems can go away. When the game tells the social site that it wants to add a contact, the social site can ask the contacts provider not for it to add a contact, but for the *capability* to add a single contact. The contacts provider then creates a pair of `MessagePort`[p909] objects, and sends one of them back to the social site, who forwards it on to the game. The game and the contacts provider then have a direct connection, and the contacts provider knows to only honor a single "add contact" request, nothing else. In other words, the game has been granted the capability to add a single contact.

9.5.1.3 Ports as the basis of abstracting out service implementations

This section is non-normative.

Continuing the example from the previous section, consider the contacts provider in particular. While an initial implementation might have simply used `XMLHttpRequest` objects in the service's `iframe`[p308], an evolution of the service might instead want to use a shared worker[p938] with a single `WebSocket`[p897] connection.

If the initial design used `MessagePort`[p909] objects to grant capabilities, or even just to allow multiple simultaneous independent sessions, the service implementation can switch from the `XMLHttpRequest`s-in-each-`iframe`[p308] model to the shared-`WebSocket`[p897] model without changing the API at all: the ports on the service provider side can all be forwarded to the shared worker without it affecting the users of the API in the slightest.

9.5.2 Message channels

IDL

```
[Constructor, Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface MessageChannel {
  readonly attribute MessagePort port1;
  readonly attribute MessagePort port2;
};
```

Note

***channel* = new `MessageChannel`[p908]()**

Returns a new `MessageChannel`[p908] object with two new `MessagePort`[p909] objects.

***channel* . `port1`[p909]**

Returns the first `MessagePort`[p909] object.

***channel* . `port2`[p909]**

Returns the second `MessagePort`[p909] object.

When the **`MessageChannel()`** constructor is called, it must run the following algorithm:

1. Create a new `MessagePort` object[p910] whose owner[p909] is the incumbent settings object[p835], and let *port1* be that object.
2. Create a new `MessagePort` object[p910] whose owner[p909] is the incumbent settings object[p835], and let *port2* be that object.
3. Entangle[p910] the *port1* and *port2* objects.

4. Instantiate a new MessageChannel[p908] object, and let *channel* be that object.
5. Let the port1[p909] attribute of the *channel* object be *port1*.
6. Let the port2[p909] attribute of the *channel* object be *port2*.
7. Return *channel*.

The **port1** and **port2** attributes must return the values they were assigned when the MessageChannel[p908] object was created.

9.5.3 Message ports

Spec bugs: 28813

Each channel has two message ports. Data sent through one port is received by the other port, and vice versa.

IDL

```
[Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface MessagePort : EventTarget {
  void postMessage(any message, optional sequence<object> transfer = []);
  void start();
  void close();

  // event handlers
  attribute EventHandler onmessage;
};
```

Note

***port* . postMessage[p910](*message* [, *transfer*])**

Posts a message through the channel. Objects listed in *transfer* are transferred, not just cloned, meaning that they are no longer usable on the sending side.

Throws a "DataCloneError" DOMException if *transfer* array contains duplicate objects or the source or target ports, or if *message* could not be cloned.

***port* . start[p911]()**

Begins dispatching messages received on the port.

***port* . close[p911]()**

Disconnects the port, so that it is no longer active.

Each MessagePort[p909] object can be entangled with another (a symmetric relationship). Each MessagePort[p909] object also has a task source[p842] called the **port message queue**, initially empty. A port message queue[p909] can be enabled or disabled, and is initially disabled. Once enabled, a port can never be disabled again (though messages in the queue can get moved to another queue or removed altogether, which has much the same effect). A MessagePort[p909] also has a **has been shipped** flag, which must initially be false, and an **owner**, which is a settings object[p826] set when the object is created, as described below.

When a port's port message queue[p909] is enabled, the event loop[p841] must use it as one of its task sources[p842]. When a port's owner[p909] specifies a responsible event loop[p827] that is a browsing context[p748] event loop[p841], all tasks[p841] queued[p842] on its port message queue[p909] must be associated with the responsible document[p827] specified by the port's owner[p909].

Note *If the port's owner[p909] specifies a responsible document[p827] that is fully active[p749], but the event listeners all have scripts whose settings objects[p826] specify responsible documents[p827] that are* not *fully active[p749], then the messages will be lost.*

Each event loop[p841] has a task source[p842] called the **unshipped port message queue**. This is a virtual task source[p842]: it must act as if it contained the tasks[p841] of each port message queue[p909] of each MessagePort[p909] whose has been shipped[p909] flag is false, whose port message queue[p909] is enabled, and whose owner[p909] specifies that event loop[p841] as the responsible event loop[p827], in the order in which they were added to their respective task source[p842]. When a task[p841] would be removed from the unshipped port message queue[p909], it must instead be removed from its port message queue[p909].

When a `MessagePort`[p909]'s has been shipped[p909] flag is false, its port message queue[p909] must be ignored for the purposes of the event loop[p841]. (The unshipped port message queue[p909] is used instead.)

> **Note** *The has been shipped[p909] flag is set to true when a port, its twin, or the object it was cloned from, is or has been transferred. When a `MessagePort`[p909]'s has been shipped[p909] flag is true, its port message queue[p909] acts as a first-class task source[p842], unaffected to any unshipped port message queue[p909].*

When the user agent is to **create a new `MessagePort` object** with a particular environment settings object[p827] as its *owner*, it must instantiate a new `MessagePort`[p909] object, and let its owner[p909] be *owner*.

When the user agent is to **entangle** two `MessagePort`[p909] objects, it must run the following steps:

1. If one of the ports is already entangled, then disentangle it and the port that it was entangled with.

   > **Note** *If those two previously entangled ports were the two ports of a `MessageChannel`[p908] object, then that `MessageChannel`[p908] object no longer represents an actual channel: the two ports in that object are no longer entangled.*

2. Associate the two ports to be entangled, so that they form the two parts of a new channel. (There is no `MessageChannel`[p908] object that represents this channel.)

   Two ports *A* and *B* that have gone through this step are now said to be entangled; one is entangled to the other, and vice versa.

   > **Note** *While this specification describes this process as instantaneous, implementations are more likely to implement it via message passing. As with all algorithms, the key is "merely" that the end result be indistinguishable, in a black-box sense, from the specification.*

`MessagePort`[p909] objects are transferable objects[p98].

Each `MessagePort`[p909] object's [[Transfer[p98]]] internal method, given a *targetRealm*, must run these steps:

1. Set **this**'s has been shipped[p909] flag to true.
2. Let *new* be a new `MessagePort` object[p910] in *targetRealm* whose owner[p909] is *targetRealm*'s settings object[p833].
3. Set *new*'s has been shipped[p909] flag to true.
4. Move all the tasks[p841] that are to fire `message`[p1152] events in the port message queue[p909] of **this** to the port message queue[p909] of *new*, if any, leaving *new*'s port message queue[p909] in its initial disabled state, and, if *new*'s owner[p909] specifies a responsible event loop[p827] that is a browsing context[p748] event loop[p841], associating the moved tasks[p841] with the responsible document[p827] specified by *new*'s owner[p909].
5. If **this** is entangled with another port, then run these substeps:
   1. Let *remote port* be the port with which **this** is entangled.
   2. Set *remote port*'s has been shipped[p909] flag to true.
   3. Entangle[p910] *remote port* and *new*. **this** will be disentangled by this process.
6. Set **this**'s [[Detached[p98]]] internal slot value to true.
7. Return *new*. It is the clone.

The **`postMessage()`** method, when called on a port *source port*, must cause the user agent to run the following steps:

1. Let *target port* be the port with which *source port* is entangled, if any.
2. Let *doomed* be false.

   > **Note** *It is set to true if a condition is detected that will make this message cause the port to be unusable; specifically, if the message contains* target port *as one of the objects being transferred. (This condition cannot necessarily be detected when the method is called.)*

3. If any of the objects in *transfer* are the *source port*, then throw a "`DataCloneError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

4. If any of the objects in *transfer* are the *target port*, if any, then let *doomed* be true, and optionally report to a developer console that the target port was posted to itself, causing the communication channel to be lost.

5. Let *targetRealm* be *target port*'s owner[p909]'s Realm[p833], if there is a *target port* and *doomed* is false, and otherwise some arbitrary Realm.

   Note targetRealm *is used when cloning and transfering objects below. If there is no* target port*, or if the* target port *is one of the objects being transferred, the transferable objects given in the second argument, if any, are still transferred, but since they are then discarded, it doesn't matter where they are transferred to.)*

6. Let *cloneRecord* be StructuredCloneWithTransfer[p98](*message*, *transfer*, *targetRealm*). Rethrow any exceptions.

7. Let *message clone* be *cloneRecord*.[[Clone]].

8. Let *new ports* be a new frozen array consisting of all `MessagePort`[p909] objects in *cloneRecord*.[[TransferList]], if any, maintaining their relative order.

9. If there is no *target port* (i.e. if *source port* is not entangled), or if *doomed* is true, then abort these steps.

10. Create an event *e* that uses the `MessageEvent`[p886] interface, with the name `message`[p1152], which does not bubble, is not cancelable, and has no default action.

11. Let the `data`[p886] attribute of *e* be initialised to the value of *message clone*.

12. Let the `ports`[p887] attribute of *e* be initialised to the *new ports* array.

13. Add a task[p841] that runs the following steps to the port message queue[p909] of *target port*:

    1. Let *target* be the `MessagePort`[p909] in whose port message queue[p909] the event *e* now finds itself.

    2. Dispatch[p44] *e* at *target*.

The **`start()`** method must enable its port's port message queue[p909], if it is not already enabled.

The **`close()`** method, when called on a port *local port* that is entangled with another port, must cause the user agent to disentangle the two ports. If the method is called on a port that is not entangled, then the method must do nothing.

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by all objects implementing the `MessagePort`[p909] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
`onmessage`	`message`[p1152]

The first time a `MessagePort`[p909] object's `onmessage`[p911] IDL attribute is set, the port's port message queue[p909] must be enabled, as if the `start()`[p911] method had been called.

9.5.4 Broadcasting to many ports

This section is non-normative.

Broadcasting to many ports is in principle relatively simple: keep an array of `MessagePort`[p909] objects to send messages to, and iterate through the array to send a message. However, this has one rather unfortunate effect: it prevents the ports from being garbage collected, even if the other side has gone away. To avoid this problem, implement a simple protocol whereby the other side acknowledges it still exists. If it doesn't do so after a certain amount of time, assume it's gone, close the `MessagePort`[p909] object, and let it be garbage collected.

9.5.5 Ports and garbage collection

When a `MessagePort`[p909] object *o* is entangled, user agents must either act as if *o*'s entangled `MessagePort`[p909] object has a strong reference to *o*, or as if the global object[p833] specified by *o*'s owner[p909] has a strong reference to *o*.

Note *Thus, a message port can be received, given an event listener, and then forgotten, and so long as that event listener could receive a message, the channel will be maintained.*

Of course, if this was to occur on both sides of the channel, then both ports could be garbage collected, since they would not be reachable from live code, despite having a strong reference to each other.

Furthermore, a `MessagePort`[p909] object must not be garbage collected while there exists an event referenced by a task[p841] in a task queue[p841] that is to be dispatched on that `MessagePort`[p909] object, or while the `MessagePort`[p909] object's port message queue[p909] is enabled and not empty.

Note *Authors are strongly encouraged to explicitly close `MessagePort`[p909] objects to disentangle them, so that their resources can be recollected. Creating many `MessagePort`[p909] objects and discarding them without closing them can lead to high transient memory usage since garbage collection is not necessarily performed promptly, especially for `MessagePort`[p909]s where garbage collection can involve cross-process coordination.*

9.6 Broadcasting to other browsing contexts

Support:	
Chrome	None
Chrome for Android	None
UC Browser for Android	None
iOS Safari	None
Firefox	38+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	None
Edge	None
Safari	None
Opera	None
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

Pages on a single origin[p767] opened by the same user in the same user agent but in different unrelated browsing contexts[p748] som
send notifications to each other, for example "hey, the user logged in over here, check your credentials again".

For elaborate cases, e.g. to manage locking of shared state, to manage synchronisation of resources between a server and multi
share a `WebSocket`[p897] connection with a remote host, and so forth, shared workers[p938] are the most appropriate solution.

For simple cases, though, where a shared worker would be an unreasonable overhead, authors can use the simple channel-base
mechanism described in this section.

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString name), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface BroadcastChannel : EventTarget {
  readonly attribute DOMString name;
  void postMessage(any message);
  void close();
  attribute EventHandler onmessage;
};
```

Note

***broadcastChannel* = new `BroadcastChannel`[p913](*name*)**

Returns a new `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object via which messages for the given channel name can be sent and received.

***broadcastChannel* . `name`[p913]**

Returns the channel name (as passed to the constructor).

***broadcastChannel* . `postMessage`[p913](*message*)**

Sends the given message to other `BroadcastChannel`[p912] objects set up for this channel. Messages can be structured objects, e.g. nested objects and arrays.

***broadcastChannel* . `close`[p913]()**

Closes the `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object, opening it up to garbage collection.

A `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object has a **channel name**, a **`BroadcastChannel` settings object**, and a **closed flag**.

The **`BroadcastChannel()`** constructor, when invoked, must create and return a `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object whose channel name[p912] is the constructor's first argument, whose `BroadcastChannel` settings object[p912] is the incumbent settings object[p835], and whose closed flag[p912] is false.

The **`name`** attribute must return the channel name[p912].

The **`postMessage()`** method, when invoked on a `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object *source* with an argument *message*, must run the following steps:

1. Let *source settings* be *source*'s `BroadcastChannel` settings object[p912].
2. If *source*'s closed flag[p912] is true, then throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
3. Let *source channel* be *source*'s channel name[p912].
4. Let *targetRealm* be a user-agent defined Realm.
5. Let *cloned message* be StructuredClone[p99](*message*, *targetRealm*). Rethrow any exceptions.
6. Let *destinations* be a list of `BroadcastChannel`[p912] objects that match the following criteria:
   - Their `BroadcastChannel` settings object[p912] specifies either:
     - a global object[p833] that is a `Window`[p758] object and a responsible document[p827] that is fully active[p749], or
     - a global object[p833] that is a `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object whose `closing`[p932] flag is false and whose worker[p936] is a suspendable worker[p933].
   - Their `BroadcastChannel` settings object[p912] specifies an origin[p767] that is the same origin[p769] as the origin[p767] specified by *source settings*.
   - Their channel name[p912] is a case-sensitive[p63] match for *source channel*.
   - Their closed flag[p912] is false.
7. Remove *source* from *destinations*.
8. Sort *destinations* such that all `BroadcastChannel`[p912] objects whose `BroadcastChannel` settings objects[p912] specify the same responsible event loop[p827] are sorted in creation order, oldest first. (This does not define a complete ordering. Within this constraint, user agents may sort the list in any user-agent defined manner.)
9. For each `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object in *destinations*, queue a task[p842] that runs the following steps:
   1. Let *targetRealm* be `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object's relevant settings object[p835]'s Realm[p833].
   2. Create an event that uses the `MessageEvent`[p886] interface, with the event type `message`[p1152], which does not bubble, is not cancelable, and has no default action. The `data`[p886] attribute must be initialised to StructuredClone[p99](*cloned message*, *targetRealm*), and the `origin`[p886] attribute must be initialised to the Unicode serialisation[p768] of the origin[p767] specified by *source settings*. This event is not trusted[p44].
   3. Dispatch[p44] the event at the `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object.

   The tasks[p841] must use the DOM manipulation task source[p845], and, for those where the event loop[p841] specified by the target `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object's `BroadcastChannel` settings object[p912] is a browsing context[p748] event loop[p841], must be associated with the responsible document[p827] specified by that target `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object's `BroadcastChannel` settings object[p912].

While a `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object whose closed flag[p912] is false has an event listener registered for `message`[p1152] events, there must be a strong reference from global object[p833] specified by the `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object's `BroadcastChannel` settings object[p912] to the `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object itself.

The **`close()`** method must set the closed flag[p912] of the `BroadcastChannel`[p912] object on which it was invoked to true.

Note *Authors are strongly encouraged to explicitly close `BroadcastChannel`[p912] objects when they are no longer needed, so that they can be garbage collected. Creating many `BroadcastChannel`[p912] objects and discarding them while leaving them with an event listener and without closing them can lead to an apparent memory leak, since the objects will continue to live for as long as they have an event listener (or until their page or worker is closed).*

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by all objects implementing the `BroadcastChannel`[p912] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onmessage	`message`[p1152]

Example

Suppose a page wants to know when the user logs out, even when the user does so from another tab at the same site:

```
var authChannel = new BroadcastChannel('auth');
authChannel.onmessage = function (event) {
  if (event.data == 'logout')
    showLogout();
}

function logoutRequested() {
  // called when the user asks us to log them out
  doLogout();
  showLogout();
  authChannel.postMessage('logout');
}

function doLogout() {
  // actually log the user out (e.g. clearing cookies)
  // ...
}

function showLogout() {
  // update the UI to indicate we're logged out
  // ...
}
```

10 Web workers

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Scope

This section is non-normative.

This specification defines an API for running scripts in the background independently of any user interface scripts.

This allows for long-running scripts that are not interrupted by scripts that respond to clicks or other user interactions, and allows long tasks to be executed without yielding to keep the page responsive.

Workers (as these background scripts are called herein) are relatively heavy-weight, and are not intended to be used in large numbers. For example, it would be inappropriate to launch one worker for each pixel of a four megapixel image. The examples below show some appropriate uses of workers.

Generally, workers are expected to be long-lived, have a high start-up performance cost, and a high per-instance memory cost.

10.1.2 Examples

This section is non-normative.

There are a variety of uses that workers can be put to. The following subsections show various examples of this use.

10.1.2.1 A background number-crunching worker

This section is non-normative.

The simplest use of workers is for performing a computationally expensive task without interrupting the user interface.

In this example, the main document spawns a worker to (naïvely) compute prime numbers, and progressively displays the most recently found prime number.

The main page is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Worker example: One-core computation</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <p>The highest prime number discovered so far is: <output id="result"></output></p>
  <script>
   var worker = new Worker('worker.js');
   worker.onmessage = function (event) {
     document.getElementById('result').textContent = event.data;
   };
  </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

The `Worker()` [p937] constructor call creates a worker and returns a `Worker` [p936] object representing that worker, which is used to communicate with the worker. That object's `onmessage` [p937] event handler allows the code to receive messages from the worker.

The worker itself is as follows:

```
var n = 1;
search: while (true) {
  n += 1;
  for (var i = 2; i <= Math.sqrt(n); i += 1)
    if (n % i == 0)
      continue search;
  // found a prime!
  postMessage(n);
}
```

The bulk of this code is simply an unoptimised search for a prime number. The `postMessage()` [p931] method is used to send a message back to the page when a prime is found.

View this example online.

10.1.2.2 Worker used for background I/O

This section is non-normative.

In this example, the main document uses two workers, one for fetching stock updates at regular intervals, and one for performing search queries that the user requests.

The main page is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Worker example: Stock ticker</title>
  <script>
   // TICKER
   var symbol = 'GOOG'; // default symbol to watch
   var ticker = new Worker('ticker.js');

   // SEARCHER
   var searcher = new Worker('searcher.js');
   function search(query) {
     searcher.postMessage(query);
   }

   // SYMBOL SELECTION UI
   function select(newSymbol) {
     symbol = newSymbol;
     ticker.postMessage(symbol);
   }
  </script>
  <meta http-equiv="Refresh" content="120; URL=../">
 </head>
 <body onload="search('')">
  <p><output id="symbol"></output> <output id="value"></output></p>
  <script>
   ticker.onmessage = function (event) {
     var data = event.data.split(' ');
     document.getElementById('symbol').textContent = data[0];
     document.getElementById('value').textContent = data[1];
   };
   ticker.postMessage(symbol);
  </script>
  <p><label>Search: <input type="text" autofocus oninput="search(this.value)"></label></p>
```

```
    <ul id="results"></ul>
    <script>
     searcher.onmessage = function (event) {
       var data = event.data.split(' ');
       var results = document.getElementById('results');
       while (results.hasChildNodes()) // clear previous results
         results.removeChild(results.firstChild);
       for (var i = 0; i < data.length; i += 1) {
         // add a list item with a button for each result
         var li = document.createElement('li');
         var button = document.createElement('button');
         button.value = data[i];
         button.type = 'button';
         button.onclick = function () { select(this.value); };
         button.textContent = data[i];
         li.appendChild(button);
         results.appendChild(li);
       }
     };
    </script>
    <p>(The data in this example is not real. Try searching for "Google" or "Apple".)</p>
   </body>
  </html>
```

The two workers use a common library for performing the actual network calls. This library is as follows:

```
function get(url) {
  try {
    var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
    xhr.open('GET', url, false);
    xhr.send();
    return xhr.responseText;
  } catch (e) {
    return ''; // turn all errors into empty results
  }
}
```

The stock updater worker is as follows:

```
importScripts('io.js');
var timer;
var symbol;
function update() {
  postMessage(symbol + ' ' + get('stock.cgi?' + symbol));
  timer = setTimeout(update, 10000);
}
onmessage = function (event) {
  if (timer)
    clearTimeout(timer);
  symbol = event.data;
  update();
};
```

The search query worker is as follows:

```
importScripts('io.js');
onmessage = function (event) {
  postMessage(get('search.cgi?' + event.data));
};
```

View this example online.

10.1.2.3 Using a JavaScript module as a worker

This section is non-normative.

All of our examples so far show workers that run classic scripts[p826]. Workers can instead be instantiated using module scripts[p827], which have the usual benefits: the ability to use the JavaScript `import` statement to import other modules; strict mode by default; and top-level declarations not polluting the worker's global scope.

Note that such module-based workers follow different restrictions regarding cross-origin content, compared to classic workers. Unlike classic workers, module workers can be instantiated using a cross-origin script, as long as that script is exposed using the CORS protocol. Additionally, the `importScripts()`[p940] method will automatically fail inside module workers; the JavaScript `import` statement is generally a better choice.

In this example, the main document uses a worker to do off-main-thread image manipulation. It imports the filters used from another module.

The main page is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Worker example: image decoding</title>

<label>
  Type an image URL to decode
  <input type="url" id="image-url" list="image-list">
  <datalist id="image-list">
    <option value="https://html.spec.whatwg.org/images/drawImage.png">
    <option value="https://html.spec.whatwg.org/images/robots.jpeg">
    <option value="https://html.spec.whatwg.org/images/arcTo2.png">
  </datalist>
</label>

<label>
  Choose a filter to apply
  <select id="filter">
    <option value="none">none</option>
    <option value="grayscale">grayscale</option>
    <option value="brighten">brighten by 20%</option>
  </select>
</label>

<script type="module">
  const worker = new Worker("worker.js", { type: "module" });
  worker.onmessage = receiveFromWorker;

  const url = document.querySelector("#image-url");
  const filter = document.querySelector("#filter");
  const output = document.querySelector("#output");

  url.oninput = updateImage;
  filter.oninput = sendToWorker;

  let imageData, context;

  function updateImage() {
    const img = new Image();
    img.src = url.value;

    img.onload = () => {
      output.innerHTML = "";

      const canvas = document.createElement("canvas");
      canvas.width = img.width;
      canvas.height = img.height;
```

```
      context = canvas.getContext("2d");
      context.drawImage(img, 0, 0);
      imageData = context.getImageData(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);

      sendToWorker();
      output.appendChild(canvas);
    };
  }

  function sendToWorker() {
    worker.postMessage({ imageData, filter: filter.value });
  }

  function receiveFromWorker(e) {
    context.putImageData(e.data, 0, 0);
  }
</script>
```

The worker file is then:

```
import * as filters from "./filters.js";

self.onmessage = e => {
  const { imageData, filter } = e.data;
  filters[filter](imageData);
  self.postMessage(imageData, [imageData.data.buffer]);
};
```

Which imports the file `filters.js`:

```
export function none() {}

export function grayscale({ data: d }) {
  for (let i = 0; i < d.length; i += 4) {
    const [r, g, b] = [d[i], d[i + 1], d[i + 2]];

    // CIE luminance for the RGB
    // The human eye is bad at seeing red and blue, so we de-emphasize them.
    d[i] = d[i + 1] = d[i + 2] = 0.2126 * r + 0.7152 * g + 0.0722 * b;
  }
};

export function brighten({ data: d }) {
  for (let i = 0; i < d.length; ++i) {
    d[i] *= 1.2;
  }
};
```

View this example online.

10.1.2.4 Shared workers introduction

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	None
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	None
Firefox	29+
IE	None
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	None
Edge	None
Safari	None
Opera	10.6+
IE Mobile	None

Source: caniuse.com

This section is non-normative.

This section introduces shared workers using a Hello World example. Shared workers use slightly different APIs, since each work
multiple connections.

This first example shows how you connect to a worker and how a worker can send a message back to the page when it connects
messages are displayed in a log.

Here is the HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Shared workers: demo 1</title>
<pre id="log">Log:</pre>
<script>
  var worker = new SharedWorker('test.js');
  var log = document.getElementById('log');
  worker.port.onmessage = function(e) { // note: not worker.onmessage!
    log.textContent += '\n' + e.data;
  }
</script>
```

Here is the JavaScript worker:

```
onconnect = function(e) {
  var port = e.ports[0];
  port.postMessage('Hello World!');
}
```

View this example online.

This second example extends the first one by changing two things: first, messages are received using `addEventListener()` instead of an event handler IDL attribute[p846], and second, a message is sent *to* the worker, causing the worker to send another message in return. Received messages are again displayed in a log.

Here is the HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Shared workers: demo 2</title>
<pre id="log">Log:</pre>
<script>
  var worker = new SharedWorker('test.js');
  var log = document.getElementById('log');
  worker.port.addEventListener('message', function(e) {
    log.textContent += '\n' + e.data;
  }, false);
  worker.port.start(); // note: need this when using addEventListener
  worker.port.postMessage('ping');
</script>
```

Here is the JavaScript worker:

```
onconnect = function(e) {
  var port = e.ports[0];
  port.postMessage('Hello World!');
  port.onmessage = function(e) {
    port.postMessage('pong'); // not e.ports[0].postMessage!
    // e.target.postMessage('pong'); would work also
  }
}
```

View this example online.

Finally, the example is extended to show how two pages can connect to the same worker; in this case, the second page is merely in an `iframe`[p308] on the first page, but the same principle would apply to an entirely separate page in a separate top-level browsing context[p749].

Here is the outer HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Shared workers: demo 3</title>
<pre id="log">Log:</pre>
<script>
  var worker = new SharedWorker('test.js');
  var log = document.getElementById('log');
  worker.port.addEventListener('message', function(e) {
    log.textContent += '\n' + e.data;
  }, false);
  worker.port.start();
  worker.port.postMessage('ping');
</script>
<iframe src="inner.html"></iframe>
```

Here is the inner HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Shared workers: demo 3 inner frame</title>
<pre id=log>Inner log:</pre>
<script>
  var worker = new SharedWorker('test.js');
  var log = document.getElementById('log');
  worker.port.onmessage = function(e) {
   log.textContent += '\n' + e.data;
  }
</script>
```

Here is the JavaScript worker:

```
var count = 0;
onconnect = function(e) {
  count += 1;
  var port = e.ports[0];
  port.postMessage('Hello World! You are connection #' + count);
  port.onmessage = function(e) {
    port.postMessage('pong');
  }
}
```

View this example online.

10.1.2.5 Shared state using a shared worker

This section is non-normative.

In this example, multiple windows (viewers) can be opened that are all viewing the same map. All the windows share the same map information, with a single worker coordinating all the viewers. Each viewer can move around independently, but if they set any data on the map, all the viewers are updated.

The main page isn't interesting, it merely provides a way to open the viewers:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Workers example: Multiviewer</title>
  <script>
   function openViewer() {
     window.open('viewer.html');
   }
  </script>
```

```
 </head>
 <body>
  <p><button type=button onclick="openViewer()">Open a new
  viewer</button></p>
  <p>Each viewer opens in a new window. You can have as many viewers
  as you like, they all view the same data.</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

The viewer is more involved:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Workers example: Multiviewer viewer</title>
  <script>
   var worker = new SharedWorker('worker.js', 'core');

   // CONFIGURATION
   function configure(event) {
     if (event.data.substr(0, 4) != 'cfg ') return;
     var name = event.data.substr(4).split(' ', 1)[0];
     // update display to mention our name is name
     document.getElementsByTagName('h1')[0].textContent += ' ' + name;
     // no longer need this listener
     worker.port.removeEventListener('message', configure, false);
   }
   worker.port.addEventListener('message', configure, false);

   // MAP
   function paintMap(event) {
     if (event.data.substr(0, 4) != 'map ') return;
     var data = event.data.substr(4).split(',');
     // display tiles data[0] .. data[8]
     var canvas = document.getElementById('map');
     var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
     for (var y = 0; y < 3; y += 1) {
       for (var x = 0; x < 3; x += 1) {
         var tile = data[y * 3 + x];
         if (tile == '0')
           context.fillStyle = 'green';
         else
           context.fillStyle = 'maroon';
         context.fillRect(x * 50, y * 50, 50, 50);
       }
     }
   }
   worker.port.addEventListener('message', paintMap, false);

   // PUBLIC CHAT
   function updatePublicChat(event) {
     if (event.data.substr(0, 4) != 'txt ') return;
     var name = event.data.substr(4).split(' ', 1)[0];
     var message = event.data.substr(4 + name.length + 1);
     // display "<name> message" in public chat
     var public = document.getElementById('public');
     var p = document.createElement('p');
     var n = document.createElement('button');
     n.textContent = '<' + name + '> ';
     n.onclick = function () { worker.port.postMessage('msg ' + name); };
     p.appendChild(n);
```

```
    var m = document.createElement('span');
    m.textContent = message;
    p.appendChild(m);
    public.appendChild(p);
  }
  worker.port.addEventListener('message', updatePublicChat, false);

  // PRIVATE CHAT
  function startPrivateChat(event) {
    if (event.data.substr(0, 4) != 'msg ') return;
    var name = event.data.substr(4).split(' ', 1)[0];
    var port = event.ports[0];
    // display a private chat UI
    var ul = document.getElementById('private');
    var li = document.createElement('li');
    var h3 = document.createElement('h3');
    h3.textContent = 'Private chat with ' + name;
    li.appendChild(h3);
    var div = document.createElement('div');
    var addMessage = function(name, message) {
      var p = document.createElement('p');
      var n = document.createElement('strong');
      n.textContent = '<' + name + '> ';
      p.appendChild(n);
      var t = document.createElement('span');
      t.textContent = message;
      p.appendChild(t);
      div.appendChild(p);
    };
    port.onmessage = function (event) {
      addMessage(name, event.data);
    };
    li.appendChild(div);
    var form = document.createElement('form');
    var p = document.createElement('p');
    var input = document.createElement('input');
    input.size = 50;
    p.appendChild(input);
    p.appendChild(document.createTextNode(' '));
    var button = document.createElement('button');
    button.textContent = 'Post';
    p.appendChild(button);
    form.onsubmit = function () {
      port.postMessage(input.value);
      addMessage('me', input.value);
      input.value = '';
      return false;
    };
    form.appendChild(p);
    li.appendChild(form);
    ul.appendChild(li);
  }
  worker.port.addEventListener('message', startPrivateChat, false);

  worker.port.start();
 </script>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Viewer</h1>
 <h2>Map</h2>
 <p><canvas id="map" height=150 width=150></canvas></p>
```

```
    <p>
     <button type=button onclick="worker.port.postMessage('mov left')">Left</button>
     <button type=button onclick="worker.port.postMessage('mov up')">Up</button>
     <button type=button onclick="worker.port.postMessage('mov down')">Down</button>
     <button type=button onclick="worker.port.postMessage('mov right')">Right</button>
     <button type=button onclick="worker.port.postMessage('set 0')">Set 0</button>
     <button type=button onclick="worker.port.postMessage('set 1')">Set 1</button>
    </p>
    <h2>Public Chat</h2>
    <div id="public"></div>
    <form onsubmit="worker.port.postMessage('txt ' + message.value); message.value = ''; return false;">
     <p>
      <input type="text" name="message" size="50">
      <button>Post</button>
     </p>
    </form>
    <h2>Private Chat</h2>
    <ul id="private"></ul>
   </body>
  </html>
```

There are several key things worth noting about the way the viewer is written.

Multiple listeners. Instead of a single message processing function, the code here attaches multiple event listeners, each one performing a quick check to see if it is relevant for the message. In this example it doesn't make much difference, but if multiple authors wanted to collaborate using a single port to communicate with a worker, it would allow for independent code instead of changes having to all be made to a single event handling function.

Registering event listeners in this way also allows you to unregister specific listeners when you are done with them, as is done with the `configure()` method in this example.

Finally, the worker:

```
var nextName = 0;
function getNextName() {
  // this could use more friendly names
  // but for now just return a number
  return nextName++;
}

var map = [
 [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
 [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1],
 [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
 [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1],
 [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0],
 [1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
 [1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1],
];

function wrapX(x) {
  if (x < 0) return wrapX(x + map[0].length);
  if (x >= map[0].length) return wrapX(x - map[0].length);
  return x;
}

function wrapY(y) {
  if (y < 0) return wrapY(y + map.length);
  if (y >= map[0].length) return wrapY(y - map.length);
  return y;
}
```

```
function wrap(val, min, max) {
  if (val < min)
    return val + (max-min)+1;
  if (val > max)
    return val - (max-min)-1;
  return val;
}

function sendMapData(viewer) {
  var data = '';
  for (var y = viewer.y-1; y <= viewer.y+1; y += 1) {
    for (var x = viewer.x-1; x <= viewer.x+1; x += 1) {
      if (data != '')
        data += ',';
      data += map[wrap(y, 0, map[0].length-1)][wrap(x, 0, map.length-1)];
    }
  }
  viewer.port.postMessage('map ' + data);
}

var viewers = {};
onconnect = function (event) {
  var name = getNextName();
  event.ports[0]._data = { port: event.ports[0], name: name, x: 0, y: 0, };
  viewers[name] = event.ports[0]._data;
  event.ports[0].postMessage('cfg ' + name);
  event.ports[0].onmessage = getMessage;
  sendMapData(event.ports[0]._data);
};

function getMessage(event) {
  switch (event.data.substr(0, 4)) {
    case 'mov ':
      var direction = event.data.substr(4);
      var dx = 0;
      var dy = 0;
      switch (direction) {
        case 'up': dy = -1; break;
        case 'down': dy = 1; break;
        case 'left': dx = -1; break;
        case 'right': dx = 1; break;
      }
      event.target._data.x = wrapX(event.target._data.x + dx);
      event.target._data.y = wrapY(event.target._data.y + dy);
      sendMapData(event.target._data);
      break;
    case 'set ':
      var value = event.data.substr(4);
      map[event.target._data.y][event.target._data.x] = value;
      for (var viewer in viewers)
        sendMapData(viewers[viewer]);
      break;
    case 'txt ':
      var name = event.target._data.name;
      var message = event.data.substr(4);
      for (var viewer in viewers)
        viewers[viewer].port.postMessage('txt ' + name + ' ' + message);
      break;
    case 'msg ':
      var party1 = event.target._data;
```

```
        var party2 = viewers[event.data.substr(4).split(' ', 1)[0]];
        if (party2) {
          var channel = new MessageChannel();
          party1.port.postMessage('msg ' + party2.name, [channel.port1]);
          party2.port.postMessage('msg ' + party1.name, [channel.port2]);
        }
        break;
    }
  }
```

Connecting to multiple pages. The script uses the `onconnect`[p931] event listener to listen for multiple connections.

Direct channels. When the worker receives a "msg" message from one viewer naming another viewer, it sets up a direct connection between the two, so that the two viewers can communicate directly without the worker having to proxy all the messages.

View this example online.

10.1.2.6 Delegation

This section is non-normative.

With multicore CPUs becoming prevalent, one way to obtain better performance is to split computationally expensive tasks amongst multiple workers. In this example, a computationally expensive task that is to be performed for every number from 1 to 10,000,000 is farmed out to ten subworkers.

The main page is as follows, it just reports the result:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Worker example: Multicore computation</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <p>Result: <output id="result"></output></p>
  <script>
   var worker = new Worker('worker.js');
   worker.onmessage = function (event) {
     document.getElementById('result').textContent = event.data;
   };
  </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

The worker itself is as follows:

```
// settings
var num_workers = 10;
var items_per_worker = 1000000;

// start the workers
var result = 0;
var pending_workers = num_workers;
for (var i = 0; i < num_workers; i += 1) {
  var worker = new Worker('core.js');
  worker.postMessage(i * items_per_worker);
  worker.postMessage((i+1) * items_per_worker);
  worker.onmessage = storeResult;
}

// handle the results
```

```
function storeResult(event) {
  result += 1*event.data;
  pending_workers -= 1;
  if (pending_workers <= 0)
    postMessage(result); // finished!
}
```

It consists of a loop to start the subworkers, and then a handler that waits for all the subworkers to respond.

The subworkers are implemented as follows:

```
var start;
onmessage = getStart;
function getStart(event) {
  start = 1*event.data;
  onmessage = getEnd;
}

var end;
function getEnd(event) {
  end = 1*event.data;
  onmessage = null;
  work();
}

function work() {
  var result = 0;
  for (var i = start; i < end; i += 1) {
    // perform some complex calculation here
    result += 1;
  }
  postMessage(result);
  close();
}
```

They receive two numbers in two events, perform the computation for the range of numbers thus specified, and then report the result back to the parent.

View this example online.

10.1.3 Tutorials

10.1.3.1 Creating a dedicated worker

This section is non-normative.

Creating a worker requires a URL to a JavaScript file. The `Worker()` [p937] constructor is invoked with the URL to that file as its only argument; a worker is then created and returned:

```
var worker = new Worker('helper.js');
```

If you want your worker script to be interpreted as a module script[p827] instead of the default classic script[p826], you need to use a slightly different signature:

```
var worker = new Worker('helper.js', { type: "module" });
```

10.1.3.2 Communicating with a dedicated worker

This section is non-normative.

Dedicated workers use `MessagePort`[p909] objects behind the scenes, and thus support all the same features, such as sending structured data, transferring binary data, and transferring other ports.

To receive messages from a dedicated worker, use the `onmessage`[p937] event handler IDL attribute[p846] on the `Worker`[p936] object:

```
worker.onmessage = function (event) { ... };
```

You can also use the `addEventListener()` method.

Note *The implicit `MessagePort`[p909] used by dedicated workers has its port message queue[p909] implicitly enabled when it is created, so there is no equivalent to the `MessagePort`[p909] interface's `start()`[p911] method on the `Worker`[p936] interface.*

To *send* data to a worker, use the `postMessage()`[p937] method. Structured data can be sent over this communication channel. To send `ArrayBuffer` objects efficiently (by transferring them rather than cloning them), list them in an array in the second argument.

```
worker.postMessage({
  operation: 'find-edges',
  input: buffer, // an ArrayBuffer object
  threshold: 0.6,
}, [buffer]);
```

To receive a message inside the worker, the `onmessage`[p931] event handler IDL attribute[p846] is used.

```
onmessage = function (event) { ... };
```

You can again also use the `addEventListener()` method.

In either case, the data is provided in the event object's `data`[p886] attribute.

To send messages back, you again use `postMessage()`[p931]. It supports the structured data in the same manner.

```
postMessage(event.data.input, [event.data.input]); // transfer the buffer back
```

10.1.3.3 Shared workers

This section is non-normative.

Shared workers are identified by the URL of the script used to create it, optionally with an explicit name. The name allows multiple instances of a particular shared worker to be started.

Shared workers are scoped by origin[p767]. Two different sites using the same names will not collide. However, if a page tries to use the same shared worker name as another page on the same site, but with a different script URL, it will fail.

Creating shared workers is done using the `SharedWorker()`[p938] constructor. This constructor takes the URL to the script to use for its first argument, and the name of the worker, if any, as the second argument.

```
var worker = new SharedWorker('service.js');
```

Communicating with shared workers is done with explicit `MessagePort`[p909] objects. The object returned by the `SharedWorker()`[p938] constructor holds a reference to the port on its `port`[p938] attribute.

```
worker.port.onmessage = function (event) { ... };
worker.port.postMessage('some message');
worker.port.postMessage({ foo: 'structured', bar: ['data', 'also', 'possible']});
```

Inside the shared worker, new clients of the worker are announced using the `connect`[p1151] event. The port for the new client is given by the event object's `source`[p887] attribute.

```
onconnect = function (event) {
  var newPort = event.source;
  // set up a listener
  newPort.onmessage = function (event) { ... };
  // send a message back to the port
  newPort.postMessage('ready!'); // can also send structured data, of course
};
```

10.2 Infrastructure

There are two kinds of workers; dedicated workers, and shared workers. Dedicated workers, once created, are linked to their creator; but message ports can be used to communicate from a dedicated worker to multiple other browsing contexts or workers. Shared workers, on the other hand, are named, and once created any script running in the same origin[p767] can obtain a reference to that worker and communicate with it.

10.2.1 The global scope

The global scope is the "inside" of a worker.

10.2.1.1 The `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] common interface

Spec bugs: 26319

IDL

```
[Exposed=Worker]
interface WorkerGlobalScope : EventTarget {
  readonly attribute WorkerGlobalScope self;
  readonly attribute WorkerLocation location;
  readonly attribute WorkerNavigator navigator;
  void importScripts(DOMString... urls);

  attribute OnErrorEventHandler onerror;
  attribute EventHandler onlanguagechange;
  attribute EventHandler onoffline;
  attribute EventHandler ononline;
  attribute EventHandler onrejectionhandled;
  attribute EventHandler onunhandledrejection;
};
```

A `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object has an associated **type** ("`classic`" or "`module`"). It is set during creation.

A `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object has an associated **url** (null or a URL). It is initially null.

A `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object has an associated **HTTPS state** (an HTTPS state value). It is initially "`none`".

A `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object has an associated **CSP list**. It is initially an empty list.

A `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object has an associated **module map**. It is a module map[p837], initially empty.

Note

workerGlobal **.** **`self`**[p930]

Returns *workerGlobal*.

workerGlobal **.** **`location`**[p930]

Returns *workerGlobal*'s `WorkerLocation`[p941] object.

***workerGlobal* . `navigator`[p940]**

Returns *workerGlobal*'s `WorkerNavigator`[p941] object.

workerGlobal* . `importScripts`[p940]*(urls...)

Fetches each URL in *urls*, executes them one-by-one in the order they are passed, and then returns (or throws if something went amiss).

The **`self`** attribute must return the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object itself.

The **`location`** attribute must return the `WorkerLocation`[p941] object whose associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941] is the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object.

Note *While the `WorkerLocation`[p941] object is created after the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object, this is not problematic as it cannot be observed from script.*

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by objects implementing the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
`onerror`	`error`[p1151]
`onlanguagechange`	`languagechange`[p1151]
`onoffline`	`offline`[p1152]
`ononline`	`online`[p1152]
`onrejectionhandled`	`rejectionhandled`[p1152]
`onunhandledrejection`	`unhandledrejection`[p1152]

10.2.1.2 Dedicated workers and the `DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope`[p930] interface

IDL

```
[Global=(Worker,DedicatedWorker),Exposed=DedicatedWorker]
/*sealed*/ interface DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope : WorkerGlobalScope {
  void postMessage(any message, optional sequence<object> transfer = []);

  void close();

  attribute EventHandler onmessage;
};
```

`DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope`[p930] objects act as if they had an implicit `MessagePort`[p909] associated with them. This port is part of a channel that is set up when the worker is created, but it is not exposed. This object must never be garbage collected before the `DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope`[p930] object.

All messages received by that port must immediately be retargeted at the `DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope`[p930] object.

Note

***dedicatedWorkerGlobal* . `postMessage`[p931]*(message* [, *transfer*])**

Clones *message* and transmits it to the `Worker`[p936] object associated with *dedicatedWorkerGlobal*. *transfer* can be passed as a list of objects that are to be transfered rather than cloned.

***dedicatedWorkerGlobal* . `close`[p931]()**

Aborts *dedicatedWorkerGlobal*.

The **postMessage()** method on DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope[p930] objects must act as if, when invoked, it immediately invoked the method of the same name[p910] on the port, with the same arguments, and returned the same return value.

To **close a worker**, given a *workerGlobal*, run these steps:

1. Discard any tasks[p841] that have been added to *workerGlobal*'s event loop[p841]'s task queues[p841].
2. Set *workerGlobal*'s closing[p932] flag to true. (This prevents any further tasks from being queued.)

The **close()** method, when invoked, must close a worker[p931] with this DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope[p930] object.

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by objects implementing the DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope[p930] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onmessage	message[p1152]

For the purposes of the application cache[p807] networking model, a dedicated worker is an extension of the cache host[p808] from which it was created.

10.2.1.3 Shared workers and the SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931] interface

IDL

```
[Global=(Worker,SharedWorker),Exposed=SharedWorker]
/*sealed*/ interface SharedWorkerGlobalScope : WorkerGlobalScope {
  readonly attribute DOMString name;
  readonly attribute ApplicationCache applicationCache; // deprecated

  void close();

  attribute EventHandler onconnect;
};
```

A SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931] object has an associated **constructor url** and **name**.

Shared workers receive message ports through connect[p1151] events on their SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931] object for each connection.

Note

***sharedWorkerGlobal* . name[p931]**

Returns *sharedWorkerGlobal*'s name[p931].

***sharedWorkerGlobal* . close[p931]()**

Aborts *sharedWorkerGlobal*.

The **name** attribute must return the SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931] object's name[p931]. Its value represents the name that can be used to obtain a reference to the worker using the SharedWorker[p938] constructor.

The **close()** method, when invoked, must close a worker[p931] with this SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931] object.

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by objects implementing the SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onconnect	connect[p1151]

For the purposes of the application cache[p807] networking model, a shared worker is its own cache host[p808]. The run a worker[p933] algorithm takes care of associating the worker with an application cache[p807].

Note *The `applicationCache`[p823] attribute returns the `ApplicationCache`[p822] object for the worker.*

10.2.2 The event loop

Each `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object has a distinct event loop[p841], separate from those used by units of related similar-origin browsing contexts[p751]. This event loop[p841] has no associated browsing context[p748], and its task queues[p841] only have events, callbacks, and networking activity as tasks[p841]. These event loops[p841] are created by the run a worker[p933] algorithm.

Each `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object also has a **closing** flag, which must initially be false, but which can get set to true by the algorithms in the processing model section below.

Once the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929]'s closing[p932] flag is set to true, the event loop[p841]'s task queues[p841] must discard any further tasks[p841] that would be added to them (tasks already on the queue are unaffected except where otherwise specified). Effectively, once the closing[p932] flag is true, timers stop firing, notifications for all pending background operations are dropped, etc.

10.2.3 The worker's lifetime

Workers communicate with other workers and with browsing contexts[p748] through message channels[p906] and their `MessagePort`[p909] objects.

Each `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] *worker global scope* has a list of **the worker's ports**, which consists of all the `MessagePort`[p909] objects that are entangled with another port and that have one (but only one) port owned by *worker global scope*. This list includes the implicit `MessagePort`[p909] in the case of dedicated workers[p930].

Each `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] also has a list of **the worker's workers**. Initially this list is empty; it is populated when the worker creates or obtains further workers.

Finally, each `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] also has a list of **the worker's `Document`s**. Initially this list is empty; it is populated when the worker is created.

Whenever a `Document`[p103] *d* is **added to the worker's `Document`s**, the user agent must, for each worker *q* in the list of the worker's workers[p932] whose list of the worker's `Document`s[p932] does not contain *d*, add *d* to *q*'s `WorkerGlobalScope` owner's list of the worker's `Document`s[p932].

Whenever a `Document`[p103] object is discarded[p763], it must be removed from the list of the worker's `Document`s[p932] of each worker whose list contains that `Document`[p103].

Given an environment settings object[p827] *o* when creating or obtaining a worker, the **list of relevant `Document` objects to add** depends on the type of global object[p833] specified by *o*. If *o* specifies a global object[p833] that is a `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object (i.e. if we are creating a nested worker), then the relevant `Document`[p103]s are the the worker's `Document`s[p932] of the global object[p833] specified by *o*. Otherwise, *o* specifies a global object[p833] that is a `Window`[p758] object, and the relevant `Document`[p103] is just the responsible document[p827] specified by *o*.

A worker is said to be a **permissible worker** if its list of the worker's `Document`s[p932] is not empty, or if its list has been empty for no more than a short user-agent-defined timeout value, its `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] is actually a `SharedWorkerGlobalScope`[p931] object (i.e. the worker is a shared worker), and the user agent has a browsing context[p748] whose `Document`[p103] is not complete loaded.

Note *The second part of this definition allows a shared worker to survive for a short time while a page is loading, in case that page is going to contact the shared worker again. This can be used by user agents as a way to avoid the cost of restarting a shared worker used by a site when the user is navigating from page to page within that site.*

A worker is said to be an **active needed worker** if any of the `Document`[p103] objects in the worker's `Document`s[p932] are fully active[p749].

A worker is said to be a **protected worker** if it is an active needed worker[p932] and either it has outstanding timers, database transactions, or network connections, or its list of the worker's ports[p932] is not empty, or its `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] is actually a `SharedWorkerGlobalScope`[p931] object (i.e. the worker is a shared worker).

A worker is said to be a **suspendable worker** if it is not an active needed worker[p932] but it is a permissible worker[p932].

10.2.4 Processing model

When a user agent is to **run a worker** for a script with `Worker`[p936] or `SharedWorker`[p938] object *worker*, URL *url*, environment settings object[p827] *outside settings*, `MessagePort`[p909] *outside port*, and a `WorkerOptions`[p937] dictionary *options*, it must run the following steps:

1. Create a separate parallel execution environment (i.e. a separate thread or process or equivalent construct), and run the rest of these steps in that context.

   For the purposes of timing APIs, this is the **official moment of creation** of the worker.

2. Let *is shared* be true if *worker* is a `SharedWorker`[p938] object, and false otherwise.

3. Let *docs* be the list of relevant `Document` objects to add[p932] given *outside settings*.

4. Let *parent worker global scope* be null.

5. If *outside settings*'s global object[p833] is a `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object (i.e. we are creating a nested worker), set *parent worker global scope* to *outside settings*'s global object[p833].

6. Call the JavaScript InitializeHostDefinedRealm() abstract operation with the following customizations:

   - For the global object, if *is shared* is true, create a new `SharedWorkerGlobalScope`[p931] object. Otherwise, create a new `DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope`[p930] object. Let *worker global scope* be the created object.

   - Let *realm execution context* be the created JavaScript execution context.

7. Set up a worker environment settings object[p936] with *realm execution context*, and let *inside settings* be the result.

8. Let *destination* be "`sharedworker`" if *is shared* is true, and "`worker`" otherwise.

9. Obtain *script* by switching on the value of *options*'s `type` member:

   ↳ **"`classic`"**

   Fetch a classic worker script[p828] given *url*, *outside settings*, and *destination*.

   ↳ **"`module`"**

   Fetch a module script tree[p829] given *url*, the value of the `credentials` member of *options*, the empty string (as no *cryptographic nonce* is present for workers), "`not parser-inserted`", *destination*, *outside settings*, and *inside settings*.

   In both cases, to process the response[p828] *response*, perform the following steps:

   1. Set *worker global scope*'s url[p929] to *response*'s url.

   2. Set *worker global scope*'s HTTPS state[p929] to *response*'s HTTPS state.

   3. Execute the Initialize a `global object`'s CSP list algorithm on *worker global scope* and *response*. [CSP][p1155]

   4. Return true.

   If the algorithm asynchronously completes with null, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `error`[p1151] at *worker*, and abort these steps. Otherwise, continue the rest of these steps after the algorithm's asynchronous completion, with *script* being the asynchronous completion value.

10. Associate *worker* with *worker global scope*.

11. Create a new `MessagePort` object[p910] whose owner[p909] is *inside settings*. Let *inside port* be this new object.

12. Associate *inside port* with *worker global scope*.

13. Entangle[p910] *outside port* and *inside port*.

14. Add to *worker global scope*'s list of the worker's `Document`s[p932] the `Document`[p103] objects in *docs*.

15. If *parent worker global scope* is not null, add *worker global scope* to the list of the worker's workers[p932] of *parent worker global scope*.

16. Set *worker global scope*'s type[p929] to the value of the `type` member of *options*.

17. If *is shared* is true, and there are any relevant application caches[p808] that are identified by a manifest URL with the same origin[p769] as *url* and that have *url* as one of their entries, *not* excluding entries marked as foreign[p807], then associate *worker global scope* with the most appropriate application cache[p808] of those that match.

18. Create a new `WorkerLocation`[p941] object and associate it with *worker global scope*.

19. **Closing orphan workers**: Start monitoring the worker such that no sooner than it stops being a protected worker[p933], and no later than it stops being a permissible worker[p932], *worker global scope*'s closing[p932] flag is set to true.

20. **Suspending workers**: Start monitoring the worker, such that whenever *worker global scope*'s closing[p932] flag is false and the worker is a suspendable worker[p933], the user agent suspends execution of script in that worker until such time as either the closing[p932] flag switches to true or the worker stops being a suspendable worker[p933].

21. If *script* is a classic script[p826], then run the classic script[p831] *script*. Otherwise, it is a module script[p827]; run the module script[p831] *script*.

    Note *In addition to the usual possibilities of returning a value or failing due to an exception, this could be prematurely aborted[p836] by the "kill a worker[p934]" or "terminate a worker[p935]" algorithms defined below.*

22. Enable *outside port*'s port message queue[p909].

23. If *is shared* is false, enable the port message queue[p909] of the worker's implicit port.

24. If *is shared* is true, create a trusted[p44] event that uses the `MessageEvent`[p886] interface, with the name `connect`[p1151], which does not bubble, is not cancelable, has no default action, has a `data`[p886] attribute whose value is initialised to the empty string, has a `ports`[p887] attribute whose value is initialised to a new frozen array containing *inside port*, has a `source`[p887] attribute whose value is initialised to *inside port*. Queue a task[p842], using the DOM manipulation task source[p845], to dispatch[p44] the event at *worker global scope*.

25. **Event loop**: Run the responsible event loop[p827] specified by *inside settings* until it is destroyed.

    Note *The handling of events or the execution of callbacks by tasks[p841] run by the event loop[p841] might get prematurely aborted[p836] by the "kill a worker[p934]" or "terminate a worker[p935]" algorithms defined below.*

    Note *The worker processing model remains on this step until the event loop is destroyed, which happens after the closing[p932] flag is set to true, as described in the event loop[p841] processing model.*

26. Empty the *worker global scope*'s list of active timers[p860].

27. Disentangle all the ports in the list of the worker's ports[p932].

28. Empty the worker's list of the worker's `Document`s[p932].

When a user agent is to **kill a worker** it must run the following steps in parallel[p42] with the worker's main loop (the "run a worker[p933]" processing model defined above):

1. Set the worker's `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object's closing[p932] flag to true.

2. If there are any tasks[p841] queued in the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object's event loop[p841]'s task queues[p841], discard them without processing them.

3. Wait a user-agent-defined amount of time.

4. Abort the script[p836] currently running in the worker.

User agents may invoke the "kill a worker[p934]" processing model on a worker at any time, e.g. in response to user requests, in response to CPU quota management, or when a worker stops being an active needed worker[p932] if the worker continues executing even after its closing[p932] flag was set to true.

When a user agent is to **terminate a worker** it must run the following steps in parallel[p42] with the worker's main loop (the "run a worker[p933]" processing model defined above):

1. Set the worker's `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object's closing[p932] flag to true.
2. If there are any tasks[p841] queued in the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object's event loop[p841]'s task queues[p841], discard them without processing them.
3. Abort the script[p836] currently running in the worker.
4. If the worker's `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object is actually a `DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope`[p930] object (i.e. the worker is a dedicated worker), then empty the port message queue[p909] of the port that the worker's implicit port is entangled with.

The task source[p842] for the tasks mentioned above is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

10.2.5 Runtime script errors

Whenever an uncaught runtime script error occurs in one of the worker's scripts, if the error did not occur while handling a previous script error, the user agent must report the error[p838] for that script[p826], with the position (line number and column number) where the error occurred, using the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object as the target.

For shared workers, if the error is still *not handled*[p838] afterwards, the error may be reported to a developer console.

For dedicated workers, if the error is still *not handled*[p838] afterwards, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event that uses the `ErrorEvent`[p839] interface, with the name `error`[p1151], that doesn't bubble and is cancelable, with its `message`[p839], `filename`[p839], `lineno`[p839], `colno`[p839], attributes initialised appropriately, and with the `error`[p839] attribute initialised to null, at the `Worker`[p936] object associated with the worker. If the event is not canceled, the user agent must act as if the uncaught runtime script error had occurred in the global scope that the `Worker`[p936] object is in, thus repeating the entire runtime script error reporting process one level up.

If the implicit port connecting the worker to its `Worker`[p936] object has been disentangled (i.e. if the parent worker has been terminated), then the user agent must act as if the `Worker`[p936] object had no `error`[p1151] event handler and as if that worker's `onerror`[p930] attribute was null, but must otherwise act as described above.

Note *Thus, error reports propagate up to the chain of dedicated workers up to the original `Document`[p103], even if some of the workers along this chain have been terminated and garbage collected.*

The task source[p842] for the task mentioned above is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

10.2.6 Creating workers

10.2.6.1 The `AbstractWorker`[p935] abstract interface

IDL
```
[NoInterfaceObject, Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface AbstractWorker {
  attribute EventHandler onerror;
};
```

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by objects implementing the `AbstractWorker`[p935] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onerror	`error`[p1151]

10.2.6.2 Script settings for workers

When the user agent is required to **set up a worker environment settings object**, given a JavaScript execution context *execution context*, it must run the following steps:

1. Let *inherited responsible browsing context* be the responsible browsing context[p827] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835].
2. Let *inherited origin* be the origin[p767] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835].
3. Let *worker event loop* be a newly created event loop[p841].
4. Let *realm* be the value of *execution context*'s Realm component.
5. Let *worker global scope* be *realm*'s global object[p833].
6. Let *settings object* be a new environment settings object[p827] whose algorithms are defined as follows:

   The realm execution context[p827]
   Return *execution context*.

   The module map[p837]
   Return *worker global scope*'s module map[p929].

   The responsible browsing context[p827]
   Return *inherited responsible browsing context*.

   The responsible event loop[p827]
   Return *worker event loop*.

   The responsible document[p827]
   Not applicable (the responsible event loop[p827] is not a browsing context[p748] event loop[p841]).

   The API URL character encoding[p827]
   Return UTF-8.

   The API base URL[p827]
   Return *worker global scope*'s url[p929].

   The origin[p767]
   Return *inherited origin*.

   The creation URL[p827]
   Return *worker global scope*'s url[p929].

   The HTTPS state[p828]
   Return *worker global scope*'s HTTPS state[p929].
7. Set *realm*'s [[HostDefined]] field to *settings object*.
8. Return *settings object*.

10.2.6.3 Dedicated workers and the `Worker`[p936] interface

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString scriptURL, optional WorkerOptions options), Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface Worker : EventTarget {
  void terminate();

  void postMessage(any message, optional sequence<object> transfer = []);
  attribute EventHandler onmessage;
};
```

```
dictionary WorkerOptions {
  WorkerType type = "classic";
  RequestCredentials credentials = "omit"; // credentials is only used if type is "module"
};

enum WorkerType { "classic", "module" };

Worker implements AbstractWorker;
```

Note

***worker* = new `Worker`[p937] (*scriptURL* [, *options*])**

Returns a new `Worker`[p936] object. *scriptURL* will be fetched and executed in the background, creating a new global environment for which *worker* represents the communication channel. *options* can be used to ensure this new global environment supports JavaScript modules (specify `type: "module"`) and if that is specified, can also be used to specify how *scriptURL* is fetched through the `credentials` option.

***worker* . `terminate`[p937] ()**

Aborts *worker*'s associated global environment.

***worker* . `postMessage`[p937] (*message* [, *transfer*])**

Clones *message* and transmits it to *worker*'s global environment. *transfer* can be passed as a list of objects that are to be transfered rather than cloned.

The **`terminate()`** method, when invoked, must cause the "terminate a worker[p935]" algorithm to be run on the worker with which the object is associated.

`Worker`[p936] objects act as if they had an implicit `MessagePort`[p909] associated with them. This port is part of a channel that is set up when the worker is created, but it is not exposed. This object must never be garbage collected before the `Worker`[p936] object.

All messages received by that port must immediately be retargeted at the `Worker`[p936] object.

The **`postMessage()`** method on `Worker`[p936] objects must act as if, when invoked, it immediately invoked the method of the same name[p910] on the port, with the same arguments, and returned the same return value.

Example

The `postMessage()`[p937] method's first argument can be structured data:

```
worker.postMessage({opcode: 'activate', device: 1938, parameters: [23, 102]});
```

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler IDL attributes[p846], by objects implementing the `Worker`[p936] interface:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
`onmessage`	`message`[p1152]

When the **`Worker(scriptURL, options)`** constructor is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. The user agent may throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps if the request violates a policy decision (e.g. if the user agent is configured to not allow the page to start dedicated workers).
2. Parse[p86] the *scriptURL* argument relative to the entry settings object[p835].
3. If this fails, throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
4. Let *worker URL* be the resulting URL record[p86].

   Note *Any same-origin[p769] URL will do, including `blob:` URLs.*

5. Let *outside settings* be the incumbent settings object[p835].
6. Let *worker* be a new `Worker`[p936] object.
7. Create a new `MessagePort` object[p910] whose owner[p909] is *outside settings*. Let this be the *outside port*.
8. Associate the *outside port* with *worker*.
9. Let *docs* be the list of relevant `Document` objects to add[p932] given *outside settings*.
10. Return *worker*, and run the following step in parallel[p42].
11. Run a worker[p933] given *worker*, *worker URL*, *outside settings*, *outside port*, and *options*.

10.2.6.4 Shared workers and the `SharedWorker`[p938] interface

IDL

```
[Constructor(DOMString scriptURL, optional DOMString name = "", optional WorkerOptions options),
Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface SharedWorker : EventTarget {
  readonly attribute MessagePort port;
};
SharedWorker implements AbstractWorker;
```

Note

***sharedWorker* = new `SharedWorker`[p938](*scriptURL* [, *name* [, *options*]])**

Returns a new `SharedWorker`[p938] object. *scriptURL* will be fetched and executed in the background, creating a new global environment for which *sharedWorker* represents the communication channel. *name* can be used to define the name[p931] of that global environment. *options* can be used to ensure this new global environment supports JavaScript modules (specify `type: "module"`) and if that is specified, can also be used to specify how *scriptURL* is fetched through the `credentials` option.

***sharedWorker* . `port`[p938]**

Returns *sharedWorker*'s `MessagePort`[p909] object which can be used to communicate with the global environment.

The `port` attribute must return the value it was assigned by the object's constructor. It represents the `MessagePort`[p909] for communicating with the shared worker.

When the `SharedWorker(scriptURL, name, options)` constructor is invoked, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. The user agent may throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps if the request violates a policy decision (e.g. if the user agent is configured to not allow the page to start shared workers).
2. Parse[p86] *scriptURL* relative to the entry settings object[p835].
3. If this fails, throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
4. Let *urlString* be the resulting URL string[p86] and *urlRecord* be the resulting URL record[p86].

   Note *Any same-origin[p769] URL will do, including `blob:` URLs.*

5. Let *outside settings* be the incumbent settings object[p835].
6. Execute the following substeps atomically:
   1. Let *worker* be a new `SharedWorker`[p938] object.
   2. Create a new `MessagePort` object[p910] whose owner[p909] is *outside settings*. Let this be the *outside port*.
   3. Assign *outside port* to the `port`[p938] attribute of *worker*.
   4. Let *worker global scope* be null.

5. If there exists a `SharedWorkerGlobalScope`[p931] object whose closing[p932] flag is false, whose name[p931] is exactly equal to *name*, and whose constructor url[p931] is equal to *urlString*, then let *worker global scope* be that `SharedWorkerGlobalScope`[p931] object.

6. If *worker global scope* is not null, but the user agent has been configured to disallow communication between the worker represented by the *worker global scope* and the scripts[p826] whose settings object[p826] is *outside settings*, then set *worker global scope* to null.

   Note *For example, a user agent could have a development mode that isolates a particular top-level browsing context[p749] from all other pages, and scripts in that development mode could be blocked from connecting to shared workers running in the normal browser mode.*

7. If *worker global scope* is not null, then run these steps:

   1. Associate *worker* with *worker global scope*.
   2. Let *settings object* be the relevant settings object[p835] for *worker global scope*.
   3. Create a new `MessagePort` object[p910] whose owner[p909] is *settings object*. Let this be the *inside port*.
   4. Entangle[p910] *outside port* and *inside port*.
   5. Create a trusted[p44] event that uses the `MessageEvent`[p886] interface, with the name `connect`[p1151], which does not bubble, is not cancelable, has no default action, has a `data`[p886] attribute whose value is initialised to the empty string, has a `ports`[p887] attribute whose value is initialised to a new frozen array containing only the newly created port, and has a `source`[p887] attribute whose value is initialised to the newly created port. Queue a task[p842], using the DOM manipulation task source[p845], to dispatch[p44] the event at *worker global scope*.
   6. Add to *worker global scope*'s list of the worker's `Document`s[p932] the list of relevant `Document` objects to add[p932] given *outside settings*.
   7. If *outside settings*'s global object[p833] is a `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object, add *worker global scope* to the list of the worker's workers[p932] of *outside settings*'s global object[p833].
   8. Return *worker* and abort all these steps.

7. Return *worker* and perform the remaining steps in parallel[p42].
8. Run a worker[p933] given *worker*, *urlRecord*, *outside settings*, *outside port*, and *options*.

10.2.7 Concurrent hardware capabilities

IDL
```
[NoInterfaceObject, Exposed=(Window,Worker)]
interface NavigatorConcurrentHardware {
  readonly attribute unsigned long long hardwareConcurrency;
};
```

Note

***window*.navigator**[p864]**.hardwareConcurrency**[p939]

Returns the number of logical processors potentially available to the user agent.

The **`navigator.hardwareConcurrency`** attribute's getter must return a number between 1 and the number of logical processors potentially available to the user agent. If this cannot be determined, the getter must return 1.

User agents should err toward exposing the number of logical processors available, using lower values only in cases where there are user-a specific limits in place (such as a limitation on the number of workers[p936] that can be created) or when the user agent desires to limit fingerpr possibilities. p30

10.3 APIs available to workers

10.3.1 Importing scripts and libraries

When a script invokes the **`importScripts(urls)`** method on a `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object, the user agent must import scripts into worker global scope[p940], with the following options:

- To validate the state[p940], the user agent must do nothing.
- To get a fetch result[p940], given a *url* and *settings object*, the user agent must run these steps:
  1. Let *request* be a new request whose url is *url*, client is *settings object*, type is "`script`", destination is "`script`", synchronous flag is set, credentials mode is "`include`", and whose use-URL-credentials flag is set.
  2. Return the result of fetching *request*.
- To postprocess the fetch result[p940], given a *response*, the user agent must throw a "`NetworkError`" `DOMException` and abort all these steps if *response*'s unsafe response[p87]'s status is not an ok status.

The import scripts into worker global scope[p940] algorithm has three hooks for algorithm steps that may be customized by any callers: **validate the state**, **get a fetch result**, and **postprocess the fetch result**.

To **import scripts into worker global scope**, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. If this `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object's type[p929] is "`module`", throw a `TypeError` exception and abort these steps.
2. Let *settings object* be the incumbent settings object[p835].
3. Validate the state[p940].
4. If there are no arguments, return without doing anything. Abort these steps.
5. Parse[p86] each argument relative to *settings object*.
6. If any fail, throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
7. For each *url* in the resulting URL records[p86], run these substeps:
   1. Let *response* be the result of get a fetch result[p940], given *url* and *settings object*.
   2. Postprocess the fetch result[p940], given *response*.
   3. Let *source* be the result of running the UTF-8 decode algorithm on *response*'s unsafe response[p87]'s body.

      Note *As with the worker's script, the script here is always assumed to be JavaScript, regardless of the MIME type.*
   4. Let *script* be the result of creating a classic script[p830] using *source* and *settings object*.

      If *response* is CORS-cross-origin[p87], pass the *muted errors* flag to the create a classic script[p830] algorithm as well.
   5. Run the classic script[p831] *script*, passing the *rethrow errors* flag.

      Note script *will run until it either returns, fails to parse, fails to catch an exception, or gets prematurely aborted[p836] by the "kill a worker[p934]" or "terminate a worker[p935]" algorithms defined above.*

      If an exception was thrown or if the script was prematurely aborted[p836], then abort all these steps, letting the exception or aborting continue to be processed by the calling script[p826].

Note *Service Workers is an example of a specification that runs this algorithm with its own options for the hooks. [SW][p1161]*

10.3.2 The `WorkerNavigator`[p941] object

The **`navigator`** attribute of the `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] interface must return an instance of the `WorkerNavigator`[p941] interface, which represents the identity and state of the user agent (the client):

IDL

```
[Exposed=Worker]
interface WorkerNavigator {};
WorkerNavigator implements NavigatorID;
WorkerNavigator implements NavigatorLanguage;
WorkerNavigator implements NavigatorOnLine;
WorkerNavigator implements NavigatorConcurrentHardware;
```

10.3.3 Worker locations

IDL

```
[Exposed=Worker]
interface WorkerLocation {
  stringifier readonly attribute USVString href;
  readonly attribute USVString origin;
  readonly attribute USVString protocol;
  readonly attribute USVString host;
  readonly attribute USVString hostname;
  readonly attribute USVString port;
  readonly attribute USVString pathname;
  readonly attribute USVString search;
  readonly attribute USVString hash;
};
```

A `WorkerLocation`[p941] object has an associated **`WorkerGlobalScope` object** (a `WorkerGlobalScope`[p929] object).

The **`href`** attribute's getter must return the associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941]'s url[p929], serialised.

The **`origin`** attribute's getter must return the Unicode serialization[p768] of the associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941]'s url[p929]'s origin.

Note *It returns the Unicode rather than the ASCII serialisation for compatibility with `MessageEvent`[p886].*

The **`protocol`** attribute's getter must run return the associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941]'s url[p929]'s scheme, followed by ":".

The **`host`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Let *url* be the associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941]'s url[p929].
2. If *url*'s host is null, return the empty string.
3. If *url*'s port is null, return *url*'s host, serialised.
4. Return *url*'s host, serialised, followed by ":" and *url*'s port, serialised.

The **`hostname`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Let *host* be the associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941]'s url[p929]'s host.
2. If *host* is null, return the empty string.
3. Return *host*, serialised.

The **`port`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Let *port* be the associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941]'s url[p929]'s port.
2. If *port* is null, return the empty string.
3. Return *port*, serialised.

The **`pathname`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Let *url* be the associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941]'s url[p929].
2. If *url*'s cannot-be-a-base-URL flag is set, return the first string in *url*'s path.
3. Return "`/`", followed by the strings in *url*'s path (including empty strings), separated from each other by "`/`".

The **`search`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Let *query* be the associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941]'s url[p929]'s query.
2. If *query* is either null or the empty string, return the empty string.
3. Return "`?`", followed by *query*.

The **`hash`** attribute's getter must run these steps:

1. Let *fragment* be the associated `WorkerGlobalScope` object[p941]'s url[p929]'s fragment.
2. If *fragment* is either null or the empty string, return the empty string.
3. Return "`#`", followed by *fragment*.

11 Web storage

11.1 Introduction

This section is non-normative.

This specification introduces two related mechanisms, similar to HTTP session cookies, for storing name-value pairs on the client side. [COOKIES][p1155]

The first is designed for scenarios where the user is carrying out a single transaction, but could be carrying out multiple transactions in different windows at the same time.

Cookies don't really handle this case well. For example, a user could be buying plane tickets in two different windows, using the same site. If the site used cookies to keep track of which ticket the user was buying, then as the user clicked from page to page in both windows, the ticket currently being purchased would "leak" from one window to the other, potentially causing the user to buy two tickets for the same flight without really noticing.

To address this, this specification introduces the `sessionStorage`[p945] IDL attribute. Sites can add data to the session storage, and it will be accessible to any page from the same site opened in that window.

Example

For example, a page could have a checkbox that the user ticks to indicate that they want insurance:

```
<label>
 <input type="checkbox" onchange="sessionStorage.insurance = checked ? 'true' : ''">
  I want insurance on this trip.
</label>
```

A later page could then check, from script, whether the user had checked the checkbox or not:

```
if (sessionStorage.insurance) { ... }
```

If the user had multiple windows opened on the site, each one would have its own individual copy of the session storage object.

The second storage mechanism is designed for storage that spans multiple windows, and lasts beyond the current session. In particular, Web applications may wish to store megabytes of user data, such as entire user-authored documents or a user's mailbox, on the client side for performance reasons.

Again, cookies do not handle this case well, because they are transmitted with every request.

The `localStorage`[p945] IDL attribute is used to access a page's local storage area.

Example

The site at example.com can display a count of how many times the user has loaded its page by putting the following at the bottom of its page:

```
<p>
  You have viewed this page
  <span id="count">an untold number of</span>
  time(s).
</p>
<script>
  if (!localStorage.pageLoadCount)
    localStorage.pageLoadCount = 0;
  localStorage.pageLoadCount = parseInt(localStorage.pageLoadCount) + 1;
  document.getElementById('count').textContent = localStorage.pageLoadCount;
</script>
```

Each site has its own separate storage area.

11.2 The API

11.2.1 The Storage[p944] interface

Support:

Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	3.5+
IE	8+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.1+
Edge	12+
Safari	4+
Opera	10.5+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

IDL

```
interface Storage {
  readonly attribute unsigned long length;
  DOMString? key(unsigned long index);
  getter DOMString? getItem(DOMString key);
  setter void setItem(DOMString key, DOMString value);
  deleter void removeItem(DOMString key);
  void clear();
};
```

Each Storage[p944] object provides access to a list of key/value pairs, which are sometimes called items. Keys are strings. Any string (including the empty string) is a valid key. Values are similarly strings.

Each Storage[p944] object is associated with a list of key/value pairs when it is created, as defined in the sections on the sessionStorage[p945] and localStorage[p945] attributes. Multiple separate objects implementing the Storage[p944] interface can all be associated with the same list of key/value pairs simultaneously.

The **length** attribute must return the number of key/value pairs currently present in the list associated with the object.

The **key(*n*)** method must return the name of the *n*th key in the list. The order of keys is user-agent defined, but must be consistent within an object so long as the number of keys doesn't change. (Thus, adding[p944] or removing[p944] a key may change the order of the keys, but merely changing the value of an existing key must not.) If *n* is greater than or equal to the number of key/value pairs in the object, then this method must return null.

The supported property names on a Storage[p944] object are the keys of each key/value pair currently present in the list associated with the object, in the order that the keys were last added to the storage area.

The **getItem(*key*)** method must return the current value associated with the given *key*. If the given *key* does not exist in the list associated with the object then this method must return null.

The **setItem(*key*, *value*)** method must first check if a key/value pair with the given *key* already exists in the list associated with the object.

If it does not, then a new key/value pair must be added to the list, with the given *key* and with its value set to *value*.

If the given *key does* exist in the list, and its value is not equal to *value*, then it must have its value updated to *value*. If its previous value *is* equal to *value*, then the method must do nothing.

If it couldn't set the new value, the method must throw a "QuotaExceededError" DOMException exception. (Setting could fail if, e.g., the user has disabled storage for the site, or if the quota has been exceeded.)

The **removeItem(*key*)** method must cause the key/value pair with the given *key* to be removed from the list associated with the object, if it exists. If no item with that key exists, the method must do nothing.

The setItem()[p944] and removeItem()[p944] methods must be atomic with respect to failure. In the case of failure, the method does nothing. That is, changes to the data storage area must either be successful, or the data storage area must not be changed at all.

The **clear()** method must atomically cause the list associated with the object to be emptied of all key/value pairs, if there are any. If there are none, then the method must do nothing.

Note *When the setItem()[p944], removeItem()[p944], and clear()[p944] methods are invoked, events are fired on the Window[p758] objects of other Document[p103]s that can access the newly stored or removed data, as defined in the sections on the sessionStorage[p945] and localStorage[p945] attributes.*

Note *This specification does not require that the above methods wait until the data has been physically written to disk. Only consistency in what different scripts accessing the same underlying list of key/value pairs see is required.*

11.2.2 The sessionStorage[p945] attribute

IDL
```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface WindowSessionStorage {
  readonly attribute Storage sessionStorage;
};
Window implements WindowSessionStorage;
```

The **sessionStorage** attribute represents the set of storage areas specific to the current top-level browsing context[p749].

Each top-level browsing context[p749] has a unique set of session storage areas, one for each origin[p767].

User agents should not expire data from a browsing context's session storage areas, but may do so when the user requests that such data be deleted, or when the UA detects that it has limited storage space, or for security reasons. User agents should always avoid deleting data while a script that could access that data is running. When a top-level browsing context is destroyed (and therefore permanently inaccessible to the user) the data stored in its session storage areas can be discarded with it, as the API described in this specification provides no way for that data to ever be subsequently retrieved.

Note *The lifetime of a browsing context can be unrelated to the lifetime of the actual user agent process itself, as the user agent may support resuming sessions after a restart.*

When a new Document[p103] is created in a browsing context[p748] which has a top-level browsing context[p749], the user agent must check to see if that top-level browsing context[p749] has a session storage area for that document's origin[p767]. If it does, then that is the Document[p103]'s assigned session storage area. If it does not, a new storage area for that document's origin[p767] must be created, and then *that* is the Document[p103]'s assigned session storage area. A Document[p103]'s assigned storage area does not change during the lifetime of a Document[p103].

Note *In the case of an iframe[p308] being moved to another Document[p103], the nested browsing context is destroyed and a new one created.*

The sessionStorage[p945] attribute must return a Storage[p944] object associated with the Document[p103]'s assigned session storage area, if any, or null if there isn't one. Each Document[p103] object must have a separate object for its Window[p758]'s sessionStorage[p945] attribute.

When a new top-level browsing context[p749] is created by cloning an existing browsing context[p748], the new browsing context must start with the same session storage areas as the original, but the two sets must from that point on be considered separate, not affecting each other in any way.

When a new top-level browsing context[p749] is created by a script[p826] in an existing browsing context[p748], or by the user following a link in an existing browsing context, or in some other way related to a specific Document[p103], and the creation is not a new start for session storage, then the session storage area of the origin[p767] of that Document[p103] must be copied into the new browsing context when it is created. From that point on, however, the two session storage areas must be considered separate, not affecting each other in any way.

When the setItem()[p944], removeItem()[p944], and clear()[p944] methods are called on a Storage[p944] object *x* that is associated with a session storage area, if the methods did not throw an exception or "do nothing" as defined above, then for every Document[p103] object whose Window[p758] object's sessionStorage[p945] attribute's Storage[p944] object is associated with the same storage area, other than *x*, send a storage notification[p946].

11.2.3 The localStorage[p945] attribute

IDL
```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface WindowLocalStorage {
  readonly attribute Storage localStorage;
};
Window implements WindowLocalStorage;
```

The **localStorage** object provides a Storage[p944] object for an origin[p767].

User agents must have a set of local storage areas, one for each origin[p767].

User agents should expire data from the local storage areas only for security reasons or when requested to do so by the user. User agents should always avoid deleting data while a script that could access that data is running.

p30

When the `localStorage`[p945] attribute is accessed, the user agent must run the following steps, which are known as the **`Storage` object initialisation steps**:

1. The user agent may throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps instead of returning a `Storage`[p944] object if the request violates a policy decisions (e.g. if the user agent is configured to not allow the page to persist data).
2. If the `Document`[p103]'s origin[p767] is an opaque origin[p767], then throw a "`SecurityError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.
3. Check to see if the user agent has allocated a local storage area for the origin[p767] of the `Document`[p103] of the `Window`[p758] object on which the attribute was accessed. If it has not, create a new storage area for that origin[p767].
4. Return the `Storage`[p944] object associated with that origin's local storage area. Each `Document`[p103] object must have a separate object for its `Window`[p758]'s `localStorage`[p945] attribute.

When the `setItem()`[p944], `removeItem()`[p944], and `clear()`[p944] methods are called on a `Storage`[p944] object *x* that is associated with a local storage area, if the methods did not throw an exception or "do nothing" as defined above, then for every `Document`[p103] object whose `Window`[p758] object's `localStorage`[p945] attribute's `Storage`[p944] object is associated with the same storage area, other than *x*, send a storage notification[p946].

⚠Warning! ***The `localStorage`[p945] attribute provides access to shared state. This specification does not define the interaction with other browsing contexts in a multiprocess user agent, and authors are encouraged to assume that there is no locking mechanism. A site could, for instance, try to read the value of a key, increment its value, then write it back out, using the new value 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.***

11.2.4 The `storage`[p1152] event

The `storage`[p1152] event is fired on a `Document`[p103]'s `Window`[p758] object when a storage area changes, as described in the previous two sections (for session storage[p945], for local storage[p946]).

When a user agent is to **send a storage notification** for a `Document`[p103], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `storage`[p944], which does not bubble and is not cancelable, and which uses the `StorageEvent`[p946] interface, at the `Document`[p103] object's `Window`[p758] object.

Note *Such a `Document`[p103] object is not necessarily fully active[p749], but events fired on such objects are ignored by the event loop[p841] until the `Document`[p103] becomes fully active[p749] again.*

The task source[p842] for these tasks is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

If the event is being fired due to an invocation of the `setItem()`[p944] or `removeItem()`[p944] methods, the event must have its `key`[p947] attribute initialised to the name of the key in question, its `oldValue`[p947] attribute initialised to the old value of the key in question, or null if the key is newly added, and its `newValue`[p947] attribute initialised to the new value of the key in question, or null if the key was removed.

Otherwise, if the event is being fired due to an invocation of the `clear()`[p944] method, the event must have its `key`[p947], `oldValue`[p947], and `newValue`[p947] attributes initialised to null.

In addition, the event must have its `url`[p947] attribute initialised to the URL of the document whose `Storage`[p944] object was affected; and its `storageArea`[p947] attribute initialised to the `Storage`[p944] object from the `Window`[p758] object of the target `Document`[p103] that represents the same kind of `Storage`[p944] area as was affected (i.e. session or local).

11.2.4.1 The `StorageEvent`[p946] interface

IDL
```
[Constructor(DOMString type, optional StorageEventInit eventInitDict)]
interface StorageEvent : Event {
  readonly attribute DOMString? key;
  readonly attribute DOMString? oldValue;
  readonly attribute DOMString? newValue;
  readonly attribute USVString url;
```

```
  readonly attribute Storage? storageArea;
};

dictionary StorageEventInit : EventInit {
  DOMString? key = null;
  DOMString? oldValue = null;
  DOMString? newValue = null;
  USVString url = "";
  Storage? storageArea = null;
};
```

The **key** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the key being changed.

The **oldValue** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the old value of the key being changed.

The **newValue** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the new value of the key being changed.

The **url** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the URL of the document whose key changed.

The **storageArea** attribute must return the value it was initialised to. It represents the Storage[p944] object that was affected.

11.3 Disk space

User agents should limit the total amount of space allowed for storage areas, because hostile authors could otherwise use this feature to exhaust the user's available disk space.

User agents should guard against sites storing data under their origin's other affiliated sites, e.g. storing up to the limit in a1.example.com, a2.example.com, a3.example.com, etc, circumventing the main example.com storage limit.

User agents may prompt the user when quotas are reached, allowing the user to grant a site more space. This enables sites to store many user-created documents on the user's computer, for instance.

User agents should allow users to see how much space each domain is using.

A mostly arbitrary limit of five megabytes per origin[p767] is suggested. Implementation feedback is welcome and will be used to update this suggestion in the future.

For predictability, quotas should be based on the uncompressed size of data stored.

11.4 Privacy

11.4.1 User tracking

A third-party advertiser (or any entity capable of getting content distributed to multiple sites) could use a unique identifier stored in its local storage area to track a user across multiple sessions, building a profile of the user's interests to allow for highly targeted advertising. In conjunction with a site that is aware of the user's real identity (for example an e-commerce site that requires authenticated credentials), this could allow oppressive groups to target individuals with greater accuracy than in a world with purely anonymous Web usage.

There are a number of techniques that can be used to mitigate the risk of user tracking:

Blocking third-party storage

User agents may restrict access to the localStorage[p945] objects to scripts originating at the domain of the active document[p748] of the top-level browsing context[p749], for instance denying access to the API for pages from other domains running in iframe[p308]s.

Expiring stored data

User agents may, possibly in a manner configured by the user, automatically delete stored data after a period of time.

For example, a user agent could be configured to treat third-party local storage areas as session-only storage, deleting the data once the user had closed all the browsing contexts[p748] that could access it.

This can restrict the ability of a site to track a user, as the site would then only be able to track the user across multiple sessions when they authenticate with the site itself (e.g. by making a purchase or logging in to a service).

However, this also reduces the usefulness of the API as a long-term storage mechanism. It can also put the user's data at risk, if the user does not fully understand the implications of data expiration.

Treating persistent storage as cookies

If users attempt to protect their privacy by clearing cookies without also clearing data stored in the local storage area, sites can defeat those attempts by using the two features as redundant backup for each other. User agents should present the interfaces for clearing these in a way that helps users to understand this possibility and enables them to delete data in all persistent storage features simultaneously. [COOKIES][p1155]

Site-specific safelisting of access to local storage areas

User agents may allow sites to access session storage areas in an unrestricted manner, but require the user to authorise access to local storage areas.

Origin-tracking of stored data

User agents may record the origins[p767] of sites that contained content from third-party origins that caused data to be stored.

If this information is then used to present the view of data currently in persistent storage, it would allow the user to make informed decisions about which parts of the persistent storage to prune. Combined with a blocklist ("delete this data and prevent this domain from ever storing data again"), the user can restrict the use of persistent storage to sites that they trust.

Shared blocklists

User agents may allow users to share their persistent storage domain blocklists.

This would allow communities to act together to protect their privacy.

While these suggestions prevent trivial use of this API for user tracking, they do not block it altogether. Within a single domain, a site can continue to track the user during a session, and can then pass all this information to the third party along with any identifying information (names, credit card numbers, addresses) obtained by the site. If a third party cooperates with multiple sites to obtain such information, a profile can still be created.

However, user tracking is to some extent possible even with no cooperation from the user agent whatsoever, for instance by using session identifiers in URLs, a technique already commonly used for innocuous purposes but easily repurposed for user tracking (even retroactively). This information can then be shared with other sites, using visitors' IP addresses and other user-specific data (e.g. user-agent headers and configuration settings) to combine separate sessions into coherent user profiles.

11.4.2 Sensitivity of data

User agents should treat persistently stored data as potentially sensitive; it's quite possible for e-mails, calendar appointments, health records, or other confidential documents to be stored in this mechanism.

To this end, user agents should ensure that when deleting data, it is promptly deleted from the underlying storage.

11.5 Security

11.5.1 DNS spoofing attacks

Because of the potential for DNS spoofing attacks, one cannot guarantee that a host claiming to be in a certain domain really is from that domain. To mitigate this, pages can use TLS. Pages using TLS can be sure that only the user, software working on behalf of the user, and other pages using TLS that have certificates identifying them as being from the same domain, can access their storage areas.

11.5.2 Cross-directory attacks

Different authors sharing one host name, for example users hosting content on the now defunct `geocities.com`, all share one local storage object. There is no feature to restrict the access by pathname. Authors on shared hosts are therefore urged to avoid using these features, as it would be trivial for other authors to read the data and overwrite it.

Note *Even if a path-restriction feature was made available, the usual DOM scripting security model would make it trivial to bypass this protection and access the data from any path.*

11.5.3 Implementation risks

The two primary risks when implementing these persistent storage features are letting hostile sites read information from other domains, and letting hostile sites write information that is then read from other domains.

Letting third-party sites read data that is not supposed to be read from their domain causes *information leakage*, For example, a user's shopping wishlist on one domain could be used by another domain for targeted advertising; or a user's work-in-progress confidential documents stored by a word-processing site could be examined by the site of a competing company.

Letting third-party sites write data to the persistent storage of other domains can result in *information spoofing*, which is equally dangerous. For example, a hostile site could add items to a user's wishlist; or a hostile site could set a user's session identifier to a known ID that the hostile site can then use to track the user's actions on the victim site.

Thus, strictly following the origin[p767] model described in this specification is important for user security.

12 The HTML syntax

Note *This section only describes the rules for resources labeled with an HTML MIME type[p43]. Rules for XML resources are discussed in the section below entitled "The XHTML syntax[p1061]".*

12.1 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 U+FEFF BYTE ORDER MARK (BOM) character.
2. Any number of comments[p961] and space characters[p63].
3. A DOCTYPE[p950].
4. Any number of comments[p961] and space characters[p63].
5. The document element, in the form of an `html`[p134] element[p951].
6. Any number of comments[p961] and space characters[p63].

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[p151] are to be serialised, as discussed in the section on that topic.

Note *Space characters before the `html`[p134] element, and space characters at the start of the `html`[p134] element and before the `head`[p135] element, will be dropped when the document is parsed; space characters after the `html`[p134] element will be parsed as if they were at the end of the `body`[p156] element. Thus, space characters around the document element do not round-trip.*

It is suggested that newlines be inserted after the DOCTYPE, after any comments that are before the document element, after the `html`[p134] element's start tag (if it is not omitted[p955]), and after any comments that are inside the `html`[p134] element but before the `head`[p135] 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[p63] and lowercase ASCII letters[p64]. For convenience, in this section this is just referred to as "case-insensitive".

12.1.1 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[p63] match for the string "`<!DOCTYPE`".
2. One or more space characters[p63].
3. A string that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`html`".
4. Optionally, a DOCTYPE legacy string[p951] or an obsolete permitted DOCTYPE string[p951] (defined below).
5. Zero or more space characters[p63].
6. A U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN 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[p63].
2. A string that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`SYSTEM`".
3. One or more space characters[p63].
4. A U+0022 QUOTATION MARK or U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (the *quote mark*).
5. The literal string "`about:legacy-compat`[p86]".
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[p951] 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[p63].
2. A string that is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`PUBLIC`".
3. One or more space characters[p63].
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 the cell in the second column of the *selected row* is not blank, one or more space characters[p63].
8. If the cell in the second column of the *selected row* is not blank, a U+0022 QUOTATION MARK or U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (the *third quote mark*).
9. If the cell in the second column of the *selected row* is not blank, the string from the cell in the second column of the *selected row*.
10. If the cell in the second column of the *selected row* is not blank, 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[p951].

Public identifier	System identifier
`-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN`	
`-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN`	`http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/strict.dtd`
`-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN`	
`-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN`	`http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd`
`-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN`	`http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd`
`-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN`	`http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd`

A DOCTYPE[p950] containing an obsolete permitted DOCTYPE string[p951] is an **obsolete permitted DOCTYPE**. Authors should not use obsolete permitted DOCTYPEs[p951], as they are unnecessarily long.

12.1.2 Elements

There are five different kinds of **elements**: void elements[p951], raw text elements[p951], escapable raw text elements[p951], foreign elements[p952], and normal elements[p952].

Void elements

`area`[p387], `base`[p137], `br`[p241], `col`[p403], `embed`[p315], `hr`[p188], `img`[p280], `input`[p434], `keygen`[p494], `link`[p138], `meta`[p143], `param`[p324], `source`[p278], `track`[p330], `wbr`[p242]

Raw text elements

`script`[p564], `style`[p152]

escapable raw text elements

`textarea`[p489], `title`[p136]

Foreign elements

Elements from the MathML namespace[p97] and the SVG namespace[p97].

Normal elements

All other allowed HTML elements[p43] are normal elements.

Tags are used to delimit the start and end of elements in the markup. Raw text[p951], escapable raw text[p951], and normal[p952] elements have a start tag[p952] to indicate where they begin, and an end tag[p953] to indicate where they end. The start and end tags of certain normal elements[p952] can be omitted[p955], as described below in the section on optional tags[p955]. Those that cannot be omitted must not be omitted. Void elements[p951] only have a start tag; end tags must not be specified for void elements[p951]. Foreign elements[p952] 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[p115] of the element must be placed between just after the start tag (which might be implied, in certain cases[p955]) and just before the end tag (which again, might be implied in certain cases[p955]). The exact allowed contents of each individual element depend on the content model[p115] 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[p951] 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[p951] can have text[p960], though it has restrictions[p960] described below.

Escapable raw text elements[p951] can have text[p960] and character references[p960], but the text must not contain an ambiguous ampersand[p961]. There are also further restrictions[p960] described below.

Foreign elements[p952] 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[p952] whose start tag is *not* marked as self-closing can have text[p960], character references[p960], CDATA sections[p961], other elements[p951], and comments[p961], but the text must not contain the character U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<) or an ambiguous ampersand[p961].

Note

The HTML syntax does not support namespace declarations, even in foreign elements[p952].

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[p952] can have text[p960], character references[p960], other elements[p951], and comments[p961], but the text must not contain the character U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<) or an ambiguous ampersand[p961]. Some normal elements[p952] also have yet more restrictions[p959] 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[p64]. In the HTML syntax, tag names, even those for foreign elements[p952], 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.

12.1.2.1 Start tags

Start tags must have the following format:

1. The first character of a start tag must be a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character (<).

2. The next few characters of a start tag must be the element's tag name[p952].
3. If there are to be any attributes in the next step, there must first be one or more space characters[p63].
4. Then, the start tag may have a number of attributes, the syntax for which[p953] is described below. Attributes must be separated from each other by one or more space characters[p63].
5. After the attributes, or after the tag name[p952] if there are no attributes, there may be one or more space characters[p63]. (Some attributes are required to be followed by a space. See the attributes section[p953] below.)
6. Then, if the element is one of the void elements[p951], or if the element is a foreign element[p952], then there may be a single U+002F SOLIDUS character (/). This character has no effect on void elements[p951], but on foreign elements[p952] it marks the start tag as self-closing.
7. Finally, start tags must be closed by a U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character (>).

12.1.2.2 End tags

End tags must have the following format:

1. The first character of an end tag must be a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character (<).
2. The second character of an end tag must be a U+002F SOLIDUS character (/).
3. The next few characters of an end tag must be the element's tag name[p952].
4. After the tag name, there may be one or more space characters[p63].
5. Finally, end tags must be closed by a U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character (>).

12.1.2.3 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[p63], U+0000 NULL, U+0022 QUOTATION MARK ("), U+0027 APOSTROPHE ('), U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>), U+002F SOLIDUS (/), and U+003D EQUALS SIGN (=) characters, the control characters[p63], and any characters that are not defined by Unicode. In the HTML syntax, attribute names, even those for foreign elements[p952], may be written with any mix of lower- and uppercase letters that are an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the attribute's name.

Attribute values are a mixture of text[p960] and character references[p960], except with the additional restriction that the text cannot contain an ambiguous ampersand[p961].

Attributes can be specified in four different ways:

Empty attribute syntax

Just the attribute name[p953]. The value is implicitly the empty string.

Example In the following example, the `disabled`[p511] 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[p63] separating the two.

Unquoted attribute value syntax

The attribute name[p953], followed by zero or more space characters[p63], followed by a single U+003D EQUALS SIGN character, followed by zero or more space characters[p63], followed by the attribute value[p953], which, in addition to the requirements given above for attribute values, must not contain any literal space characters[p63], any U+0022 QUOTATION MARK characters ("), U+0027 APOSTROPHE characters ('),

U+003D EQUALS SIGN characters (=), U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN characters (<), U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN characters (>), or U+0060 GRAVE ACCENT characters (`), and must not be the empty string.

Example In the following example, the `value`[p438] 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 SOLIDUS character (/) allowed in step 6 of the start tag[p952] syntax above, then there must be a space character[p63] separating the two.

Single-quoted attribute value syntax

The attribute name[p953], followed by zero or more space characters[p63], followed by a single U+003D EQUALS SIGN character, followed by zero or more space characters[p63], followed by a single U+0027 APOSTROPHE character ('), followed by the attribute value[p953], which, in addition to the requirements given above for attribute values, must not contain any literal U+0027 APOSTROPHE characters ('), and finally followed by a second single U+0027 APOSTROPHE character (').

Example In the following example, the `type`[p436] 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[p63] separating the two.

Double-quoted attribute value syntax

The attribute name[p953], followed by zero or more space characters[p63], followed by a single U+003D EQUALS SIGN character, followed by zero or more space characters[p63], followed by a single U+0022 QUOTATION MARK character ("), followed by the attribute value[p953], which, in addition to the requirements given above for attribute values, must not contain any literal U+0022 QUOTATION MARK characters ("), and finally followed by a second single U+0022 QUOTATION MARK character (").

Example In the following example, the `name`[p510] 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[p63] separating the two.

There must never be two or more attributes on the same start tag whose names are an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for each other.

When a foreign element[p952] 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[p97]	xlink:actuate
arcrole	XLink namespace[p97]	xlink:arcrole
href	XLink namespace[p97]	xlink:href
role	XLink namespace[p97]	xlink:role
show	XLink namespace[p97]	xlink:show
title	XLink namespace[p97]	xlink:title
type	XLink namespace[p97]	xlink:type
lang	XML namespace[p97]	xml:lang
space	XML namespace[p97]	xml:space
xmlns	XMLNS namespace[p97]	xmlns
xlink	XMLNS namespace[p97]	xmlns:xlink

No other namespaced attribute can be expressed in the HTML syntax[p950].

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 serialised using the HTML syntax.*

12.1.2.4 Optional tags

Certain tags can be **omitted**.

Note

Omitting an element's start tag[p952] 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`[p134] element, even if the string `<html>` doesn't appear anywhere in the markup.

An `html`[p134] element's start tag[p952] may be omitted if the first thing inside the `html`[p134] element is not a comment[p961].

Example

For example, in the following case it's ok to remove the "`<html>`" tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Welcome to this example.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Doing so would make the document look like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>

  <head>
    <title>Hello</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Welcome to this example.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This has the exact same DOM. In particular, note that white space around the document element is ignored by the parser. The following example would also have the exact same DOM:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML><head>
    <title>Hello</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Welcome to this example.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

However, in the following example, removing the start tag moves the comment to before the `html`[p134] element:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <!-- where is this comment in the DOM? -->
  <head>
    <title>Hello</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Welcome to this example.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

With the tag removed, the document actually turns into the same as this:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<!-- where is this comment in the DOM? -->
```

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Welcome to this example.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This is why the tag can only be removed if it is not followed by a comment: removing the tag when there is a comment there changes the document's resulting parse tree. Of course, if the position of the comment does not matter, then the tag can be omitted, as if the comment had been moved to before the start tag in the first place.

An `html`[p134] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the `html`[p134] element is not immediately followed by a comment[p961].

A `head`[p135] element's start tag[p952] may be omitted if the element is empty, or if the first thing inside the `head`[p135] element is an element.

A `head`[p135] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the `head`[p135] element is not immediately followed by a space character[p63] or a comment[p961].

A `body`[p156] element's start tag[p952] may be omitted if the element is empty, or if the first thing inside the `body`[p156] element is not a space character[p63] or a comment[p961], except if the first thing inside the `body`[p156] element is a `meta`[p143], `link`[p138], `script`[p564], `style`[p152], or `template`[p579] element.

A `body`[p156] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the `body`[p156] element is not immediately followed by a comment[p961].

Example

Note that in the example above, the `head`[p135] element start and end tags, and the `body`[p156] element start tag, can't be omitted, because they are surrounded by white space:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Welcome to this example.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

(The `body`[p156] and `html`[p134] element end tags could be omitted without trouble; any spaces after those get parsed into the `body`[p156] element anyway.)

Usually, however, white space isn't an issue. If we first remove the white space we don't care about:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML><html><head><title>Hello</title></head><body><p>Welcome to this
example.</p></body></html>
```

Then we can omit a number of tags without affecting the DOM:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML><title>Hello</title><p>Welcome to this example.</p>
```

At that point, we can also add some white space back:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<title>Hello</title>
<p>Welcome to this example.</p>
```

This would be equivalent to this document, with the omitted tags shown in their parser-implied positions; the only white space text node that results from this is the newline at the end of the `head`[p135] element:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html><head><title>Hello</title>
</head><body><p>Welcome to this example.</p></body></html>
```

An li[p196] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the li[p196] element is immediately followed by another li[p196] element or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A dt[p200] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the dt[p200] element is immediately followed by another dt[p200] element or a dd[p201] element.

A dd[p201] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the dd[p201] element is immediately followed by another dd[p201] element or a dt[p200] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A p[p186] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the p[p186] element is immediately followed by an address[p173], article[p157], aside[p165], blockquote[p191], details[p544], div[p206], dl[p198], fieldset[p505], figcaption[p204], figure[p201], footer[p171], form[p429], h1[p167], h2[p167], h3[p167], h4[p167], h5[p167], h6[p167], header[p170], hgroup[p168], hr[p188], main[p204], menu[p548], nav[p162], ol[p194], p[p186], pre[p190], section[p159], table[p394], or ul[p196] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element and the parent element is an HTML element[p43] that is not an a[p207], audio[p329], del[p267], ins[p266], map[p386], noscript[p577], or video[p325] element.

Example

We can thus simplify the earlier example further:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML><title>Hello</title><p>Welcome to this example.</p>
```

An rt[p224] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the rt[p224] element is immediately followed by an rt[p224] or rp[p224] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

An rp[p224] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the rp[p224] element is immediately followed by an rt[p224] or rp[p224] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

An optgroup[p485] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the optgroup[p485] element is immediately followed by another optgroup[p485] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

An option[p486] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the option[p486] element is immediately followed by another option[p486] element, or if it is immediately followed by an optgroup[p485] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A menuitem[p551] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the menuitem[p551] element is immediately followed by a menuitem[p551], hr[p188], or menu[p548] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A colgroup[p403] element's start tag[p952] may be omitted if the first thing inside the colgroup[p403] element is a col[p403] element, and if the element is not immediately preceded by another colgroup[p403] element whose end tag[p953] has been omitted. (It can't be omitted if the element is empty.)

A colgroup[p403] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the colgroup[p403] element is not immediately followed by a space character[p63] or a comment[p961].

A caption[p402] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the caption[p402] element is not immediately followed by a space character[p63] or a comment[p961].

A thead[p405] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the thead[p405] element is immediately followed by a tbody[p404] or tfoot[p406] element.

A tbody[p404] element's start tag[p952] may be omitted if the first thing inside the tbody[p404] element is a tr[p407] element, and if the element is not immediately preceded by a tbody[p404], thead[p405], or tfoot[p406] element whose end tag[p953] has been omitted. (It can't be omitted if the element is empty.)

A tbody[p404] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the tbody[p404] element is immediately followed by a tbody[p404] or tfoot[p406] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A tfoot[p406] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if there is no more content in the parent element.

A tr[p407] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the tr[p407] element is immediately followed by another tr[p407] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A td[p409] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the td[p409] element is immediately followed by a td[p409] or th[p410] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

A th[p410] element's end tag[p953] may be omitted if the th[p410] element is immediately followed by a td[p409] or th[p410] element, or if there is no more content in the parent element.

Example

The ability to omit all these table-related tags makes table markup much terser.

Take this example:

```
<table>
 <caption>37547 TEE Electric Powered Rail Car Train Functions (Abbreviated)</caption>
 <colgroup><col><col><col></colgroup>
 <thead>
  <tr>
   <th>Function</th>
   <th>Control Unit</th>
   <th>Central Station</th>
  </tr>
 </thead>
 <tbody>
  <tr>
   <td>Headlights</td>
   <td>✓</td>
   <td>✓</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td>Interior Lights</td>
   <td>✓</td>
   <td>✓</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td>Electric locomotive operating sounds</td>
   <td>✓</td>
   <td>✓</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td>Engineer's cab lighting</td>
   <td></td>
   <td>✓</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td>Station Announcements - Swiss</td>
   <td></td>
   <td>✓</td>
  </tr>
 </tbody>
</table>
```

The exact same table, modulo some white space differences, could be marked up as follows:

```
<table>
 <caption>37547 TEE Electric Powered Rail Car Train Functions (Abbreviated)
 <colgroup><col><col><col>
 <thead>
  <tr>
   <th>Function
   <th>Control Unit
   <th>Central Station
 <tbody>
  <tr>
   <td>Headlights
   <td>✓
   <td>✓
  <tr>
   <td>Interior Lights
```

```
      <td>✓
      <td>✓
     <tr>
      <td>Electric locomotive operating sounds
      <td>✓
      <td>✓
     <tr>
      <td>Engineer's cab lighting
      <td>
      <td>✓
     <tr>
      <td>Station Announcements - Swiss
      <td>
      <td>✓
    </table>
```

Since the cells take up much less room this way, this can be made even terser by having each row on one line:

```
    <table>
     <caption>37547 TEE Electric Powered Rail Car Train Functions (Abbreviated)
     <colgroup><col><col><col>
     <thead>
      <tr> <th>Function                              <th>Control Unit     <th>Central Station
     <tbody>
      <tr> <td>Headlights                           <td>✓                <td>✓
      <tr> <td>Interior Lights                      <td>✓                <td>✓
      <tr> <td>Electric locomotive operating sounds <td>✓                <td>✓
      <tr> <td>Engineer's cab lighting              <td>                <td>✓
      <tr> <td>Station Announcements - Swiss        <td>                <td>✓
    </table>
```

The only differences between these tables, at the DOM level, is with the precise position of the (in any case semantically-neutral) white space.

However, a start tag[p952] must never be omitted if it has any attributes.

Example

Returning to the earlier example with all the white space removed and then all the optional tags removed:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML><title>Hello</title><p>Welcome to this example.
```

If the `body`[p156] element in this example had to have a `class`[p122] attribute and the `html`[p134] element had to have a `lang`[p125] attribute, the markup would have to become:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML><html lang="en"><title>Hello</title><body class="demo"><p>Welcome to this example.
```

Note *This section assumes that the document is conforming, in particular, that there are no content model[p115] violations. Omitting tags in the fashion described in this section in a document that does not conform to the content models[p115] described in this specification is likely to result in unexpected DOM differences (this is, in part, what the content models are designed to avoid).*

12.1.2.5 Restrictions on content models

For historical reasons, certain elements have extra restrictions beyond even the restrictions given by their content model.

A `table`[p394] element must not contain `tr`[p407] elements, even though these elements are technically allowed inside `table`[p394] elements according to the content models described in this specification. (If a `tr`[p407] element is put inside a `table`[p394] in the markup, it will in fact imply a `tbody`[p404] start tag before it.)

A single newline[p960] may be placed immediately after the start tag[p952] of pre[p190] and textarea[p489] elements. This does not affect the processing of the element. The otherwise optional newline[p960] *must* be included if the element's contents themselves start with a newline[p960] (because otherwise the leading newline in the contents would be treated like the optional newline, and ignored).

Example

The following two pre[p190] blocks are equivalent:

```
<pre>Hello</pre>

<pre>
Hello</pre>
```

12.1.2.6 Restrictions on the contents of raw text and escapable raw text elements

The text in raw text[p951] and escapable raw text elements[p951] 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 U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab), U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), U+0020 SPACE, U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>), or U+002F SOLIDUS (/).

12.1.3 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.

12.1.3.1 Newlines

Newlines in HTML may be represented either as U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters, U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters, or pairs of U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters in that order.

Where character references[p960] are allowed, a character reference of a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character (but not a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) character) also represents a newline[p960].

12.1.4 Character references

In certain cases described in other sections, text[p960] may be mixed with **character references**. These can be used to escape characters that couldn't otherwise legally be included in text[p960].

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[p1051] section, using the same case. The name must be one that is terminated by a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;).

Decimal numeric character reference

The ampersand must be followed by a U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character (#), followed by one or more ASCII digits[p64], 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 SEMICOLON character (;).

Hexadecimal numeric character reference

The ampersand must be followed by a U+0023 NUMBER SIGN character (#), which must be followed by either a U+0078 LATIN SMALL LETTER X character (x) or a U+0058 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X character (X), which must then be followed by one or more ASCII hex digits[p64], representing a hexadecimal 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 SEMICOLON 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), surrogates (U+D800–U+DFFF), and control characters[p63] other than space characters[p63].

An **ambiguous ampersand** is a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) that is followed by one or more alphanumeric ASCII characters[p64], followed by a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;), where these characters do not match any of the names given in the named character references[p1051] section.

12.1.5 CDATA sections

CDATA sections must consist of the following components, in this order:

1. The string "`<![CDATA[`".
2. Optionally, text[p960], with the additional restriction that the text must not contain the string "`]]>`".
3. The string "`]]>`".

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 a MathML `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>
```

12.1.6 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[p960], with the additional restriction that the text must not start with a single U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character (>), nor start with a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) followed by a U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>) character, nor contain two consecutive U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (`--`), nor end with a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS 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 (`-->`).

12.2 Parsing HTML documents

Spec bugs: 24892

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[p1061]".*

User agents must use the parsing rules described in this section to generate the DOM trees from `text/html`[p1123] resources. Together, these rules define what is referred to as the **HTML parser**.

Note *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 serialisation 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[p1041] at the first parse error[p962] 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[p950], then it is an HTML document.

Note *As stated in the terminology section[p43], references to element types[p43] that do not explicitly specify a namespace always refer to elements in the HTML namespace[p97]. For example, if the spec talks about "a `menuitem`[p551] element", then that is an element with the local name "`menuitem`", the namespace "`http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml`", and the interface `HTMLMenuItemElement`[p551]. Where possible, references to such elements are hyperlinked to their definition.*

12.2.1 Overview of the parsing model

The input to the HTML parsing process consists of a stream of Unicode code points[p45], which is passed through a tokenization[p974] stage followed by a tree construction[p1000] stage. The output is a `Document`[p103] object.

Note *Implementations that do not support scripting[p47] do not have to actually create a DOM `Document`[p103] 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[p855] running in the user agent, e.g. using the `document.write()`[p858] 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.

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.

12.2.2 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 uses to decode the bytes into characters.

Note *For XML documents, the algorithm user agents are required to use to determine the character encoding is given by the XML specification. This section does not apply to XML documents. [XML][p1162]*

Usually, the encoding sniffing algorithm[p964] defined below is used to determine the character encoding.

Given a character encoding, the bytes in the input byte stream[p963] must be converted to characters for the tokenizer's input stream[p969], by passing the input byte stream[p963] and character encoding to decode.

Note *A leading Byte Order Mark (BOM) causes the character encoding argument to be ignored and will itself be skipped.*

Note *Bytes or sequences of bytes in the original byte stream that did not conform to the Encoding standard (e.g. invalid UTF-8 byte sequences in a UTF-8 input byte stream) are errors that conformance checkers are expected to report. [ENCODING][p1157]*

⚠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").***

When the HTML parser is decoding an input byte stream, it uses 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[p1011] to determine whether to change the encoding[p969]. 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[p964] is *irrelevant*.

Note *Some algorithms feed the parser by directly adding characters to the input stream[p969] rather than adding bytes to the input byte stream[p963].*

12.2.2.1 Parsing with a known character encoding

When the HTML parser is to operate on an input byte stream that has **a known definite encoding**, then the character encoding is that encoding and the confidence[p964] is *certain*.

12.2.2.2 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[p87] of the document) and all the bytes available so far, and returns a character encoding and a confidence[p964] that is either *tentative* or *certain*.

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[p964] *certain* and abort these steps.

   Note *Typically, user agents remember such user requests across sessions, and in some cases apply them to documents in `iframe`[p308]s 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 preparsing 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[p152]. 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. If the transport layer specifies a character encoding, and it is supported, return that encoding with the confidence[p964] *certain*, and abort these steps.

4. Optionally prescan the byte stream to determine its encoding[p966]. 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[p964] *tentative*.

5. If the HTML parser[p961] for which this algorithm is being run is associated with a `Document`[p103] that is itself in a nested browsing context[p749], run these substeps:

   1. Let *new document* be the `Document`[p103] with which the HTML parser[p961] is associated.

   2. Let *parent document* be the `Document`[p103] through which *new document* is nested[p749] (the active document[p748] of the parent browsing context[p749] of *new document*).

   3. If *parent document*'s origin[p767] is not the same origin[p769] as *new document*'s origin[p767], then abort these substeps.

4. If *parent document*'s character encoding is not an ASCII-compatible encoding[p44], then abort these substeps.

5. Return *parent document*'s character encoding, with the confidence[p964] *tentative*, and abort the encoding sniffing algorithm[p964]'s steps.

6. 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[p964] *tentative*, and abort these steps.

7. 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[p964] *tentative*, and abort these steps. [UNIVCHARDET][p1161]

Note *User agents are generally discouraged from attempting to autodetect encodings for resources obtained over the network, since doing so involves inherently non-interoperable heuristics. Attempting to detect encodings based on an HTML document's preamble is especially tricky since HTML markup typically uses only ASCII characters, and HTML documents tend to begin with a lot of markup rather than with text content.*

Note *The UTF-8 encoding has a highly detectable bit pattern. Files from the local file system 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. When a user agent can examine the whole file, rather than just the preamble, detecting for UTF-8 specifically can be especially effective. [PPUTF8][p1159] [UTF8DET][p1161]*

8. Otherwise, return an implementation-defined or user-specified default character encoding, with the confidence[p964] *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][p1155] [ENCODING][p1157]

Locale language		Suggested default encoding
ar	Arabic	windows-1256
ba	Bashkir	windows-1251
be	Belarusian	windows-1251
bg	Bulgarian	windows-1251
cs	Czech	windows-1250
el	Greek	ISO-8859-7
et	Estonian	windows-1257
fa	Persian	windows-1256
he	Hebrew	windows-1255
hr	Croatian	windows-1250
hu	Hungarian	ISO-8859-2
ja	Japanese	Shift_JIS
kk	Kazakh	windows-1251
ko	Korean	EUC-KR
ku	Kurdish	windows-1254
ky	Kyrgyz	windows-1251
lt	Lithuanian	windows-1257
lv	Latvian	windows-1257
mk	Macedonian	windows-1251
pl	Polish	ISO-8859-2
ru	Russian	windows-1251
sah	Yakut	windows-1251
sk	Slovak	windows-1250
sl	Slovenian	ISO-8859-2
sr	Serbian	windows-1251
tg	Tajik	windows-1251
th	Thai	windows-874

Locale language		Suggested default encoding
tr	Turkish	windows-1254
tt	Tatar	windows-1251
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[p967] 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[p966] 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[p967] 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[p88], 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 failure, then jump to the step below labeled *next byte*.
14. If *charset* is a UTF-16 encoding[p44], then set *charset* to UTF-8.
15. If *charset* is x-user-defined, then set *charset* to windows-1252.
16. Abort the prescan a byte stream to determine its encoding[p966] 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[p967] 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[p966] 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[p967] 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[p967] 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[p967] 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[p967] 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[p967] 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...)

12.2.2.3 Character encodings

User agents must support the encodings defined in the WHATWG Encoding standard, including, but not limited to, **UTF-8**, **ISO-8859-2**, **ISO-8859-8**, **windows-1250**, **windows-1251**, **windows-1252**, **windows-1254**, **windows-1256**, **windows-1257**, **gb18030**, **Big5**, **ISO-2022-JP**, **Shift_JIS**, **EUC-KR**, **UTF-16BE**, **UTF-16LE**, and **x-user-defined**. User agents must not support other encodings.

Note *The above prohibits supporting, for example, CESU-8, UTF-7, BOCU-1, SCSU, EBCDIC, and UTF-32. This specification does not make any attempt to support prohibited encodings in its algorithms; support and use of prohibited encodings would thus lead to unexpected behaviour. [CESU8][p1155] [UTF7][p1161] [BOCU1][p1155] [SCSU][p1160]*

12.2.2.4 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[p964] 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[p44], then set the confidence[p964] 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[p44], then change it to UTF-8.
3. If the new encoding is x-user-defined, then change it to windows-1252.
4. 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[p964] to *certain* and abort these steps. This happens when the encoding information found in the file matches what the encoding sniffing algorithm[p964] 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.
5. 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[p964] to *certain*, and abort these steps.
6. Otherwise, navigate[p788] to the document again, with replacement enabled[p800], and using the same source browsing context[p788], but this time skip the encoding sniffing algorithm[p964] and instead just set the encoding to the new encoding and the confidence[p964] 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 `GET`), then instead set the confidence[p964] 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.

Note *This algorithm is only invoked when a new encoding is found declared on a `meta`[p143] element.*

12.2.2.5 Preprocessing the input stream

The **input stream** consists of the characters pushed into it as the input byte stream[p963] is decoded or from the various APIs that directly manipulate the input stream.

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+FFFE, U+FFFF, U+1FFFE, U+1FFFF, U+2FFFE, U+2FFFF, U+3FFFE, U+3FFFF, U+4FFFE, U+4FFFF, U+5FFFE, U+5FFFF, U+6FFFE, U+6FFFF, U+7FFFE, U+7FFFF, U+8FFFE, U+8FFFF, U+9FFFE, U+9FFFF, U+AFFFE, U+AFFFF, U+BFFFE, U+BFFFF, U+CFFFE, U+CFFFF, U+DFFFE, U+DFFFF, U+EFFFE, U+EFFFF, U+FFFFE, U+FFFFF, U+10FFFE, and U+10FFFF are parse errors[p962]. These are all control characters[p63] or permanently undefined Unicode characters (noncharacters).

Any character[p45] that is a not a Unicode character[p45], i.e. any isolated surrogate, is a parse error[p962]. (These can only find their way into the input stream via script APIs such as `document.write()`[p858].)

U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) characters and U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters are treated specially. Any LF character that immediately follows a CR character must be ignored, and all CR characters must then be converted to LF characters. Thus, newlines in HTML DOMs are represented by LF characters, and there are never any CR characters in the input to the tokenization[p974] stage.

The **next input character** is the first character in the input stream[p969] that has not yet been **consumed** or explicitly ignored by the requirements in this section. Initially, the *next input character*[p969] 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()`[p858] 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[p969]. If the parser is a script-created parser[p857], then the end of the input stream[p969] is reached when an **explicit "EOF" character** (inserted by the `document.close()`[p858] 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.*

12.2.3 Parse state

12.2.3.1 The insertion mode

The **insertion mode** is a state variable that controls the primary operation of the tree construction stage.

Initially, the insertion mode[p970] is "initial[p1007]". It can change to "before html[p1009]", "before head[p1009]", "in head[p1010]", "in head noscript[p1012]", "after head[p1013]", "in body[p1014]", "text[p1024]", "in table[p1025]", "in table text[p1027]", "in caption[p1028]", "in column group[p1028]", "in table body[p1029]", "in row[p1030]", "in cell[p1031]", "in select[p1032]", "in select in table[p1033]", "in template[p1034]", "after body[p1035]", "in frameset[p1036]", "after frameset[p1036]", "after after body[p1037]", and "after after frameset[p1037]" during the course of the parsing, as described in the tree construction[p1000] stage. The insertion mode affects how tokens are processed and whether CDATA sections are supported.

Several of these modes, namely "in head[p1010]", "in body[p1014]", "in table[p1025]", and "in select[p1032]", 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[p970]'s section, but must leave the insertion mode[p970] unchanged unless the rules in *m* themselves switch the insertion mode[p970] to a new value.

When the insertion mode is switched to "text[p1024]" or "in table text[p1027]", the **original insertion mode** is also set. This is the insertion mode to which the tree construction stage will return.

Similarly, to parse nested `template`[p579] elements, a **stack of template insertion modes** is used. It is initially empty. The **current template insertion mode** is the insertion mode that was most recently added to the stack of template insertion modes[p970]. The algorithms in the sections below will *push* insertion modes onto this stack, meaning that the specified insertion mode is to be added to the stack, and *pop* insertion modes from the stack, which means that the most recently added insertion mode must be removed from the stack.

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[p971].
3. *Loop*: If *node* is the first node in the stack of open elements, then set *last* to true, and, if the parser was originally created as part of the HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050] (fragment case[p1050]), set *node* to the *context*[p1050] element passed to that algorithm.
4. If *node* is a `select`[p479] element, run these substeps:
    1. If *last* is true, jump to the step below labeled *done*.
    2. Let *ancestor* be *node*.
    3. *Loop*: If *ancestor* is the first node in the stack of open elements[p971], jump to the step below labeled *done*.
    4. Let *ancestor* be the node before *ancestor* in the stack of open elements[p971].
    5. If *ancestor* is a `template`[p579] node, jump to the step below labeled *done*.
    6. If *ancestor* is a `table`[p394] node, switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in select in table[p1033]" and abort these steps.
    7. Jump back to the step labeled *loop*.
    8. *Done*: Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in select[p1032]" and abort these steps.
5. If *node* is a `td`[p409] or `th`[p410] element and *last* is false, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in cell[p1031]" and abort these steps.
6. If *node* is a `tr`[p407] element, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in row[p1030]" and abort these steps.
7. If *node* is a `tbody`[p404], `thead`[p405], or `tfoot`[p406] element, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table body[p1029]" and abort these steps.

8. If *node* is a caption[p402] element, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in caption[p1028]" and abort these steps.

9. If *node* is a colgroup[p403] element, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in column group[p1028]" and abort these steps.

10. If *node* is a table[p394] element, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table[p1025]" and abort these steps.

11. If *node* is a template[p579] element, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to the current template insertion mode[p970] and abort these steps.

12. If *node* is a head[p135] element and *last* is false, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in head[p1010]" and abort these steps.

13. If *node* is a body[p156] element, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in body[p1014]" and abort these steps.

14. If *node* is a frameset[p1111] element, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in frameset[p1036]" and abort these steps. (fragment case[p1050])

15. If *node* is an html[p134] element, run these substeps:

    1. If the head element pointer[p974] is null, switch the insertion mode[p970] to "before head[p1009]" and abort these steps. (fragment case[p1050])

    2. Otherwise, the head element pointer[p974] is not null, switch the insertion mode[p970] to "after head[p1013]" and abort these steps.

16. If *last* is true, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in body[p1014]" and abort these steps. (fragment case[p1050])

17. Let *node* now be the node before *node* in the stack of open elements[p971].

18. Return to the step labeled *loop*.

12.2.3.2 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[p1022]).

Note *The "before html[p1009]" insertion mode[p970] creates the html[p134] document element, which is then added to the stack.*

Note *In the fragment case[p1050], the stack of open elements[p971] is initialised to contain an html[p134] element that is created as part of that algorithm[p1050]. (The fragment case[p1050] skips the "before html[p1009]" insertion mode[p970].)*

The html[p134] node, however it is created, is the topmost node of the stack. It only gets popped off the stack when the parser finishes[p1040].

The **current node** is the bottommost node in this stack of open elements[p971].

The **adjusted current node** is the *context[p1050]* element if the parser was created by the HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050] and the stack of open elements[p971] has only one element in it (fragment case[p1050]); otherwise, the adjusted current node[p971] is the current node[p971]. Spec bugs: 27314

Elements in the stack of open elements[p971] fall into the following categories:

Special

The following elements have varying levels of special parsing rules: HTML's address[p173], applet[p1108], area[p387], article[p157], aside[p165], base[p137], basefont[p1104], bgsound[p1103], blockquote[p191], body[p156], br[p241], button[p476], caption[p402], center[p1104], col[p403], colgroup[p403], dd[p201], details[p544], dir[p1103], div[p206], dl[p198], dt[p200], embed[p315], fieldset[p505], figcaption[p204], figure[p201], footer[p171], form[p429], frame[p1112], frameset[p1111], h1[p167], h2[p167], h3[p167], h4[p167], h5[p167], h6[p167], head[p135], header[p170], hgroup[p168], hr[p188], html[p134], iframe[p308], img[p280], input[p434], li[p196], link[p138], listing[p1103], main[p204], marquee[p1109], menu[p548], menuitem[p551], meta[p143], nav[p162], noembed[p1103], noframes[p1103], noscript[p577], object[p318], ol[p194], p[p186], param[p324], plaintext[p1103], pre[p190], script[p564], section[p159], select[p479], source[p278], style[p152], summary[p548], table[p394], tbody[p404], td[p409], template[p579], textarea[p489], tfoot[p406], th[p410], thead[p405], title[p136], tr[p407], track[p330], ul[p196], wbr[p242]; MathML mi, MathML mo, MathML mn, MathML ms, MathML mtext, and MathML annotation-xml; and SVG foreignObject, SVG desc, and SVG title.

Formatting

The following HTML elements are those that end up in the list of active formatting elements[p973]: a[p207], b[p235], big[p1104], code[p230], em[p209], font[p1104], i[p234], nobr[p1104], s[p213], small[p211], strike[p1103], strong[p210], tt[p1104], and u[p236].

Ordinary

All other elements found while parsing an HTML document.

Note *Typically, the special[p971] elements have the start and and end tag tokens handled specifically, while ordinary[p972] elements' tokens fall into "any other start tag" and "any other end tag" clauses, and some parts of the tree builder check if a particular element in the stack of open elements[p971] is in the special[p971] category. However, some elements (e.g., the `option`[p486] element) have their start or end tag tokens handled specifically, but are still not in the special[p971] category, so that they get the ordinary[p972] handling elsewhere.*

The stack of open elements[p971] is said to **have an element *target node* in a specific scope** consisting of a list of element types *list* when the following algorithm terminates in a match state:

1. Initialise *node* to be the current node[p971] (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[p971] 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 `html`[p134] element — is reached.)

The stack of open elements[p971] is said to **have a particular element in scope** when it has that element in the specific scope[p972] consisting of the following element types:

- `applet`[p1108]
- `caption`[p402]
- `html`[p134]
- `table`[p394]
- `td`[p409]
- `th`[p410]
- `marquee`[p1109]
- `object`[p318]
- `template`[p579]
- MathML `mi`
- MathML `mo`
- MathML `mn`
- MathML `ms`
- MathML `mtext`
- MathML `annotation-xml`
- SVG `foreignObject`
- SVG `desc`
- SVG `title`

The stack of open elements[p971] is said to **have a particular element in list item scope** when it has that element in the specific scope[p972] consisting of the following element types:

- All the element types listed above for the *has an element in scope*[p972] algorithm.
- `ol`[p194] in the HTML namespace[p97]
- `ul`[p196] in the HTML namespace[p97]

The stack of open elements[p971] is said to **have a particular element in button scope** when it has that element in the specific scope[p972] consisting of the following element types:

- All the element types listed above for the *has an element in scope*[p972] algorithm.
- `button`[p476] in the HTML namespace[p97]

The stack of open elements[p971] is said to **have a particular element in table scope** when it has that element in the specific scope[p972] consisting of the following element types:

- `html`[p134] in the HTML namespace[p97]
- `table`[p394] in the HTML namespace[p97]
- `template`[p579] in the HTML namespace[p97]

The stack of open elements[p971] is said to **have a particular element in select scope** when it has that element in the specific scope[p972] consisting of all element types *except* the following:

- `optgroup`[p485] in the HTML namespace[p97]
- `option`[p486] in the HTML namespace[p97]

Nothing happens if at any time any of the elements in the stack of open elements[p971] are moved to a new location in, or removed from, the Document[p103] 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[p1022]), the stack is manipulated in a random-access fashion.*

12.2.3.3 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[p971].

The list contains elements in the formatting[p971] category, and markers[p973]. The **markers** are inserted when entering applet[p1108], object[p318], marquee[p1109], template[p579], td[p409], th[p410], and caption[p402] elements, and are used to prevent formatting from "leaking" *into* applet[p1108], object[p318], marquee[p1109], template[p579], td[p409], th[p410], and caption[p402] elements.

In addition, each element in the list of active formatting elements[p973] 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[p973] after the last marker[p973], if any, or anywhere in the list if there are no markers[p973], that have the same tag name, namespace, and attributes as *element*, then remove the earliest such element from the list of active formatting elements[p973]. 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[p973].

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[p973], then there is nothing to reconstruct; stop this algorithm.
2. If the last (most recently added) entry in the list of active formatting elements[p973] is a marker[p973], or if it is an element that is in the stack of open elements[p971], 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[p973].
4. *Rewind*: If there are no entries before *entry* in the list of active formatting elements[p973], then jump to the step labeled *create*.
5. Let *entry* be the entry one earlier than *entry* in the list of active formatting elements[p973].
6. If *entry* is neither a marker[p973] nor an element that is also in the stack of open elements[p971], go to the step labeled *rewind*.
7. *Advance*: Let *entry* be the element one later than *entry* in the list of active formatting elements[p973].
8. *Create*: Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token for which the element *entry* was created, to obtain *new element*.
9. Replace the entry for *entry* in the list with an entry for *new element*.
10. If the entry for *new element* in the list of active formatting elements[p973] 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[p973] 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 7 to 10 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[p973].
2. Remove *entry* from the list of active formatting elements[p973].
3. If *entry* was a marker[p973], then stop the algorithm at this point. The list has been cleared up to the last marker[p973].
4. Go to step 1.

12.2.3.4 The element pointers

Initially, the **`head`** **element pointer** and the **`form`** **element pointer** are both null.

Once a `head`[p135] element has been parsed (whether implicitly or explicitly) the `head` element pointer[p974] gets set to point to this node.

The `form` element pointer[p974] points to the last `form`[p429] 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. It is ignored inside `template`[p579] elements.

12.2.3.5 Other parsing state flags

The **scripting flag** is set to "enabled" if scripting was enabled[p826] for the `Document`[p103] with which the parser is associated when the parser was created, and "disabled" otherwise.

> **Note** *The scripting flag[p974] can be enabled even when the parser was originally created for the HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050], even though `script`[p564] 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.

12.2.4 Tokenization

Implementations must act as if they used the following state machine to tokenise HTML. The state machine must start in the data state[p975]. Most states consume a single character, which may have various side-effects, and either switches the state machine to a new state to reconsume[p974] the current input character[p969], or switches it to a new state to consume the next character[p969], or stays in the same state to consume the next character. Some states have more complicated behaviour and can consume several characters before switching to another state. In some cases, the tokenizer state is also changed by the tree construction stage.

When a state says to **reconsume** a matched character in a specified state, that means to switch to that state, but when it attempts to consume the next input character[p969], provide it with the current input character[p969] instead.

The exact behaviour of certain states depends on the insertion mode[p970] and the stack of open elements[p971]. 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*[p974] 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*[p974] 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[p1000] 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`[p564] element can result in scripts executing and using the dynamic markup insertion[p855] APIs to insert characters into the stream being tokenized.)

> **Note** *Creating a token and emitting it are distinct actions. It is possible for a token to be created but implicitly abandoned (never emitted), e.g. if the file ends unexpectedly while processing the characters that are being parsed into a start tag token.*

When a start tag token is emitted with its *self-closing flag*[p974] set, if the flag is not **acknowledged** when it is processed by the tree construction stage, that is a parse error[p962].

When an end tag token is emitted with attributes, that is a parse error[p962].

When an end tag token is emitted with its *self-closing flag*[p974] set, that is a parse error[p962].

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[p963]. 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.

12.2.4.1 Data state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**
  Switch to the character reference in data state[p975].
- **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**
  Switch to the tag open state[p977].
- **U+0000 NULL**
  Parse error[p962]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.
- **EOF**
  Emit an end-of-file token.
- **Anything else**
  Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.2 Character reference in data state

Switch to the data state[p975].

Attempt to consume a character reference[p998], with no additional allowed character[p998].

If nothing is returned, emit a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) token.

Otherwise, emit the character tokens that were returned.

12.2.4.3 RCDATA state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**
  Switch to the character reference in RCDATA state[p976].
- **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**
  Switch to the RCDATA less-than sign state[p978].
- **U+0000 NULL**
  Parse error[p962]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.
- **EOF**
  Emit an end-of-file token.

↪ **Anything else**

Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.4 Character reference in RCDATA state

Switch to the RCDATA state[p975].

Attempt to consume a character reference[p998], with no additional allowed character[p998].

If nothing is returned, emit a U+0026 AMPERSAND character (&) token.

Otherwise, emit the character tokens that were returned.

12.2.4.5 RAWTEXT state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**

Switch to the RAWTEXT less-than sign state[p979].

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

↪ **EOF**

Emit an end-of-file token.

↪ **Anything else**

Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.6 Script data state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**

Switch to the script data less-than sign state[p979].

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

↪ **EOF**

Emit an end-of-file token.

↪ **Anything else**

Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.7 PLAINTEXT state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

↪ **EOF**

Emit an end-of-file token.

↪ **Anything else**

Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.8 Tag open state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK (!)**

  Switch to the markup declaration open state[p989].

- **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

  Switch to the end tag open state[p977].

- **ASCII letter[p64]**

  Create a new start tag token, set its tag name to the empty string. Reconsume[p974] in the tag name state[p977].

- **U+003F QUESTION MARK (?)**

  Parse error[p962]. Create a comment token whose data is the empty string. Reconsume[p974] in the bogus comment state[p989].

- **Anything else**

  Parse error[p962]. Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

12.2.4.9 End tag open state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **ASCII letter[p64]**

  Create a new end tag token, set its tag name to the empty string. Reconsume[p974] in the tag name state[p977].

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Parse error[p962]. Switch to the data state[p975].

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

- **Anything else**

  Parse error[p962]. Create a comment token whose data is the empty string. Reconsume[p974] in the bogus comment state[p989].

12.2.4.10 Tag name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**

  Switch to the before attribute name state[p985].

- **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

  Switch to the self-closing start tag state[p989].

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the current tag token.

- **Uppercase ASCII letter[p63]**

  Append the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name.

- **U+0000 NULL**

  Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current tag token's tag name.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the current tag token's tag name.

12.2.4.11 RCDATA less-than sign state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

Set the *temporary buffer*[p974] to the empty string. Switch to the RCDATA end tag open state[p978].

↪ **Anything else**

Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume[p974] in the RCDATA state[p975].

12.2.4.12 RCDATA end tag open state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **ASCII letter[p64]**

Create a new end tag token, set its tag name to the empty string. Reconsume[p974] in the RCDATA end tag name state[p978].

↪ **Anything else**

Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token. Reconsume[p974] in the RCDATA state[p975].

12.2.4.13 RCDATA end tag name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**

↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**

↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**

↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the before attribute name state[p985]. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the self-closing start tag state[p989]. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the data state[p975] and emit the current tag token. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter[p63]**

Append the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974].

↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter[p64]**

Append the current input character[p969] to the current tag token's tag name. Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974].

↪ **Anything else**

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*[p974] (in the order they were added to the buffer). Reconsume[p974] in the RCDATA state[p975].

12.2.4.14 RAWTEXT less-than sign state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- ↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

  Set the *temporary buffer*[p974] to the empty string. Switch to the RAWTEXT end tag open state[p979].

- ↪ **Anything else**

  Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume[p974] in the RAWTEXT state[p976].

12.2.4.15 RAWTEXT end tag open state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- ↪ **ASCII letter[p64]**

  Create a new end tag token, set its tag name to the empty string. Reconsume[p974] in the RAWTEXT end tag name state[p979].

- ↪ **Anything else**

  Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token. Reconsume[p974] in the RAWTEXT state[p976].

12.2.4.16 RAWTEXT end tag name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- ↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- ↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- ↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

  If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the before attribute name state[p985]. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

- ↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

  If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the self-closing start tag state[p989]. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

- ↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the data state[p975] and emit the current tag token. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

- ↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter[p63]**

  Append the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974].

- ↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter[p64]**

  Append the current input character[p969] to the current tag token's tag name. Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974].

- ↪ **Anything else**

  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*[p974] (in the order they were added to the buffer). Reconsume[p974] in the RAWTEXT state[p976].

12.2.4.17 Script data less-than sign state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- ↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

  Set the *temporary buffer*[p974] to the empty string. Switch to the script data end tag open state[p980].

↪ **U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK (!)**

Switch to the script data escape start state[p980]. Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK character token.

↪ **Anything else**

Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume[p974] in the script data state[p976].

12.2.4.18 Script data end tag open state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **ASCII letter[p64]**

Create a new end tag token, set its tag name to the empty string. Reconsume[p974] in the script data end tag name state[p980].

↪ **Anything else**

Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token. Reconsume[p974] in the script data state[p976].

12.2.4.19 Script data end tag name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**

↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**

↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**

↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the before attribute name state[p985]. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the self-closing start tag state[p989]. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the data state[p975] and emit the current tag token. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter[p63]**

Append the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974].

↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter[p64]**

Append the current input character[p969] to the current tag token's tag name. Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974].

↪ **Anything else**

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*[p974] (in the order they were added to the buffer). Reconsume[p974] in the script data state[p976].

12.2.4.20 Script data escape start state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Switch to the script data escape start dash state[p981]. Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.

↪ **Anything else**

Reconsume[p974] in the script data state[p976].

12.2.4.21 Script data escape start dash state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

  Switch to the script data escaped dash dash state[p981]. Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.

- **Anything else**

  Reconsume[p974] in the script data state[p976].

12.2.4.22 Script data escaped state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

  Switch to the script data escaped dash state[p981]. Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.

- **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**

  Switch to the script data escaped less-than sign state[p982].

- **U+0000 NULL**

  Parse error[p962]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

- **Anything else**

  Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.23 Script data escaped dash state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

  Switch to the script data escaped dash dash state[p981]. Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.

- **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**

  Switch to the script data escaped less-than sign state[p982].

- **U+0000 NULL**

  Parse error[p962]. Switch to the script data escaped state[p981]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

- **Anything else**

  Switch to the script data escaped state[p981]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.24 Script data escaped dash dash state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

  Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.

- **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**

  Switch to the script data escaped less-than sign state[p982].

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the script data state[p976]. Emit a U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character token.

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Switch to the script data escaped state[p981]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Switch to the script data escaped state[p981]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.25 Script data escaped less-than sign state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

Set the *temporary buffer*[p974] to the empty string. Switch to the script data escaped end tag open state[p982].

↪ **ASCII letter[p64]**

Set the *temporary buffer*[p974] to the empty string. Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume[p974] in the script data double escape start state[p983].

↪ **Anything else**

Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token. Reconsume[p974] in the script data escaped state[p981].

12.2.4.26 Script data escaped end tag open state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **ASCII letter[p64]**

Create a new end tag token. Reconsume[p974] in the script data escaped end tag name state[p982]. (Don't emit the token yet; further details will be filled in before it is emitted.)

↪ **Anything else**

Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token and a U+002F SOLIDUS character token. Reconsume[p974] in the script data escaped state[p981].

12.2.4.27 Script data escaped end tag name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**

↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**

↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**

↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the before attribute name state[p985]. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the self-closing start tag state[p989]. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

If the current end tag token is an appropriate end tag token[p975], then switch to the data state[p975] and emit the current tag token. Otherwise, treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**[p63]

Append the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current tag token's tag name. Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974].

↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter**[p64]

Append the current input character[p969] to the current tag token's tag name. Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974].

↪ **Anything else**

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* [p974] (in the order they were added to the buffer). Reconsume[p974] in the script data escaped state[p981].

12.2.4.28 Script data double escape start state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**

↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**

↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**

↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

If the *temporary buffer*[p974] is the string "`script`", then switch to the script data double escaped state[p983]. Otherwise, switch to the script data escaped state[p981]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**[p63]

Append the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the *temporary buffer*[p974]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

↪ **Lowercase ASCII letter**[p64]

Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

↪ **Anything else**

Reconsume[p974] in the script data escaped state[p981].

12.2.4.29 Script data double escaped state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Switch to the script data double escaped dash state[p983]. Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.

↪ **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**

Switch to the script data double escaped less-than sign state[p984]. Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token.

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.30 Script data double escaped dash state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Switch to the script data double escaped dash dash state[p984]. Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.

↪ **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**

Switch to the script data double escaped less-than sign state[p984]. Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token.

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Switch to the script data double escaped state[p983]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Switch to the script data double escaped state[p983]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.31 Script data double escaped dash dash state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Emit a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character token.

↪ **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**

Switch to the script data double escaped less-than sign state[p984]. Emit a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character token.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the script data state[p976]. Emit a U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character token.

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Switch to the script data double escaped state[p983]. Emit a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Switch to the script data double escaped state[p983]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

12.2.4.32 Script data double escaped less-than sign state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

Set the *temporary buffer*[p974] to the empty string. Switch to the script data double escape end state[p984]. Emit a U+002F SOLIDUS character token.

↪ **Anything else**

Reconsume[p974] in the script data double escaped state[p983].

12.2.4.33 Script data double escape end state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**
- **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**
- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  If the *temporary buffer*[p974] is the string "`script`", then switch to the script data escaped state[p981]. Otherwise, switch to the script data double escaped state[p983]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

- **Uppercase ASCII letter**[p63]

  Append the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the *temporary buffer*[p974]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

- **Lowercase ASCII letter**[p64]

  Append the current input character[p969] to the *temporary buffer*[p974]. Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

- **Anything else**

  Reconsume[p974] in the script data double escaped state[p983].

12.2.4.34 Before attribute name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**

  Ignore the character.

- **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**
- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**
- **EOF**

  Reconsume[p974] in the after attribute name state[p986].

- **U+003D EQUALS SIGN (=)**

  Parse error[p962]. Start a new attribute in the current tag token. Set that attribute's name to the current input character[p969], and its value to the empty string. Switch to the attribute name state[p985].

- **Anything else**

  Start a new attribute in the current tag token. Set that attribute name and value to the empty string. Reconsume[p974] in the attribute name state[p985].

12.2.4.35 Attribute name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**
- **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**
- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**
- **EOF**

  Reconsume[p974] in the after attribute name state[p986].

- **U+003D EQUALS SIGN (=)**

  Switch to the before attribute value state[p986].

- **Uppercase ASCII letter**[p63]

  Append the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current attribute's name.

- **U+0000 NULL**

  Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current attribute's name.

- **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (")**
- **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**
- **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**

  Parse error[p962]. Treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

- **Anything else**

  Append the current input character[p969] 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[p962] and the new attribute must be removed from the token.

Note *If an attribute is so removed from a token, it, and 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.*

12.2.4.36 After attribute name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**

  Ignore the character.

- **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

  Switch to the self-closing start tag state[p989].

- **U+003D EQUALS SIGN (=)**

  Switch to the before attribute value state[p986].

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the current tag token.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

- **Anything else**

  Start a new attribute in the current tag token. Set that attribute name and value to the empty string. Reconsume[p974] in the attribute name state[p985].

12.2.4.37 Before attribute value state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**

  Ignore the character.

↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (")**

Switch to the attribute value (double-quoted) state[p987].

↪ **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

Switch to the attribute value (single-quoted) state[p987].

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Parse error[p962]. Treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

↪ **Anything else**

Reconsume[p974] in the attribute value (unquoted) state[p987].

12.2.4.38 Attribute value (double-quoted) state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (")**

Switch to the after attribute value (quoted) state[p988].

↪ **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**

Switch to the character reference in attribute value state[p988], with the additional allowed character[p998] being U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (").

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current attribute's value.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the current attribute's value.

12.2.4.39 Attribute value (single-quoted) state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

Switch to the after attribute value (quoted) state[p988].

↪ **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**

Switch to the character reference in attribute value state[p988], with the additional allowed character[p998] being U+0027 APOSTROPHE (').

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current attribute's value.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the current attribute's value.

12.2.4.40 Attribute value (unquoted) state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**

  Switch to the before attribute name state[p985].

- **U+0026 AMPERSAND (&)**

  Switch to the character reference in attribute value state[p988], with the additional allowed character[p998] being U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>).

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the current tag token.

- **U+0000 NULL**

  Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current attribute's value.

- **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (")**
- **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**
- **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN (<)**
- **U+003D EQUALS SIGN (=)**
- **U+0060 GRAVE ACCENT (`)**

  Parse error[p962]. Treat it as per the "anything else" entry below.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

- **Anything else**

  Append the current input character[p969] to the current attribute's value.

12.2.4.41 Character reference in attribute value state

Attempt to consume a character reference[p998].

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.

12.2.4.42 After attribute value (quoted) state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**

  Switch to the before attribute name state[p985].

- **U+002F SOLIDUS (/)**

  Switch to the self-closing start tag state[p989].

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the current tag token.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the before attribute name state[p985].

12.2.4.43 Self-closing start tag state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Set the *self-closing flag*[p974] of the current tag token. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the current tag token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the before attribute name state[p985].

12.2.4.44 Bogus comment state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the comment token.

↪ **EOF**

Emit the comment. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data.

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the comment token's data.

12.2.4.45 Markup declaration open state

If the next two characters are both U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (-), consume those two characters, create a comment token whose data is the empty string, and switch to the comment start state[p989].

Otherwise, if the next seven characters are an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the word "DOCTYPE", then consume those characters and switch to the DOCTYPE state[p992].

Otherwise, if there is an adjusted current node[p971] and it is not an element in the HTML namespace[p97] and the next seven characters are a case-sensitive[p63] 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[p998].

Otherwise, this is a parse error[p962]. Create a comment token whose data is the empty string. Switch to the bogus comment state[p989] (don't consume anything in the current state).

12.2.4.46 Comment start state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Switch to the comment start dash state[p990].

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Parse error[p962]. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the comment token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Emit the comment token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

12.2.4.47 Comment start dash state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Switch to the comment end state[p991]

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) and a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Parse error[p962]. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the comment token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Emit the comment token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) and the current input character[p969] to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

12.2.4.48 Comment state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Switch to the comment end dash state[p990]

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the comment token. Reconsume the EOF character.

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the comment token's data.

12.2.4.49 Comment end dash state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Switch to the comment end state[p991]

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) and a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the comment token. Reconsume the EOF character.

↪ **Anything else**

Append a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) and the current input character[p969] to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

12.2.4.50 Comment end state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the comment token.

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append two U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (-) and a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

↪ **U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK (!)**

Parse error[p962]. Switch to the comment end bang state[p991].

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS character (-) to the comment token's data.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Emit the comment token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Append two U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (-) and the current input character[p969] to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

12.2.4.51 Comment end bang state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS (-)**

Append two U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (-) and a U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK character (!) to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment end dash state[p990].

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the comment token.

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append two U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (-), a U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK character (!), and a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Emit the comment token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append two U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (-), a U+0021 EXCLAMATION MARK character (!), and the current input character[p969] to the comment token's data. Switch to the comment state[p990].

12.2.4.52 DOCTYPE state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- ↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- ↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- ↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

  Switch to the before DOCTYPE name state[p992].

- ↪ **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set its *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit the token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

- ↪ **Anything else**

  Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the before DOCTYPE name state[p992].

12.2.4.53 Before DOCTYPE name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- ↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- ↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- ↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

  Ignore the character.

- ↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**[p63]

  Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set the token's name to the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point). Switch to the DOCTYPE name state[p992].

- ↪ **U+0000 NULL**

  Parse error[p962]. Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set the token's name to a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character. Switch to the DOCTYPE name state[p992].

- ↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Parse error[p962]. Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set its *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the token.

- ↪ **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set its *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit the token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

- ↪ **Anything else**

  Create a new DOCTYPE token. Set the token's name to the current input character[p969]. Switch to the DOCTYPE name state[p992].

12.2.4.54 DOCTYPE name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- ↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- ↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- ↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- ↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

  Switch to the after DOCTYPE name state[p993].

- ↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the current DOCTYPE token.

- ↪ **Uppercase ASCII letter**[p63]

  Append the lowercase version of the current input character[p969] (add 0x0020 to the character's code point) to the current DOCTYPE token's name.

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's name.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the current DOCTYPE token's name.

12.2.4.55 After DOCTYPE name state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**

↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**

↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**

↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

Ignore the character.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the current DOCTYPE token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

↪ **Anything else**

If the six characters starting from the current input character[p969] are an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the word "PUBLIC", then consume those characters and switch to the after DOCTYPE public keyword state[p993].

Otherwise, if the six characters starting from the current input character[p969] are an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the word "SYSTEM", then consume those characters and switch to the after DOCTYPE system keyword state[p996].

Otherwise, this is a parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the bogus DOCTYPE state[p997].

12.2.4.56 After DOCTYPE public keyword state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**

↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**

↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**

↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

Switch to the before DOCTYPE public identifier state[p994].

↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (")**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's public identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the DOCTYPE public identifier (double-quoted) state[p994].

↪ **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's public identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the DOCTYPE public identifier (single-quoted) state[p994].

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit that DOCTYPE token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the bogus DOCTYPE state[p997].

12.2.4.57 Before DOCTYPE public identifier state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **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[p994].

- **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

  Set the DOCTYPE token's public identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the DOCTYPE public identifier (single-quoted) state[p994].

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit that DOCTYPE token.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

- **Anything else**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the bogus DOCTYPE state[p997].

12.2.4.58 DOCTYPE public identifier (double-quoted) state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (")**

  Switch to the after DOCTYPE public identifier state[p995].

- **U+0000 NULL**

  Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's public identifier.

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit that DOCTYPE token.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

- **Anything else**

  Append the current input character[p969] to the current DOCTYPE token's public identifier.

12.2.4.59 DOCTYPE public identifier (single-quoted) state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

  Switch to the after DOCTYPE public identifier state[p995].

- **U+0000 NULL**

  Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's public identifier.

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit that DOCTYPE token.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the current DOCTYPE token's public identifier.

12.2.4.60 After DOCTYPE public identifier state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**

↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**

↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**

↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

Switch to the between DOCTYPE public and system identifiers state[p995].

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the current DOCTYPE token.

↪ **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (")**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the DOCTYPE system identifier (double-quoted) state[p996].

↪ **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the DOCTYPE system identifier (single-quoted) state[p997].

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the bogus DOCTYPE state[p997].

12.2.4.61 Between DOCTYPE public and system identifiers state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**

↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**

↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**

↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

Ignore the character.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the data state[p975]. 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[p996].

↪ **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the DOCTYPE system identifier (single-quoted) state[p997].

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the bogus DOCTYPE state[p997].

12.2.4.62 After DOCTYPE system keyword state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**

  Switch to the before DOCTYPE system identifier state[p996].

- **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (")**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the DOCTYPE system identifier (double-quoted) state[p996].

- **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the DOCTYPE system identifier (single-quoted) state[p997].

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit that DOCTYPE token.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

- **Anything else**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the bogus DOCTYPE state[p997].

12.2.4.63 Before DOCTYPE system identifier state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **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[p996].

- **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

  Set the DOCTYPE token's system identifier to the empty string (not missing), then switch to the DOCTYPE system identifier (single-quoted) state[p997].

- **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit that DOCTYPE token.

- **EOF**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

- **Anything else**

  Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the bogus DOCTYPE state[p997].

12.2.4.64 DOCTYPE system identifier (double-quoted) state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

- **U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (")**

  Switch to the after DOCTYPE system identifier state[p997].

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's system identifier.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit that DOCTYPE token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the current DOCTYPE token's system identifier.

12.2.4.65 DOCTYPE system identifier (single-quoted) state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0027 APOSTROPHE (')**

Switch to the after DOCTYPE system identifier state[p997].

↪ **U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Append a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character to the current DOCTYPE token's system identifier.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit that DOCTYPE token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Append the current input character[p969] to the current DOCTYPE token's system identifier.

12.2.4.66 After DOCTYPE system identifier state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**

↪ **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**

↪ **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**

↪ **U+0020 SPACE**

Ignore the character.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the current DOCTYPE token.

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*. Emit that DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state [p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Switch to the bogus DOCTYPE state[p997]. (This does *not* set the DOCTYPE token's *force-quirks flag*[p974] to *on*.)

12.2.4.67 Bogus DOCTYPE state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN (>)**

Switch to the data state[p975]. Emit the DOCTYPE token.

↪ **EOF**

Emit the DOCTYPE token. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Ignore the character.

12.2.4.68 CDATA section state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+005D RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET (])**

Switch to the CDATA section bracket state[p998].

↪ **EOF**

Parse error[p962]. Reconsume[p974] in the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Emit the current input character[p969] as a character token.

Note *U+0000 NULL characters are handled in the tree construction stage, as part of the in foreign content[p1038] insertion mode, which is the only place where CDATA sections can appear.*

12.2.4.69 CDATA section bracket state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+005D RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET (])**

Switch to the CDATA section end state[p998].

↪ **Anything else**

Emit a U+005D RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET character token. Reconsume[p974] in the CDATA section state[p998].

12.2.4.70 CDATA section end state

Consume the next input character[p969]:

↪ **U+005D RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET (])**

Emit a U+005D RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET character token.

↪ **U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character**

Switch to the data state[p975].

↪ **Anything else**

Emit two U+005D RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET character tokens. Reconsume[p974] in the CDATA section state[p998].

12.2.4.71 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[p975] and in attributes[p988].

The behaviour depends on the identity of the next character (the one immediately after the U+0026 AMPERSAND character), as follows:

- **U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab)**
- **U+000A LINE FEED (LF)**
- **U+000C FORM FEED (FF)**
- **U+0020 SPACE**
- **U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN**
- **U+0026 AMPERSAND**
- **EOF**
- **The additional allowed character[p998], if there is one**

  Not a character reference. No characters are consumed, and nothing is returned. (This is not an error, either.)

- **U+0023 NUMBER SIGN (#)**

  Consume the U+0023 NUMBER SIGN.

  The behaviour 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[p64].

    When it comes to interpreting the number, interpret it as a hexadecimal number.

  - **Anything else**

    Follow the steps below, but using ASCII digits[p64].

    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[p64] or ASCII digits[p64]).

  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[p962]; 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[p962].

  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[p962]. 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
0x80	U+20AC	EURO SIGN (€)
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 (ˆ)
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)
0x8E	U+017D	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z WITH CARON (Ž)
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 (”)

Number	Unicode character	
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 (š)
0x9B	U+203A	SINGLE RIGHT-POINTING ANGLE QUOTATION MARK (›)
0x9C	U+0153	LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE (œ)
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[p962]. Return a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character token.

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, 0x000D to 0x001F, 0x007F to 0x009F, 0xFDD0 to 0xFDEF, or is one of 0x000B, 0xFFFE, 0xFFFF, 0x1FFFE, 0x1FFFF, 0x2FFFE, 0x2FFFF, 0x3FFFE, 0x3FFFF, 0x4FFFE, 0x4FFFF, 0x5FFFE, 0x5FFFF, 0x6FFFE, 0x6FFFF, 0x7FFFE, 0x7FFFF, 0x8FFFE, 0x8FFFF, 0x9FFFE, 0x9FFFF, 0xAFFFE, 0xAFFFF, 0xBFFFE, 0xBFFFF, 0xCFFFE, 0xCFFFF, 0xDFFFE, 0xDFFFF, 0xEFFFE, 0xEFFFF, 0xFFFFE, 0xFFFFF, 0x10FFFE, or 0x10FFFF, then this is a parse error[p962].

↪ **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[p1051] table (in a case-sensitive[p63] 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[p64] followed by a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;), then this is a parse error[p962].

If the character reference is being consumed as part of an attribute[p988], and the last character matched is not a U+003B SEMICOLON character (;), and the next character is either a U+003D EQUALS SIGN character (=) or an alphanumeric ASCII character[p64], 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 EQUALS SIGN character (=), then this is a parse error[p962], 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 SEMICOLON character (;), there is a parse error[p962].

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[p1051] table).

Example

If the markup contains (not in an attribute) the string `I'm &notit; 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).

12.2.5 Tree construction

The input to the tree construction stage is a sequence of tokens from the tokenization[p974] stage. The tree construction stage is associated with a DOM `Document`[p103] 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`[p103] 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 the stack of open elements[p971] is empty**
- **If the adjusted current node[p971] is an element in the HTML namespace[p97]**
- **If the adjusted current node[p971] is a MathML text integration point[p1001] and the token is a start tag whose tag name is neither "mglyph" nor "malignmark"**
- **If the adjusted current node[p971] is a MathML text integration point[p1001] and the token is a character token**
- **If the adjusted current node[p971] is a MathML `annotation-xml` element and the token is a start tag whose tag name is "svg"**
- **If the adjusted current node[p971] is an HTML integration point[p1001] and the token is a start tag**
- **If the adjusted current node[p971] is an HTML integration point[p1001] 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[p970] in HTML content.

- **Otherwise**

  Process the token according to the rules given in the section for parsing tokens in foreign content[p1038].

The **next token** is the token that is about to be processed by the tree construction dispatcher[p1000] (even if the token is subsequently just ignored).

A node is a **MathML text integration point** if it is one of the following elements:

- A MathML `mi` element
- A MathML `mo` element
- A MathML `mn` element
- A MathML `ms` element
- A MathML `mtext` element

A node is an **HTML integration point** if it is one of the following elements:

- A MathML `annotation-xml` element whose start tag token had an attribute with the name "encoding" whose value was an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`text/html`"
- A MathML `annotation-xml` element whose start tag token had an attribute with the name "encoding" whose value was an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`application/xhtml+xml`"
- An SVG `foreignObject` element
- An SVG `desc` element
- An SVG `title` element

Note *If the node in question is the context[p1050] element passed to the HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050], then the start tag token for that element is the "fake" token created during by that HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050].*

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 recognised that practical concerns[p48] will likely force user agents to impose nesting depth constraints.*

12.2.5.1 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[p971].

2. Determine the *adjusted insertion location* using the first matching steps from the following list:

   - **If foster parenting[p1001] is enabled and *target* is a `table`[p394], `tbody`[p404], `tfoot`[p406], `thead`[p405], or `tr`[p407] element**

     Note *Foster parenting happens when content is misnested in tables.*

     Run these substeps:

1. Let *last template* be the last `template`[p579] element in the stack of open elements[p971], if any.
2. Let *last table* be the last `table`[p394] element in the stack of open elements[p971], if any.
3. If there is a *last template* and either there is no *last table*, or there is one, but *last template* is lower (more recently added) than *last table* in the stack of open elements[p971], then: let *adjusted insertion location* be inside *last template*'s template contents[p580], after its last child (if any), and abort these substeps.
4. If there is no *last table*, then let *adjusted insertion location* be inside the first element in the stack of open elements[p971] (the `html`[p134] element), after its last child (if any), and abort these substeps. (fragment case[p1050])
5. If *last table* has a parent node, then let *adjusted insertion location* be inside *last table*'s parent node, immediately before *last table*, and abort these substeps.
6. Let *previous element* be the element immediately above *last table* in the stack of open elements[p971].
7. 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`[p394] 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. If the *adjusted insertion location* is inside a `template`[p579] element, let it instead be inside the `template`[p579] element's template contents[p580], after its last child (if any).
4. 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. Let *document* be *intended parent*'s node document.
2. Let *local name* be the tag name of the token.
3. Let *is* be the value of the "`is`[p651]" attribute in the given token, if such an attribute exists, or null otherwise.
4. Let *definition* be the result of looking up a custom element definition[p653] given *document*, *given namespace*, *local name*, and *is*.
5. If *definition* is non-null and the parser was not originally created for the HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050], then let *will execute script* be true. Otherwise, let it be false.
6. If *will execute script* is true, then:
   1. Increment the parser's script nesting level[p963].
   2. Set the parser pause flag[p963] to true.
   3. If the JavaScript execution context stack is empty, then perform a microtask checkpoint[p843].
   4. Push a new element queue[p657] onto the custom element reactions stack[p657].
7. Let *element* be the result of creating an element given *document*, *localName*, *given namespace*, null, and *is*. If *will execute script* is true, set the *synchronous custom elements flag*; otherwise, leave it unset.

   Note *This will cause custom element constructors[p651] to run, if* will execute script *is true. However, even if this causes new characters to be inserted into the tokenizer[p858], the parser will not be executed reentrantly, since the parser pause flag[p963] is true. Similarly, blowing away the document[p855] is not possible, since the script nesting level[p963] is greater than zero.*

   If this step throws an exception, then report the exception[p839], and let *element* be instead a new element that implements `HTMLUnknownElement`[p113], with no attributes, namespace set to *given namespace*, namespace prefix set to null, custom element state "`undefined`", and node document set to *document*.
8. Append each attribute in the given token to *element*.

> **Note** *This can enqueue a custom element callback reaction[p657] for the `attributeChangedCallback`, which might run immediately (in the next step).*

> **Note** *Even though the `is`[p651] attribute governs the creation of a customized built-in element[p651], it is not present during the execution of the relevant custom element constructor[p651]; it is appended in this step, along with all other attributes.*

9. If *will execute script* is true, then:

    1. Let *queue* be the result of popping the current element queue[p657] from the custom element reactions stack[p657]. (This will be the same element queue[p657] as was pushed above.)

    2. Invoke custom element reactions[p658] in *queue*.

    3. Decrement the script nesting level[p963] by one.

    4. If the parser's script nesting level[p963] is zero, then set the parser pause flag[p963] to false.

10. If *element* has an `xmlns` attribute *in the XMLNS namespace[p97]* whose value is not exactly the same as the element's namespace, that is a parse error[p962]. Similarly, if *element* has an `xmlns:xlink` attribute in the XMLNS namespace[p97] whose value is not the XLink Namespace[p97], that is a parse error[p962].

11. If *element* is a resettable element[p429], invoke its reset algorithm[p543]. (This initialises the element's value[p508] and checkedness[p508] based on the element's attributes.)

12. If *element* is a form-associated element[p428], and the `form` element pointer[p974] is not null, and there is no `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], and *element* is either not listed[p428] or doesn't have a `form`[p508] attribute, and the *intended parent* is in the same tree as the element pointed to by the `form` element pointer[p974], associate[p509] *element* with the `form`[p429] element pointed to by the `form` element pointer[p974], and suppress the running of the reset the form owner[p509] algorithm when the parser subsequently attempts to insert the element.

13. Return *element*.

When the steps below require the user agent to **insert a foreign element** for a token in a given namespace, the user agent must run these steps:

1. Let the *adjusted insertion location* be the appropriate place for inserting a node[p1001].

2. Create an element for the token[p1002] in the given namespace, with the intended parent being the element in which the *adjusted insertion location* finds itself.

3. 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`[p103] that already has an element child, then the newly created element is dropped on the floor.*

4. Push the element onto the stack of open elements[p971] so that it is the new current node[p971].

5. Return the newly created element.

When the steps below require the user agent to **insert an HTML element** for a token, the user agent must insert a foreign element[p1003] for the token, in the HTML namespace[p97].

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
`attributename`	`attributeName`
`attributetype`	`attributeType`
`basefrequency`	`baseFrequency`

Attribute name on token	Attribute name on element
baseprofile	baseProfile
calcmode	calcMode
clippathunits	clipPathUnits
diffuseconstant	diffuseConstant
edgemode	edgeMode
filterunits	filterUnits
glyphref	glyphRef
gradienttransform	gradientTransform
gradientunits	gradientUnits
kernelmatrix	kernelMatrix
kernelunitlength	kernelUnitLength
keypoints	keyPoints
keysplines	keySplines
keytimes	keyTimes
lengthadjust	lengthAdjust
limitingconeangle	limitingConeAngle
markerheight	markerHeight
markerunits	markerUnits
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

Attribute name on token	Attribute name on element
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[p125].)

Attribute name	Prefix	Local name	Namespace
xlink:actuate	xlink	actuate	XLink namespace[p97]
xlink:arcrole	xlink	arcrole	XLink namespace[p97]
xlink:href	xlink	href	XLink namespace[p97]
xlink:role	xlink	role	XLink namespace[p97]
xlink:show	xlink	show	XLink namespace[p97]
xlink:title	xlink	title	XLink namespace[p97]
xlink:type	xlink	type	XLink namespace[p97]
xml:lang	xml	lang	XML namespace[p97]
xml:space	xml	space	XML namespace[p97]
xmlns	(none)	xmlns	XMLNS namespace[p97]
xmlns:xlink	xmlns	xlink	XMLNS namespace[p97]

When the steps below require the user agent to **insert a character** while processing a token, the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Let *data* be the characters passed to the algorithm, or, if no characters were explicitly specified, the character of the character token being processed.
2. Let the *adjusted insertion location* be the appropriate place for inserting a node[p1001].
3. If the *adjusted insertion location* is in a `Document`[p103] node, then abort these steps.

   Note *The DOM will not let `Document`[p103] nodes have `Text` node children, so they are dropped on the floor.*

4. 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 node document 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*.

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.getElementsByTagName('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.getElementsByTagName('script')[0].firstChild;`
`text.data = 'B';`
	Two adjacent `Text` nodes in the document, containing "A" and "BC".

Input	Number of `Text` nodes
`document.body.appendChild(text);` `</script>C`	
`A<table>B<tr>C</tr>D</table>`	One `Text` node before the table, containing "ABCD". (This is caused by foster parenting[p1001].)
`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[p1001].)
`A<table><tr> B</tr> </em>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`[p404]) with a single space character. (Space characters separated from non-space characters by non-character tokens are not affected by foster parenting[p1001], 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[p1001].
3. Create a `Comment` node whose `data` attribute is set to *data* and whose node document 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()`[p858] and `document.writeln()`[p859] calls. [UIEVENTS][p1157]

However, mutation observers *do* fire, as required by the WHATWG DOM Standard.

12.2.5.2 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[p1003] for the token.
2. If the algorithm that was invoked is the generic raw text element parsing algorithm[p1006], switch the tokenizer to the RAWTEXT state[p976]; otherwise the algorithm invoked was the generic RCDATA element parsing algorithm[p1006], switch the tokenizer to the RCDATA state[p975].
3. Let the original insertion mode[p970] be the current insertion mode[p970].
4. Then, switch the insertion mode[p970] to "text[p1024]".

12.2.5.3 Closing elements that have implied end tags

When the steps below require the UA to **generate implied end tags**, then, while the current node[p971] is a `dd`[p201] element, a `dt`[p200] element, an `li`[p196] element, a `menuitem`[p551] element, an `optgroup`[p485] element, an `option`[p486] element, a `p`[p186] element, an `rb`[p1103] element, an `rp`[p224] element, an `rt`[p224] element, or an `rtc`[p1103] element, the UA must pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

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.

When the steps below require the UA to **generate all implied end tags thoroughly**, then, while the current node[p971] is a `caption`[p402] element, a `colgroup`[p403] element, a `dd`[p201] element, a `dt`[p200] element, an `li`[p196] element, an `optgroup`[p485] element, an `option`[p486] element, a `p`[p186] element, an `rb`[p1103] element, an `rp`[p224] element, an `rt`[p224] element, an `rtc`[p1103] element, a `tbody`[p404] element, a `td`[p409] element, a `tfoot`[p406] element, a `th`[p410] element, a `thead`[p405] element, or a `tr`[p407] element, the UA must pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

12.2.5.4 The rules for parsing tokens in HTML content

12.2.5.4.1 The "initial" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "initial[p1007]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Ignore the token.

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006] as the last child of the `Document`[p103] object.

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

If the DOCTYPE token's name is not a case-sensitive[p63] 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[p63] match for the string "`about:legacy-compat`[p86]", and none of the sets of conditions in the following list are matched, then there is a parse error[p962].

- The DOCTYPE token's name is a case-sensitive[p63] match for the string "`html`", the token's public identifier is the case-sensitive[p63] string "`-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN`", and the token's system identifier is either missing or the case-sensitive[p63] string "`http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/strict.dtd`".
- The DOCTYPE token's name is a case-sensitive[p63] match for the string "`html`", the token's public identifier is the case-sensitive[p63] string "`-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN`", and the token's system identifier is either missing or the case-sensitive[p63] string "`http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd`".
- The DOCTYPE token's name is a case-sensitive[p63] match for the string "`html`", the token's public identifier is the case-sensitive[p63] string "`-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN`", and the token's system identifier is the case-sensitive[p63] string "`http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd`".
- The DOCTYPE token's name is a case-sensitive[p63] match for the string "`html`", the token's public identifier is the case-sensitive[p63] string "`-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN`", and the token's system identifier is the case-sensitive[p63] string "`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 recognise that the document is an HTML4-era document, and defer to an HTML4 conformance checker.)

Append a `DocumentType` node to the `Document`[p103] 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`[p103] object so that it is returned as the value of the `doctype` attribute of the `Document`[p103] object.

Then, if the document is *not* an `iframe` `srcdoc` document[p309], and the DOCTYPE token matches one of the conditions in the following list, then set the `Document`[p103] to quirks mode:

- The *force-quirks flag*[p974] is set to *on*.
- The name is set to anything other than "`html`" (compared case-sensitively[p63]).
- The public identifier is set to: "`-//W3O//DTD W3 HTML Strict 3.0//EN//`"
- 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 public identifier starts with: "`+//Silmaril//dtd html Pro v0r11 19970101//`"
- The public identifier starts with: "`-//AS//DTD HTML 3.0 asWedit + extensions//`"

- The public identifier starts with: "-//AdvaSoft Ltd//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: "-//SQ//DTD HTML 2.0 HoTMetaL + extensions//"
- 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: "-//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 starts with: "-//WebTechs//DTD Mozilla HTML 2.0//"
- The public identifier starts with: "-//WebTechs//DTD Mozilla HTML//"
- 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[p309], and the DOCTYPE token matches one of the conditions in the following list, then set the `Document`[p103] 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[p63] 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[p970] to "before html[p1009]".

↪ **Anything else**

If the document is *not* an `iframe srcdoc` document[p309], then this is a parse error[p962]; set the `Document`[p103] to quirks mode.

In any case, switch the insertion mode[p970] to "before html[p1009]", then reprocess the token.

12.2.5.4.2 The "before html" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "before html[p1009]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006] as the last child of the `Document`[p103] object.

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Create an element for the token[p1002] in the HTML namespace[p97], with the `Document`[p103] as the intended parent. Append it to the `Document`[p103] object. Put this element in the stack of open elements[p971].

If the `Document`[p103] is being loaded as part of navigation[p788] of a browsing context[p748], run these steps:

1. If the result of running match service worker registration for the document's URL is non-null, run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] passing the `Document`[p103] object with no manifest.
2. Otherwise, run these substeps:
    1. If the newly created element has a `manifest`[p134] attribute whose value is not the empty string, then parse[p86] the value of that attribute, relative to the newly created element's node document, and if that is successful, run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] passing the `Document`[p103] object with the result of applying the URL serialiser algorithm to the resulting URL record[p86] with the *exclude fragment flag* set.
    2. Otherwise, run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] passing the `Document`[p103] object with no manifest.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "before head[p1009]".

↪ **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[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Create an `html`[p134] element whose node document is the `Document`[p103] object. Append it to the `Document`[p103] object. Put this element in the stack of open elements[p971].

If the `Document`[p103] is being loaded as part of navigation[p788] of a browsing context[p748], then: run the application cache selection algorithm[p820] with no manifest, passing it the `Document`[p103] object.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "before head[p1009]", then reprocess the token.

The document element can end up being removed from the `Document`[p103] 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.

12.2.5.4.3 The "before head" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "before head[p1009]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Ignore the token.

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "head"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Set the `head` element pointer[p974] to the newly created `head`[p135] element.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in head[p1010]".

↪ **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[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for a "head" start tag token with no attributes.

Set the `head` element pointer[p974] to the newly created `head`[p135] element.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in head[p1010]".

Reprocess the current token.

12.2.5.4.4 The "in head" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Insert the character[p1005].

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "base", "basefont", "bgsound", "link"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Immediately pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], if it is set.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "meta"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Immediately pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], if it is set.

If the element has a `charset`[p144] attribute, and getting an encoding from its value results in an encoding, and the confidence[p964] is currently *tentative*, then change the encoding[p969] to the resulting encoding.

Otherwise, if the element has an `http-equiv`[p147] attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`Content-Type`", and the element has a `content`[p144] attribute, and applying the algorithm for extracting a character encoding from a `meta` element[p88] to that attribute's value returns an encoding, and the confidence[p964] is currently *tentative*, then change the encoding[p969] to the extracted encoding.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "title"**

Follow the generic RCDATA element parsing algorithm[p1006].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "noscript", if the scripting flag[p974] is enabled**

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "noframes", "style"**

Follow the generic raw text element parsing algorithm[p1006].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "noscript", if the scripting flag[p974] is disabled**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in head noscript[p1012]".

↪ **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[p1001].
2. Create an element for the token[p1002] in the HTML namespace[p97], with the intended parent being the element in which the *adjusted insertion location* finds itself.
3. Mark the element as being "parser-inserted"[p569] and unset the element's "non-blocking"[p569] flag.

   Note *This ensures that, if the script is external, any `document.write()`[p858] 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[p1050], then mark the `script`[p564] element as "already started"[p569]. (fragment case[p1050])
5. Insert the newly created element at the *adjusted insertion location*.
6. Push the element onto the stack of open elements[p971] so that it is the new current node[p971].
7. Switch the tokenizer to the script data state[p976].
8. Let the original insertion mode[p970] be the current insertion mode[p970].
9. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "text[p1024]".

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "head"**

Pop the current node[p971] (which will be the `head`[p135] element) off the stack of open elements[p971].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "after head[p1013]".

↪ **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 "template"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Insert a marker[p973] at the end of the list of active formatting elements[p973].

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in template[p1034]".

Push "in template[p1034]" onto the stack of template insertion modes[p970] so that it is the new current template insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "template"**

If there is no `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. Generate all implied end tags thoroughly[p1007].
2. If the current node[p971] is not a `template`[p579] element, then this is a parse error[p962].
3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a `template`[p579] element has been popped from the stack.
4. Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker[p973].
5. Pop the current template insertion mode[p970] off the stack of template insertion modes[p970].
6. Reset the insertion mode appropriately[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "head"**

↪ **Any other end tag**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Pop the current node[p971] (which will be the `head`[p135] element) off the stack of open elements[p971].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "after head[p1013]".

Reprocess the token.

12.2.5.4.5 The "in head noscript" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in head noscript[p1012]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "noscript"**

Pop the current node[p971] (which will be a `noscript`[p577] element) from the stack of open elements[p971]; the new current node[p971] will be a `head`[p135] element.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in head[p1010]".

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), 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[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **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", "noscript"**

↪ **Any other end tag**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962].

Pop the current node[p971] (which will be a `noscript`[p577] element) from the stack of open elements[p971]; the new current node[p971] will be a `head`[p135] element.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in head[p1010]".

Reprocess the token.

12.2.5.4.6 The "after head" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "after head[p1013]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Insert the character[p1005].

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "body"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in body[p1014]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "frameset"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in frameset[p1036]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "base", "basefont", "bgsound", "link", "meta", "noframes", "script", "style", "template", "title"**

Parse error[p962].

Push the node pointed to by the `head` element pointer[p974] onto the stack of open elements[p971].

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

Remove the node pointed to by the `head` element pointer[p974] from the stack of open elements[p971]. (It might not be the current node[p971] at this point.)

> **Note** *The `head` element pointer[p974] cannot be null at this point.*

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "template"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **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[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for a "body" start tag token with no attributes.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in body[p1014]".

Reprocess the current token.

12.2.5.4.7 The "in body" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert the token's character[p1005].

↪ **Any other character token**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert the token's character[p1005].

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Parse error[p962].

If there is a `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], then ignore the token.

Otherwise, 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[p971]. 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", "template", "title"**

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "template"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "body"**

Parse error[p962].

If the second element on the stack of open elements[p971] is not a `body`[p156] element, if the stack of open elements[p971] has only one node on it, or if there is a `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], then ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise, set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok"; then, for each attribute on the token, check to see if the attribute is already present on the `body`[p156] element (the second element) on the stack of open elements[p971], 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[p962].

If the stack of open elements[p971] has only one node on it, or if the second element on the stack of open elements[p971] is not a `body`[p156] element, then ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

If the frameset-ok flag[p974] is set to "not ok", ignore the token.

Otherwise, run the following steps:

1. Remove the second element on the stack of open elements[p971] from its parent node, if it has one.
2. Pop all the nodes from the bottom of the stack of open elements[p971], from the current node[p971] up to, but not including, the root `html`[p134] element.
3. Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.
4. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in frameset[p1036]".

↪ **An end-of-file token**

If the stack of template insertion modes[p970] is not empty, then process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in template[p1034]" insertion mode[p970].

Otherwise, follow these steps:

1. If there is a node in the stack of open elements[p971] that is not either a `dd`[p201] element, a `dt`[p200] element, an `li`[p196] element, a `menuitem`[p551] element, an `optgroup`[p485] element, an `option`[p486] element, a `p`[p186] element, an `rb`[p1103] element, an `rp`[p224] element, an `rt`[p224] element, an `rtc`[p1103] element, a `tbody`[p404] element, a `td`[p409] element, a `tfoot`[p406] element, a `th`[p410] element, a `thead`[p405] element, a `tr`[p407] element, the `body`[p156] element, or the `html`[p134] element, then this is a parse error[p962].
2. Stop parsing[p1040].

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "body"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `body` element in scope[p972], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, if there is a node in the stack of open elements[p971] that is not either a `dd`[p201] element, a `dt`[p200] element, an `li`[p196] element, a `menuitem`[p551] element, an `optgroup`[p485] element, an `option`[p486] element, a `p`[p186] element, an `rb`[p1103] element, an `rp`[p224] element, an `rt`[p224] element, an `rtc`[p1103] element, a `tbody`[p404] element, a `td`[p409] element, a `tfoot`[p406] element, a `th`[p410] element, a `thead`[p405] element, a `tr`[p407] element, the `body`[p156] element, or the `html`[p134] element, then this is a parse error[p962].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "after body[p1035]".

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "html"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `body` element in scope[p972], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, if there is a node in the stack of open elements[p971] that is not either a `dd`[p201] element, a `dt`[p200] element, an `li`[p196] element, a `menuitem`[p551] element, an `optgroup`[p485] element, an `option`[p486] element, a `p`[p186] element, an `rb`[p1103] element, an `rp`[p224] element, an `rt`[p224] element, an `rtc`[p1103] element, a `tbody`[p404] element, a `td`[p409] element, a `tfoot`[p406] element, a `th`[p410] element, a `thead`[p405] element, a `tr`[p407] element, the `body`[p156] element, or the `html`[p134] element, then this is a parse error[p962].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "after body[p1035]".

Reprocess the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "address", "article", "aside", "blockquote", "center", "details", "dialog", "dir", "div", "dl", "fieldset", "figcaption", "figure", "footer", "header", "hgroup", "main", "nav", "ol", "p", "section", "summary", "ul"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "menu"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].

If the current node[p971] is a `menuitem`[p551] element, pop that node from the stack of open elements[p971].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "h1", "h2", "h3", "h4", "h5", "h6"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].

If the current node[p971] is an HTML element[p43] whose tag name is one of "h1", "h2", "h3", "h4", "h5", or "h6", then this is a parse error[p962]; pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "pre", "listing"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

If the next token[p1001] is a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character token, then ignore that token and move on to the next one. (Newlines at the start of `pre`[p190] blocks are ignored as an authoring convenience.)

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "form"**

If the `form` element pointer[p974] is not null, and there is no `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise:

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token, and, if there is no `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], set the `form` element pointer[p974] to point to the element created.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "li"**

Run these steps:

1. Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".
2. Initialise *node* to be the current node[p971] (the bottommost node of the stack).
3. *Loop*: If *node* is an `li`[p196] element, then run these substeps:
    1. Generate implied end tags[p1006], except for `li`[p196] elements.
    2. If the current node[p971] is not an `li`[p196] element, then this is a parse error[p962].
    3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until an `li`[p196] element has been popped from the stack.
    4. Jump to the step labeled *done* below.
4. If *node* is in the special[p971] category, but is not an `address`[p173], `div`[p206], or `p`[p186] element, then jump to the step labeled *done* below.
5. Otherwise, set *node* to the previous entry in the stack of open elements[p971] and return to the step labeled *loop*.
6. *Done*: If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].
7. Finally, insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "dd", "dt"**

Run these steps:

1. Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".
2. Initialise *node* to be the current node[p971] (the bottommost node of the stack).
3. *Loop*: If *node* is a `dd`[p201] element, then run these substeps:
    1. Generate implied end tags[p1006], except for `dd`[p201] elements.
    2. If the current node[p971] is not a `dd`[p201] element, then this is a parse error[p962].
    3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a `dd`[p201] element has been popped from the stack.
    4. Jump to the step labeled *done* below.
4. If *node* is a `dt`[p200] element, then run these substeps:
    1. Generate implied end tags[p1006], except for `dt`[p200] elements.
    2. If the current node[p971] is not a `dt`[p200] element, then this is a parse error[p962].
    3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a `dt`[p200] element has been popped from the stack.
    4. Jump to the step labeled *done* below.
5. If *node* is in the special[p971] category, but is not an `address`[p173], `div`[p206], or `p`[p186] element, then jump to the step labeled *done* below.
6. Otherwise, set *node* to the previous entry in the stack of open elements[p971] and return to the step labeled *loop*.
7. *Done*: If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].
8. Finally, insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "plaintext"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Switch the tokenizer to the PLAINTEXT state[p976].

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[p976].*

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "button"**

1. If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `button` element in scope[p972], then run these substeps:
    1. Parse error[p962].
    2. Generate implied end tags[p1006].
    3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a `button`[p476] element has been popped from the stack.
2. Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.
3. Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.
4. Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] 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", "menu", "nav", "ol", "pre", "section", "summary", "ul"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have an element in scope[p972] that is an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. Generate implied end tags[p1006].

2. If the current node[p971] is not an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a parse error[p962].

3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as the token has been popped from the stack.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "form"**

If there is no `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], then run these substeps:

1. Let *node* be the element that the `form` element pointer[p974] is set to, or null if it is not set to an element.

2. Set the `form` element pointer[p974] to null.

3. If *node* is null or if the stack of open elements[p971] does not have *node* in scope[p972], then this is a parse error[p962]; abort these steps and ignore the token.

4. Generate implied end tags[p1006].

5. If the current node[p971] is not *node*, then this is a parse error[p962].

6. Remove *node* from the stack of open elements[p971].

If there *is* a `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], then run these substeps instead:

1. If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `form` element in scope[p972], then this is a parse error[p962]; abort these steps and ignore the token.

2. Generate implied end tags[p1006].

3. If the current node[p971] is not a `form`[p429] element, then this is a parse error[p962].

4. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a `form`[p429] element has been popped from the stack.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "p"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `p` element in button scope[p972], then this is a parse error[p962]; insert an HTML element[p1003] for a "p" start tag token with no attributes.

Close a `p` element[p1022].

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "li"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have an `li` element in list item scope[p972], then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. Generate implied end tags[p1006], except for `li`[p196] elements.

2. If the current node[p971] is not an `li`[p196] element, then this is a parse error[p962].

3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until an `li`[p196] element has been popped from the stack.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "dd", "dt"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have an element in scope[p972] that is an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. Generate implied end tags[p1006], except for HTML elements[p43] with the same tag name as the token.

2. If the current node[p971] is not an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a parse error[p962].

3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until an HTML element[p43] 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[p971] does not have an element in scope[p972] that is an HTML element[p43] and whose tag name is one of "h1", "h2", "h3", "h4", "h5", or "h6", then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. Generate implied end tags[p1006].
2. If the current node[p971] is not an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a parse error[p962].
3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until an HTML element[p43] 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[p973] contains an a[p207] element between the end of the list and the last marker[p973] on the list (or the start of the list if there is no marker[p973] on the list), then this is a parse error[p962]; run the adoption agency algorithm[p1022] for the tag name "a", then remove that element from the list of active formatting elements[p973] and the stack of open elements[p971] if the adoption agency algorithm[p1022] didn't already remove it (it might not have if the element is not in table scope[p972]).

Example

In the non-conforming stream `<a href="a">a<table><a href="b">b</table>x`, the first a[p207] 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[p207] element is not in table scope (meaning that a regular `</a>` end tag at the start of the table wouldn't close the outer a[p207] element). The result is that the two a[p207] elements are indirectly nested inside each other — non-conforming markup will often result in non-conforming DOMs when parsed.

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Push onto the list of active formatting elements[p973] 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[p973], if any.

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Push onto the list of active formatting elements[p973] that element.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "nobr"**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a nobr element in scope[p972], then this is a parse error[p962]; run the adoption agency algorithm[p1022] for the tag name "nobr", then once again reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Push onto the list of active formatting elements[p973] 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[p1022] for the token's tag name.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "applet", "marquee", "object"**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Insert a marker[p973] at the end of the list of active formatting elements[p973].

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

↪ **An end tag token whose tag name is one of: "applet", "marquee", "object"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have an element in scope[p972] that is an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, run these steps:

1. Generate implied end tags[p1006].
2. If the current node[p971] is not an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a parse error[p962].

3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until an HTML element[p43] 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[p973].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "table"**

If the `Document`[p103] is *not* set to quirks mode, and the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table[p1025]".

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "br"**

Parse error[p962]. Drop the attributes from the token, and act as described in the next entry; i.e. act as if this was a "br" start tag token with no attributes, rather than the end tag token that it actually is.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "area", "br", "embed", "img", "keygen", "wbr"**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Immediately pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], if it is set.

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "input"**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Immediately pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], 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[p63] match for the string "`hidden`", then: set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "param", "source", "track"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Immediately pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], if it is set.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "hr"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].

If the current node[p971] is a `menuitem`[p551] element, pop that node from the stack of open elements[p971].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Immediately pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], if it is set.

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "image"**

Parse error[p962]. Change the token's tag name to "img" and reprocess it. (Don't ask.)

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "textarea"**

Run these steps:

1. Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

2. If the next token[p1001] is a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character token, then ignore that token and move on to the next one. (Newlines at the start of `textarea`[p489] elements are ignored as an authoring convenience.)

3. Switch the tokenizer to the RCDATA state[p975].

4. Let the original insertion mode[p970] be the current insertion mode[p970].

5. Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

6. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "text[p1024]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "xmp"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `p` element in button scope[p972], then close a `p` element[p1022].

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

Follow the generic raw text element parsing algorithm[p1006].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "iframe"**

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

Follow the generic raw text element parsing algorithm[p1006].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "noembed"**

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "noscript", if the scripting flag[p974] is enabled**

Follow the generic raw text element parsing algorithm[p1006].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "select"**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

If the insertion mode[p970] is one of "in table[p1025]", "in caption[p1028]", "in table body[p1029]", "in row[p1030]", or "in cell[p1031]", then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in select in table[p1033]". Otherwise, switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in select[p1032]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "optgroup", "option"**

If the current node[p971] is an `option`[p486] element, then pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "menuitem"**

If the current node[p971] is a `menuitem`[p551] element, then pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "rb", "rtc"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `ruby` element in scope[p972], then generate implied end tags[p1006]. If the current node[p971] is not now a `ruby`[p218] element, this is a parse error[p962].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "rp", "rt"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] has a `ruby` element in scope[p972], then generate implied end tags[p1006], except for `rtc`[p1103] elements. If the current node[p971] is not now a `rtc`[p1103] element or a `ruby`[p218] element, this is a parse error[p962].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "math"**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Adjust MathML attributes[p1003] for the token. (This fixes the case of MathML attributes that are not all lowercase.)

Adjust foreign attributes[p1005] for the token. (This fixes the use of namespaced attributes, in particular XLink.)

Insert a foreign element[p1003] for the token, in the MathML namespace[p97].

If the token has its *self-closing flag*[p974] set, pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971] and acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "svg"**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Adjust SVG attributes[p1003] for the token. (This fixes the case of SVG attributes that are not all lowercase.)

Adjust foreign attributes[p1005] for the token. (This fixes the use of namespaced attributes, in particular XLink in SVG.)

Insert a foreign element[p1003] for the token, in the SVG namespace[p97].

If the token has its *self-closing flag*[p974] set, pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971] and acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "col", "colgroup", "frame", "head", "tbody", "td", "tfoot", "th", "thead", "tr"**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Any other start tag**

Reconstruct the active formatting elements[p973], if any.

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Note *This element will be an ordinary[p972] element.*

↪ **Any other end tag**

Run these steps:

1. Initialise *node* to be the current node[p971] (the bottommost node of the stack).
2. *Loop*: If *node* is an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as the token, then:
    1. Generate implied end tags[p1006], except for HTML elements[p43] with the same tag name as the token.
    2. If *node* is not the current node[p971], then this is a parse error[p962].
    3. Pop all the nodes from the current node[p971] up to *node*, including *node*, then stop these steps.
3. Otherwise, if *node* is in the special[p971] category, then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token, and abort these steps.
4. Set *node* to the previous entry in the stack of open elements[p971].
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[p1006], except for `p`[p186] elements.
2. If the current node[p971] is not a `p`[p186] element, then this is a parse error[p962].
3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a `p`[p186] 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. If the current node[p971] is an HTML element[p43] whose tag name is *subject*, and the current node[p971] is not in the list of active formatting elements[p973], then pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971], and abort these steps.

2. Let *outer loop counter* be zero.

3. *Outer loop*: If *outer loop counter* is greater than or equal to eight, then abort these steps.

4. Increment *outer loop counter* by one.

5. Let *formatting element* be the last element in the list of active formatting elements[p973] that:

    - is between the end of the list and the last marker[p973] 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 above.

6. If *formatting element* is not in the stack of open elements[p971], then this is a parse error[p962]; remove the element from the list, and abort these steps.

7. If *formatting element* is in the stack of open elements[p971], but the element is not in scope[p972], then this is a parse error[p962]; abort these steps.

8. If *formatting element* is not the current node[p971], this is a parse error[p962]. (But do not abort these steps.)

9. Let *furthest block* be the topmost node in the stack of open elements[p971] that is lower in the stack than *formatting element*, and is an element in the special[p971] category. There might not be one.

10. If there is no *furthest block*, then the UA must first pop all the nodes from the bottom of the stack of open elements[p971], from the current node[p971] up to and including *formatting element*, then remove *formatting element* from the list of active formatting elements[p973], and finally abort these steps.

11. Let *common ancestor* be the element immediately above *formatting element* in the stack of open elements[p971].

12. Let a bookmark note the position of *formatting element* in the list of active formatting elements[p973] relative to the elements on either side of it in the list.

13. 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[p971], or if *node* is no longer in the stack of open elements[p971] (e.g. because it got removed by this algorithm), the element that was immediately above *node* in the stack of open elements[p971] 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[p973], then remove *node* from the list of active formatting elements[p973].

    6. If *node* is not in the list of active formatting elements[p973], then remove *node* from the stack of open elements[p971] and then go back to the step labeled *inner loop*.

    7. Create an element for the token[p1002] for which the element *node* was created, in the HTML namespace[p97], with *common ancestor* as the intended parent; replace the entry for *node* in the list of active formatting elements[p973] with an entry for the new element, replace the entry for *node* in the stack of open elements[p971] 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[p973].

    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*.

14. Insert whatever *last node* ended up being in the previous step at the appropriate place for inserting a node[p1001], but using *common ancestor* as the *override target*.

15. Create an element for the token[p1002] for which *formatting element* was created, in the HTML namespace[p97], with *furthest block* as the intended parent.

16. Take all of the child nodes of *furthest block* and append them to the element created in the last step.

17. Append that new element to *furthest block*.

18. Remove *formatting element* from the list of active formatting elements[p973], and insert the new element into the list of active formatting elements[p973] at the position of the aforementioned bookmark.

19. Remove *formatting element* from the stack of open elements[p971], and insert the new element into the stack of open elements[p971] immediately below the position of *furthest block* in that stack.

20. 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".*

12.2.5.4.8 The "text" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "text[p1024]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token**

Insert the token's character[p1005].

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[p962].

If the current node[p971] is a `script`[p564] element, mark the `script`[p564] element as "already started"[p569].

Pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to the original insertion mode[p970] and reprocess the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "script"**

If the JavaScript execution context stack is empty, perform a microtask checkpoint[p843].

Let *script* be the current node[p971] (which will be a `script`[p564] element).

Pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to the original insertion mode[p970].

Let the *old insertion point* have the same value as the current insertion point[p969]. Let the insertion point[p969] be just before the next input character[p969].

Increment the parser's script nesting level[p963] by one.

Prepare[p569] the *script*. This might cause some script to execute, which might cause new characters to be inserted into the tokenizer[p858], and might cause the tokenizer to output more tokens, resulting in a reentrant invocation of the parser[p963].

Decrement the parser's script nesting level[p963] by one. If the parser's script nesting level[p963] is zero, then set the parser pause flag[p963] to false.

Let the insertion point[p969] have the value of the *old insertion point*. (In other words, restore the insertion point[p969] to its previous value. This value might be the "undefined" value.)

At this stage, if there is a pending parsing-blocking script[p573], then:

↪ **If the script nesting level[p963] is not zero:**

Set the parser pause flag[p963] 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[p963], say from a call to `document.write()`[p858].*

↪ **Otherwise:**

Run these steps:

1. Let *the script* be the pending parsing-blocking script[p573]. There is no longer a pending parsing-blocking script[p573].
2. Block the tokenizer[p974] for this instance of the HTML parser[p961], such that the event loop[p841] will not run tasks[p841] that invoke the tokenizer[p974].
3. If the parser's `Document`[p103] has a style sheet that is blocking scripts[p156] or *the script*'s "ready to be parser-executed"[p569] flag is not set: spin the event loop[p844] until the parser's `Document`[p103] has no style sheet that is blocking scripts[p156] and *the script*'s "ready to be parser-executed"[p569] flag is set.
4. If this parser has been aborted[p1041] in the meantime, abort these steps.

   > **Note** *This could happen if, e.g., while the spin the event loop[p844] algorithm is running, the browsing context[p748] gets closed, or the `document.open()`[p855] method gets invoked on the `Document`[p103].*

5. Unblock the tokenizer[p974] for this instance of the HTML parser[p961], such that tasks[p841] that invoke the tokenizer[p974] can again be run.
6. Let the insertion point[p969] be just before the next input character[p969].
7. Increment the parser's script nesting level[p963] by one (it should be zero before this step, so this sets it to one).
8. Execute[p573] *the script*.
9. Decrement the parser's script nesting level[p963] by one. If the parser's script nesting level[p963] is zero (which it always should be at this point), then set the parser pause flag[p963] to false.
10. Let the insertion point[p969] be undefined again.
11. If there is once again a pending parsing-blocking script[p573], then repeat these steps from step 1.

↪ **Any other end tag**

Pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to the original insertion mode[p970].

12.2.5.4.9 The "in table" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in table[p1025]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token, if the current node[p971] is `table`[p394], `tbody`[p404], `tfoot`[p406], `thead`[p405], or `tr`[p407] element**

Let the ***pending table character tokens*** be an empty list of tokens.

Let the original insertion mode[p970] be the current insertion mode[p970].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table text[p1027]" and reprocess the token.

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "caption"**

Clear the stack back to a table context[p1027]. (See below.)

Insert a marker[p973] at the end of the list of active formatting elements[p973].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in caption[p1028]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "colgroup"**

Clear the stack back to a table context[p1027]. (See below.)

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in column group[p1028]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "col"**

Clear the stack back to a table context[p1027]. (See below.)

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for a "colgroup" start tag token with no attributes, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in column group[p1028]".

Reprocess the current token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "tbody", "tfoot", "thead"**

Clear the stack back to a table context[p1027]. (See below.)

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table body[p1029]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "td", "th", "tr"**

Clear the stack back to a table context[p1027]. (See below.)

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for a "tbody" start tag token with no attributes, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table body[p1029]".

Reprocess the current token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "table"**

Parse error[p962].

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `table` element in table scope[p972], ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Pop elements from this stack until a `table`[p394] element has been popped from the stack.

Reset the insertion mode appropriately[p970].

Reprocess the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "table"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `table` element in table scope[p972], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Pop elements from this stack until a `table`[p394] element has been popped from the stack.

Reset the insertion mode appropriately[p970].

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "caption", "col", "colgroup", "html", "tbody", "td", "tfoot", "th", "thead", "tr"**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "style", "script", "template"**

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "template"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **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[p63] match for the string "`hidden`", then: act as described in the "anything else" entry below.

Otherwise:

Parse error[p962].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

Pop that `input`[p434] element off the stack of open elements[p971].

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], if it is set.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "form"**

Parse error[p962].

If there is a `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], or if the `form` element pointer[p974] is not null, ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token, and set the `form` element pointer[p974] to point to the element created.

Pop that `form`[p429] element off the stack of open elements[p971].

↪ **An end-of-file token**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Enable foster parenting[p1001], process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970], and then disable foster parenting[p1001].

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[p971] is not a `table`[p394], `template`[p579], or `html`[p134] element, pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971].

Note *This is the same list of elements as used in the has an element in table scope[p972] steps.*

Note *The current node[p971] being an `html`[p134] element after this process is a fragment case[p1050].*

12.2.5.4.10 The "in table text" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in table text[p1027]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Any other character token**

Append the character token to the *pending table character tokens*[p1025] list.

↪ **Anything else**

If any of the tokens in the *pending table character tokens*[p1025] list are character tokens that are not space characters[p63], then this is a parse error[p962]: reprocess the character tokens in the *pending table character tokens*[p1025] list using the rules given in the "anything else" entry in the "in table[p1025]" insertion mode.

Otherwise, insert the characters[p1005] given by the *pending table character tokens*[p1025] list.

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to the original insertion mode[p970] and reprocess the token.

12.2.5.4.11 The "in caption" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in caption[p1028]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "caption"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `caption` element in table scope[p972], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise:

Generate implied end tags[p1006].

Now, if the current node[p971] is not a `caption`[p402] element, then this is a parse error[p962].

Pop elements from this stack until a `caption`[p402] element has been popped from the stack.

Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker[p973].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table[p1025]".

↪ **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"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `caption` element in table scope[p972], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise:

Generate implied end tags[p1006].

Now, if the current node[p971] is not a `caption`[p402] element, then this is a parse error[p962].

Pop elements from this stack until a `caption`[p402] element has been popped from the stack.

Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker[p973].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table[p1025]".

Reprocess the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "col", "colgroup", "html", "tbody", "td", "tfoot", "th", "thead", "tr"**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

12.2.5.4.12 The "in column group" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in column group[p1028]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Insert the character[p1005].

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "col"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Immediately pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], if it is set.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "colgroup"**

If the current node[p971] is not a `colgroup`[p403] element, then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, pop the current node[p971] from the stack of open elements[p971]. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table[p1025]".

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "col"**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "template"**

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "template"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end-of-file token**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **Anything else**

If the current node[p971] is not a `colgroup`[p403] element, then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, pop the current node[p971] from the stack of open elements[p971].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table[p1025]".

Reprocess the token.

12.2.5.4.13 The "in table body" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in table body[p1029]" insertion mode[p970], 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[p1030]. (See below.)

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in row[p1030]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "th", "td"**

Parse error[p962].

Clear the stack back to a table body context[p1030]. (See below.)

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for a "tr" start tag token with no attributes, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in row[p1030]".

Reprocess the current token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "tbody", "tfoot", "thead"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have an element in table scope[p972] that is an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as the token, this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Clear the stack back to a table body context[p1030]. (See below.)

Pop the current node[p971] from the stack of open elements[p971]. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table[p1025]".

↪ **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[p971] does not have a `tbody`, `thead`, or `tfoot` element in table scope[p972], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Clear the stack back to a table body context[p1030]. (See below.)

Pop the current node[p971] from the stack of open elements[p971]. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table[p1025]".

Reprocess the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "caption", "col", "colgroup", "html", "td", "th", "tr"**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in table[p1025]" insertion mode[p970].

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[p971] is not a `tbody`[p404], `tfoot`[p406], `thead`[p405], `template`[p579], or `html`[p134] element, pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971].

Note *The current node[p971] being an `html`[p134] element after this process is a fragment case[p1050].*

12.2.5.4.14 The "in row" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in row[p1030]" insertion mode[p970], 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[p1031]. (See below.)

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in cell[p1031]".

Insert a marker[p973] at the end of the list of active formatting elements[p973].

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "tr"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `tr` element in table scope[p972], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Clear the stack back to a table row context[p1031]. (See below.)

Pop the current node[p971] (which will be a `tr`[p407] element) from the stack of open elements[p971]. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table body[p1029]".

↪ **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[p971] does not have a `tr` element in table scope[p972], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Clear the stack back to a table row context[p1031]. (See below.)

Pop the current node[p971] (which will be a `tr`[p407] element) from the stack of open elements[p971]. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table body[p1029]".

Reprocess the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "tbody", "tfoot", "thead"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have an element in table scope[p972] that is an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as the token, this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a `tr` element in table scope[p972], ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Clear the stack back to a table row context[p1031]. (See below.)

Pop the current node[p971] (which will be a `tr`[p407] element) from the stack of open elements[p971]. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table body[p1029]".

Reprocess the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "caption", "col", "colgroup", "html", "td", "th"**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in table[p1025]" insertion mode[p970].

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[p971] is not a `tr`[p407], `template`[p579], or `html`[p134] element, pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971].

Note *The current node[p971] being an `html`[p134] element after this process is a fragment case[p1050].*

12.2.5.4.15 The "in cell" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in cell[p1031]" insertion mode[p970], 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[p971] does not have an element in table scope[p972] that is an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Generate implied end tags[p1006].

Now, if the current node[p971] is not an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as the token, then this is a parse error[p962].

Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] stack until an HTML element[p43] 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[p973].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in row[p1030]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "col", "colgroup", "tbody", "td", "tfoot", "th", "thead", "tr"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does *not* have a `td` or `th` element in table scope[p972], then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise, close the cell[p1032] (see below) and reprocess the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "body", "caption", "col", "colgroup", "html"**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "table", "tbody", "tfoot", "thead", "tr"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have an element in table scope[p972] that is an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

Otherwise, close the cell[p1032] (see below) and reprocess the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

Where the steps above say to **close the cell**, they mean to run the following algorithm:

1. Generate implied end tags[p1006].
2. If the current node[p971] is not now a `td`[p409] element or a `th`[p410] element, then this is a parse error[p962].
3. Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] stack until a `td`[p409] element or a `th`[p410] element has been popped from the stack.
4. Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker[p973].
5. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in row[p1030]".

Note *The stack of open elements[p971] cannot have both a `td`[p409] and a `th`[p410] element in table scope[p972] at the same time, nor can it have neither when the close the cell[p1032] algorithm is invoked.*

12.2.5.4.16 The "in select" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in select[p1032]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is U+0000 NULL**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **Any other character token**

Insert the token's character[p1005].

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "option"**

If the current node[p971] is an `option`[p486] element, pop that node from the stack of open elements[p971].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "optgroup"**

If the current node[p971] is an `option`[p486] element, pop that node from the stack of open elements[p971].

If the current node[p971] is an `optgroup`[p485] element, pop that node from the stack of open elements[p971].

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "optgroup"**

First, if the current node[p971] is an `option`[p486] element, and the node immediately before it in the stack of open elements[p971] is an `optgroup`[p485] element, then pop the current node[p971] from the stack of open elements[p971].

If the current node[p971] is an optgroup[p485] element, then pop that node from the stack of open elements[p971]. Otherwise, this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "option"**

If the current node[p971] is an option[p486] element, then pop that node from the stack of open elements[p971]. Otherwise, this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "select"**

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a select element in select scope[p972], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise:

Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a select[p479] element has been popped from the stack.

Reset the insertion mode appropriately[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "select"**

Parse error[p962].

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a select element in select scope[p972], ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise:

Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a select[p479] element has been popped from the stack.

Reset the insertion mode appropriately[p970].

Note *It just gets treated like an end tag.*

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "input", "keygen", "textarea"**

Parse error[p962].

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have a select element in select scope[p972], ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise:

Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a select[p479] element has been popped from the stack.

Reset the insertion mode appropriately[p970].

Reprocess the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "script", "template"**

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "template"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end-of-file token**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

12.2.5.4.17 The "in select in table" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in select in table[p1033]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "table", "tbody", "tfoot", "thead", "tr", "td", "th"**

Parse error[p962].

Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a `select`[p479] element has been popped from the stack.

Reset the insertion mode appropriately[p970].

Reprocess the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "table", "tbody", "tfoot", "thead", "tr", "td", "th"**

Parse error[p962].

If the stack of open elements[p971] does not have an element in table scope[p972] that is an HTML element[p43] with the same tag name as that of the token, then ignore the token.

Otherwise:

Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a `select`[p479] element has been popped from the stack.

Reset the insertion mode appropriately[p970].

Reprocess the token.

↪ **Anything else**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in select[p1032]" insertion mode[p970].

12.2.5.4.18 The "in template" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in template[p1034]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token**

↪ **A comment token**

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "base", "basefont", "bgsound", "link", "meta", "noframes", "script", "style", "template", "title"**

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "template"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "caption", "colgroup", "tbody", "tfoot", "thead"**

Pop the current template insertion mode[p970] off the stack of template insertion modes[p970].

Push "in table[p1025]" onto the stack of template insertion modes[p970] so that it is the new current template insertion mode[p970].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table[p1025]", and reprocess the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "col"**

Pop the current template insertion mode[p970] off the stack of template insertion modes[p970].

Push "in column group[p1028]" onto the stack of template insertion modes[p970] so that it is the new current template insertion mode[p970].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in column group[p1028]", and reprocess the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "tr"**

Pop the current template insertion mode[p970] off the stack of template insertion modes[p970].

Push "in table body[p1029]" onto the stack of template insertion modes[p970] so that it is the new current template insertion mode[p970].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in table body[p1029]", and reprocess the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is one of: "td", "th"**

Pop the current template insertion mode[p970] off the stack of template insertion modes[p970].

Push "in row[p1030]" onto the stack of template insertion modes[p970] so that it is the new current template insertion mode[p970].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in row[p1030]", and reprocess the token.

↪ **Any other start tag**

Pop the current template insertion mode[p970] off the stack of template insertion modes[p970].

Push "in body[p1014]" onto the stack of template insertion modes[p970] so that it is the new current template insertion mode[p970].

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in body[p1014]", and reprocess the token.

↪ **Any other end tag**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **An end-of-file token**

If there is no `template`[p579] element on the stack of open elements[p971], then stop parsing[p1040]. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise, this is a parse error[p962].

Pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until a `template`[p579] element has been popped from the stack.

Clear the list of active formatting elements up to the last marker[p973].

Pop the current template insertion mode[p970] off the stack of template insertion modes[p970].

Reset the insertion mode appropriately[p970].

Reprocess the token.

12.2.5.4.19 The "after body" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "after body[p1035]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006] as the last child of the first element in the stack of open elements[p971] (the `html`[p134] element).

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "html"**

If the parser was originally created as part of the HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050], this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise, switch the insertion mode[p970] to "after after body[p1037]".

↪ **An end-of-file token**

Stop parsing[p1040].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in body[p1014]" and reprocess the token.

12.2.5.4.20 The "in frameset" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "in frameset[p1036]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Insert the character[p1005].

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "frameset"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token.

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "frameset"**

If the current node[p971] is the root `html`[p134] element, then this is a parse error[p962]; ignore the token. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise, pop the current node[p971] from the stack of open elements[p971].

If the parser was *not* originally created as part of the HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050] (fragment case[p1050]), and the current node[p971] is no longer a `frameset`[p1111] element, then switch the insertion mode[p970] to "after frameset[p1036]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "frame"**

Insert an HTML element[p1003] for the token. Immediately pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], if it is set.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "noframes"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end-of-file token**

If the current node[p971] is not the root `html`[p134] element, then this is a parse error[p962].

> **Note** *The current node[p971] can only be the root `html`[p134] element in the fragment case[p1050].*

Stop parsing[p1040].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

12.2.5.4.21 The "after frameset" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "after frameset[p1036]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Insert the character[p1005].

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "html"**

Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "after after frameset[p1037]".

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "noframes"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end-of-file token**

Stop parsing[p1040].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

12.2.5.4.22 The "after after body" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "after after body[p1037]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006] as the last child of the `Document`[p103] object.

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end-of-file token**

Stop parsing[p1040].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Switch the insertion mode[p970] to "in body[p1014]" and reprocess the token.

12.2.5.4.23 The "after after frameset" insertion mode

When the user agent is to apply the rules for the "after after frameset[p1037]" insertion mode[p970], the user agent must handle the token as follows:

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006] as the last child of the `Document`[p103] object.

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "html"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in body[p1014]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **An end-of-file token**

Stop parsing[p1040].

↪ **A start tag whose tag name is "noframes"**

Process the token using the rules for[p970] the "in head[p1010]" insertion mode[p970].

↪ **Anything else**

Parse error[p962]. Ignore the token.

12.2.5.5 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[p962]. Insert a U+FFFD REPLACEMENT CHARACTER character[p1005].

↪ **A character token that is one of U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION, U+000A LINE FEED (LF), U+000C FORM FEED (FF), U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR), or U+0020 SPACE**

Insert the token's character[p1005].

↪ **Any other character token**

Insert the token's character[p1005].

Set the frameset-ok flag[p974] to "not ok".

↪ **A comment token**

Insert a comment[p1006].

↪ **A DOCTYPE token**

Parse error[p962]. 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", "menu", "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[p962].

If the parser was originally created for the HTML fragment parsing algorithm[p1050], then act as described in the "any other start tag" entry below. (fragment case[p1050])

Otherwise:

Pop an element from the stack of open elements[p971], and then keep popping more elements from the stack of open elements[p971] until the current node[p971] is a MathML text integration point[p1001], an HTML integration point[p1001], or an element in the HTML namespace[p97].

Then, reprocess the token.

↪ **Any other start tag**

If the adjusted current node[p971] is an element in the MathML namespace[p97], adjust MathML attributes[p1003] for the token. (This fixes the case of MathML attributes that are not all lowercase.)

If the adjusted current node[p971] is an element in the SVG namespace[p97], 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

Tag name	Element name
fedisplacementmap	feDisplacementMap
fedistantlight	feDistantLight
fedropshadow	feDropShadow
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[p971] is an element in the SVG namespace[p97], adjust SVG attributes[p1003] for the token. (This fixes the case of SVG attributes that are not all lowercase.)

Adjust foreign attributes[p1005] for the token. (This fixes the use of namespaced attributes, in particular XLink in SVG.)

Insert a foreign element[p1003] for the token, in the same namespace as the adjusted current node[p971].

If the token has its *self-closing flag*[p974] set, then run the appropriate steps from the following list:

↪ **If the token's tag name is "script", and the new current node[p971] is in the SVG namespace[p97]**

Acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975], and then act as described in the steps for a "script" end tag below.

↪ **Otherwise**

Pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971] and acknowledge the token's *self-closing flag*[p975].

↪ **An end tag whose tag name is "script", if the current node[p971] is an SVG `script` element**

Pop the current node[p971] off the stack of open elements[p971].

Let the *old insertion point* have the same value as the current insertion point[p969]. Let the insertion point[p969] be just before the next input character[p969].

Increment the parser's script nesting level[p963] by one. Set the parser pause flag[p963] to true.

Process the SVG `script` element according to the SVG rules, if the user agent supports SVG. [SVG][p1160]

Note *Even if this causes new characters to be inserted into the tokenizer[p858], the parser will not be executed reentrantly, since the parser pause flag[p963] is true.*

Decrement the parser's script nesting level[p963] by one. If the parser's script nesting level[p963] is zero, then set the parser pause flag[p963] to false.

Let the insertion point[p969] have the value of the *old insertion point*. (In other words, restore the insertion point[p969] to its previous value. This value might be the "undefined" value.)

↪ **Any other end tag**

Run these steps:

1. Initialise *node* to be the current node[p971] (the bottommost node of the stack).
2. If *node*'s tag name, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63], is not the same as the tag name of the token, then this is a parse error[p962].
3. *Loop*: If *node* is the topmost element in the stack of open elements[p971], abort these steps. (fragment case[p1050])
4. If *node*'s tag name, converted to ASCII lowercase[p63], is the same as the tag name of the token, pop elements from the stack of open elements[p971] 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[p971].
6. If *node* is not an element in the HTML namespace[p97], 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[p970] in HTML content.

12.2.6 The end

Once the user agent **stops parsing** the document, the user agent must run the following steps:

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	2+
IE	9+
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	2.1+
Edge	12+
Safari	3.1+
Opera	9+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

1. Set the current document readiness[p106] to "`interactive`" and the insertion point[p969] to undefined.
2. Pop *all* the nodes off the stack of open elements[p971].
3. If the list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing[p572] is not empty, run these substeps:
   1. Spin the event loop[p844] until the first `script`[p564] in the list of scripts that will execute when the document h parsing[p572] has its "ready to be parser-executed"[p569] flag set *and* the parser's `Document`[p103] has no style s blocking scripts[p156].
   2. Execute[p573] the first `script`[p564] in the list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing[p572].
   3. Remove the first `script`[p564] element from the list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing[p572] (i.e. shift out the first entry in the list).
   4. If the list of scripts that will execute when the document has finished parsing[p572] is still not empty, repeat these substeps again from substep 1.
4. Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named `DOMContentLoaded`[p1151] at the `Document`[p103].
5. Spin the event loop[p844] until the set of scripts that will execute as soon as possible[p573] and the list of scripts that will execute in order as soon as possible[p572] are empty.
6. Spin the event loop[p844] until there is nothing that **delays the load event** in the `Document`[p103].
7. Queue a task[p842] to run the following substeps:
   1. Set the current document readiness[p106] to "`complete`".
   2. *Load event*: If the `Document`[p103] has a browsing context[p748], fire a simple event[p853] named `load`[p1151] at the `Document`[p103]'s `Window`[p758] object, with *target override*[p53] set to the `Document`[p103] object.
8. If the `Document`[p103] has a browsing context[p748], then queue a task[p842] to run the following substeps:
   1. If the `Document`[p103]'s page showing[p802] flag is true, then abort this task (i.e. don't fire the event below).
   2. Set the `Document`[p103]'s page showing[p802] flag to true.

3. Fire[p44] a trusted[p44] event with the name `pageshow`[p1152] at the `Window`[p758] object of the `Document`[p103], with *target override*[p53] set to the `Document`[p103] object, using the `PageTransitionEvent`[p801] interface, with the `persisted`[p802] attribute initialised to false. This event must not bubble, must not be cancelable, and has no default action.

9. If the `Document`[p103] has any pending application cache download process tasks[p820], then queue[p842] each such task[p841] in the order they were added to the list of pending application cache download process tasks[p820], and then empty the list of pending application cache download process tasks[p820]. The task source[p842] for these tasks[p841] is the networking task source[p845].

10. If the `Document`[p103]'s print when loaded[p863] flag is set, then run the printing steps[p863].

11. The `Document`[p103] is now **ready for post-load tasks**.

12. Queue a task[p842] to mark the `Document`[p103] 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[p969], and discard any future content that would have been added to it.

2. Set the current document readiness[p106] to "`interactive`".

3. Pop *all* the nodes off the stack of open elements[p971].

4. Set the current document readiness[p106] to "`complete`".

Except where otherwise specified, the task source[p842] for the tasks[p841] mentioned in this section is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

12.2.7 Coercing an HTML DOM into an infoset

When an application uses an HTML parser[p961] 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 `xmlns`, since they conflict with the Namespaces in XML syntax. There is also some data that the HTML parser[p961] 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 "`xmlns`", attributes whose names start with "`xmlns:`", or attributes in the XMLNS namespace[p97], 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.

Example For example, the element name `foo<bar`, which can be output by the HTML parser[p961], 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).

Example As another example, consider the attribute `xlink:href`. Used on a MathML element, it becomes, after being adjusted[p1005], 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[p961], since those are all either lowercase or those listed in the adjust foreign attributes[p1005] algorithm's table.*

If the XML API restricts comments from having two consecutive U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS 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 HYPHEN-MINUS 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 U+000C FORM FEED (FF) 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`[p429] element ancestor (use of the `form` element pointer[p974] in the parser)
- The template contents[p580] of any `template`[p579] elements.

Note *The mutations allowed by this section apply* after *the HTML parser[p961]'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.*

12.2.8 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[p961] handles these cases.

12.2.8.1 Misnested tags:

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:

```
└html[p134]
  ├head[p135]
  └body[p156]
    └p[p186]
      ├#text: 1
      └b[p235]
        ├#text: 2
        └i[p234]
          └#text: 3
```

Here, the stack of open elements[p971] has five elements on it: `html`[p134], `body`[p156], `p`[p186], `b`[p235], and `i`[p234]. The list of active formatting elements[p973] just has two: `b`[p235] and `i`[p234]. The insertion mode[p970] is "in body[p1014]".

Upon receiving the end tag token with the tag name "b", the "adoption agency algorithm[p1022]" is invoked. This is a simple case, in that the *formatting element* is the `b`[p235] element, and there is no *furthest block*. Thus, the stack of open elements[p971] ends up with just three elements: `html`[p134], `body`[p156], and `p`[p186], while the list of active formatting elements[p973] has just one: `i`[p234]. The DOM tree is unmodified at this point.

The next token is a character ("4"), triggers the reconstruction of the active formatting elements[p973], in this case just the `i`[p234] element. A new `i`[p234] 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:

```
└html[p134]
  ├head[p135]
  └body[p156]
```

```
└p p186
  ├#text: 1
  ├b p235
  │ ├#text: 2
  │ └i p234
  │   └#text: 3
  ├i p234
  │ └#text: 4
  └#text: 5
```

12.2.8.2 Misnested tags:

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:

```
└html p134
  ├head p135
  └body p156
    └b p235
      ├#text: 1
      └p p186
        └#text: 2
```

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 p971 has four elements on it: html p134, body p156, b p235, and p p186. The list of active formatting elements p973 just has the one: b p235. The insertion mode p970 is "in body p1014".

Upon receiving the end tag token with the tag name "b", the "adoption agency algorithm p1022" is invoked, as in the previous example. However, in this case, there *is* a *furthest block*, namely the p p186 element. Thus, this time the adoption agency algorithm isn't skipped over.

The *common ancestor* is the body p156 element. A conceptual "bookmark" marks the position of the b p235 in the list of active formatting elements p973, 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 p235), and *last node* ends up set to the *furthest block* (p p186).

The *last node* gets appended (moved) to the *common ancestor*, so that the DOM looks like:

```
└html p134
  ├head p135
  └body p156
    ├b p235
    │ └#text: 1
    └p p186
      └#text: 2
```

A new b p235 element is created, and the children of the p p186 element are moved to it:

```
└html p134
  ├head p135
  └body p156
    ├b p235
    │ └#text: 1
    └p p186
```

└ b[p235]
  └ #text: *2*

Finally, the new b[p235] element is appended to the p[p186] element, so that the DOM looks like:

└ html[p134]
  ├ head[p135]
  └ body[p156]
    ├ b[p235]
    │ └ #text: *1*
    └ p[p186]
      └ b[p235]
        └ #text: *2*

The b[p235] element is removed from the list of active formatting elements[p973] and the stack of open elements[p971], so that when the "3" is parsed, it is appended to the p[p186] element:

└ html[p134]
  ├ head[p135]
  └ body[p156]
    ├ b[p235]
    │ └ #text: *1*
    └ p[p186]
      ├ b[p235]
      │ └ #text: *2*
      └ #text: *3*

12.2.8.3 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[p235] 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*[p1001].) This can be seen by examining the DOM tree as it stands just after the table[p394] element's start tag has been seen:

└ html[p134]
  ├ head[p135]
  └ body[p156]
    └ table[p394]

...and then immediately after the b[p235] element start tag has been seen:

└ html[p134]
  ├ head[p135]
  └ body[p156]
    ├ b[p235]
    └ table[p394]

At this point, the stack of open elements[p971] has on it the elements html[p134], body[p156], table[p394], and b[p235] (in that order, despite the resulting DOM tree); the list of active formatting elements[p973] just has the b[p235] element in it; and the insertion mode[p970] is "in table[p1025]".

The tr[p407] start tag causes the b[p235] element to be popped off the stack and a tbody[p404] start tag to be implied; the tbody[p404] and tr[p407] elements are then handled in a rather straight-forward manner, taking the parser through the "in table body[p1029]" and "in row[p1030]" insertion modes, after which the DOM looks as follows:

```
└html p134
  ├head p135
  └body p156
    ├b p235
    └table p394
      └tbody p404
        └tr p407
```

Here, the stack of open elements p971 has on it the elements html p134, body p156, table p394, tbody p404, and tr p407; the list of active formatting elements p973 still has the b p235 element in it; and the insertion mode p970 is "in row p1030".

The td p409 element start tag token, after putting a td p409 element on the tree, puts a marker p973 on the list of active formatting elements p973 (it also switches to the "in cell p1031" insertion mode p970).

```
└html p134
  ├head p135
  └body p156
    ├b p235
    └table p394
      └tbody p404
        └tr p407
          └td p409
```

The marker p973 means that when the "aaa" character tokens are seen, no b p235 element is created to hold the resulting Text node:

```
└html p134
  ├head p135
  └body p156
    ├b p235
    └table p394
      └tbody p404
        └tr p407
          └td p409
            └#text: aaa
```

The end tags are handled in a straight-forward manner; after handling them, the stack of open elements p971 has on it the elements html p134, body p156, table p394, and tbody p404; the list of active formatting elements p973 still has the b p235 element in it (the marker p973 having been removed by the "td" end tag token); and the insertion mode p970 is "in table body p1029".

Thus it is that the "bbb" character tokens are found. These trigger the "in table text p1027" insertion mode to be used (with the original insertion mode p970 set to "in table body p1029"). The character tokens are collected, and when the next token (the table p394 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 p1025" insertion mode, which defer to the "in body p1014" insertion mode but with foster parenting p1001.

When the active formatting elements are reconstructed p973, a b p235 element is created and foster parented p1001, and then the "bbb" Text node is appended to it:

```
└html p134
  ├head p135
  └body p156
    ├b p235
    ├b p235
    │ └#text: bbb
    └table p394
      └tbody p404
        └tr p407
          └td p409
            └#text: aaa
```

The stack of open elements[p971] has on it the elements html[p134], body[p156], table[p394], tbody[p404], and the new b[p235] (again, note that this doesn't match the resulting tree!); the list of active formatting elements[p973] has the new b[p235] element in it; and the insertion mode[p970] is still "in table body[p1029]".

Had the character tokens been only space characters[p63] instead of "bbb", then those space characters[p63] would just be appended to the tbody[p404] element.

Finally, the table[p394] is closed by a "table" end tag. This pops all the nodes from the stack of open elements[p971] up to and including the table[p394] element, but it doesn't affect the list of active formatting elements[p973], so the "ccc" character tokens after the table result in yet another b[p235] element being created, this time after the table:

```
└html[p134]
  ├head[p135]
  └body[p156]
    ├b[p235]
    ├b[p235]
    │└#text: bbb
    ├table[p394]
    │└tbody[p404]
    │  └tr[p407]
    │    └td[p409]
    │      └#text: aaa
    └b[p235]
      └#text: ccc
```

12.2.8.4 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[p308] 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:

```
└html[p134]
  ├head[p135]
  └body[p156]
    └div[p206] id[p122]="a"
      ├#text:
      └script[p564]
        └#text: var div = document.getElementById('a'); ↫ parent.document.body.appendChild(div);
```

After the script is parsed, though, the div[p206] element and its child script[p564] element are gone:

```
└html[p134]
  ├head[p135]
  └
```

body[p156]

They are, at this point, in the Document[p103] of the aforementioned outer browsing context[p748]. However, the stack of open elements[p971] *still contains the* div[p206] *element*.

Thus, when the second script[p564] element is parsed, it is inserted *into the outer* Document[p103] *object*.

Those parsed into different Document[p103]s than the one the parser was created for do not execute, so the first alert does not show.

Once the div[p206] element's end tag is parsed, the div[p206] element is popped off the stack, and so the next script[p564] element is in the inner Document[p103]:

```
└html[p134]
  ├head[p135]
  └body[p156]
    └script[p564]
      └#text: alert(document.URL);
```

This script does execute, resulting in an alert that says "http://example.com/inner".

12.2.8.5 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[p564] element is an external script (i.e. one with a src[p566] attribute). Since the element was not in the parser's Document[p103] when it was created, that external script is not even downloaded.

In a case where a script[p564] element with a src[p566] attribute is parsed normally into its parser's Document[p103], 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[p564] elements between Document[p103]s is considered a bad practice.*

12.2.8.6 Unclosed formatting elements

This section is non-normative.

The following markup shows how nested formatting elements (such as b[p235]) 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><b class=x><b class=x><b>X
<p>X
<p><b><b class=x><b>X
<p></b></b></b></b></b></b>X
```

The resulting DOM tree is as follows:

```
├DOCTYPE: html
└html[p134]
  ├head[p135]
  └body[p156]
    └p[p186]
      └b[p235] class[p122]="x"
        └b[p235] class[p122]="x"
          └b[p235]
            └b[p235] class[p122]="x"
              └b[p235] class[p122]="x"
                └b[p235]
```

```
└#text: X
p[p186]
└b[p235] class[p122]="x"
  └b[p235]
    └b[p235] class[p122]="x"
      └b[p235] class[p122]="x"
        └b[p235]
          └#text: X
p[p186]
└b[p235] class[p122]="x"
  └b[p235]
    └b[p235] class[p122]="x"
      └b[p235] class[p122]="x"
        └b[p235]
          └b[p235]
            └b[p235] class[p122]="x"
              └b[p235]
                └#text: X
p[p186]
└#text: X
```

Note how the second `p`[p186] element in the markup has no explicit `b`[p235] elements, but in the resulting DOM, up to three of each kind of formatting element (in this case three `b`[p235] elements with the class attribute, and two unadorned `b`[p235] elements) get reconstructed before the element's "X".

Also note how this means that in the final paragraph only six `b`[p235] end tags are needed to completely clear the list of active formatting elements[p973], even though nine `b`[p235] start tags have been seen up to this point.

12.3 Serialising HTML fragments

The following steps form the **HTML fragment serialisation algorithm**. The algorithm takes as input a DOM `Element`, `Document`[p103], or `DocumentFragment` referred to as *the node*, and returns a string.

Note *This algorithm serialises the* children *of the node being serialised, not the node itself.*

1. Let *s* be a string, and initialise it to the empty string.
2. If *the node* is a `template`[p579] element, then let *the node* instead be the `template`[p579] element's template contents[p580] (a `DocumentFragment` node).
3. 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[p97], the MathML namespace[p97], or the SVG namespace[p97], then let *tagname* be *current node*'s local name. Otherwise, let *tagname* be *current node*'s qualified name.

        Append a U+003C LESS-THAN SIGN character (<), followed by *tagname*.

        Note *For HTML elements[p43] created by the HTML parser[p961] or `createElement()`,* tagname *will be lowercase.*

        For each attribute that the element has, append a U+0020 SPACE character, the attribute's serialised name as described below[p1049], a U+003D EQUALS SIGN character (=), a U+0022 QUOTATION MARK character ("), the attribute's value, escaped as described below[p1050] in *attribute mode*, and a second U+0022 QUOTATION MARK character (").

An **attribute's serialised name** for the purposes of the previous paragraph must be determined as follows:

↪ **If the attribute has no namespace**

The attribute's serialised name is the attribute's local name.

> **Note** *For attributes on HTML elements[p43] set by the HTML parser[p961] or by `Element.setAttribute()`, the local name will be lowercase.*

↪ **If the attribute is in the XML namespace[p97]**

The attribute's serialised name is the string "`xml:`" followed by the attribute's local name.

↪ **If the attribute is in the XMLNS namespace[p97] and the attribute's local name is `xmlns`**

The attribute's serialised name is the string "`xmlns`".

↪ **If the attribute is in the XMLNS namespace[p97] and the attribute's local name is not `xmlns`**

The attribute's serialised name is the string "`xmlns:`" followed by the attribute's local name.

↪ **If the attribute is in the XLink namespace[p97]**

The attribute's serialised name is the string "`xlink:`" followed by the attribute's local name.

↪ **If the attribute is in some other namespace**

The attribute's serialised 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 serialise an element's attributes in the same order.

Append a U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character (>).

If *current node* is an `area`[p387], `base`[p137], `basefont`[p1104], `bgsound`[p1103], `br`[p241], `col`[p403], `embed`[p315], `frame`[p1112], `hr`[p188], `img`[p280], `input`[p434], `keygen`[p494], `link`[p138], `meta`[p143], `param`[p324], `source`[p278], `track`[p330] or `wbr`[p242] element, then continue on to the next child node at this point.

If *current node* is a `pre`[p190], `textarea`[p489], or `listing`[p1103] element, and the first child node of the element, if any, is a `Text` node whose character data has as its first character a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, then append a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character.

Append the value of running the HTML fragment serialisation algorithm[p1048] 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 SOLIDUS character (/), *tagname* again, and finally a U+003E GREATER-THAN SIGN character (>).

↪ **If *current node* is a `Text` node**

If the parent of *current node* is a `style`[p152], `script`[p564], `xmp`[p1103], `iframe`[p308], `noembed`[p1103], `noframes`[p1103], or `plaintext`[p1103] element, or if the parent of *current node* is a `noscript`[p577] element and scripting is enabled[p826] 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[p1050].

↪ **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 GREATER-THAN SIGN 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).

4. 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[p961], will not return the original tree structure.***

Example

For instance, if a `textarea`[p489] element to which a `Comment` node has been appended is serialised 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 serialising 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`[p564] element contain a `Text` node with the text string "`</script>`", or having a `p`[p186] element that contains a `ul`[p196] element (as the `ul`[p196] element's start tag[p952] would imply the end tag for the `p`[p186]).

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`[p152] block via the DOM and which then uses the `innerHTML` IDL attribute to get the HTML serialisation of that `style`[p152] 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`[p564] node, even though no `script`[p564] 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 "`>`".

12.4 Parsing HTML fragments

The following steps form the **HTML fragment parsing algorithm**. The algorithm 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. 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[p1050] 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`[p103] node, and mark it as being an HTML document.
2. If the node document of the *context*[p1050] element is in quirks mode, then let the `Document`[p103] be in quirks mode. Otherwise, the node document of the *context*[p1050] element is in limited-quirks mode, then let the `Document`[p103] be in limited-quirks mode. Otherwise, leave the `Document`[p103] in no-quirks mode.
3. Create a new HTML parser[p961], and associate it with the just created `Document`[p103] node.
4. Set the state of the HTML parser[p961]'s tokenization[p974] stage as follows:

   ↪ **If it is a `title`[p136] or `textarea`[p489] element**

   Switch the tokenizer to the RCDATA state[p975].

   ↪ **If it is a `style`[p152], `xmp`[p1103], `iframe`[p308], `noembed`[p1103], or `noframes`[p1103] element**

   Switch the tokenizer to the RAWTEXT state[p976].

↪ **If it is a `script`[p564] element**

Switch the tokenizer to the script data state[p976].

↪ **If it is a `noscript`[p577] element**

If the scripting flag[p974] is enabled, switch the tokenizer to the RAWTEXT state[p976]. Otherwise, leave the tokenizer in the data state[p975].

↪ **If it is a `plaintext`[p1103] element**

Switch the tokenizer to the PLAINTEXT state[p976].

↪ **Otherwise**

Leave the tokenizer in the data state[p975].

> **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[p975] in the fragment case, yet they involve far fewer state transitions.*

5. Let *root* be a new `html`[p134] element with no attributes.

6. Append the element *root* to the `Document`[p103] node created above.

7. Set up the parser's stack of open elements[p971] so that it contains just the single element *root*.

8. If the *context*[p1050] element is a `template`[p579] element, push "in template[p1034]" onto the stack of template insertion modes[p970] so that it is the new current template insertion mode[p970].

9. Create a start tag token whose name is the local name of *context*[p1050] and whose attributes are the attributes of *context*[p1050].

   Let this start tag token be the start tag token of the *context*[p1050] node, e.g. for the purposes of determining if it is an HTML integration point[p1001].

10. Reset the parser's insertion mode appropriately[p970].

    > **Note** *The parser will reference the* context[p1050] *element as part of that algorithm.*

11. Set the parser's `form` element pointer[p974] to the nearest node to the *context*[p1050] element that is a `form`[p429] element (going straight up the ancestor chain, and including the element itself, if it is a `form`[p429] element), if any. (If there is no such `form`[p429] element, the `form` element pointer[p974] keeps its initial value, null.)

12. Place the *input* into the input stream[p969] for the HTML parser[p961] just created. The encoding confidence[p964] is *irrelevant*.

13. Start the parser and let it run until it has consumed all the characters just inserted into the input stream.

14. Return the child nodes of *root*, in tree order.

12.5 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
Aacute;	U+000C1	Á
Aacute	U+000C1	Á
aacute;	U+000E1	á
aacute	U+000E1	á
Abreve;	U+00102	Ă
abreve;	U+00103	ă
ac;	U+0223E	∾
acd;	U+0223F	∿
acE;	U+0223E U+00333	∾̳
Acirc;	U+000C2	Â
Acirc	U+000C2	Â
acirc;	U+000E2	â
acirc	U+000E2	â
acute;	U+000B4	´
acute	U+000B4	´
Acy;	U+00410	А

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
acy;	U+00430	а
AElig;	U+000C6	Æ
AElig	U+000C6	Æ
aelig;	U+000E6	æ
aelig	U+000E6	æ
af;	U+02061	
Afr;	U+1D504	𝔄
afr;	U+1D51E	𝔞
Agrave;	U+000C0	À
Agrave	U+000C0	À
agrave;	U+000E0	à
agrave	U+000E0	à
alefsym;	U+02135	ℵ
aleph;	U+02135	ℵ
Alpha;	U+00391	Α
alpha;	U+003B1	α

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
Amacr;	U+00100	Ā
amacr;	U+00101	ā
amalg;	U+02A3F	⨿
AMP;	U+00026	&
AMP	U+00026	&
amp;	U+00026	&
amp	U+00026	&
And;	U+02A53	⩓
and;	U+02227	∧
andand;	U+02A55	⩕
andd;	U+02A5C	⩜
andslope;	U+02A58	⩘
andv;	U+02A5A	⩚
ang;	U+02220	∠
ange;	U+029A4	⦤
angle;	U+02220	∠

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
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	⦯
angrt;	U+0221F	∟
angrtvb;	U+022BE	⊾
angrtvbd;	U+0299D	⦝
angsph;	U+02222	∢
angst;	U+000C5	Å
angzarr;	U+0237C	⍼
Aogon;	U+00104	Ą
aogon;	U+00105	ą
Aopf;	U+1D538	𝔸
aopf;	U+1D552	𝕒
ap;	U+02248	≈
apacir;	U+02A6F	⩯
apE;	U+02A70	⩰
ape;	U+0224A	≊
apid;	U+0224B	≋
apos;	U+00027	'
ApplyFunction;	U+02061	⁡
approx;	U+02248	≈
approxeq;	U+0224A	≊
Aring;	U+000C5	Å
Aring	U+000C5	Å
aring;	U+000E5	å
aring	U+000E5	å
Ascr;	U+1D49C	𝒜
ascr;	U+1D4B6	𝒶
Assign;	U+02254	≔
ast;	U+0002A	*
asymp;	U+02248	≈
asympeq;	U+0224D	≍
Atilde;	U+000C3	Ã
Atilde	U+000C3	Ã
atilde;	U+000E3	ã
atilde	U+000E3	ã
Auml;	U+000C4	Ä
Auml	U+000C4	Ä
auml;	U+000E4	ä
auml	U+000E4	ä
awconint;	U+02233	∳
awint;	U+02A11	⨑
backcong;	U+0224C	≌
backepsilon;	U+003F6	ϵ
backprime;	U+02035	‵
backsim;	U+0223D	∽
backsimeq;	U+022CD	⋍
Backslash;	U+02216	∖
Barv;	U+02AE7	⫧
barvee;	U+022BD	⊽
Barwed;	U+02306	⌆
barwed;	U+02305	⌅
barwedge;	U+02305	⌅
bbrk;	U+023B5	⎵
bbrktbrk;	U+023B6	⎶
bcong;	U+0224C	≌
Bcy;	U+00411	Б
bcy;	U+00431	б
bdquo;	U+0201E	„
becaus;	U+02235	∵
Because;	U+02235	∵
because;	U+02235	∵
bemptyv;	U+029B0	⦰
bepsi;	U+003F6	ϵ
bernou;	U+0212C	ℬ
Bernoullis;	U+0212C	ℬ
Beta;	U+00392	Β
beta;	U+003B2	β
beth;	U+02136	ℶ
between;	U+0226C	≬
Bfr;	U+1D505	𝔅
bfr;	U+1D51F	𝔟
bigcap;	U+022C2	⋂
bigcirc;	U+025EF	◯
bigcup;	U+022C3	⋃
bigodot;	U+02A00	⨀
bigoplus;	U+02A01	⨁
bigotimes;	U+02A02	⨂
bigsqcup;	U+02A06	⨆

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
bigstar;	U+02605	★
bigtriangledown;	U+025BD	▽
bigtriangleup;	U+025B3	△
biguplus;	U+02A04	⨄
bigvee;	U+022C1	⋁
bigwedge;	U+022C0	⋀
bkarow;	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	𝔹
bopf;	U+1D553	𝕓
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	┌
boxH;	U+02550	═
boxh;	U+02500	─
boxHD;	U+02566	╦
boxHd;	U+02564	╤
boxhD;	U+02565	╥
boxhd;	U+0252C	┬
boxHU;	U+02569	╩
boxHu;	U+02567	╧
boxhU;	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	╙
boxuR;	U+02558	╘
boxur;	U+02514	└
boxV;	U+02551	║
boxv;	U+02502	│
boxVH;	U+0256C	╬
boxVh;	U+0256B	╫
boxvH;	U+0256A	╪
boxvh;	U+0253C	┼
boxVL;	U+02563	╣
boxVl;	U+02562	╢
boxvL;	U+02561	╡
boxvl;	U+02524	┤
boxVR;	U+02560	╠
boxVr;	U+0255F	╟
boxvR;	U+0255E	╞
boxvr;	U+0251C	├
bprime;	U+02035	‵
Breve;	U+002D8	˘
breve;	U+002D8	˘
brvbar;	U+000A6	¦
brvbar	U+000A6	¦
Bscr;	U+0212C	ℬ
bscr;	U+1D4B7	𝒷
bsemi;	U+0204F	⁏
bsim;	U+0223D	∽
bsime;	U+022CD	⋍
bsol;	U+0005C	\
bsolb;	U+029C5	⧅
bsolhsub;	U+027C8	⟈
bull;	U+02022	•

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
bullet;	U+02022	•
bump;	U+0224E	≎
bumpE;	U+02AAE	⪮
bumpe;	U+0224F	≏
Bumpeq;	U+0224E	≎
bumpeq;	U+0224F	≏
Cacute;	U+00106	Ć
cacute;	U+00107	ć
Cap;	U+022D2	⋒
cap;	U+02229	∩
capand;	U+02A44	⩄
capbrcup;	U+02A49	⩉
capcap;	U+02A4B	⩋
capcup;	U+02A47	⩇
capdot;	U+02A40	⩀
CapitalDifferentialD;	U+02145	ⅅ
caps;	U+02229 U+0FE00	∩
caret;	U+02041	⁁
caron;	U+002C7	ˇ
Cayleys;	U+0212D	ℭ
ccaps;	U+02A4D	⩍
Ccaron;	U+0010C	Č
ccaron;	U+0010D	č
Ccedil;	U+000C7	Ç
Ccedil	U+000C7	Ç
ccedil;	U+000E7	ç
ccedil	U+000E7	ç
Ccirc;	U+00108	Ĉ
ccirc;	U+00109	ĉ
Cconint;	U+02230	∰
ccups;	U+02A4C	⩌
ccupssm;	U+02A50	⩐
Cdot;	U+0010A	Ċ
cdot;	U+0010B	ċ
cedil;	U+000B8	¸
cedil	U+000B8	¸
Cedilla;	U+000B8	¸
cemptyv;	U+029B2	⦲
cent;	U+000A2	¢
cent	U+000A2	¢
CenterDot;	U+000B7	·
centerdot;	U+000B7	·
Cfr;	U+0212D	ℭ
cfr;	U+1D520	𝔠
CHcy;	U+00427	Ч
chcy;	U+00447	ч
check;	U+02713	✓
checkmark;	U+02713	✓
Chi;	U+003A7	Χ
chi;	U+003C7	χ
cir;	U+025CB	○
circ;	U+002C6	ˆ
circeq;	U+02257	≗
circlearrowleft;	U+021BA	↺
circlearrowright;	U+021BB	↻
circledast;	U+0229B	⊛
circledcirc;	U+0229A	⊚
circleddash;	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	⫯
cirscir;	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	ℂ

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
cong;	U+02245	≅
congdot;	U+02A6D	⩭
Congruent;	U+02261	≡
Conint;	U+0222F	∯
conint;	U+0222E	∮
ContourIntegral;	U+0222E	∮
Copf;	U+02102	ℂ
copf;	U+1D554	𝕔
coprod;	U+02210	∐
Coproduct;	U+02210	∐
COPY;	U+000A9	©
COPY	U+000A9	©
copy;	U+000A9	©
copy	U+000A9	©
copysr;	U+02117	℗
CounterClockwiseContourIntegral;	U+02233	∳
crarr;	U+021B5	↵
Cross;	U+02A2F	⨯
cross;	U+02717	✗
Cscr;	U+1D49E	𝒞
cscr;	U+1D4B8	𝒸
csub;	U+02ACF	⫏
csube;	U+02AD1	⫑
csup;	U+02AD0	⫐
csupe;	U+02AD2	⫒
ctdot;	U+022EF	⋯
cudarrl;	U+02938	⤸
cudarrr;	U+02935	⤵
cuepr;	U+022DE	⋞
cuesc;	U+022DF	⋟
cularr;	U+021B6	↶
cularrp;	U+0293D	⤽
Cup;	U+022D3	⋓
cup;	U+0222A	∪
cupbrcap;	U+02A48	⩈
CupCap;	U+0224D	≍
cupcap;	U+02A46	⩆
cupcup;	U+02A4A	⩊
cupdot;	U+0228D	⊍
cupor;	U+02A45	⩅
cups;	U+0222A U+0FE00	∪
curarr;	U+021B7	↷
curarrm;	U+0293C	⤼
curlyeqprec;	U+022DE	⋞
curlyeqsucc;	U+022DF	⋟
curlyvee;	U+022CE	⋎
curlywedge;	U+022CF	⋏
curren;	U+000A4	¤
curren	U+000A4	¤
curvearrowleft;	U+021B6	↶
curvearrowright;	U+021B7	↷
cuvee;	U+022CE	⋎
cuwed;	U+022CF	⋏
cwconint;	U+02232	∲
cwint;	U+02231	∱
cylcty;	U+0232D	⌭
Dagger;	U+02021	‡
dagger;	U+02020	†
daleth;	U+02138	ℸ
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	Ď
dcaron;	U+0010F	ď
Dcy;	U+00414	Д
dcy;	U+00434	д
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
demptyv;	U+029B1	⦱
dfisht;	U+0297F	⥿
Dfr;	U+1D507	𝔇

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
dfr;	U+1D521	𝔡
dHar;	U+02965	⥥
dharl;	U+021C3	⇃
dharr;	U+021C2	⇂
DiacriticalAcute;	U+000B4	´
DiacriticalDot;	U+002D9	˙
DiacriticalDoubleAcute;	U+002DD	˝
DiacriticalGrave;	U+00060	`
DiacriticalTilde;	U+002DC	˜
diam;	U+022C4	⋄
Diamond;	U+022C4	⋄
diamond;	U+022C4	⋄
diamondsuit;	U+02666	♦
diams;	U+02666	♦
die;	U+000A8	¨
DifferentialD;	U+02146	ⅆ
digamma;	U+003DD	ϝ
disin;	U+022F2	⋲
div;	U+000F7	÷
divide;	U+000F7	÷
divide	U+000F7	÷
divideontimes;	U+022C7	⋇
divonx;	U+022C7	⋇
DJcy;	U+00402	Ђ
djcy;	U+00452	ђ
dlcorn;	U+0231E	⌞
dlcrop;	U+0230D	⌍
dollar;	U+00024	$
Dopf;	U+1D53B	𝔻
dopf;	U+1D555	𝕕
Dot;	U+000A8	¨
dot;	U+002D9	˙
DotDot;	U+020DC	⃜
doteq;	U+02250	≐
doteqdot;	U+02251	≑
DotEqual;	U+02250	≐
dotminus;	U+02238	∸
dotplus;	U+02214	∔
dotsquare;	U+022A1	⊡
doublebarwedge;	U+02306	⌆
DoubleContourIntegral;	U+0222F	∯
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	⇵
DownBreve;	U+00311	̑
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	↧
drbkarow;	U+02910	⤐
drcorn;	U+0231F	⌟
drcrop;	U+0230C	⌌
Dscr;	U+1D49F	𝒟
dscr;	U+1D4B9	𝒹
DScy;	U+00405	Ѕ
dscy;	U+00455	ѕ
dsol;	U+029F6	⧶
Dstrok;	U+00110	Đ
dstrok;	U+00111	đ
dtdot;	U+022F1	⋱
dtri;	U+025BF	▿
dtrif;	U+025BE	▾

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
duarr;	U+021F5	⇵
duhar;	U+0296F	⥯
dwangle;	U+029A6	⦦
DZcy;	U+0040F	Џ
dzcy;	U+0045F	ѵ
dzigrarr;	U+027FF	⟿
Eacute;	U+000C9	É
Eacute	U+000C9	É
eacute;	U+000E9	é
eacute	U+000E9	é
easter;	U+02A6E	⩮
Ecaron;	U+0011A	Ě
ecaron;	U+0011B	ě
ecir;	U+02256	≖
Ecirc;	U+000CA	Ê
Ecirc	U+000CA	Ê
ecirc;	U+000EA	ê
ecirc	U+000EA	ê
ecolon;	U+02255	≕
Ecy;	U+0042D	Э
ecy;	U+0044D	э
eDDot;	U+02A77	⩷
Edot;	U+00116	Ė
eDot;	U+02251	≑
edot;	U+00117	ė
ee;	U+02147	ⅇ
efDot;	U+02252	≒
Efr;	U+1D508	𝔈
efr;	U+1D522	𝔢
eg;	U+02A9A	⪚
Egrave;	U+000C8	È
Egrave	U+000C8	È
egrave;	U+000E8	è
egrave	U+000E8	è
egs;	U+02A96	⪖
egsdot;	U+02A98	⪘
el;	U+02A99	⪙
Element;	U+02208	∈
elinters;	U+023E7	⏧
ell;	U+02113	ℓ
els;	U+02A95	⪕
elsdot;	U+02A97	⪗
Emacr;	U+00112	Ē
emacr;	U+00113	ē
empty;	U+02205	∅
emptyset;	U+02205	∅
EmptySmallSquare;	U+025FB	◻
emptyv;	U+02205	∅
EmptyVerySmallSquare;	U+025AB	▫
emsp;	U+02003	
emsp13;	U+02004	
emsp14;	U+02005	
ENG;	U+0014A	Ŋ
eng;	U+0014B	ŋ
ensp;	U+02002	
Eogon;	U+00118	Ę
eogon;	U+00119	ę
Eopf;	U+1D53C	𝔼
eopf;	U+1D556	𝕖
epar;	U+022D5	⋕
eparsl;	U+029E3	⧣
eplus;	U+02A71	⩱
epsi;	U+003B5	ε
Epsilon;	U+00395	Ε
epsilon;	U+003B5	ε
epsiv;	U+003F5	ϵ
eqcirc;	U+02256	≖
eqcolon;	U+02255	≕
eqsim;	U+02242	≂
eqslantgtr;	U+02A96	⪖
eqslantless;	U+02A95	⪕
Equal;	U+02A75	⩵
equals;	U+0003D	=
EqualTilde;	U+02242	≂
equest;	U+0225F	≟
Equilibrium;	U+021CC	⇌
equiv;	U+02261	≡
equivDD;	U+02A78	⩸
eqvparsl;	U+029E5	⧥
erarr;	U+02971	⥱
erDot;	U+02253	≓
Escr;	U+02130	ℰ
escr;	U+0212F	ℯ
esdot;	U+02250	≐
Esim;	U+02A73	⩳

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
esim;	U+02242	≂
Eta;	U+00397	Η
eta;	U+003B7	η
ETH;	U+000D0	Ð
ETH	U+000D0	Ð
eth;	U+000F0	ð
eth	U+000F0	ð
Euml;	U+000CB	Ë
Euml	U+000CB	Ë
euml;	U+000EB	ë
euml	U+000EB	ë
euro;	U+020AC	€
excl;	U+00021	!
exist;	U+02203	∃
Exists;	U+02203	∃
expectation;	U+02130	ℰ
ExponentialE;	U+02147	ⅇ
exponentiale;	U+02147	ⅇ
fallingdotseq;	U+02252	≒
Fcy;	U+00424	Ф
fcy;	U+00444	ф
female;	U+02640	♀
ffilig;	U+0FB03	ﬃ
fflig;	U+0FB00	ﬀ
ffllig;	U+0FB04	ﬄ
Ffr;	U+1D509	𝔉
ffr;	U+1D523	𝔣
filig;	U+0FB01	ﬁ
FilledSmallSquare;	U+025FC	◼
FilledVerySmallSquare;	U+025AA	▪
fjlig;	U+00066 U+0006A	fj
flat;	U+0266D	♭
fllig;	U+0FB02	ﬂ
fltns;	U+025B1	▱
fnof;	U+00192	ƒ
Fopf;	U+1D53D	𝔽
fopf;	U+1D557	𝔽
ForAll;	U+02200	∀
forall;	U+02200	∀
fork;	U+022D4	⋔
forkv;	U+02AD9	⫙
Fouriertrf;	U+02131	ℱ
fpartint;	U+02A0D	⨍
frac12;	U+000BD	½
frac12	U+000BD	½
frac13;	U+02153	⅓
frac14;	U+000BC	¼
frac14	U+000BC	¼
frac15;	U+02155	⅕
frac16;	U+02159	⅙
frac18;	U+0215B	⅛
frac23;	U+02154	⅔
frac25;	U+02156	⅖
frac34;	U+000BE	¾
frac34	U+000BE	¾
frac35;	U+02157	⅗
frac38;	U+0215C	⅜
frac45;	U+02158	⅘
frac56;	U+0215A	⅚
frac58;	U+0215D	⅝
frac78;	U+0215E	⅞
frasl;	U+02044	⁄
frown;	U+02322	⌢
Fscr;	U+02131	ℱ
fscr;	U+1D4BB	𝒻
gacute;	U+001F5	ǵ
Gamma;	U+00393	Γ
gamma;	U+003B3	γ
Gammad;	U+003DC	Ϝ
gammad;	U+003DD	ϝ
gap;	U+02A86	⪆
Gbreve;	U+0011E	Ğ
gbreve;	U+0011F	ğ
Gcedil;	U+00122	Ģ
Gcirc;	U+0011C	Ĝ
gcirc;	U+0011D	ĝ
Gcy;	U+00413	Г
gcy;	U+00433	г
Gdot;	U+00120	Ġ
gdot;	U+00121	ġ
gE;	U+02267	≧
ge;	U+02265	≥
gEl;	U+02A8C	⪌
gel;	U+022DB	⋛
geq;	U+02265	≥

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
geqq;	U+02267	≧
geqslant;	U+02A7E	⩾
ges;	U+02A7E	⩾
gescc;	U+02AA9	⪩
gesdot;	U+02A80	⪀
gesdoto;	U+02A82	⪂
gesdotol;	U+02A84	⪄
gesl;	U+022DB U+0FE00	⋛
gesles;	U+02A94	⪔
Gfr;	U+1D50A	𝔊
gfr;	U+1D524	𝔤
Gg;	U+022D9	⋙
gg;	U+0226B	≫
ggg;	U+022D9	⋙
gimel;	U+02137	ℷ
GJcy;	U+00403	Ѓ
gjcy;	U+00453	ѓ
gl;	U+02277	≷
gla;	U+02AA5	⪥
glE;	U+02A92	⪒
glj;	U+02AA4	⪤
gnap;	U+02A8A	⪊
gnapprox;	U+02A8A	⪊
gnE;	U+02269	≩
gne;	U+02A88	⪈
gneq;	U+02A88	⪈
gneqq;	U+02269	≩
gnsim;	U+022E7	⋧
Gopf;	U+1D53E	𝔾
gopf;	U+1D558	𝕟
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	𝒢
gscr;	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	⩼
gtrapprox;	U+02A86	⪆
gtrarr;	U+02978	⥸
gtrdot;	U+022D7	⋗
gtreqless;	U+022DB	⋛
gtreqless;	U+02A8C	⪌
gtrless;	U+02277	≷
gtrsim;	U+02273	≳
gvertneqq;	U+02269 U+0FE00	≩
gvnE;	U+02269 U+0FE00	≩
Hacek;	U+002C7	ˇ
hairsp;	U+0200A	
half;	U+000BD	½
hamilt;	U+0210B	ℋ
HARDcy;	U+0042A	Ъ
hardcy;	U+0044A	ъ
hArr;	U+021D4	⇔
harr;	U+02194	↔
harrcir;	U+02948	⥈
harrw;	U+021AD	↭
Hat;	U+0005E	^
hbar;	U+0210F	ℏ
Hcirc;	U+00124	Ĥ
hcirc;	U+00125	ĥ
hearts;	U+02665	♥
heartsuit;	U+02665	♥
hellip;	U+02026	…
hercon;	U+022B9	⊹
Hfr;	U+0210C	ℌ
hfr;	U+1D525	𝔥
HilbertSpace;	U+0210B	ℋ
hksearow;	U+02925	⤥
hkswarow;	U+02926	⤦

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
hoarr;	U+021FF	⇿
homtht;	U+0223B	∻
hookleftarrow;	U+021A9	↩
hookrightarrow;	U+021AA	↪
Hopf;	U+0210D	ℍ
hopf;	U+1D559	𝕙
horbar;	U+02015	―
HorizontalLine;	U+02500	─
Hscr;	U+0210B	ℋ
hscr;	U+1D4BD	𝒽
hslash;	U+0210F	ℏ
Hstrok;	U+00126	Ħ
hstrok;	U+00127	ħ
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	Î
Icirc	U+000CE	Î
icirc;	U+000EE	î
icirc	U+000EE	î
Icy;	U+00418	И
icy;	U+00438	и
Idot;	U+00130	İ
IEcy;	U+00415	Е
iecy;	U+00435	е
iexcl;	U+000A1	¡
iexcl	U+000A1	¡
iff;	U+021D4	⇔
Ifr;	U+02111	ℑ
ifr;	U+1D526	𝔦
Igrave;	U+000CC	Ì
Igrave	U+000CC	Ì
igrave;	U+000EC	ì
igrave	U+000EC	ì
ii;	U+02148	ⅈ
iiiint;	U+02A0C	⨌
iiint;	U+0222D	∭
iinfin;	U+029DC	⧜
iiota;	U+02129	℩
IJlig;	U+00132	Ĳ
ijlig;	U+00133	ĳ
Im;	U+02111	ℑ
Imacr;	U+0012A	Ī
imacr;	U+0012B	ī
image;	U+02111	ℑ
ImaginaryI;	U+02148	ⅈ
imagline;	U+02110	ℐ
imagpart;	U+02111	ℑ
imath;	U+00131	ı
imof;	U+022B7	⊷
imped;	U+001B5	Ƶ
Implies;	U+021D2	⇒
in;	U+02208	∈
incare;	U+02105	℅
infin;	U+0221E	∞
infintie;	U+029DD	⧝
inodot;	U+00131	ı
Int;	U+0222C	∬
int;	U+0222B	∫
intcal;	U+022BA	⊺
integers;	U+02124	ℤ
Integral;	U+0222B	∫
intercal;	U+022BA	⊺
Intersection;	U+022C2	⋂
intlarhk;	U+02A17	⨗
intprod;	U+02A3C	⨼
InvisibleComma;	U+02063	
InvisibleTimes;	U+02062	
IOcy;	U+00401	Ё
iocy;	U+00451	ё
Iogon;	U+0012E	Į
iogon;	U+0012F	į
Iopf;	U+1D540	𝕀
iopf;	U+1D55A	𝕚
Iota;	U+00399	Ι
iota;	U+003B9	ι
iprod;	U+02A3C	⨼
iquest;	U+000BF	¿
iquest	U+000BF	¿

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
Iscr;	U+02110	ℐ
iscr;	U+1D4BE	𝒾
isin;	U+02208	∈
isindot;	U+022F5	⋵
isinE;	U+022F9	⋹
isins;	U+022F4	⋴
isinsv;	U+022F3	⋳
isinv;	U+02208	∈
it;	U+02062	⁢
Itilde;	U+00128	Ĩ
itilde;	U+00129	ĩ
Iukcy;	U+00406	І
iukcy;	U+00456	і
Iuml;	U+000CF	Ï
Iuml	U+000CF	Ï
iuml;	U+000EF	ï
iuml	U+000EF	ï
Jcirc;	U+00134	Ĵ
jcirc;	U+00135	ĵ
Jcy;	U+00419	Й
jcy;	U+00439	й
Jfr;	U+1D50D	𝔍
jfr;	U+1D527	𝔧
jmath;	U+00237	ȷ
Jopf;	U+1D541	𝕁
jopf;	U+1D55B	𝕛
Jscr;	U+1D4A5	𝒥
jscr;	U+1D4BF	𝒿
Jsercy;	U+00408	Ј
jsercy;	U+00458	ј
Jukcy;	U+00404	Є
jukcy;	U+00454	є
Kappa;	U+0039A	Κ
kappa;	U+003BA	κ
kappav;	U+003F0	ϰ
Kcedil;	U+00136	Ķ
kcedil;	U+00137	ķ
Kcy;	U+0041A	К
kcy;	U+0043A	к
Kfr;	U+1D50E	𝔎
kfr;	U+1D528	𝔨
kgreen;	U+00138	ĸ
KHcy;	U+00425	Х
khcy;	U+00445	х
KJcy;	U+0040C	Ќ
kjcy;	U+0045C	ќ
Kopf;	U+1D542	𝕂
kopf;	U+1D55C	𝕜
Kscr;	U+1D4A6	𝒦
kscr;	U+1D4C0	𝓀
lAarr;	U+021DA	⇚
Lacute;	U+00139	Ĺ
lacute;	U+0013A	ĺ
laemptyv;	U+029B4	⦴
lagran;	U+02112	ℒ
Lambda;	U+0039B	Λ
lambda;	U+003BB	λ
Lang;	U+027EA	⟪
lang;	U+027E8	⟨
langd;	U+02991	⦑
langle;	U+027E8	⟨
lap;	U+02A85	⪅
Laplacetrf;	U+02112	ℒ
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	↩
larrlp;	U+021AB	↫
larrpl;	U+02939	⤹
larrsim;	U+02973	⥳
larrtl;	U+021A2	↢
lat;	U+02AAB	⪫
lAtail;	U+0291B	⤛
latail;	U+02919	⤙
late;	U+02AAD	⪭
lates;	U+02AAD U+0FE00	⪭
lBarr;	U+0290E	⤎
lbarr;	U+0290C	⤌
lbbrk;	U+02772	❲
lbrace;	U+0007B	{

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
lbrack;	U+0005B	[
lbrke;	U+0298B	⦋
lbrksld;	U+0298F	⦏
lbrkslu;	U+0298D	⦍
Lcaron;	U+0013D	Ľ
lcaron;	U+0013E	ľ
Lcedil;	U+0013B	Ļ
lcedil;	U+0013C	ļ
lceil;	U+02308	⌈
lcub;	U+0007B	{
Lcy;	U+0041B	Л
lcy;	U+0043B	л
ldca;	U+02936	⤶
ldquo;	U+0201C	“
ldquor;	U+0201E	„
ldrdhar;	U+02967	⥧
ldrushar;	U+0294B	⥋
ldsh;	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	↼
leftleftarrows;	U+021C7	⇇
LeftRightArrow;	U+02194	↔
Leftrightarrow;	U+021D4	⇔
leftrightarrow;	U+02194	↔
leftrightarrows;	U+021C6	⇆
leftrightharpoons;	U+021CB	⇋
leftrightsquigarrow;	U+021AD	↭
LeftRightVector;	U+0294E	⥎
LeftTee;	U+022A3	⊣
LeftTeeArrow;	U+021A4	↤
LeftTeeVector;	U+0295A	⥚
leftthreetimes;	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	⥒
lEg;	U+02A8B	⪋
leg;	U+022DA	⋚
leq;	U+02264	≤
leqq;	U+02266	≦
leqslant;	U+02A7D	⩽
les;	U+02A7D	⩽
lescc;	U+02AA8	⪨
lesdot;	U+02A7F	⩿
lesdoto;	U+02A81	⪁
lesdotor;	U+02A83	⪃
lesg;	U+022DA U+0FE00	⋚
lesges;	U+02A93	⪓
lessapprox;	U+02A85	⪅
lessdot;	U+022D6	⋖
lesseqgtr;	U+022DA	⋚
lesseqgtr;	U+02A8B	⪋
LessEqualGreater;	U+022DA	⋚
LessFullEqual;	U+02266	≦
LessGreater;	U+02276	≶
lessgtr;	U+02276	≶
LessLess;	U+02AA1	⪡
lesssim;	U+02272	≲
LessSlantEqual;	U+02A7D	⩽
LessTilde;	U+02272	≲
lfisht;	U+0297C	⥼
lfloor;	U+0230A	⌊
Lfr;	U+1D50F	𝔏
lfr;	U+1D529	𝔩
lg;	U+02276	≶

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
lgE;	U+02A91	⪑
lHar;	U+02962	⥢
lhard;	U+021BD	↽
lharu;	U+021BC	↼
lharul;	U+0296A	⥪
lhblk;	U+02584	▄
LJcy;	U+00409	Љ
ljcy;	U+00459	љ
Ll;	U+022D8	⋘
ll;	U+0226A	≪
llarr;	U+021C7	⇇
llcorner;	U+0231E	⌞
Lleftarrow;	U+021DA	⇚
llhard;	U+0296B	⥫
lltri;	U+025FA	◺
Lmidot;	U+0013F	Ŀ
lmidot;	U+00140	ŀ
lmoust;	U+023B0	⎰
lmoustache;	U+023B0	⎰
lnap;	U+02A89	⪉
lnapprox;	U+02A89	⪉
lnE;	U+02268	≨
lne;	U+02A87	⪇
lneq;	U+02A87	⪇
lneqq;	U+02268	≨
lnsim;	U+022E6	⋦
loang;	U+027EC	⟬
loarr;	U+021FD	⇽
lobrk;	U+027E6	⟦
LongLeftArrow;	U+027F5	⟵
Longleftarrow;	U+027F8	⟸
longleftarrow;	U+027F5	⟵
LongLeftRightArrow;	U+027F7	⟷
Longleftrightarrow;	U+027FA	⟺
longleftrightarrow;	U+027F7	⟷
longmapsto;	U+027FC	⟼
LongRightArrow;	U+027F6	⟶
Longrightarrow;	U+027F9	⟹
longrightarrow;	U+027F6	⟶
looparrowleft;	U+021AB	↫
looparrowright;	U+021AC	↬
lopar;	U+02985	⦅
Lopf;	U+1D543	𝕃
lopf;	U+1D55D	𝕝
loplus;	U+02A2D	⨭
lotimes;	U+02A34	⨴
lowast;	U+02217	∗
lowbar;	U+0005F	_
LowerLeftArrow;	U+02199	↙
LowerRightArrow;	U+02198	↘
loz;	U+025CA	◊
lozenge;	U+025CA	◊
lozf;	U+029EB	⧫
lpar;	U+00028	(
lparlt;	U+02993	⦓
lrarr;	U+021C6	⇆
lrcorner;	U+0231F	⌟
lrhar;	U+021CB	⇋
lrhard;	U+0296D	⥭
lrm;	U+0200E	‎
lrtri;	U+022BF	⊿
lsaquo;	U+02039	‹
Lscr;	U+02112	ℒ
lscr;	U+1D4C1	𝓁
Lsh;	U+021B0	↰
lsh;	U+021B0	↰
lsim;	U+02272	≲
lsime;	U+02A8D	⪍
lsimg;	U+02A8F	⪏
lsqb;	U+0005B	[
lsquo;	U+02018	‘
lsquor;	U+0201A	‚
Lstrok;	U+00141	Ł
lstrok;	U+00142	ł
LT;	U+0003C	<
LT	U+0003C	<
Lt;	U+0226A	≪
lt;	U+0003C	<
lt	U+0003C	<
ltcc;	U+02AA6	⪦
ltcir;	U+02A79	⩹
ltdot;	U+022D6	⋖
lthree;	U+022CB	⋋
ltimes;	U+022C9	⋉
ltlarr;	U+02976	⥶

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
ltquest;	U+02A7B	⩻
ltri;	U+025C3	◃
ltrie;	U+022B4	⊴
ltrif;	U+025C2	◂
ltrPar;	U+02996	⦖
lurdshar;	U+0294A	⥊
luruhar;	U+02966	⥦
lvertneqq;	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	▮
mcomma;	U+02A29	⨩
Mcy;	U+0041C	М
mcy;	U+0043C	м
mdash;	U+02014	—
mDDot;	U+0223A	∺
measuredangle;	U+02221	∡
MediumSpace;	U+0205F	
Mellintrf;	U+02133	ℳ
Mfr;	U+1D510	𝔐
mfr;	U+1D52A	𝔪
mho;	U+02127	℧
micro;	U+000B5	µ
micro	U+000B5	µ
mid;	U+02223	∣
midast;	U+0002A	*
midcir;	U+02AF0	⫰
middot;	U+000B7	·
middot	U+000B7	·
minus;	U+02212	−
minusb;	U+0229F	⊟
minusd;	U+02238	∸
minusdu;	U+02A2A	⨪
MinusPlus;	U+02213	∓
mlcp;	U+02ADB	⫛
mldr;	U+02026	…
mnplus;	U+02213	∓
models;	U+022A7	⊧
Mopf;	U+1D544	𝕄
mopf;	U+1D55E	𝕞
mp;	U+02213	∓
Mscr;	U+02133	ℳ
mscr;	U+1D4C2	𝓂
mstpos;	U+0223E	∾
Mu;	U+0039C	Μ
mu;	U+003BC	μ
multimap;	U+022B8	⊸
mumap;	U+022B8	⊸
nabla;	U+02207	∇
Nacute;	U+00143	Ń
nacute;	U+00144	ń
nang;	U+02220 U+020D2	∠⃒
nap;	U+02249	≉
napE;	U+02A70 U+00338	⩰̸
napid;	U+0224B U+00338	≋̸
napos;	U+00149	ŉ
napprox;	U+02249	≉
natur;	U+0266E	♮
natural;	U+0266E	♮
naturals;	U+02115	ℕ
nbsp;	U+000A0	
nbsp	U+000A0	
nbump;	U+0224E U+00338	≎̸
nbumpe;	U+0224F U+00338	≏̸
ncap;	U+02A43	⩃
Ncaron;	U+00147	Ň
ncaron;	U+00148	ň
Ncedil;	U+00145	Ņ
ncedil;	U+00146	ņ
ncong;	U+02247	≇
ncongdot;	U+02A6D U+00338	⩭̸
ncup;	U+02A42	⩂
Ncy;	U+0041D	Н
ncy;	U+0043D	н
ndash;	U+02013	–

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
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	≢
nesear;	U+02928	⤨
nesim;	U+02242 U+00338	≂̸
NestedGreaterGreater;	U+0226B	≫
NestedLessLess;	U+0226A	≪
NewLine;	U+0000A	␊
nexist;	U+02204	∄
nexists;	U+02204	∄
Nfr;	U+1D511	𝔑
nfr;	U+1D52B	𝔫
ngE;	U+02267 U+00338	≧̸
nge;	U+02271	≱
ngeq;	U+02271	≱
ngeqq;	U+02267 U+00338	≧̸
ngeqslant;	U+02A7E U+00338	⩾̸
nges;	U+02A7E U+00338	⩾̸
nGg;	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	∋
nis;	U+022FC	⋼
nisd;	U+022FA	⋺
niv;	U+0220B	∋
NJcy;	U+0040A	Њ
njcy;	U+0045A	ѣ
nlArr;	U+021CD	⇍
nlarr;	U+0219A	↚
nldr;	U+02025	‥
nlE;	U+02266 U+00338	≦̸
nle;	U+02270	≰
nLeftarrow;	U+021CD	⇍
nleftarrow;	U+0219A	↚
nLeftrightarrow;	U+021CE	⇎
nleftrightarrow;	U+021AE	↮
nleq;	U+02270	≰
nleqq;	U+02266 U+00338	≦̸
nleqslant;	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	≪⃒
nlt;	U+0226E	≮
nltri;	U+022EA	⋪
nltrie;	U+022EC	⋬
nLtv;	U+0226A U+00338	≪̸
nmid;	U+02224	∤
NoBreak;	U+02060	
NonBreakingSpace;	U+000A0	
Nopf;	U+02115	ℕ
nopf;	U+1D55F	𝕟
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	≎̸

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
NotHumpEqual;	U+0224F U+00338	≏̸
notin;	U+02209	∉
notindot;	U+022F5 U+00338	⋵̸
notinE;	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	⪡̸
notni;	U+0220C	∌
notniva;	U+0220C	∌
notnivb;	U+022FE	⋾
notnivc;	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+02AB0 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	∦
nparsl;	U+02AFD U+020E5	⫽⃥
npart;	U+02202 U+00338	∂̸
npolint;	U+02A14	⨔
npr;	U+02280	⊀
nprcue;	U+022E0	⋠
npre;	U+02AAF U+00338	⪯̸
nprec;	U+02280	⊀
npreceq;	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	↛
nrtri;	U+022EB	⋫
nrtrie;	U+022ED	⋭
nsc;	U+02281	⊁
nsccue;	U+022E1	⋡
nsce;	U+02AB0 U+00338	⪰̸
Nscr;	U+1D4A9	𝒩
nscr;	U+1D4C3	𝓃
nshortmid;	U+02224	∤
nshortparallel;	U+02226	∦
nsim;	U+02241	≁
nsime;	U+02244	≄
nsimeq;	U+02244	≄
nsmid;	U+02224	∤
nspar;	U+02226	∦
nsqsube;	U+022E2	⋢
nsqsupe;	U+022E3	⋣
nsub;	U+02284	⊄
nsubE;	U+02AC5 U+00338	⫅̸
nsube;	U+02288	⊈
nsubset;	U+02282 U+020D2	⊂⃒
nsubseteq;	U+02288	⊈
nsubseteqq;	U+02AC5 U+00338	⫅̸
nsucc;	U+02281	⊁

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
nsucceq;	U+02AB0 U+00338	⪰̸
nsup;	U+02285	⊅
nsupE;	U+02AC6 U+00338	⫆̸
nsupe;	U+02289	⊉
nsupset;	U+02283 U+020D2	⊃⃒
nsupseteq;	U+02289	⊉
nsupseteqq;	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	Ν
nu;	U+003BD	ν
num;	U+00023	#
numero;	U+02116	№
numsp;	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	>⃒
nvHarr;	U+02904	⤄
nvinfin;	U+029DE	⧞
nvlArr;	U+02902	⤂
nvle;	U+02264 U+020D2	≤⃒
nvlt;	U+0003C U+020D2	<⃒
nvltrie;	U+022B4 U+020D2	⊴⃒
nvrArr;	U+02903	⤃
nvrtrie;	U+022B5 U+020D2	⊵⃒
nvsim;	U+0223C U+020D2	∼⃒
nwarhk;	U+02923	⤣
nwArr;	U+021D6	⇖
nwarr;	U+02196	↖
nwarrow;	U+02196	↖
nwnear;	U+02927	⤧
Oacute;	U+000D3	Ó
Oacute	U+000D3	Ó
oacute;	U+000F3	ó
oacute	U+000F3	ó
oast;	U+0229B	⊛
ocir;	U+0229A	⊚
Ocirc;	U+000D4	Ô
Ocirc	U+000D4	Ô
ocirc;	U+000F4	ô
ocirc	U+000F4	ô
Ocy;	U+0041E	О
ocy;	U+0043E	о
odash;	U+0229D	⊝
Odblac;	U+00150	Ő
odblac;	U+00151	ő
odiv;	U+02A38	⨸
odot;	U+02299	⊙
odsold;	U+029BC	⦼
OElig;	U+00152	Œ
oelig;	U+00153	œ
ofcir;	U+029BF	⦿
Ofr;	U+1D512	𝔒
ofr;	U+1D52C	𝔬
ogon;	U+002DB	˛
Ograve;	U+000D2	Ò
Ograve	U+000D2	Ò
ograve;	U+000F2	ò
ograve	U+000F2	ò
ogt;	U+029C1	⧁
ohbar;	U+029B5	⦵
ohm;	U+003A9	Ω
oint;	U+0222E	∮
olarr;	U+021BA	↺
olcir;	U+029BE	⦾
olcross;	U+029BB	⦻
oline;	U+0203E	‾
olt;	U+029C0	⧀
Omacr;	U+0014C	Ō
omacr;	U+0014D	ō
Omega;	U+003A9	Ω
omega;	U+003C9	ω
Omicron;	U+0039F	Ο

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
omicron;	U+003BF	ο
omid;	U+029B6	⦶
ominus;	U+02296	⊖
Oopf;	U+1D546	𝕆
oopf;	U+1D560	𝕠
opar;	U+029B7	⦷
OpenCurlyDoubleQuote;	U+0201C	“
OpenCurlyQuote;	U+02018	‘
operp;	U+029B9	⦹
oplus;	U+02295	⊕
Or;	U+02A54	⩔
or;	U+02228	∨
orarr;	U+021BB	↻
ord;	U+02A5D	⩝
order;	U+02134	ℴ
orderof;	U+02134	ℴ
ordf;	U+000AA	ª
ordf	U+000AA	ª
ordm;	U+000BA	º
ordm	U+000BA	º
origof;	U+022B6	⊶
oror;	U+02A56	⩖
orslope;	U+02A57	⩗
orv;	U+02A5B	⩛
oS;	U+024C8	Ⓢ
Oscr;	U+1D4AA	𝒪
oscr;	U+02134	ℴ
Oslash;	U+000D8	Ø
Oslash	U+000D8	Ø
oslash;	U+000F8	ø
oslash	U+000F8	ø
osol;	U+02298	⊘
Otilde;	U+000D5	Õ
Otilde	U+000D5	Õ
otilde;	U+000F5	õ
otilde	U+000F5	õ
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	¶
para	U+000B6	¶
parallel;	U+02225	∥
parsim;	U+02AF3	⫳
parsl;	U+02AFD	⫽
part;	U+02202	∂
PartialD;	U+02202	∂
Pcy;	U+0041F	П
pcy;	U+0043F	п
percnt;	U+00025	%
period;	U+0002E	.
permil;	U+02030	‰
perp;	U+022A5	⊥
pertenk;	U+02031	‱
Pfr;	U+1D513	𝔓
pfr;	U+1D52D	𝔭
Phi;	U+003A6	Φ
phi;	U+003C6	φ
phiv;	U+003D5	ϕ
phmmat;	U+02133	ℳ
phone;	U+0260E	☎
Pi;	U+003A0	Π
pi;	U+003C0	π
pitchfork;	U+022D4	⋔
piv;	U+003D6	ϖ
planck;	U+0210F	ℏ
planckh;	U+0210E	ℎ
plankv;	U+0210F	ℏ
plus;	U+0002B	+
plusacir;	U+02A23	⨣
plusb;	U+0229E	⊞
pluscir;	U+02A22	⨢
plusdo;	U+02214	∔
plusdu;	U+02A25	⨥
pluse;	U+02A72	⩲
PlusMinus;	U+000B1	±

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
plusmn;	U+000B1	±
plusmn	U+000B1	±
plussim;	U+02A26	⨦
plustwo;	U+02A27	⨧
pm;	U+000B1	±
Poincareplane;	U+0210C	ℌ
pointint;	U+02A15	⨕
Popf;	U+02119	ℙ
popf;	U+1D561	𝕡
pound;	U+000A3	£
pound	U+000A3	£
Pr;	U+02ABB	⪻
pr;	U+0227A	≺
prap;	U+02AB7	⪷
prcue;	U+0227C	≼
prE;	U+02AB3	⪳
pre;	U+02AAF	⪯
prec;	U+0227A	≺
precapprox;	U+02AB7	⪷
preccurlyeq;	U+0227C	≼
Precedes;	U+0227A	≺
PrecedesEqual;	U+02AAF	⪯
PrecedesSlantEqual;	U+0227C	≼
PrecedesTilde;	U+0227E	≾
preceq;	U+02AAF	⪯
precnapprox;	U+02AB9	⪹
precneqq;	U+02AB5	⪵
precnsim;	U+022E8	⋨
precsim;	U+0227E	≾
Prime;	U+02033	″
prime;	U+02032	′
primes;	U+02119	ℙ
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	∝
Proportion;	U+02237	∷
Proportional;	U+0221D	∝
propto;	U+0221D	∝
prsim;	U+0227E	≾
prurel;	U+022B0	⊰
Pscr;	U+1D4AB	𝒫
pscr;	U+1D4C5	𝓅
Psi;	U+003A8	Ψ
psi;	U+003C8	ψ
puncsp;	U+02008	
Qfr;	U+1D514	𝔔
qfr;	U+1D52E	𝔮
qint;	U+02A0C	⨌
Qopf;	U+0211A	ℚ
qopf;	U+1D562	𝕢
qprime;	U+02057	⁗
Qscr;	U+1D4AC	𝒬
qscr;	U+1D4C6	𝓆
quaternions;	U+0210D	ℍ
quatint;	U+02A16	⨖
quest;	U+0003F	?
questeq;	U+0225F	≟
QUOT;	U+00022	"
QUOT	U+00022	"
quot;	U+00022	"
quot	U+00022	"
rAarr;	U+021DB	⇛
race;	U+0223D U+00331	∽̱
Racute;	U+00154	Ŕ
racute;	U+00155	ŕ
radic;	U+0221A	√
raemptyv;	U+029B3	⦳
Rang;	U+027EB	⟫
rang;	U+027E9	⟩
rangd;	U+02992	⦒
range;	U+029A5	⦥
rangle;	U+027E9	⟩
raquo;	U+000BB	»
raquo	U+000BB	»
Rarr;	U+021A0	↠
rArr;	U+021D2	⇒
rarr;	U+02192	→
rarrap;	U+02975	⥵
rarrb;	U+021E5	⇥

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
rarrbfs;	U+02920	⤠
rarrc;	U+02933	⤳
rarrfs;	U+0291E	⤞
rarrhk;	U+021AA	↪
rarrlp;	U+021AC	↬
rarrpl;	U+02945	⥅
rarrsim;	U+02974	⥴
Rarrtl;	U+02916	⤖
rarrtl;	U+021A3	↣
rarrw;	U+0219D	↝
rAtail;	U+0291C	⤜
ratail;	U+0291A	⤚
ratio;	U+02236	∶
rationals;	U+0211A	ℚ
RBarr;	U+02910	⤐
rBarr;	U+0290F	⤏
rbarr;	U+0290D	⤍
rbbrk;	U+02773	❳
rbrace;	U+0007D	}
rbrack;	U+0005D	]
rbrke;	U+0298C	⦌
rbrksld;	U+0298E	⦎
rbrkslu;	U+02990	⦐
Rcaron;	U+00158	Ř
rcaron;	U+00159	ř
Rcedil;	U+00156	Ŗ
rcedil;	U+00157	ŗ
rceil;	U+02309	⌉
rcub;	U+0007D	}
Rcy;	U+00420	Р
rcy;	U+00440	р
rdca;	U+02937	⤷
rdldhar;	U+02969	⥩
rdquo;	U+0201D	”
rdquor;	U+0201D	”
rdsh;	U+021B3	↳
Re;	U+0211C	ℜ
real;	U+0211C	ℜ
realine;	U+0211B	ℛ
realpart;	U+0211C	ℜ
reals;	U+0211D	ℝ
rect;	U+025AD	▭
REG;	U+000AE	®
REG	U+000AE	®
reg;	U+000AE	®
reg	U+000AE	®
ReverseElement;	U+0220B	∋
ReverseEquilibrium;	U+021CB	⇋
ReverseUpEquilibrium;	U+0296F	⥯
rfisht;	U+0297D	⥽
rfloor;	U+0230B	⌋
Rfr;	U+0211C	ℜ
rfr;	U+1D52F	𝔯
rHar;	U+02964	⥤
rhard;	U+021C1	⇁
rharu;	U+021C0	⇀
rharul;	U+0296C	⥬
Rho;	U+003A1	Ρ
rho;	U+003C1	ρ
rhov;	U+003F1	ϱ
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	⥝
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	↝
RightTee;	U+022A2	⊢
RightTeeArrow;	U+021A6	↦
RightTeeVector;	U+0295B	⥛
rightthreetimes;	U+022CC	⋌
RightTriangle;	U+022B3	⊳
RightTriangleBar;	U+029D0	⧐

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
RightTriangleEqual;	U+022B5	⊵
RightUpDownVector;	U+0294F	⥏
RightUpTeeVector;	U+0295C	⥜
RightUpVector;	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+02AEE	⫮
roang;	U+027ED	⟭
roarr;	U+021FE	⇾
robrk;	U+027E7	⟧
ropar;	U+02986	⦆
Ropf;	U+0211D	ℝ
ropf;	U+1D563	𝕣
roplus;	U+02A2E	⨮
rotimes;	U+02A35	⨵
RoundImplies;	U+02970	⥰
rpar;	U+00029	)
rpargt;	U+02994	⦔
rppolint;	U+02A12	⨒
rrarr;	U+021C9	⇉
Rrightarrow;	U+021DB	⇛
rsaquo;	U+0203A	›
Rscr;	U+0211B	ℛ
rscr;	U+1D4C7	𝓇
Rsh;	U+021B1	↱
rsh;	U+021B1	↱
rsqb;	U+0005D	]
rsquo;	U+02019	’
rsquor;	U+02019	’
rthree;	U+022CC	⋌
rtimes;	U+022CA	⋊
rtri;	U+025B9	▹
rtrie;	U+022B5	⊵
rtrif;	U+025B8	▸
rtriltri;	U+029CE	⧎
RuleDelayed;	U+029F4	⧴
ruluhar;	U+02968	⥨
rx;	U+0211E	℞
Sacute;	U+0015A	Ś
sacute;	U+0015B	ś
sbquo;	U+0201A	‚
Sc;	U+02ABC	⪼
sc;	U+0227B	≻
scap;	U+02AB8	⪸
Scaron;	U+00160	Š
scaron;	U+00161	š
sccue;	U+0227D	≽
scE;	U+02AB4	⪴
sce;	U+02AB0	⪰
Scedil;	U+0015E	Ş
scedil;	U+0015F	ş
Scirc;	U+0015C	Ŝ
scirc;	U+0015D	ŝ
scnap;	U+02ABA	⪺
scnE;	U+02AB6	⪶
scnsim;	U+022E9	⋩
scpolint;	U+02A13	⨓
scsim;	U+0227F	≿
Scy;	U+00421	С
scy;	U+00441	с
sdot;	U+022C5	⋅
sdotb;	U+022A1	⊡
sdote;	U+02A66	⩦
searhk;	U+02925	⤥
seArr;	U+021D8	⇘
searr;	U+02198	↘
searrow;	U+02198	↘
sect;	U+000A7	§
sect	U+000A7	§
semi;	U+0003B	;
seswar;	U+02929	⤩
setminus;	U+02216	∖
setmn;	U+02216	∖
sext;	U+02736	✶
Sfr;	U+1D516	𝔖
sfr;	U+1D530	𝔰
sfrown;	U+02322	⌢

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
sharp;	U+0266F	♯
SHCHcy;	U+00429	Щ
shchcy;	U+00449	щ
SHcy;	U+00428	Ш
shcy;	U+00448	ш
ShortDownArrow;	U+02193	↓
ShortLeftArrow;	U+02190	←
shortmid;	U+02223	∣
shortparallel;	U+02225	∥
ShortRightArrow;	U+02192	→
ShortUpArrow;	U+02191	↑
shy;	U+000AD	‐
shy	U+000AD	‐
Sigma;	U+003A3	Σ
sigma;	U+003C3	σ
sigmaf;	U+003C2	ς
sigmav;	U+003C2	ς
sim;	U+0223C	∼
simdot;	U+02A6A	⩪
sime;	U+02243	≃
simeq;	U+02243	≃
simg;	U+02A9E	⪞
simgE;	U+02AA0	⪠
siml;	U+02A9D	⪝
simlE;	U+02A9F	⪟
simne;	U+02246	≆
simplus;	U+02A24	⨤
simrarr;	U+02972	⥲
slarr;	U+02190	←
SmallCircle;	U+02218	∘
smallsetminus;	U+02216	∖
smashp;	U+02A33	⨳
smeparsl;	U+029E4	⧤
smid;	U+02223	∣
smile;	U+02323	⌣
smt;	U+02AAA	⪪
smte;	U+02AAC	⪬
smtes;	U+02AAC U+0FE00	⪬
SOFTcy;	U+0042C	Ь
softcy;	U+0044C	ь
sol;	U+0002F	/
solb;	U+029C4	⧄
solbar;	U+0233F	⌿
Sopf;	U+1D54A	𝕊
sopf;	U+1D564	𝕤
spades;	U+02660	♠
spadesuit;	U+02660	♠
spar;	U+02225	∥
sqcap;	U+02293	⊓
sqcaps;	U+02293 U+0FE00	⊓
sqcup;	U+02294	⊔
sqcups;	U+02294 U+0FE00	⊔
Sqrt;	U+0221A	√
sqsub;	U+0228F	⊏
sqsube;	U+02291	⊑
sqsubset;	U+0228F	⊏
sqsubseteq;	U+02291	⊑
sqsup;	U+02290	⊐
sqsupe;	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	⊔
squarf;	U+025AA	▪
squf;	U+025AA	▪
srarr;	U+02192	→
Sscr;	U+1D4AE	𝒮
sscr;	U+1D4C8	𝓈
ssetmn;	U+02216	∖
ssmile;	U+02323	⌣
sstarf;	U+022C6	⋆
Star;	U+022C6	⋆
star;	U+02606	☆
starf;	U+02605	★
straightepsilon;	U+003F5	ϵ
straightphi;	U+003D5	ϕ
strns;	U+000AF	¯
Sub;	U+022D0	⋐

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
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	⊆
subseteqq;	U+02AC5	⫅
SubsetEqual;	U+02286	⊆
subsetneq;	U+0228A	⊊
subsetneqq;	U+02ACB	⫋
subsim;	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	≿
succeq;	U+02AB0	⪰
succnapprox;	U+02ABA	⪺
succneqq;	U+02AB6	⪶
succnsim;	U+022E9	⋩
succsim;	U+0227F	≿
SuchThat;	U+0220B	∋
Sum;	U+02211	∑
sum;	U+02211	∑
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	⪾
supdsub;	U+02AD8	⫘
supE;	U+02AC6	⫆
supe;	U+02287	⊇
supedot;	U+02AC4	⫄
Superset;	U+02283	⊃
SupersetEqual;	U+02287	⊇
suphsol;	U+027C9	⟉
suphsub;	U+02AD7	⫗
suplarr;	U+0297B	⥻
supmult;	U+02AC2	⫂
supnE;	U+02ACC	⫌
supne;	U+0228B	⊋
supplus;	U+02AC0	⫀
Supset;	U+022D1	⋑
supset;	U+02283	⊃
supseteq;	U+02287	⊇
supseteqq;	U+02AC6	⫆
supsetneq;	U+0228B	⊋
supsetneqq;	U+02ACC	⫌
supsim;	U+02AC8	⫈
supsub;	U+02AD4	⫔
supsup;	U+02AD6	⫖
swarhk;	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	Ť
tcaron;	U+00165	ť
Tcedil;	U+00162	Ţ
tcedil;	U+00163	ţ
Tcy;	U+00422	Т
tcy;	U+00442	т

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
tdot;	U+020DB	⃛
telrec;	U+02315	⌕
Tfr;	U+1D517	𝔗
tfr;	U+1D531	𝔱
there4;	U+02234	∴
Therefore;	U+02234	∴
therefore;	U+02234	∴
Theta;	U+00398	Θ
theta;	U+003B8	θ
thetasym;	U+003D1	ϑ
thetav;	U+003D1	ϑ
thickapprox;	U+02248	≈
thicksim;	U+0223C	∼
ThickSpace;	U+0205F U+0200A	
thinsp;	U+02009	
ThinSpace;	U+02009	
thkap;	U+02248	≈
thksim;	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	∭
toea;	U+02928	⤨
top;	U+022A4	⊤
topbot;	U+02336	⌶
topcir;	U+02AF1	⫱
Topf;	U+1D54B	𝕋
topf;	U+1D565	𝕥
topfork;	U+02ADA	⫚
tosa;	U+02929	⤩
tprime;	U+02034	‴
TRADE;	U+02122	™
trade;	U+02122	™
triangle;	U+025B5	▵
triangledown;	U+025BF	▿
triangleleft;	U+025C3	◃
trianglelefteq;	U+022B4	⊴
triangleq;	U+0225C	≜
triangleright;	U+025B9	▹
trianglerighteq;	U+022B5	⊵
tridot;	U+025EC	◬
trie;	U+0225C	≜
triminus;	U+02A3A	⨺
TripleDot;	U+020DB	⃛
triplus;	U+02A39	⨹
trisb;	U+029CD	⧍
tritime;	U+02A3B	⨻
trpezium;	U+023E2	⏢
Tscr;	U+1D4AF	𝒯
tscr;	U+1D4C9	𝓉
TScy;	U+00426	Ц
tscy;	U+00446	ц
TSHcy;	U+0040B	Ћ
tshcy;	U+0045B	ћ
Tstrok;	U+00166	Ŧ
tstrok;	U+00167	ŧ
twixt;	U+0226C	≬
twoheadleftarrow;	U+0219E	↞
twoheadrightarrow;	U+021A0	↠
Uacute;	U+000DA	Ú
Uacute	U+000DA	Ú
uacute;	U+000FA	ú
uacute	U+000FA	ú
Uarr;	U+0219F	↟
uArr;	U+021D1	⇑
uarr;	U+02191	↑
Uarrocir;	U+02949	⥉
Ubrcy;	U+0040E	Ў
ubrcy;	U+0045E	ў
Ubreve;	U+0016C	Ŭ
ubreve;	U+0016D	ŭ
Ucirc;	U+000DB	Û
Ucirc	U+000DB	Û
ucirc;	U+000FB	û

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
ucirc	U+000FB	û
Ucy;	U+00423	У
ucy;	U+00443	у
udarr;	U+021C5	⇅
Udblac;	U+00170	Ű
udblac;	U+00171	ű
udhar;	U+0296E	⥮
ufisht;	U+0297E	⥾
Ufr;	U+1D518	𝔘
ufr;	U+1D532	𝔲
Ugrave;	U+000D9	Ù
Ugrave	U+000D9	Ù
ugrave;	U+000F9	ù
ugrave	U+000F9	ù
uHar;	U+02963	⥣
uharl;	U+021BF	↿
uharr;	U+021BE	↾
uhblk;	U+02580	▀
ulcorn;	U+0231C	⌜
ulcorner;	U+0231C	⌜
ulcrop;	U+0230F	⌏
ultri;	U+025F8	◸
Umacr;	U+0016A	Ū
umacr;	U+0016B	ū
uml;	U+000A8	¨
uml	U+000A8	¨
UnderBar;	U+0005F	_
UnderBrace;	U+023DF	⏟
UnderBracket;	U+023B5	⎵
UnderParenthesis;	U+023DD	⏝
Union;	U+022C3	⋃
UnionPlus;	U+0228E	⊎
Uogon;	U+00172	Ų
uogon;	U+00173	ų
Uopf;	U+1D54C	𝕌
uopf;	U+1D566	𝕦
UpArrow;	U+02191	↑
Uparrow;	U+021D1	⇑
uparrow;	U+02191	↑
UpArrowBar;	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	ϒ
upsi;	U+003C5	υ
upsih;	U+003D2	ϒ
Upsilon;	U+003A5	Υ
upsilon;	U+003C5	υ
UpTee;	U+022A5	⊥
UpTeeArrow;	U+021A5	↥
upuparrows;	U+021C8	⇈
urcorn;	U+0231D	⌝
urcorner;	U+0231D	⌝
urcrop;	U+0230E	⌎
Uring;	U+0016E	Ů
uring;	U+0016F	ů
urtri;	U+025F9	◹
Uscr;	U+1D4B0	𝒰
uscr;	U+1D4CA	𝓊
utdot;	U+022F0	⋰
Utilde;	U+00168	Ũ
utilde;	U+00169	ũ
utri;	U+025B5	▵
utrif;	U+025B4	▴
uuarr;	U+021C8	⇈
Uuml;	U+000DC	Ü
Uuml	U+000DC	Ü
uuml;	U+000FC	ü
uuml	U+000FC	ü
uwangle;	U+029A7	⦧
vangrt;	U+0299C	⦜
varepsilon;	U+003F5	ϵ
varkappa;	U+003F0	ϰ
varnothing;	U+02205	∅
varphi;	U+003D5	ϕ
varpi;	U+003D6	ϖ
varpropto;	U+0221D	∝
vArr;	U+021D5	⇕

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
varr;	U+02195	↕
varrho;	U+003F1	ϱ
varsigma;	U+003C2	ς
varsubsetneq;	U+0228A U+0FE00	⊊
varsubsetneqq;	U+02ACB U+0FE00	⫋
varsupsetneq;	U+0228B U+0FE00	⊋
varsupsetneqq;	U+02ACC U+0FE00	⫌
vartheta;	U+003D1	ϑ
vartriangleleft;	U+022B2	⊲
vartriangleright;	U+022B3	⊳
Vbar;	U+02AEB	⫫
vBar;	U+02AE8	⫨
vBarv;	U+02AE9	⫩
Vcy;	U+00412	В
vcy;	U+00432	в
VDash;	U+022AB	⊫
Vdash;	U+022A9	⊩
vDash;	U+022A8	⊨
vdash;	U+022A2	⊢
Vdashl;	U+02AE6	⫦
Vee;	U+022C1	⋁
vee;	U+02228	∨
veebar;	U+022BB	⊻
veeeq;	U+0225A	≚
vellip;	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	𝔙
vfr;	U+1D533	𝔳
vltri;	U+022B2	⊲
vnsub;	U+02282 U+020D2	⊂⃒
vnsup;	U+02283 U+020D2	⊃⃒
Vopf;	U+1D54D	𝕍
vopf;	U+1D567	𝕧
vprop;	U+0221D	∝
vrtri;	U+022B3	⊳
Vscr;	U+1D4B1	𝒱
vscr;	U+1D4CB	𝓋
vsubnE;	U+02ACB U+0FE00	⫋
vsubne;	U+0228A U+0FE00	⊊
vsupnE;	U+02ACC U+0FE00	⫌

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
vsupne;	U+0228B U+0FE00	⊋
Vvdash;	U+022AA	⊪
vzigzag;	U+0299A	⦚
Wcirc;	U+00174	Ŵ
wcirc;	U+00175	ŵ
wedbar;	U+02A5F	⩟
Wedge;	U+022C0	⋀
wedge;	U+02227	∧
wedgeq;	U+02259	≙
weierp;	U+02118	℘
Wfr;	U+1D51A	𝔚
wfr;	U+1D534	𝔴
Wopf;	U+1D54E	𝕎
wopf;	U+1D568	𝕨
wp;	U+02118	℘
wr;	U+02240	≀
wreath;	U+02240	≀
Wscr;	U+1D4B2	𝒲
wscr;	U+1D4CC	𝓌
xcap;	U+022C2	⋂
xcirc;	U+025EF	◯
xcup;	U+022C3	⋃
xdtri;	U+025BD	▽
Xfr;	U+1D51B	𝔛
xfr;	U+1D535	𝔵
xhArr;	U+027FA	⟺
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	𝕏
xopf;	U+1D569	𝕩
xoplus;	U+02A01	⨁
xotime;	U+02A02	⨂
xrArr;	U+027F9	⟹
xrarr;	U+027F6	⟶
Xscr;	U+1D4B3	𝒳
xscr;	U+1D4CD	𝓍
xsqcup;	U+02A06	⨆
xuplus;	U+02A04	⨄
xutri;	U+025B3	△
xvee;	U+022C1	⋁
xwedge;	U+022C0	⋀
Yacute;	U+000DD	Ý

Name	Character(s)	Glyph
Yacute	U+000DD	Ý
yacute;	U+000FD	ý
yacute	U+000FD	ý
YAcy;	U+0042F	Я
yacy;	U+0044F	я
Ycirc;	U+00176	Ŷ
ycirc;	U+00177	ŷ
Ycy;	U+0042B	Ы
ycy;	U+0044B	ы
yen;	U+000A5	¥
yen	U+000A5	¥
Yfr;	U+1D51C	𝔜
yfr;	U+1D536	𝔶
YIcy;	U+00407	Ї
yicy;	U+00457	ї
Yopf;	U+1D550	𝕐
yopf;	U+1D56A	𝕪
Yscr;	U+1D4B4	𝒴
yscr;	U+1D4CE	𝓎
YUcy;	U+0042E	Ю
yucy;	U+0044E	ю
Yuml;	U+00178	Ÿ
yuml;	U+000FF	ÿ
yuml	U+000FF	ÿ
Zacute;	U+00179	Ź
zacute;	U+0017A	ź
Zcaron;	U+0017D	Ž
zcaron;	U+0017E	ž
Zcy;	U+00417	З
zcy;	U+00437	з
Zdot;	U+0017B	Ż
zdot;	U+0017C	ż
zeetrf;	U+02128	ℨ
ZeroWidthSpace;	U+0200B	
Zeta;	U+00396	Ζ
zeta;	U+003B6	ζ
Zfr;	U+02128	ℨ
zfr;	U+1D537	𝔷
ZHcy;	U+00416	Ж
zhcy;	U+00436	ж
zigrarr;	U+021DD	⇝
Zopf;	U+02124	ℤ
zopf;	U+1D56B	𝕫
Zscr;	U+1D4B5	𝒵
zscr;	U+1D4CF	𝓏
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.

Note *The character reference names originate from the XML Entity Definitions for Characters specification, though only the above is considered normative. [XMLENTITY]p1162*

13 The XHTML syntax

Note *This section only describes the rules for XML resources. Rules for `text/html`[p1123] resources are discussed in the section above entitled "The HTML syntax[p950]".*

13.1 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][p1162] [XMLNS][p1162]

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 `'`).*

13.2 Parsing XHTML documents

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	3.2+
Firefox	2+
IE	9+
Opera Mini	5.0-8.0+
Android Browser	2.1+
Edge	12+
Safari	3.1+
Opera	9+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

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 characters into a `Document`[p103] object.

Note *At the time of writing, no such rules actually exist.*

An XML parser[p1061] is either associated with a `Document`[p103] object when it is created, or creates one implicitly.

This `Document`[p103] 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 WHATWG DOM standard. When creating DOM nodes representing elements, the create an element for a token[p1002] algorithm or some equivalent that operates on appropriate XML datastructures must be used, to ensure the proper element interfaces are created and that custom elements[p651] are set up correctly.

DOM mutation events must not fire for the operations that the XML parser[p1061] performs on the `Document`[p103]'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 WHATWG DOM standard's requirements regarding mutation observers mean that mutation observers *are* fired (unlike mutation events). [XML][p1162] [XMLNS][p1162] [DOM][p1157] [UIEVENTS][p1157]

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[p971].

Note *This is used, e.g. by the `object`[p318] element to avoid instantiating plugins before the `param`[p324] 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 declarations for the names listed in the named character references[p1051] section.) [XML][p1162]

- `-//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[p27] 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][p1162]*

XML parsers can be invoked with **XML scripting support enabled** or **disabled**. Except where otherwise specified, XML parsers are invoked with XML scripting support enabled[p1062].

When an XML parser[p1061] with XML scripting support enabled[p1062] creates a `script`[p564] element, it must be marked as being "parser-inserted"[p569] and its "non-blocking"[p569] flag must be unset. If the parser was originally created for the XML fragment parsing algorithm[p1063], then the element must be marked as "already started"[p569] also. When the element's end tag is subsequently parsed, the user agent must perform a microtask checkpoint[p843], and then prepare[p569] the `script`[p564] element. If this causes there to be a pending parsing-blocking script[p573], then the user agent must run the following steps:

1. Block this instance of the XML parser[p1061], such that the event loop[p841] will not run tasks[p841] that invoke it.
2. Spin the event loop[p844] until the parser's `Document`[p103] has no style sheet that is blocking scripts[p156] and the pending parsing-blocking script[p573]'s "ready to be parser-executed"[p569] flag is set.
3. Unblock this instance of the XML parser[p1061], such that tasks[p841] that invoke it can again be run.
4. Execute[p573] the pending parsing-blocking script[p573].
5. There is no longer a pending parsing-blocking script[p573].

Note *Since the `document.write()`[p858] API is not available for XML documents, much of the complexity in the HTML parser[p961] is not needed in the XML parser[p1061].*

Note *When the XML parser[p1061] has XML scripting support disabled[p1062], none of this happens.*

When an XML parser[p1061] would append a node to a `template`[p579] element, it must instead append it to the `template`[p579] element's template contents[p580] (a `DocumentFragment` node).

Note *This is a willful violation[p27] of the XML specification; unfortunately, XML is not formally extensible in the manner that is needed for `template`[p579] processing. [XML][p1162]*

When an XML parser[p1061] creates a `Node` object, its node document must be set to the node 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[p1061] must act as it would have if faced with a single string consisting of the concatenation of all those characters.

When an XML parser[p1061] reaches the end of its input, it must stop parsing[p1040], following the same rules as the HTML parser[p961]. An XML parser[p1061] can also be aborted[p1041], which must again be done in the same way as for an HTML parser[p961].

For the purposes of conformance checkers, if a resource is determined to be in the XHTML syntax[p1061], then it is an XML document.

13.3 Serialising XHTML fragments

The **XML fragment serialisation algorithm** for a `Document`[p103] or `Element` node either returns a fragment of XML that represents that node or throws an exception.

For `Document`[p103]s, the algorithm must return a string in the form of a document entity, if none of the error cases below apply.

For `Element`s, 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 serialisation of all of that node's relevant child nodes[p1063], in tree order. User agents may adjust prefixes and namespace declarations in the serialisation (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 `template`[p579] elements

The relevant child nodes[p1063] are the child nodes of the `template`[p579] element's template contents[p580], if any.

For all other nodes

The relevant child nodes[p1063] are the child nodes of node itself, if any.

For `Element`s, if any of the elements in the serialisation 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`[p103] case.) [XML][p1162] [XMLNS][p1162]

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 serialised, then the algorithm must throw an "`InvalidStateError`" `DOMException` instead of returning a string:

- A `Document`[p103] 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][p1162]
- A `DocumentType` node that has an external subset system identifier that contains both a U+0022 QUOTATION MARK (") and a U+0027 APOSTROPHE (') or that contains characters that are not matched by the XML `Char` production. [XML][p1162]
- A node with a local name containing a U+003A COLON (:).
- A node with a local name that does not match the XML `Name` production. [XML][p1162]
- An `Attr` node with no namespace whose local name is the lowercase string "`xmlns`". [XMLNS][p1162]
- 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][p1162]
- A `Comment` node whose data contains two adjacent U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS characters (-) or ends with such a character.
- A `ProcessingInstruction` node whose target name is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`xml`".
- A `ProcessingInstruction` node whose target name contains a U+003A COLON (:).
- A `ProcessingInstruction` node whose data contains the string "`?>`".

Note *These are the only ways to make a DOM unserialisable. The DOM enforces all the other XML constraints; for example, trying to append two elements to a `Document`[p103] node will throw a "`HierarchyRequestError`" `DOMException`.*

13.4 Parsing XHTML fragments

The **XML fragment parsing algorithm** either returns a `Document`[p103] or throws a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException`. Given a string *input* and a context element *context*[p1050], the algorithm is as follows:

1. Create a new XML parser[p1061].

2. Feed the parser[p1062] just created the string corresponding to the start tag of the *context*[p1050] 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 *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[p1062] just created the string *input*.

4. Feed the parser[p1062] just created the string corresponding to the end tag of the *context*[p1050] element.

5. If there is an XML well-formedness or XML namespace well-formedness error, then throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

6. If the document element of the resulting `Document`[p103] has any sibling nodes, then throw a "`SyntaxError`" `DOMException` and abort these steps.

7. Return the child nodes of the document element of the resulting `Document`[p103], in tree order.

14 Rendering

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 behaviour that will lead to this experience. For the purposes of conformance for user agents designated as supporting the suggested default rendering[p46], the term "expected" in this section has the same conformance implications as the RFC2119-defined term "must".

14.1 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 behaviour 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[p112], 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[p1065]. The presence of the `hidden`[p708] attribute normally means the element is not being rendered[p1065], 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][p1156] [UNICODE][p1161] [BIDI][p1155]

Note *This is especially important for issues relating to the 'display', 'unicode-bidi', and 'direction' properties.*

14.2 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[p43].

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[p66] doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the parsed value as a pixel length for a presentational hint[p1065] 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[p68] doesn't generate an

error, then the user agent is expected to use the parsed dimension as the value for a presentational hint[p1065] for *properties*, with the value given as a pixel length if the dimension was a length, and with the value given as a percentage if the dimension was a percentage.

When the text below says that an attribute *attribute* on an element *element* **maps to the dimension property (ignoring zero)** (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-zero dimension values[p69] doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the parsed dimension as the value for a presentational hint[p1065] for *properties*, with the value given as a pixel length if the dimension was a length, 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[p1066] 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.

14.3 Non-replaced elements

14.3.1 Hidden elements

CSS

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

[hidden], area, base, basefont, datalist, head, link, menu[type=context i], meta,
noembed, noframes, param, rp, script, source, style, template, track, title {
  display: none;
}

embed[hidden] { display: inline; height: 0; width: 0; }

input[type=hidden i] { display none ! important; }

@media (scripting) {
  noscript { display: none !important; }
}
```

14.3.2 The page

CSS

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

html, body { display: block; }
```

For each property in the table below, given a `body`[p156] element, the first attribute that exists maps to the pixel length property[p1065] on the `body`[p156] 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 a default value of 8px is expected to be used for that property instead.

Property	Source
'margin-top'	`body`[p156] element's `marginheight`[p1107] attribute
	The `body`[p156] element's container frame element[p1067]'s `marginheight`[p1107] attribute
	`body`[p156] element's `topmargin`[p1107] attribute
'margin-right'	`body`[p156] element's `marginwidth`[p1107] attribute
	The `body`[p156] element's container frame element[p1067]'s `marginwidth`[p1107] attribute
	`body`[p156] element's `rightmargin`[p1107] attribute
'margin-bottom'	`body`[p156] element's `marginheight`[p1107] attribute
	The `body`[p156] element's container frame element[p1067]'s `marginheight`[p1107] attribute
	`body`[p156] element's `bottommargin`[p1107] attribute

Property	Source
'margin-left'	body[p156] element's marginwidth[p1107] attribute
	The body[p156] element's container frame element[p1067]'s marginwidth[p1107] attribute
	body[p156] element's leftmargin[p1107] attribute

If the body[p156] element's node document's browsing context[p748] is a nested browsing context[p749], and the browsing context container[p749] of that nested browsing context[p749] is a frame[p1112] or iframe[p308] element, then the **container frame element** of the body[p156] element is that frame[p1112] or iframe[p308] element. Otherwise, there is no container frame element[p1067].

⚠Warning! ***The above requirements imply that a page can change the margins of another page (including one from another origin[p767]) using, for example, an iframe[p308]. 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 a Document[p103] is in a nested browsing context[p749], it is expected to be positioned and sized to fit inside the content box of its browsing context container[p749]. If a browsing context[p748] is not being rendered[p1065], it is expected to have a viewport with zero width and zero height.

If the Document[p103] is in a nested browsing context[p749], and the browsing context container[p749] of that nested browsing context[p749] is a frame[p1112] or iframe[p308] element, and that element has a scrolling attribute, and that attribute's value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "off", "noscroll", or "no", then the user agent is expected to prevent any scroll bars from being shown for the viewport of the nested browsing context[p749], regardless of the 'overflow' property that applies to that viewport.

When a body[p156] element has a background[p1108] attribute set to a non-empty value, the new value is expected to be parsed[p86] relative to the element's node document, and if this is successful, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'background-image' property to the resulting URL string[p86].

When a body[p156] element has a bgcolor[p1107] attribute set, the new value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'background-color' property to the resulting colour.

When a body[p156] element has a text[p1107] attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'color' property to the resulting colour.

When a body[p156] element has a link[p1107] attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the 'color' property of any element in the Document[p103] matching the :link[p667] pseudo-class to the resulting colour.

When a body[p156] element has a vlink[p1107] attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the 'color' property of any element in the Document[p103] matching the :visited[p667] pseudo-class to the resulting colour.

When a body[p156] element has an alink[p1107] attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the 'color' property of any element in the Document[p103] matching the :active[p668] pseudo-class and either the :link[p667] pseudo-class or the :visited[p667] pseudo-class to the resulting colour.

14.3.3 Flow content

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

address, blockquote, center, div, figure, figcaption, footer, form, header, hr,
legend, listing, main, p, plaintext, pre, 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;
  width: fit-content;
  height: fit-content;
  margin: auto;
  border: solid;
  padding: 1em;
  background: white;
  color: black;
}
dialog::backdrop {
  background: rgba(0,0,0,0.1);
}

/* for small devices, modal dialogs go full-screen */
@media screen and (max-width: 540px) {
  dialog:modal {
    top: 0;
    width: auto;
    margin: 1em;
  }
}

slot {
  display: contents;
}
```

The following rules are also expected to apply, as presentational hints[p1065]:

CSS
```
@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:

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

form { margin-bottom: 1em; }
```

The `center`[p1104] element, and the `div`[p206] element when it has an `align`[p1107] attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p1065], and to align descendants[p1066] to the center.

The div[p206] element, when it has an align[p1107] attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p1065], and to align descendants[p1066] to the left.

The div[p206] element, when it has an align[p1107] attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p1065], and to align descendants[p1066] to the right.

The div[p206] element, when it has an align[p1107] attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p1065], and to align descendants[p1066] to the left.

14.3.4 Phrasing content

CSS

```
@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:active, :visited:active { color: #FF0000; }
:link, :visited { text-decoration: underline; cursor: pointer; }
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 colour 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 { display-outside: newline; } /* this also has bidi implications */
nobr { white-space: nowrap; }
wbr { display-outside: break-opportunity; } /* this also has bidi implications */
nobr wbr { white-space: normal; }
```

Spec bugs: 28080

The following rules are also expected to apply, as presentational hints[p1065]:

CSS

```
@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`[p218] elements that are not `rt`[p224] or `rp`[p224] elements are expected to be wrapped in anonymous boxes whose 'display' property has the value 'ruby-base'. [CSSRUBY][p1156]

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 minimise 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`[p218] elements or multiple sequential `rt`[p224] 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`[p224] elements in the absence of `rp`[p224] elements.

User agents are expected to support the 'clear' property on inline elements (in order to render `br`[p241] elements with `clear`[p1107] attributes) in the manner described in the non-normative note to this effect in the CSS specification.

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's background is expected to be white.

When a `font`[p1104] element has a `color` attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'color' property to the resulting colour.

The `font`[p1104] element is expected to override the color of any text decoration that spans the text of the element to the used value of the element's 'color' property.

When a `font`[p1104] element has a `face` attribute, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'font-family' property to the attribute's value.

When a `font`[p1104] 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[p1065] 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[p64].
4. If *position* is past the end of *input*, there is no presentational hint[p1065]. Abort these steps.
5. If the character at *position* is a U+002B PLUS SIGN character (+), then let *mode* be *relative-plus*, and advance *position* to the next character. Otherwise, if the character at *position* is a U+002D HYPHEN-MINUS 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[p64] that are ASCII digits[p64], and let the resulting sequence be *digits*.
7. If *digits* is the empty string, there is no presentational hint[p1065]. 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'	

value	'font-size' keyword	Notes
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'.

14.3.5 Bidirectional text

CSS

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

[dir]:dir(ltr), bdi:dir(ltr), input[type=tel i]:dir(ltr) { direction: ltr; }
[dir]:dir(rtl), bdi:dir(rtl) { direction: rtl; }

address, blockquote, center, div, figure, figcaption, footer, form, header, hr,
legend, listing, main, p, plaintext, pre, summary, xmp, article, aside, h1, h2,
h3, h4, h5, h6, hgroup, nav, section, table, caption, colgroup, col, thead,
tbody, tfoot, tr, td, th, dir, dd, dl, dt, menu, ol, ul, li, bdi, output,
[dir=ltr i], [dir=rtl i], [dir=auto i] {
  unicode-bidi: isolate;
}

bdo, bdo[dir] { unicode-bidi: isolate-override; }

input[dir=auto i]:matches([type=search i], [type=tel i], [type=url i],
[type=email i]), textarea[dir=auto i], pre[dir=auto i] {
  unicode-bidi: plaintext;
}
/* see prose for input elements whose type attribute is in the Text state */

/* the rules setting the 'content' property on br and wbr elements also has bidi implications */
```

When an input[p434] element's dir[p127] attribute is in the auto[p127] state and its type[p436] attribute is in the Text[p440] state, then the user agent is expected to act as if it had a user-agent-level style sheet rule setting the 'unicode-bidi' property to 'plaintext'.

Input fields (i.e. textarea[p489] elements, and input[p434] elements when their type[p436] attribute is in the Text[p440], Search[p440], Telephone[p441], URL[p441], or E-mail[p443] state) are expected to present an editing user interface with a directionality that matches the element's 'direction' property.

When the document's character encoding is ISO-8859-8, the following rules are additionally expected to apply, following those above: [ENCODING][p1157]

CSS

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

address, blockquote, center, div, figure, figcaption, footer, form, header, hr,
legend, listing, main, p, plaintext, pre, summary, xmp, article, aside, h1, h2,
h3, h4, h5, h6, hgroup, nav, section, table, caption, colgroup, col, thead,
tbody, tfoot, tr, td, th, dir, dd, dl, dt, menu, ol, ul, li, [dir=ltr i],
[dir=rtl i], [dir=auto i], *|* {
  unicode-bidi: bidi-override;
}
input:not([type=submit i]):not([type=reset i]):not([type=button i]),
textarea, keygen {
  unicode-bidi: normal;
}
```

14.3.6 Quotes

This block is automatically generated from the Unicode Common Locale Data Repository. [CLDR][p1155]

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.

CSS

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

:root                                                          { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(af),       :not(:lang(af)) > :lang(af)              { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\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(ast),      :not(:lang(ast)) > :lang(ast)            { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(az),       :not(:lang(az)) > :lang(az)              { 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(be),       :not(:lang(be)) > :lang(be)              { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\00ab'
'\00bb' } /* « » « » */
: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' '\201e'
'\201c' } /* „ “ „ “ */
: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' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(brx),      :not(:lang(brx)) > :lang(brx)            { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(bs),       :not(:lang(bs)) > :lang(bs)              { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\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: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
: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(cy),       :not(:lang(cy)) > :lang(cy)             { quotes: '\2018' '\2019' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* ‘ ’ “ ” */
: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(dje),      :not(:lang(dje)) > :lang(dje)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(dsb),      :not(:lang(dsb)) > :lang(dsb)           { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a'
'\2018' } /* „ “ , ‘ */
:root:lang(dua),      :not(:lang(dua)) > :lang(dua)           { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* « » ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(dyo),      :not(:lang(dyo)) > :lang(dyo)           { 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: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(et),       :not(:lang(et)) > :lang(et)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a'
'\2018' } /* „ “ , ‘ */
:root:lang(eu),       :not(:lang(eu)) > :lang(eu)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* “ ” “ ” */
: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(fil),      :not(:lang(fil)) > :lang(fil)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(fo),       :not(:lang(fo)) > :lang(fo)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(fr),       :not(:lang(fr)) > :lang(fr)             { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\00ab'
'\00bb' } /* « » « » */
:root:lang(fr-CH),    :not(:lang(fr-CH)) > :lang(fr-CH)       { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039'
'\203a' } /* « » ‹ › */
:root:lang(ga),       :not(:lang(ga)) > :lang(ga)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(gd),       :not(:lang(gd)) > :lang(gd)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(gl),       :not(:lang(gl)) > :lang(gl)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
: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: '\201d' '\201d' '\2019'
'\2019' } /* ” ” ’ ’ */
: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(hsb),      :not(:lang(hsb)) > :lang(hsb)           { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a'
'\2018' } /* „ “ , ‘ */
:root:lang(hu),       :not(:lang(hu)) > :lang(hu)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201d' '\00bb'
'\00ab' } /* „ ” » « */
:root:lang(hy),       :not(:lang(hy)) > :lang(hy)             { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\00ab'
'\00bb' } /* « » « » */
: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(is),       :not(:lang(is)) > :lang(is)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a'
'\2018' } /* „ “ , ‘ */
: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(jmc),      :not(:lang(jmc)) > :lang(jmc)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ka),       :not(:lang(ka)) > :lang(ka)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\00ab'
'\00bb' } /* „ “ « » */
:root:lang(kab),      :not(:lang(kab)) > :lang(kab)           { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(kam),      :not(:lang(kam)) > :lang(kam)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(kde),      :not(:lang(kde)) > :lang(kde)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(kea),      :not(:lang(kea)) > :lang(kea)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(khq),      :not(:lang(khq)) > :lang(khq)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ki),       :not(:lang(ki)) > :lang(ki)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(kk),       :not(:lang(kk)) > :lang(kk)             { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(kkj),      :not(:lang(kkj)) > :lang(kkj)           { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039'
'\203a' } /* « » ‹ › */
:root:lang(kln),      :not(:lang(kln)) > :lang(kln)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(km),       :not(:lang(km)) > :lang(km)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(kn),       :not(:lang(kn)) > :lang(kn)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ko),       :not(:lang(ko)) > :lang(ko)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ksb),      :not(:lang(ksb)) > :lang(ksb)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ksf),      :not(:lang(ksf)) > :lang(ksf)           { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* « » ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ky),       :not(:lang(ky)) > :lang(ky)             { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201e'
'\201c' } /* « » „ “ */
```

```
:root:lang(lag),      :not(:lang(lag)) > :lang(lag)           { quotes: '\201d' '\201d' '\2019'
'\2019' } /* ” ” ’ ’ */
:root:lang(lb),       :not(:lang(lb)) > :lang(lb)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a'
'\2018' } /* „ “ , ‘ */
:root:lang(lg),       :not(:lang(lg)) > :lang(lg)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ln),       :not(:lang(ln)) > :lang(ln)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(lo),       :not(:lang(lo)) > :lang(lo)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(lrc),      :not(:lang(lrc)) > :lang(lrc)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(lt),       :not(:lang(lt)) > :lang(lt)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201e'
'\201c' } /* „ “ „ “ */
:root:lang(lu),       :not(:lang(lu)) > :lang(lu)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(luo),      :not(:lang(luo)) > :lang(luo)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(luy),      :not(:lang(luy)) > :lang(luy)           { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a'
'\2018' } /* „ “ , ‘ */
:root:lang(lv),       :not(:lang(lv)) > :lang(lv)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mas),      :not(:lang(mas)) > :lang(mas)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mer),      :not(:lang(mer)) > :lang(mer)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mfe),      :not(:lang(mfe)) > :lang(mfe)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mg),       :not(:lang(mg)) > :lang(mg)             { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(mgo),      :not(:lang(mgo)) > :lang(mgo)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mk),       :not(:lang(mk)) > :lang(mk)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\201a'
'\2018' } /* „ “ , ‘ */
:root:lang(ml),       :not(:lang(ml)) > :lang(ml)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mn),       :not(:lang(mn)) > :lang(mn)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mr),       :not(:lang(mr)) > :lang(mr)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ms),       :not(:lang(ms)) > :lang(ms)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mt),       :not(:lang(mt)) > :lang(mt)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mua),      :not(:lang(mua)) > :lang(mua)           { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(my),       :not(:lang(my)) > :lang(my)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(mzn),      :not(:lang(mzn)) > :lang(mzn)           { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2039'
'\203a' } /* « » ‹ › */
:root:lang(naq),      :not(:lang(naq)) > :lang(naq)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(nb),       :not(:lang(nb)) > :lang(nb)             { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* « » ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(nd),       :not(:lang(nd)) > :lang(nd)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ne),       :not(:lang(ne)) > :lang(ne)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(nl),       :not(:lang(nl)) > :lang(nl)             { quotes: '\2018' '\2019' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* ‘ ’ “ ” */
```

```
:root:lang(nmg),      :not(:lang(nmg)) > :lang(nmg)           { quotes: '\201e' '\201d' '\00ab'
'\00bb' } /* „ ” « » */
:root:lang(nn),       :not(:lang(nn)) > :lang(nn)             { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* « » ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(nnh),      :not(:lang(nnh)) > :lang(nnh)           { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(nus),      :not(:lang(nus)) > :lang(nus)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(nyn),      :not(:lang(nyn)) > :lang(nyn)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(pa),       :not(:lang(pa)) > :lang(pa)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(pl),       :not(:lang(pl)) > :lang(pl)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201d' '\00ab'
'\00bb' } /* „ ” « » */
:root:lang(pt),       :not(:lang(pt)) > :lang(pt)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(pt-PT),    :not(:lang(pt-PT)) > :lang(pt-PT)       { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(rn),       :not(:lang(rn)) > :lang(rn)             { quotes: '\201d' '\201d' '\2019'
'\2019' } /* ” ” ’ ’ */
:root:lang(ro),       :not(:lang(ro)) > :lang(ro)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201d' '\00ab'
'\00bb' } /* „ ” « » */
:root:lang(rof),      :not(:lang(rof)) > :lang(rof)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(ru),       :not(:lang(ru)) > :lang(ru)             { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201e'
'\201c' } /* « » „ “ */
:root:lang(rw),       :not(:lang(rw)) > :lang(rw)             { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* « » ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(rwk),      :not(:lang(rwk)) > :lang(rwk)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(saq),      :not(:lang(saq)) > :lang(saq)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(sbp),      :not(:lang(sbp)) > :lang(sbp)           { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(seh),      :not(:lang(seh)) > :lang(seh)           { 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: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201c'
'\201d' } /* « » “ ” */
:root:lang(sr),       :not(:lang(sr)) > :lang(sr)             { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\2018'
'\2018' } /* „ “ ‘ ‘ */
:root:lang(sr-Latn),  :not(:lang(sr-Latn)) > :lang(sr-Latn)   { quotes: '\201e' '\201c' '\2018'
'\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(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(tk),       :not(:lang(tk)) > :lang(tk)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\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(uz),       :not(:lang(uz)) > :lang(uz)             { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2019'
'\2018' } /* “ ” ’ ‘ */
:root:lang(uz-Cyrl),  :not(:lang(uz-Cyrl)) > :lang(uz-Cyrl)   { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
: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(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(yo-BJ),    :not(:lang(yo-BJ)) > :lang(yo-BJ)       { quotes: '\201c' '\201d' '\2018'
'\2019' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
:root:lang(yue),      :not(:lang(yue)) > :lang(yue)           { quotes: '\300c' '\300d' '\300e'
'\300f' } /* 「 」 『 』 */
:root:lang(zgh),      :not(:lang(zgh)) > :lang(zgh)           { quotes: '\00ab' '\00bb' '\201e'
'\201d' } /* « » „ ” */
: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' } /* “ ” ‘ ’ */
```

14.3.7 Sections and headings

CSS
```
@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; }
```

In the following CSS block, *x* is shorthand for the following selector: `:matches(article, aside, nav, section)`

CSS
```
@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 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; }
```

Note *The shorthand is used to keep this block at least mildly readable.*

14.3.8 Lists

Spec bugs: 17770

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

dir, dd, dl, dt, menu, ol, ul { display: block; }
li { display: list-item; }

dir, dl, menu, ol, ul { margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em; }

:matches(dir, dl, menu, ol, ul) :matches(dir, dl, menu, ol, ul) {
  margin-top: 0; margin-bottom: 0;
}

dd { margin-left: 40px; } /* LTR-specific: use 'margin-right' for rtl elements */
dir, menu, ol, ul { padding-left: 40px; } /* LTR-specific: use 'padding-right' for rtl elements */
```

```
ol { list-style-type: decimal; }

dir, menu, ul {
  list-style-type: disc;
}
:matches(dir, menu, ol, ul) :matches(dir, menu, ul) {
  list-style-type: circle;
}
:matches(dir, menu, ol, ul) :matches(dir, menu, ol, ul) :matches(dir, menu, ul) {
  list-style-type: square;
}
```

The following rules are also expected to apply, as presentational hints[p1065]:

CSS

```
@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=none i], li[type=none i] { list-style-type: none; }
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; }
```

In the above stylesheet, the attribute selectors for the `ol`[p194] and `li`[p196] elements are expected to be treated as case-sensitive[p63].

When rendering `li`[p196] elements, non-CSS user agents are expected to use the ordinal value[p197] of the `li`[p196] element to render the counter in the list item marker.

This specification does not yet define the CSS-specific rules for rendering `li`[p196] elements, because CSS doesn't yet provide sufficient hooks for this purpose.

Spec bugs: 17632

14.3.9 Tables

CSS

```
@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; }

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] > 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[p1065]:

CSS

```
@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[valign=top i], tbody[valign=top i], tfoot[valign=top i],
tr[valign=top i], td[valign=top i], th[valign=top i] {
  vertical-align: top;
}
thead[valign=middle i], tbody[valign=middle i], tfoot[valign=middle i],
tr[valign=middle i], td[valign=middle i], th[valign=middle i] {
  vertical-align: middle;
}
thead[valign=bottom i], tbody[valign=bottom i], tfoot[valign=bottom i],
tr[valign=bottom i], td[valign=bottom i], th[valign=bottom i] {
  vertical-align: bottom;
}
thead[valign=baseline i], tbody[valign=baseline i], tfoot[valign=baseline i],
tr[valign=baseline i], td[valign=baseline i], th[valign=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 i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=groups i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=groups i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=groups i] > tfoot > tr > th,
```

```
table[rules=rows i] > tr > td, table[rules=rows i] > tr > th,
table[rules=rows i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=rows i] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=rows i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=rows i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=rows i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=rows i] > tfoot > tr > th {
  border-width: 1px;
  border-style: none;
}
table[rules=cols i] > tr > td, table[rules=cols i] > tr > th,
table[rules=cols i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=cols i] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=cols i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=cols i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=cols i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=cols i] > tfoot > tr > th {
  border-width: 1px;
  border-style: none solid;
}
table[rules=all i] > tr > td, table[rules=all i] > tr > th,
table[rules=all i] > thead > tr > td, table[rules=all i] > thead > tr > th,
table[rules=all i] > tbody > tr > td, table[rules=all i] > tbody > tr > th,
table[rules=all i] > tfoot > tr > td, table[rules=all i] > tfoot > tr > th {
  border-width: 1px;
  border-style: solid;
}

table[rules=groups i] > colgroup {
  border-left-width: 1px;
  border-left-style: solid;
  border-right-width: 1px;
  border-right-style: solid;
}
table[rules=groups i] > thead,
table[rules=groups i] > tbody,
table[rules=groups i] > tfoot {
  border-top-width: 1px;
  border-top-style: solid;
  border-bottom-width: 1px;
  border-bottom-style: solid;
}

table[rules=rows i] > tr, table[rules=rows i] > thead > tr,
table[rules=rows i] > tbody > tr, table[rules=rows i] > 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:

CSS

```
@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[p403] element is expected to be treated as if it was present as many times as its span[p404] attribute specifies[p66].

For the purposes of the CSS table model, the colgroup[p403] element, if it contains no col[p403] element, is expected to be treated as if it had as many such children as its span[p403] attribute specifies[p66].

For the purposes of the CSS table model, the colspan[p412] and rowspan[p412] attributes on td[p409] and th[p410] elements are expected to provide[p66] the *special knowledge* regarding cells spanning rows and columns.

In HTML documents, the following rules are also expected to apply:

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

:matches(table, thead, tbody, tfoot, tr) > form {  display: none !important; }
```

The table[p394] element's cellspacing[p1108] attribute maps to the pixel length property[p1065] 'border-spacing' on the element.

The table[p394] element's cellpadding[p1108] attribute maps to the pixel length properties[p1065] 'padding-top', 'padding-right', 'padding-bottom', and 'padding-left' of any td[p409] and th[p410] elements that have corresponding cells[p413] in the table[p413] corresponding to the table[p394] element.

The table[p394] element's height[p1108] attribute maps to the dimension property (ignoring zero)[p1066] 'height' on the table[p394] element.

The table[p394] element's width[p1108] attribute maps to the dimension property (ignoring zero)[p1066] 'width' on the table[p394] element.

The col[p403] element's width[p1107] attribute maps to the dimension property (ignoring zero)[p1066] 'width' on the col[p403] element.

The tr[p407] element's height[p1108] attribute maps to the dimension property (ignoring zero)[p1066] 'height' on the tr[p407] element.

The td[p409] and th[p410] elements' height[p1108] attributes map to the dimension property (ignoring zero)[p1066] 'height' on the element.

The td[p409] and th[p410] elements' width[p1108] attributes map to the dimension property (ignoring zero)[p1066] 'width' on the element.

The caption[p402] element unless specified otherwise below, and the thead[p405], tbody[p404], tfoot[p406], tr[p407], td[p409], and th[p410] elements when they have an `align` attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p1065], and to align descendants[p1066] to the center.

The caption[p402], thead[p405], tbody[p404], tfoot[p406], tr[p407], td[p409], and th[p410] elements, when they have an `align` attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p1065], and to align descendants[p1066] to the left.

The caption[p402], thead[p405], tbody[p404], tfoot[p406], tr[p407], td[p409], and th[p410] elements, when they have an `align` attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p1065], and to align descendants[p1066] to the right.

The caption[p402], thead[p405], tbody[p404], tfoot[p406], tr[p407], td[p409], and th[p410] elements, when they have an `align` attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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[p1065], and to align descendants[p1066] to the left.

User agents are expected to have a rule in their user agent stylesheet that matches th[p410] 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[p394], thead[p405], tbody[p404], tfoot[p406], tr[p407], td[p409], or th[p410] element has a background[p1108] attribute set to a non-empty value, the new value is expected to be parsed[p86] relative to the element's node document, and if this is successful, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'background-image' property to the resulting URL string[p86].

When a table[p394], thead[p405], tbody[p404], tfoot[p406], tr[p407], td[p409], or th[p410] element has a bgcolor attribute set, the new value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'background-color' property to the resulting colour.

When a table[p394] element has a bordercolor[p1108] attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'border-top-color', 'border-right-color', 'border-bottom-color', and 'border-left-color' properties to the resulting colour.

The table[p394] element's border[p1108] attribute maps to the pixel length properties[p1065] '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[p66] 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[p1108] attribute mentioned in the selectors for the rule is not only present but, when parsed using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66], is also found to have a value other than zero or to generate an error.

In quirks mode, a td[p409] element or a th[p410] element that has a nowrap[p1108] attribute but also has a width[p1108] attribute whose value, when parsed using the rules for parsing non-zero dimension values[p69], is found to be a length (not an error or a number classified as a percentage), is expected to have a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'white-space' property to 'normal', overriding the rule in the CSS block above that sets it to 'nowrap'.

14.3.10 Margin collapsing quirks

A node is **substantial** if it is a text node that is not inter-element whitespace[p115], or if it is an element node.

A node is **blank** if it is an element that contains no substantial[p1084] nodes.

The **elements with default margins** are the following elements: blockquote[p191], dir[p1103], dl[p198], h1[p167], h2[p167], h3[p167], h4[p167], h5[p167], h6[p167], listing[p1103], menu[p548], ol[p194], p[p186], plaintext[p1103], pre[p190], ul[p196], xmp[p1103]

In quirks mode, any element with default margins[p1084] that is the child of a body[p156], td[p409], or th[p410] element and has no substantial[p1084] 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[p1084] that is the child of a body[p156], td[p409], or th[p410] element, has no substantial[p1084] previous siblings, and is blank[p1084], 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[p1084] that is the child of a td[p409] or th[p410] element, has no substantial[p1084] following siblings, and is blank[p1084], is expected to have a user-agent level style sheet rule that sets its 'margin-top' property to zero.

In quirks mode, any p[p186] element that is the child of a td[p409] or th[p410] element and has no substantial[p1084] following siblings, is expected to have a user-agent level style sheet rule that sets its 'margin-bottom' property to zero.

14.3.11 Form controls

CSS

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

input, select, option, optgroup, button, textarea, keygen {
  text-indent: initial;
}

input:matches([type=radio i], [type=checkbox i], [type=reset i], [type=button i],
[type=submit i], [type=search i]), select, button {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

In quirks mode, the following rules are also expected to apply:

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

input:not([type=image i]), 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.

14.3.12 The `hr`[p188] element

CSS
```
@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[p1065]:

CSS
```
@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`[p188] element has either a `color`[p1107] attribute or a `noshade`[p1107] attribute, and furthermore also has a `size`[p1107] attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] 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[p1065] for the properties 'border-top-width', 'border-right-width', 'border-bottom-width', and 'border-left-width' on the element.

Otherwise, if an `hr`[p188] element has neither a `color`[p1107] attribute nor a `noshade`[p1107] attribute, but does have a `size`[p1107] attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] 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[p1065] 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[p1065] for the 'height' property on the element.

The `width`[p1107] attribute on an `hr`[p188] element maps to the dimension property[p1065] 'width' on the element.

When an `hr`[p188] element has a `color`[p1107] attribute, its value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'color' property to the resulting colour.

14.3.13 The `fieldset`[p505] and `legend`[p507] elements

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

fieldset {
  display: block;
  margin-left: 2px; margin-right: 2px;
  border: groove 2px ThreeDFace;
  padding: 0.35em 0.625em 0.75em;
  min-width: min-content;
}

legend {
```

```
  padding-left: 2px; padding-right: 2px;
}
```

The fieldset[p505] element is expected to establish a new block formatting context.

If the fieldset[p505] element has a child that matches the conditions in the list below, then the first such child is the fieldset[p505] element's **rendered legend**:

- The child is a legend[p507] 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[p505] element's rendered legend[p1086], if any, is expected to be rendered over the top border edge of the fieldset[p505] 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[p507] element in question has an align[p1107] attribute, and its value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for one of the strings in the first column of the following table, then the legend[p507] 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

14.4 Replaced elements

Spec bugs: 28904

14.4.1 Embedded content

The embed[p315], iframe[p308], and video[p325] elements are expected to be treated as replaced elements.

A canvas[p583] element that represents[p112] embedded content[p118] 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[p583] elements are expected to be treated as ordinary elements in the rendering model.

An object[p318] element that represents[p112] an image, plugin, or nested browsing context[p749] is expected to be treated as a replaced element. Other object[p318] elements are expected to be treated as ordinary elements in the rendering model.

An applet[p1108] element that represents[p112] a plugin[p44] is expected to be treated as a replaced element. Other applet[p1108] elements are expected to be treated as ordinary elements in the rendering model.

The audio[p329] element, when it is exposing a user interface[p380], 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[p329] element is not exposing a user interface[p380], the user agent is expected to force its 'display' property to compute to 'none', irrespective of CSS rules.

Whether a video[p325] element is exposing a user interface[p380] 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[p325] 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[p325] element itself, and is expected to be centered in the video[p325] element.

Any subtitles or captions are expected to be overlayed directly on top of their video[p325] element, as defined by the relevant rendering rules; for WebVTT, those are the rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks[p58]. [WEBVTT][p1161]

When the user agent starts exposing a user interface[p380] for a video[p325] element, the user agent should run the rules for updating the text track rendering[p365] of each of the text tracks[p363] in the video[p325] element's list of text tracks[p363] that are showing[p365] and whose text track kind[p364] is one of subtitles[p364] or captions[p364] (e.g., for text tracks[p363] based on WebVTT, the rules for updating the display of WebVTT text tracks[p58]). [WEBVTT][p1161]

Note *Resizing video[p325] and canvas[p583] elements does not interrupt video playback or clear the canvas.*

The following CSS rules are expected to apply:

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

iframe { border: 2px inset; }
video { object-fit: contain; }
```

14.4.2 Images

User agents are expected to render img[p280] elements and input[p434] elements whose type[p436] attributes are in the Image Button[p460] state, according to the first applicable rules from the following list:

↪ **If the element represents[p112] an image**

The user agent is expected to treat the element as a replaced element and render the image according to the rules for doing so defined in CSS.

↪ **If the element does not represent[p112] an image, but the element already has intrinsic dimensions (e.g. from the dimension attributes[p393] or CSS rules), and either:**

- **the user agent has reason to believe that the image will become *available*[p283] and be rendered in due course, or**
- **the element has no alt attribute, or**
- **the Document[p103] is in quirks mode**

The user agent is expected to treat the element 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 (if applicable). For input[p434] elements, the element is expected to appear button-like to indicate that the element is a button[p429].

↪ **If the element is an img[p280] element that represents[p112] some text and the user agent does not expect this to change**

The user agent is expected to treat the element 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.

↪ **If the element is an img[p280] element that represents[p112] nothing and the user agent does not expect this to change**

The user agent is expected to treat the element as an empty inline element. (In the absence of further styles, this will cause the element to essentially not be rendered.)

↪ **If the element is an input[p434] element that does not represent[p112] an image and the user agent does not expect this to change**

The user agent is expected to treat the element 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 synchronised to the same timeline as a group, with the timeline starting at the time of the least recent addition to the group.

Note *In other words, when a second image with the same absolute URL and animated image data is inserted into a document, it jumps to the point in the animation cycle that is currently being displayed by the first image.*

When a user agent is to **restart the animation** for an img[p280] element showing an animated image, all animated images with the same absolute URL and the same image data in that img[p280] element's node document are expected to restart their animation from the beginning.

The following CSS rules are expected to apply when the Document[p103] is in quirks mode:

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

img[align=left i] { margin-right: 3px; }
img[align=right i] { margin-left: 3px; }
```

14.4.3 Attributes for embedded content and images

The following CSS rules are expected to apply as presentational hints[p1065]:

CSS
```
@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[p1108], embed[p315], iframe[p308], img[p280], or object[p318] element, or an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Image Button[p460] state, has an `align` attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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`[p1108], `embed`[p315], `iframe`[p308], `img`[p280], or `object`[p318] elements, and `input`[p434] elements with a `type`[p436] attribute in the Image Button[p460] state, maps to the dimension properties[p1065] 'margin-left' and 'margin-right' on the element.

The `vspace` attribute of `applet`[p1108], `embed`[p315], `iframe`[p308], `img`[p280], or `object`[p318] elements, and `input`[p434] elements with a `type`[p436] attribute in the Image Button[p460] state, maps to the dimension properties[p1065] 'margin-top' and 'margin-bottom' on the element.

When an `img`[p280] element, `object`[p318] element, or `input`[p434] element with a `type`[p436] attribute in the Image Button[p460] state has a `border` attribute whose value, when parsed using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66], is found to be a number greater than zero, the user agent is expected to use the parsed value for eight presentational hints[p1065]: 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`[p393] and `height`[p393] attributes on `applet`[p1108], `embed`[p315], `iframe`[p308], `img`[p280], `object`[p318] or `video`[p325] elements, and `input`[p434] elements with a `type`[p436] attribute in the Image Button[p460] state and that either represents an image or that the user expects will eventually represent an image, map to the dimension properties[p1065] 'width' and 'height' on the element respectively.

14.4.4 Image maps

Shapes on an image map[p389] are expected to act, for the purpose of the CSS cascade, as elements independent of the original `area`[p387] element that happen to match the same style rules but inherit from the `img`[p280] or `object`[p318] element.

For the purposes of the rendering, only the 'cursor' property is expected to have any effect on the shape.

Example

Thus, for example, if an `area`[p387] element has a `style`[p129] attribute that sets the 'cursor' property to 'help', then when the user designates that shape, the cursor would change to a Help cursor.

Example

Similarly, if an `area`[p387] 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`[p280] or `object`[p318] element of the image map[p389], not from the parent of the `area`[p387] element.

14.5 Bindings

14.5.1 Introduction

A number of elements have their rendering defined in terms of the 'binding' property. [BECSS][p1155]

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.

14.5.2 The `button`[p476] element

CSS

```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

button { binding: button; }
```

When the *button* binding applies to a `button`[p476] element, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box rendered as a button whose contents are the contents of the element.

When the button[p476] element's type[p477] attribute is in the Menu[p478] state, the user agent is expected to indicate that activating the element will display a menu, e.g. by displaying a down-pointing triangle after the button's label.

14.5.3 The details[p544] and summary[p548] elements

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

details { binding: details; }
summary {
  display: list-item;
  counter-increment: list-item 0;
  list-style: disclosure-closed inside;
}
details[open] > summary {
  list-style-type: disclosure-open;
}
```

When the *details* binding applies to a details[p544] element, the element is expected to render as a block box. The element's shadow tree is expected to take the element's first child summary[p548] 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 allow the user to request the details be shown or hidden.

The second container is expected to be removed from the rendering when the details[p544] element does not have an open[p544] attribute.

14.5.4 The input[p434] element as a text entry widget

Spec bugs: 24296

CSS
```
@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[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Text[p440], Search[p440], Telephone[p441], URL[p441], or E-mail[p443] 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[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Password[p444] state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box rendered as a text field whose contents are obscured.

If these text fields provide a text selection, then, when the user changes the current selection in such a binding, the user agent is expected to queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named select[p1152] at the element, using the user interaction task source[p845] as the task source.

If an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in one of the above states has a size[p463] attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] for the 'width' property on the element, with the value obtained from applying the converting a character width to pixels[p1090] algorithm to the value of the attribute.

If an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in one of the above states does *not* have a size[p463] 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[p1090] algorithm to the number 20.

The **converting a character width to pixels** algorithm returns (*size*-1)×*avg* + *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.)

When the *input-textfield* binding applies to an element, the 'line-height' property, if it has a computed value equivalent to a value that is less than 1.0, must have a used value of 1.0.

14.5.5 The `input`[p434] element as domain-specific widgets

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

input[type=date i] { binding: input-date; }
input[type=month i] { binding: input-month; }
input[type=week i] { binding: input-week; }
input[type=time i] { binding: input-time; }
input[type=datetime-local i] { binding: input-datetime-local; }
input[type=number i] { binding: input-number; }
```

When the *input-date* binding applies to an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Date[p445] 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`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Month[p446] 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`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Week[p447] 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`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Time[p448] 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`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Local Date and Time[p449] 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`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Number[p450] 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.

14.5.6 The `input`[p434] element as a range control

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

input[type=range i] { binding: input-range; }
```

When the *input-range* binding applies to an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Range[p451] 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`[p469] 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.

14.5.7 The input[p434] element as a colour well

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

input[type=color i] { binding: input-color; }
```

When the *input-color* binding applies to an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Colour[p455] state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box depicting a colour well, which, when activated, provides the user with a colour picker (e.g. a colour wheel or colour palette) from which the colour can be changed.

Predefined suggested values (provided by the list[p469] attribute) are expected to be shown in the colour picker interface, not on the colour well itself.

14.5.8 The input[p434] element as a checkbox and radio button widgets

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

input[type=checkbox i] { binding: input-checkbox; }
input[type=radio i] { binding: input-radio; }
```

When the *input-checkbox* binding applies to an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Checkbox[p455] 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[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Radio Button[p456] state, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box containing a single radio button control, with no label.

14.5.9 The input[p434] element as a file upload control

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

input[type=file i] { binding: input-file; }
```

When the *input-file* binding applies to an input[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the File Upload[p457] 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[p457], if any, followed by a button that, when activated, provides the user with a file picker from which the selection can be changed.

14.5.10 The input[p434] element as a button

CSS
```
@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[p434] element whose type[p436] attribute is in the Submit Button[p459], Reset Button[p462], or Button[p462] 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[p438] attribute, if any, or text derived from the element's type[p436] attribute in a user-agent-defined (and probably locale-specific) fashion, if not.

14.5.11 The marquee[p1109] element

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

marquee { binding: marquee; }
```

When the *marquee* binding applies to a marquee[p1109] element, while the element is turned on[p1110], the element is expected to render in an animated fashion according to its attributes as follows:

If the element's behavior[p1110] attribute is in the scroll[p1110] state

Slide the contents of the element in the direction described by the direction[p1110] attribute as defined below, such that it begins off the start side of the marquee[p1109], and ends flush with the inner end side.

> **Example** For example, if the direction[p1110] attribute is left[p1110] (the default), then the contents would start such that their left edge are off the side of the right edge of the marquee[p1109]'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[p1109]'s content area.

Once the animation has ended, the user agent is expected to increment the marquee current loop index[p1111]. If the element is still turned on[p1110] after this, then the user agent is expected to restart the animation.

If the element's behavior[p1110] attribute is in the slide[p1110] state

Slide the contents of the element in the direction described by the direction[p1110] attribute as defined below, such that it begins off the start side of the marquee[p1109], and ends off the end side of the marquee[p1109].

> **Example** For example, if the direction[p1110] attribute is left[p1110] (the default), then the contents would start such that their left edge are off the side of the right edge of the marquee[p1109]'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[p1109]'s content area.

Once the animation has ended, the user agent is expected to increment the marquee current loop index[p1111]. If the element is still turned on[p1110] after this, then the user agent is expected to restart the animation.

If the element's behavior[p1110] attribute is in the alternate[p1110] state

When the marquee current loop index[p1111] is even (or zero), slide the contents of the element in the direction described by the direction[p1110] attribute as defined below, such that it begins flush with the start side of the marquee[p1109], and ends flush with the end side of the marquee[p1109].

When the marquee current loop index[p1111] is odd, slide the contents of the element in the opposite direction than that described by the direction[p1110] attribute as defined below, such that it begins flush with the end side of the marquee[p1109], and ends flush with the start side of the marquee[p1109].

> **Example** For example, if the direction[p1110] attribute is left[p1110] (the default), then the contents would with their right edge flush with the right inner edge of the marquee[p1109]'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[p1109]'s content area.

Once the animation has ended, the user agent is expected to increment the marquee current loop index[p1111]. If the element is still turned on[p1110] after this, then the user agent is expected to continue the animation.

The direction[p1110] attribute has the meanings described in the following table:

direction[p1110] attribute state	Direction of animation	Start edge	End edge	Opposite direction
left[p1110]	← Right to left	Right	Left	→ Left to Right
right[p1110]	→ Left to Right	Left	Right	← Right to left
up[p1110]	↑ Up (Bottom to Top)	Bottom	Top	↓ Down (Top to Bottom)
down[p1110]	↓ 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[p1110] between each frame, and such that the content moves at most the distance given by the marquee scroll distance[p1110] with each frame.

When a marquee[p1109] element has a bgcolor attribute set, the value is expected to be parsed using the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83], and if that does not return an error, the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'background-color' property to the resulting colour.

The width and height attributes on a marquee[p1109] element map to the dimension properties[p1065] 'width' and 'height' on the element respectively.

The intrinsic height[p56] of a marquee[p1109] element with its direction[p1110] attribute in the up[p1110] or down[p1110] states is 200 CSS pixels.

The vspace attribute of a marquee[p1109] element maps to the dimension properties[p1065] 'margin-top' and 'margin-bottom' on the element. The hspace attribute of a marquee[p1109] element maps to the dimension properties[p1065] 'margin-left' and 'margin-right' on the element.

The 'overflow' property on the marquee[p1109] element is expected to be ignored; overflow is expected to always be hidden.

14.5.12 The meter[p500] element

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

meter { binding: meter; }
```

When the *meter* binding applies to a meter[p500] 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[p500] element.*

14.5.13 The progress[p499] element

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

progress { binding: progress; }
```

When the *progress* binding applies to a progress[p499] 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.

Example For example, on some platforms for showing indeterminate progress there is a "spinner" 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[p499] element.*

14.5.14 The select[p479] element

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

select { binding: select; }
```

When the *select* binding applies to a select[p479] element whose multiple[p480] attribute is present, the element is expected to render as a multi-select list box.

When the *select* binding applies to a select[p479] element whose multiple[p480] attribute is absent, and the element's display size[p480] 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[p480], or four rows if the attribute is absent, and whose 'width' is the width of the select's labels[p1095] plus the width of a scrollbar.

When the *select* binding applies to a select[p479] element whose multiple[p480] attribute is absent, and the element's display size[p480] 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[p1095].

In either case (list box or drop-down box), the element's items are expected to be the element's list of options[p480], with the element's optgroup[p485] element children providing headers for groups of options where applicable.

An optgroup[p485] element is expected to be rendered by displaying the element's label[p486] attribute.

An option[p486] element is expected to be rendered by displaying the element's label[p487], indented under its optgroup[p485] element if it has one.

The **width of the select's labels** is the wider of the width necessary to render the widest optgroup[p485], and the width necessary to render the widest option[p486] element in the element's list of options[p480] (including its indent, if any).

If a select[p479] element contains a placeholder label option[p480], the user agent is expected to render that option[p486] 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[p480] from being explicitly selected by the user. When the placeholder label option[p480]'s selectedness[p487] 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[p479] 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.

14.5.15 The textarea[p489] element

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

textarea { binding: textarea; white-space: pre-wrap; }
```

When the *textarea* binding applies to a textarea[p489] element, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box rendered as a multiline text field. If this text field provides a selection, then, when the user changes the current selection in such a binding, the user agent is expected to queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] that bubbles named select[p1152] at the element, using the user interaction task source[p845] as the task source.

If the element has a cols[p491] attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] for the 'width' property on the element, with the value being the textarea effective width[p1095] (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[p1095].

The **textarea effective width** of a textarea[p489] element is *size*×*avg* + *sbw*, where *size* is the element's character width[p491], *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`[p491] attribute, and parsing that attribute's value using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] doesn't generate an error, then the user agent is expected to use the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] for the 'height' property on the element, with the value being the textarea effective height[p1096] (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[p1096].

The **textarea effective height** of a `textarea`[p489] element is the height in CSS pixels of the number of lines specified the element's character height[p491], plus the height of a scrollbar in CSS pixels.

User agents are expected to apply the 'white-space' CSS property to `textarea`[p489] elements. For historical reasons, if the element has a `wrap`[p491] attribute whose value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`off`", then the user agent is expected to treat the attribute as a presentational hint[p1065] setting the element's 'white-space' property to 'pre'.

14.5.16 The `keygen`[p494] element

CSS
```
@namespace url(http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml);

keygen { binding: keygen; }
```

When the *keygen* binding applies to a `keygen`[p494] element, the element is expected to render as an 'inline-block' box containing a user interface to configure the key pair to be generated.

14.6 Frames and framesets

User agent are expected to render `frameset`[p1111] 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[p70] 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[p70] 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[p1097] using *cols* as the input list, and the width of the surface that the `frameset`[p1111] 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[p1097] using *rows* as the input list, and the height of the surface that the `frameset`[p1111] 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*×*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`[p1112] and `frameset`[p1111] elements that are children of the `frameset`[p1111] 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`[p1111] element, then recurse the entire `frameset`[p1111] layout algorithm for that `frameset`[p1111] element, with the rectangle as the surface.

       Otherwise, it is a `frame`[p1112] element; render its nested browsing context[p749], positioned and sized to fit the rectangle.

    2. If there are any elements left in *children*, remove the first element from *children*.

8. If the `frameset`[p1111] element has a border[p1097], draw an outer set of borders around the rectangles, using the element's frame border colour[p1097].

   For each rectangle, if there is an element assigned to that rectangle, and that element has a border[p1097], draw an inner set of borders around that rectangle, using the element's frame border colour[p1097].

   For each (visible) border that does not abut a rectangle that is assigned a `frame`[p1112] element with a `noresize` attribute (including rectangles in further nested `frameset`[p1111] 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`[p1111] grids.

   A `frameset`[p1111] or `frame`[p1112] element **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 U+0031 DIGIT ONE (1) character, a U+0079 LATIN SMALL LETTER Y character (y), or a U+0059 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y character (Y), 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`[p1111] element, then return true if *that* element has a border[p1097], and false if it does not.

   4. Otherwise, return true.

   The **frame border colour** of a `frameset`[p1111] or `frame`[p1112] element is the colour obtained from the following algorithm:

   1. If the element has a `bordercolor` attribute, and applying the rules for parsing a legacy colour value[p83] to that attribute's value does not result in an error, then return the colour so obtained.

   2. Otherwise, if the element has a parent element that is a `frameset`[p1111] element, then return the frame border colour[p1097] 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.

The contents of a `frame`[p1112] element that does not have a `frameset`[p1111] parent are expected to be rendered as transparent black; the user agent is expected to not render the nested browsing context[p749] in this case, and that nested browsing context[p749] is expected to have a viewport with zero width and zero height.

14.7 Interactive media

14.7.1 Links, forms, and navigation

User agents are expected to allow the user to control aspects of hyperlink[p244] activation and form submission[p536], such as which browsing context[p748] is to be used for the subsequent navigation[p788].

User agents are expected to allow users to discover the destination of hyperlinks[p244] and of forms[p429] before triggering their navigation[p788].

User agents are expected to inform the user of whether a hyperlink[p244] includes hyperlink auditing[p253], and to let them know at a minimum which domains will be contacted as part of such auditing.

User agents may allow users to navigate[p788] browsing contexts[p748] to the URLs indicated[p86] by the `cite` attributes on `q`[p214], `blockquote`[p191], `ins`[p266], and `del`[p267] elements.

User agents may surface hyperlinks[p244] created by `link`[p138] elements in their user interface.

Note *While `link`[p138] elements that create hyperlinks[p244] will match the `:link`[p667] or `:visited`[p667] 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.*

14.7.2 The `title`[p124] attribute

User agents are expected to expose the advisory information[p124] 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 a *focusable area*

and always displaying the advisory information[p124] of the currently focused[p713] element, or by showing the advisory information[p124] of the elements under the user's finger on a touch device as the user pans around the screen.

U+000A LINE FEED (LF) characters are expected to cause line breaks in the tooltip; U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) 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.

Example

For example, a visual user agent could make elements with a `title`[p124] attribute focusable[p711], and could make any focused[p713] element with a `title`[p124] 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.

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.

14.7.3 Editing hosts

The current text editing caret (i.e. the active range[p727], if it is empty and in an editing host[p727]), 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.*

14.7.4 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[p127] 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[p128].

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 שפת תכנות
>  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`[p479] 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.

Example

The directionality of attributes depends on the attribute and on the element's `dir`[p127] attribute, as the following example demonstrates. Consider this markup:

```
<table>
 <tr>
  <th abbr="(א" dir=ltr>A
  <th abbr="(א" dir=rtl>A
  <th abbr="(א" dir=auto>A
</table>
```

If the `abbr`[p411] 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[p128], the results would be different:

```
<table>
 <tr>
  <th data-abbr="(א" dir=ltr>A
  <th data-abbr="(א" dir=rtl>A
  <th data-abbr="(א" 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()`[p862]) 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 U+000A LINE FEED (LF) 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. [BIDI][p1155]

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.

Example

Thus, the following script:

```
alert('\u05DC\u05DE\u05D3 HTML \u05D4\u05D9\u05D5\u05DD!')
```

...would always result in a message reading "!היום HTML למד" (not "!היום HTML למד"), regardless of the language of the user agent interface or the direction of the page or any of its elements.

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 "لا أفهم", 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 ,لا أفهم ,Ok, Fred !لا أفهم`"

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.');
}
```

14.8 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[p103]. For example, selecting the option to print a page or convert it to PDF format. [PDF][p1159]

When the user actually obtains a physical form[p1101] (or a representation of a physical form) of a Document[p103], the user agent is expected to create a new rendering of the Document[p103] for the print media.

14.9 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[p103] is an unstyled document[p1101], the user agent is expected to render an unstyled document view[p1101].

A Document[p103] is an **unstyled document** while it matches the following conditions:

- The Document[p103] has no author style sheets (whether referenced by HTTP headers, processing instructions, elements like link[p138], inline elements like style[p152], or any other mechanism).
- None of the elements in the Document[p103] have any presentational hints[p1065].
- None of the elements in the Document[p103] have any style attributes.
- None of the elements in the Document[p103] are in any of the following namespaces: HTML namespace[p97], SVG namespace[p97], MathML namespace[p97]
- The Document[p103] has no *focusable area* (e.g. from XLink) other than the viewport.
- The Document[p103] has no hyperlinks[p244] (e.g. from XLink).
- There exists no script[p826] whose settings object[p826] specifies this Document[p103] as the responsible document[p827].
- None of the elements in the Document[p103] 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[p103] 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[p103] stops being an unstyled document[p1101], then the conditions above stop applying, and thus a user agent following these requirements will switch to using the regular CSS rendering.*

15 Obsolete features

15.1 Obsolete but conforming features

Features listed in this section will trigger warnings in conformance checkers.

Authors should not specify a `border`[p1107] attribute on an `img`[p280] element. If the attribute is present, its value must be the string "`0`". CSS should be used instead.

Authors should not specify a `language`[p1105] attribute on a `script`[p564] element. If the attribute is present, its value must be an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`JavaScript`" and either the `type`[p565] attribute must be omitted or its value must be an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] 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`[p565] attribute.

Authors should not specify the `name`[p1104] attribute on `a`[p207] 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 IDs in the element's tree other than the element's own ID, if any, nor be equal to the value of any of the other `name`[p1104] attributes on `a`[p207] elements in the element's tree. 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 fragments in URLs. The `id`[p122] attribute should be used instead.

Authors should not, but may despite requirements to the contrary elsewhere in this specification, specify the `maxlength`[p463] and `size`[p463] attributes on `input`[p434] elements whose `type`[p436] attributes are in the Number[p450] state. One valid reason for using these attributes regardless is to help legacy user agents that do not support `input`[p434] elements with `type="number"` to still render the text field with a useful width.

Note *In the HTML syntax[p950], specifying a DOCTYPE[p950] that is an obsolete permitted DOCTYPE[p951] will also trigger a warning.*

15.1.1 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 must 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 categorised as described above:

- The presence of an obsolete permitted DOCTYPE[p951] in an HTML document.
- The presence of a `border`[p1107] attribute on an `img`[p280] element if its value is the string "`0`".
- The presence of a `language`[p1105] attribute on a `script`[p564] element if its value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`JavaScript`" and if there is no `type`[p565] attribute or there is and its value is an ASCII case-insensitive[p63] match for the string "`text/javascript`".
- The presence of a `name`[p1104] attribute on an `a`[p207] element, if its value is not the empty string.
- The presence of a `maxlength`[p463] attribute on an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Number[p450] state.
- The presence of a `size`[p463] attribute on an `input`[p434] element whose `type`[p436] attribute is in the Number[p450] 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.

Example For example, a validator could report some pages as "Valid HTML" and others as "Valid HTML with warnings".

15.2 Non-conforming features

Elements in the following list are entirely obsolete, and must not be used by authors:

applet[p1108]

Use embed[p315] or object[p318] instead.

acronym

Use abbr[p217] instead.

bgsound

Use audio[p329] instead.

dir

Use ul[p196] instead.

frame[p1112]

frameset[p1111]

noframes

Either use iframe[p308] and CSS instead, or use server-side includes to generate complete pages with the various invariant parts merged in.

isindex

Use an explicit form[p429] and text field[p440] combination instead.

listing

Use pre[p190] and code[p230] instead.

nextid

Use GUIDs instead.

noembed

Use object[p318] instead of embed[p315] when fallback is necessary.

plaintext

Use the "text/plain" MIME type[p43] instead.

rb

rtc

Providing the ruby base directly inside the ruby[p218] element or using nested ruby[p218] elements is sufficient.

strike

Use del[p267] instead if the element is marking an edit, otherwise use s[p213] instead.

xmp

Use pre[p190] and code[p230] instead, and escape "<" and "&" characters as "<" and "&" respectively.

basefont

big

blink

center

font

marquee[p1109]

multicol

nobr

spacer

tt

Use appropriate elements or CSS instead.

Where the `tt`[p1104] element would have been used for marking up keyboard input, consider the `kbd`[p233] element; for variables, consider the `var`[p231] element; for computer code, consider the `code`[p230] element; and for computer output, consider the `samp`[p232] element.

Similarly, if the `big`[p1104] element is being used to denote a heading, consider using the `h1`[p167] element; if it is being used for marking up important passages, consider the `strong`[p210] element; and if it is being used for highlighting text for reference purposes, consider the `mark`[p237] element.

See also the text-level semantics usage summary[p243] 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`**[p207] **elements**

charset **on** **`link`**[p138] **elements**

Use an HTTP `Content-Type`[p87] header on the linked resource instead.

coords **on** **`a`**[p207] **elements**

shape **on** **`a`**[p207] **elements**

Use `area`[p387] instead of `a`[p207] for image maps.

methods **on** **`a`**[p207] **elements**

methods **on** **`link`**[p138] **elements**

Use the HTTP OPTIONS feature instead.

name **on** **`a`**[p207] **elements (except as noted in the previous section)**

name **on** **`embed`**[p315] **elements**

name **on** **`img`**[p280] **elements**

name **on** **`option`**[p486] **elements**

Use the `id`[p122] attribute instead.

rev **on** **`a`**[p207] **elements**

rev **on** **`link`**[p138] **elements**

Use the `rel`[p245] attribute instead, with an opposite term. (For example, instead of `rev="made"`, use `rel="author"`.)

urn **on** **`a`**[p207] **elements**

urn **on** **`link`**[p138] **elements**

Specify the preferred persistent identifier using the `href`[p244] attribute instead.

accept **on** **`form`**[p429] **elements**

Use the `accept`[p457] attribute directly on the `input`[p434] elements instead.

hreflang **on** **area**[p387] **elements**

type **on** **area**[p387] **elements**

These attributes do not do anything useful, and for historical reasons there are no corresponding IDL attributes on area[p387] elements. Omit them altogether.

nohref **on** **area**[p387] **elements**

Omitting the href[p244] attribute is sufficient; the nohref[p1105] attribute is unnecessary. Omit it altogether.

profile **on** **head**[p135] **elements**

When used for declaring which meta[p143] terms are used in the document, unnecessary; omit it altogether, and register the names[p147].

When used for triggering specific user agent behaviours: use a link[p138] element instead.

version **on** **html**[p134] **elements**

Unnecessary. Omit it altogether.

ismap **on** **input**[p434] **elements**

Unnecessary. Omit it altogether. All input[p434] elements with a type[p436] attribute in the Image Button[p460] state are processed as server-side image maps.

usemap **on** **input**[p434] **elements**

Use img[p280] instead of input[p434] for image maps.

longdesc **on** **iframe**[p308] **elements**

longdesc **on** **img**[p280] **elements**

Use a regular a[p207] element to link to the description, or (in the case of images) use an image map[p389] to provide a link from the image to the image's description.

lowsrc **on** **img**[p280] **elements**

Use a progressive JPEG image (given in the src[p281] attribute), instead of using two separate images.

target **on** **link**[p138] **elements**

Unnecessary. Omit it altogether.

scheme **on** **meta**[p143] **elements**

Use only one scheme per field, or make the scheme declaration part of the value.

archive **on** **object**[p318] **elements**

classid **on** **object**[p318] **elements**

code **on** **object**[p318] **elements**

codebase **on** **object**[p318] **elements**

codetype **on** **object**[p318] **elements**

Use the data[p319] and type[p319] attributes to invoke plugins[p44]. To set parameters with these names in particular, the param[p324] element can be used.

declare **on** **object**[p318] **elements**

Repeat the object[p318] element completely each time the resource is to be reused.

standby **on** **object**[p318] **elements**

Optimise the linked resource so that it loads quickly or, at least, incrementally.

type **on** **param**[p324] **elements**

valuetype **on** **param**[p324] **elements**

Use the name[p324] and value[p324] attributes without declaring value types.

language **on** **script**[p564] **elements (except as noted in the previous section)**

Use the type[p565] attribute instead.

event **on** `script`[p564] **elements**

for **on** `script`[p564] **elements**

Use DOM events mechanisms to register event listeners. [DOM][p1157]

datapagesize **on** `table`[p394] **elements**

Unnecessary. Omit it altogether.

summary **on** `table`[p394] **elements**

Use one of the techniques for describing tables[p398] given in the `table`[p394] section instead.

abbr **on** `td`[p409] **elements**

Use text that begins in an unambiguous and terse manner, and include any more elaborate text after that. The `title`[p124] attribute can also be useful in including more detailed text, so that the cell's contents can be made terse. If it's a heading, use `th`[p410] (which has an `abbr`[p411] attribute).

axis **on** `td`[p409] **and** `th`[p410] **elements**

Use the `scope`[p410] attribute on the relevant `th`[p410].

scope **on** `td`[p409] **elements**

Use `th`[p410] elements for heading cells.

datasrc **on** `a`[p207], `applet`[p1108], `button`[p476], `div`[p206], `frame`[p1112], `iframe`[p308], `img`[p280], `input`[p434], `label`[p432], `legend`[p507], `marquee`[p1109], `object`[p318], `option`[p486], `select`[p479], `span`[p241], `table`[p394], **and** `textarea`[p489] **elements**

datafld **on** `a`[p207], `applet`[p1108], `button`[p476], `div`[p206], `fieldset`[p505], `frame`[p1112], `iframe`[p308], `img`[p280], `input`[p434], `label`[p432], `legend`[p507], `marquee`[p1109], `object`[p318], `param`[p324], `select`[p479], `span`[p241], **and** `textarea`[p489] **elements**

dataformatas **on** `button`[p476], `div`[p206], `input`[p434], `label`[p432], `legend`[p507], `marquee`[p1109], `object`[p318], `option`[p486], `select`[p479], `span`[p241], **and** `table`[p394] **elements**

Use script and a mechanism such as `XMLHttpRequest` to populate the page dynamically. [XHR][p1162]

alink on body[p156] elements

bgcolor on body[p156] elements

bottommargin on body[p156] elements

leftmargin on body[p156] elements

link on body[p156] elements

marginheight on body[p156] elements

marginwidth on body[p156] elements

rightmargin on body[p156] elements

text on body[p156] elements

margintop on body[p156] elements

vlink on body[p156] elements

clear on br[p241] elements

align on caption[p402] elements

align on col[p403] elements

char on col[p403] elements

charoff on col[p403] elements

valign on col[p403] elements

width on col[p403] elements

align on div[p206] elements

compact on dl[p198] elements

align on embed[p315] elements

hspace on embed[p315] elements

vspace on embed[p315] elements

align on hr[p188] elements

color on hr[p188] elements

noshade on hr[p188] elements

size on hr[p188] elements

width on hr[p188] elements

align on h1[p167]—h6[p167] elements

align on iframe[p308] elements

allowtransparency on iframe[p308] elements

frameborder on iframe[p308] elements

framespacing on iframe[p308] elements

hspace on iframe[p308] elements

marginheight on iframe[p308] elements

marginwidth on iframe[p308] elements

scrolling on iframe[p308] elements

vspace on iframe[p308] elements

align on input[p434] elements

border on input[p434] elements

hspace on input[p434] elements

vspace on input[p434] elements

align on img[p280] elements

border on img[p280] elements (except as noted in the previous section)

hspace on img[p280] elements

vspace on img[p280] elements

align on legend[p507] elements

type on li[p196] elements

compact on menu[p548] elements

align on object[p318] elements

border on object[p318] elements
hspace on object[p318] elements
vspace on object[p318] elements
compact on ol[p194] elements
align on p[p186] elements
width on pre[p190] elements
align on table[p394] elements
bgcolor on table[p394] elements
border on table[p394] elements
bordercolor on table[p394] elements
cellpadding on table[p394] elements
cellspacing on table[p394] elements
frame on table[p394] elements
height on table[p394] elements
rules on table[p394] elements
width on table[p394] elements
align on tbody[p404], thead[p405], and tfoot[p406] elements
char on tbody[p404], thead[p405], and tfoot[p406] elements
charoff on tbody[p404], thead[p405], and tfoot[p406] elements
valign on tbody[p404], thead[p405], and tfoot[p406] elements
align on td[p409] and th[p410] elements
bgcolor on td[p409] and th[p410] elements
char on td[p409] and th[p410] elements
charoff on td[p409] and th[p410] elements
height on td[p409] and th[p410] elements
nowrap on td[p409] and th[p410] elements
valign on td[p409] and th[p410] elements
width on td[p409] and th[p410] elements
align on tr[p407] elements
bgcolor on tr[p407] elements
char on tr[p407] elements
charoff on tr[p407] elements
height on tr[p407] elements
valign on tr[p407] elements
compact on ul[p196] elements
type on ul[p196] elements
background on body[p156], table[p394], thead[p405], tbody[p404], tfoot[p406], tr[p407], td[p409], and th[p410] elements

Use CSS instead.

15.3 Requirements for implementations

15.3.1 The applet element

> This feature is in the process of being removed from the Web platform. (This is a long process that takes many years.) Using the applet[p1108] element at this time is highly discouraged.

The applet[p1108] element is a Java-specific variant of the embed[p315] element. The applet[p1108] 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[p112] its contents:

- The element is still in the stack of open elements[p971] of an HTML parser[p961] or XML parser[p1061].
- The element is not in a `Document`.
- The element's node document is not fully active[p749].
- The element's node document's active sandboxing flag set[p773] has its sandboxed plugins browsing context flag[p771] set.
- The element has an ancestor media element[p333].
- The element has an ancestor `object`[p318] element that is *not* showing its fallback content[p118].
- No Java Language runtime plugin[p44] is available.
- A Java runtime plugin[p44] is available but it is disabled.

Otherwise, the user agent should instantiate a Java Language runtime plugin[p44], 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[p325] given by `param`[p324] elements that are children of the `applet`[p1108] element, in tree order, to the plugin[p44] used. If the plugin[p44] supports a scriptable interface, the `HTMLAppletElement`[p1109] object representing the element should expose that interface. The `applet`[p1108] element represents[p112] the plugin[p44].

Note *The `applet`[p1108] 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`[p1108] element must implement the `HTMLAppletElement`[p1109] interface.

IDL
```
interface HTMLAppletElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString alt;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString archive;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString code;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString codeBase;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString height;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long hspace;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString _object; // the underscore is not part of the identifier
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long vspace;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString width;
};
```

The **`align`**, **`alt`**, **`archive`**, **`code`**, **`height`**, **`hspace`**, **`name`**, **`object`**, **`vspace`**, and **`width`** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name. For the purposes of reflection, the `applet`[p1108] element's `object` content attribute is defined as containing a URL.

The **`codeBase`** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the `codebase` content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a URL.

15.3.2 The `marquee` element

The `marquee`[p1109] element is a presentational element that animates content. CSS transitions and animations are a more appropriate mechanism. [CSSANIMATIONS][p1156] [CSSTRANSITIONS][p1156]

The task source[p842] for tasks mentioned in this section is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

The `marquee`[p1109] element must implement the `HTMLMarqueeElement`[p1109] interface.

IDL
```
interface HTMLMarqueeElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString behavior;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString bgColor;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString direction;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString height;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long hspace;
  [CEReactions] attribute long loop;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long scrollAmount;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long scrollDelay;
```

```
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean trueSpeed;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long vspace;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString width;

  attribute EventHandler onbounce;
  attribute EventHandler onfinish;
  attribute EventHandler onstart;

  void start();
  void stop();
};
```

A `marquee`[p1109] element can be **turned on** or **turned off**. When it is created, it is turned on[p1110].

When the **`start()`** method is called, the `marquee`[p1109] element must be turned on[p1110].

When the **`stop()`** method is called, the `marquee`[p1109] element must be turned off[p1110].

When a `marquee`[p1109] element is created, the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named `start` at the element.

The **`behavior`** content attribute on `marquee`[p1109] elements is an enumerated attribute[p65] with the following keywords (all non-conforming):

Keyword	State
`scroll`	**scroll**
`slide`	**slide**
`alternate`	**alternate**

The *missing value default*[p65] is the scroll[p1110] state.

The **`direction`** content attribute on `marquee`[p1109] elements is an enumerated attribute[p65] with the following keywords (all non-conforming):

Keyword	State
`left`	**left**
`right`	**right**
`up`	**up**
`down`	**down**

The *missing value default*[p65] is the left[p1110] state.

The **`truespeed`** content attribute on `marquee`[p1109] elements is a boolean attribute[p65].

A `marquee`[p1109] element has a **marquee scroll interval**, which is obtained as follows:

1. If the element has a `scrolldelay` attribute, and parsing its value using the rules for parsing non-negative integers[p66] does not return an error, then let *delay* be the parsed value. Otherwise, let *delay* be 85.
2. If the element does not have a `truespeed`[p1110] attribute, and the *delay* value is less than 60, then let *delay* be 60 instead.
3. The marquee scroll interval[p1110] is *delay*, interpreted in milliseconds.

A `marquee`[p1109] 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[p66] does not return an error, is the parsed value interpreted in CSS pixels, and otherwise is 6 CSS pixels.

A marquee[p1109] element has a **marquee loop count**, which, if the element has a **loop** attribute, and parsing its value using the rules for parsing integers[p65] 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[p1111]; and on setting, if the new value is different than the element's marquee loop count[p1111] and either greater than zero or equal to −1, must set the element's loop[p1111] content attribute (adding it if necessary) to the valid integer[p65] that represents the new value. (Other values are ignored.)

A marquee[p1109] 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[p1111] is −1, then abort these steps.
2. Increment the marquee current loop index[p1111] by one.
3. If the marquee current loop index[p1111] is now equal to or greater than the element's marquee loop count[p1111], turn off[p1110] the marquee[p1109] element and queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named finish at the marquee[p1109] element.

   Otherwise, if the behavior[p1110] attribute is in the alternate[p1110] state, then queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named bounce at the marquee[p1109] element.

   Otherwise, queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named start at the marquee[p1109] element.

The following are the event handlers[p845] (and their corresponding event handler event types[p846]) that must be supported, as event handler content attributes[p846] and event handler IDL attributes[p846], by marquee[p1109] elements:

Event handler[p845]	Event handler event type[p846]
onbounce	bounce
onfinish	finish
onstart	start

The **behavior**, **direction**, **height**, **hspace**, **vspace**, and **width** IDL attributes must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **bgColor** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the bgcolor content attribute.

The **scrollAmount** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the scrollamount content attribute. The default value is 6.

The **scrollDelay** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the scrolldelay content attribute. The default value is 85.

The **trueSpeed** IDL attribute must reflect[p89] the truespeed[p1110] content attribute.

15.3.3 Frames

The **frameset** element acts as the body element[p107] in documents that use frames.

The frameset[p1111] element must implement the HTMLFrameSetElement[p1111] interface.

IDL
```
interface HTMLFrameSetElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString cols;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString rows;
};
HTMLFrameSetElement implements WindowEventHandlers;
```

The **cols** and **rows** IDL attributes of the frameset[p1111] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The frameset[p1111] element exposes as event handler content attributes[p846] a number of the event handlers[p845] of the Window[p758] object. It also mirrors their event handler IDL attributes[p846].

The onblur[p850], onerror[p850], onfocus[p850], onload[p850], onresize[p850], and onscroll[p850] event handlers[p845] of the Window[p758] object, exposed on the frameset[p1111] element, replace the generic event handlers[p845] with the same names normally supported by HTML elements[p43].

The **frame** element defines a nested browsing context[p749] similar to the iframe[p308] element, but rendered within a frameset[p1111] element.

A frame[p1112] element is said to be an **active frame element** when it is in a Document.

When a frame[p1112] element is created as an active frame element[p1112], or becomes an active frame element[p1112] after not having been one, the user agent must create[p748] a nested browsing context[p749], and then process the frame attributes[p1112] for the first time.

When a frame[p1112] element stops being an active frame element[p1112], the user agent must discard[p763] the nested browsing context[p749].

Whenever a frame[p1112] element with a nested browsing context[p749] has its src attribute set, changed, or removed, the user agent must process the frame attributes[p1112].

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[p1112]'s attributes for the first time**

Queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named load[p1151] at the frame[p1112] element.

↪ **Otherwise**

Run the otherwise steps for iframe or frame elements[p311].

Any navigation[p788] required of the user agent in the process the frame attributes[p1112] algorithm must use the frame[p1112] element's node document's browsing context[p748] as the source browsing context[p788].

Furthermore, if the active document[p748] of the element's child browsing context[p749] before such a navigation[p788] was not completely loaded[p1041] at the time of the new navigation[p788], then the navigation[p788] must be completed with replacement enabled[p800].

Similarly, if the child browsing context[p749]'s session history[p773] contained only one Document[p103] when the process the frame attributes[p1112] algorithm was invoked, and that was the about:blank[p50] Document[p103] created when the child browsing context[p749] was created, then any navigation[p788] required of the user agent in that algorithm must be completed with replacement enabled[p800].

When a Document[p103] in a frame[p1112] is marked as completely loaded[p1041], the user agent must queue a task[p842] to fire a simple event[p853] named load[p1151] at the frame[p1112] element.

The task source[p842] for the tasks[p841] above is the DOM manipulation task source[p845].

When a frame[p1112] element's nested browsing context[p749]'s active document[p748] is not ready for post-load tasks[p1041], and when anything is delaying the load event[p1040] of the frame[p1112] element's browsing context[p748]'s active document[p748], and when the frame[p1112] element's browsing context[p748] is in the delaying load events mode[p749], the frame[p1112] must delay the load event[p1040] of its document.

When the browsing context is created, if a name attribute is present, the browsing context name[p752] must be set to the value of this attribute; otherwise, the browsing context name[p752] must be set to the empty string.

Whenever the name attribute is set, the nested browsing context[p748]'s name[p752] must be changed to the new value. If the attribute is removed, the browsing context name[p752] must be set to the empty string.

The frame[p1112] element must implement the HTMLFrameElement[p1112] interface.

IDL

```
interface HTMLFrameElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString scrolling;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString src;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString frameBorder;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString longDesc;
```

```
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean noResize;
  readonly attribute Document? contentDocument;
  readonly attribute WindowProxy? contentWindow;

  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString marginHeight;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString marginWidth;
};
```

The **name**, **scrolling**, and **src** IDL attributes of the frame[p1112] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name. For the purposes of reflection, the frame[p1112] element's `src` content attribute is defined as containing a URL.

The **frameBorder** IDL attribute of the frame[p1112] element must reflect[p89] the element's `frameborder` content attribute.

The **longDesc** IDL attribute of the frame[p1112] element must reflect[p89] 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[p1112] element must reflect[p89] the element's `noresize` content attribute.

The **contentDocument** IDL attribute of the frame[p1112] element must return the Document[p103] object of the active document[p748] of the frame[p1112] element's nested browsing context[p749], if any and if its origin[p767] is the same origin-domain[p769] as the origin[p767] specified by the incumbent settings object[p835], or null otherwise.

The **contentWindow** IDL attribute must return the WindowProxy[p765] object of the frame[p1112] element's nested browsing context[p749].

The **marginHeight** IDL attribute of the frame[p1112] element must reflect[p89] the element's `marginheight` content attribute.

The **marginWidth** IDL attribute of the frame[p1112] element must reflect[p89] the element's `marginwidth` content attribute.

15.3.4 Other elements, attributes and APIs

User agents must treat acronym[p1103] elements in a manner equivalent to abbr[p217] elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLAnchorElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString coords;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString charset;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString rev;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString shape;
};
```

The **coords**, **charset**, **name**, **rev**, and **shape** IDL attributes of the a[p207] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLAreaElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean noHref;
};
```

The **noHref** IDL attribute of the area[p387] element must reflect[p89] the element's nohref[p1105] content attribute.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLBodyElement {
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString text;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString link;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString vLink;
```

```
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString aLink;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString background;
};
```

The **text** IDL attribute of the body[p156] element must reflect[p89] the element's text[p1107] content attribute.

The **link** IDL attribute of the body[p156] element must reflect[p89] the element's link[p1107] content attribute.

The **aLink** IDL attribute of the body[p156] element must reflect[p89] the element's alink[p1107] content attribute.

The **vLink** IDL attribute of the body[p156] element must reflect[p89] the element's vlink[p1107] content attribute.

The **bgColor** IDL attribute of the body[p156] element must reflect[p89] the element's bgcolor[p1107] content attribute.

The **background** IDL attribute of the body[p156] element must reflect[p89] the element's background[p1108] content attribute. (The background[p1108] content is *not* defined to contain a URL, despite rules regarding its handling in the rendering section above.)

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLBRElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString clear;
};
```

The **clear** IDL attribute of the br[p241] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLTableCaptionElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The **align** IDL attribute of the caption[p402] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLTableColElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString ch;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString chOff;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString vAlign;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString width;
};
```

The **align** and **width** IDL attributes of the col[p403] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **ch** IDL attribute of the col[p403] element must reflect[p89] the element's char[p1107] content attribute.

The **chOff** IDL attribute of the col[p403] element must reflect[p89] the element's charoff[p1107] content attribute.

The **vAlign** IDL attribute of the col[p403] element must reflect[p89] the element's valign[p1107] content attribute.

User agents must treat dir[p1103] elements in a manner equivalent to ul[p196] elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering.

The dir[p1103] element must implement the HTMLDirectoryElement[p1114] interface.

IDL

```
interface HTMLDirectoryElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean compact;
};
```

The **compact** IDL attribute of the dir[p1103] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLDivElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The **align** IDL attribute of the div[p206] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLDListElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean compact;
};
```

The **compact** IDL attribute of the dl[p198] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLEmbedElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
};
```

The **name** and **align** IDL attributes of the embed[p315] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The font[p1104] element must implement the HTMLFontElement[p1115] interface.

IDL
```
interface HTMLFontElement : HTMLElement {
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString color;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString face;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString size;
};
```

The **color**, **face**, and **size** IDL attributes of the font[p1104] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLHeadingElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The **align** IDL attribute of the h1[p167]–h6[p167] elements must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

Note *The **profile** IDL attribute on head[p135] elements (with the HTMLHeadElement[p135] interface) is intentionally omitted. Unless so required by another applicable specification[p61], 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 {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString color;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean noShade;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString size;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString width;
};
```

The **align**, **color**, **size**, and **width** IDL attributes of the hr[p188] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **noShade** IDL attribute of the hr[p188] element must reflect[p89] the element's noshade[p1107] content attribute.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLHtmlElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString version;
};
```

The **version** IDL attribute of the html[p134] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLIFrameElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString scrolling;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString frameBorder;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString longDesc;

  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString marginHeight;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString marginWidth;
};
```

The **align** and **scrolling** IDL attributes of the iframe[p308] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **frameBorder** IDL attribute of the iframe[p308] element must reflect[p89] the element's frameborder[p1107] content attribute.

The **longDesc** IDL attribute of the iframe[p308] element must reflect[p89] the element's longdesc[p1105] content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a URL.

The **marginHeight** IDL attribute of the iframe[p308] element must reflect[p89] the element's marginheight[p1107] content attribute.

The **marginWidth** IDL attribute of the iframe[p308] element must reflect[p89] the element's marginwidth[p1107] content attribute.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLImageElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString name;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString lowsrc;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long hspace;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long vspace;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString longDesc;

  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString border;
};
```

The **name**, **align**, **border**, **hspace**, and **vspace** IDL attributes of the img[p280] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **longDesc** IDL attribute of the img[p280] element must reflect[p89] the element's longdesc[p1105] content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a URL.

The **lowsrc** IDL attribute of the img[p280] element must reflect[p89] the element's lowsrc[p1105] content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a URL.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLInputElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
```

```
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString useMap;
};
```

The **align** IDL attribute of the input[p434] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **useMap** IDL attribute of the input[p434] element must reflect[p89] the element's usemap[p1105] content attribute.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLLegendElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The **align** IDL attribute of the legend[p507] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLLIElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
};
```

The **type** IDL attribute of the li[p196] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLLinkElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString charset;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString rev;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString target;
};
```

The **charset**, **rev**, and **target** IDL attributes of the link[p138] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

User agents must treat listing[p1103] elements in a manner equivalent to pre[p190] elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLMenuElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean compact;
};
```

The **compact** IDL attribute of the menu[p548] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLMetaElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString scheme;
};
```

User agents may treat the scheme[p1105] content attribute on the meta[p143] element as an extension of the element's name[p144] content attribute when processing a meta[p143] element with a name[p144] attribute whose value is one that the user agent recognizes as supporting the scheme[p1105] attribute.

User agents are encouraged to ignore the scheme[p1105] attribute and instead process the value given to the metadata name as if it had been specified for each expected value of the scheme[p1105] attribute.

Example

For example, if the user agent acts on meta[p143] elements with name[p144] attributes having the value "eGMS.subject.keyword", and knows that the scheme[p1105] attribute is used with this metadata name, then it could take the scheme[p1105] attribute into account, acting as if it was an extension of the name[p144] attribute. Thus the following two meta[p143] 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[p143] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLObjectElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString archive;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString code;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean declare;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long hspace;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString standby;
  [CEReactions] attribute unsigned long vspace;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString codeBase;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString codeType;

  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString border;
};
```

The **align**, **archive**, **border**, **code**, **declare**, **hspace**, **standby**, and **vspace** IDL attributes of the object[p318] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **codeBase** IDL attribute of the object[p318] element must reflect[p89] the element's codebase[p1105] content attribute, which for the purposes of reflection is defined as containing a URL.

The **codeType** IDL attribute of the object[p318] element must reflect[p89] the element's codetype[p1105] content attribute.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLOListElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean compact;
};
```

The **compact** IDL attribute of the ol[p194] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLParagraphElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
};
```

The **align** IDL attribute of the p[p186] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLParamElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString valueType;
};
```

The **type** IDL attribute of the param[p324] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **valueType** IDL attribute of the param[p324] element must reflect[p89] the element's valuetype[p1105] content attribute.

User agents must treat plaintext[p1103] elements in a manner equivalent to pre[p190] elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering. (The parser has special behaviour for this element, though.)

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLPreElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute long width;
};
```

The **width** IDL attribute of the pre[p190] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLScriptElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString event;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString htmlFor;
};
```

The **event** IDL attribute of the script[p564] element must reflect[p89] the element's event[p1106] content attribute.

The **htmlFor** IDL attribute of the script[p564] element must reflect[p89] the element's for[p1106] content attribute.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLTableElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString border;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString frame;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString rules;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString summary;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString width;

  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString cellPadding;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString cellSpacing;
};
```

The **align**, **border**, **frame**, **summary**, **rules**, and **width**, IDL attributes of the table[p394] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **bgColor** IDL attribute of the table[p394] element must reflect[p89] the element's bgcolor[p1108] content attribute.

The **cellPadding** IDL attribute of the table[p394] element must reflect[p89] the element's cellpadding[p1108] content attribute.

The **cellSpacing** IDL attribute of the table[p394] element must reflect[p89] the element's cellspacing[p1108] content attribute.

IDL
```
partial interface HTMLTableSectionElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString ch;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString chOff;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString vAlign;
};
```

The **align** IDL attribute of the tbody[p404], thead[p405], and tfoot[p406] elements must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **ch** IDL attribute of the tbody[p404], thead[p405], and tfoot[p406] elements must reflect[p89] the elements' char[p1108] content attributes.

The **chOff** IDL attribute of the tbody[p404], thead[p405], and tfoot[p406] elements must reflect[p89] the elements' charoff[p1108] content attributes.

The **vAlign** IDL attribute of the tbody[p404], thead[p405], and tfoot[p406] element must reflect[p89] the elements' valign[p1108] content attributes.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLTableCellElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString axis;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString height;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString width;

  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString ch;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString chOff;
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean noWrap;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString vAlign;

  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;
};
```

The **align**, **axis**, **height**, and **width** IDL attributes of the td[p409] and th[p410] elements must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

The **ch** IDL attribute of the td[p409] and th[p410] elements must reflect[p89] the elements' char[p1108] content attributes.

The **chOff** IDL attribute of the td[p409] and th[p410] elements must reflect[p89] the elements' charoff[p1108] content attributes.

The **noWrap** IDL attribute of the td[p409] and th[p410] elements must reflect[p89] the elements' nowrap[p1108] content attributes.

The **vAlign** IDL attribute of the td[p409] and th[p410] elements must reflect[p89] the elements' valign[p1108] content attributes.

The **bgColor** IDL attribute of the td[p409] and th[p410] elements must reflect[p89] the elements' bgcolor[p1108] content attributes.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLTableRowElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString align;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString ch;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString chOff;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString vAlign;

  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;
};
```

The **align** IDL attribute of the tr[p407] element must reflect[p89] the content attribute of the same name.

The **ch** IDL attribute of the tr[p407] element must reflect[p89] the element's char[p1108] content attribute.

The **chOff** IDL attribute of the tr[p407] element must reflect[p89] the element's charoff[p1108] content attribute.

The **vAlign** IDL attribute of the tr[p407] element must reflect[p89] the element's valign[p1108] content attribute.

The **bgColor** IDL attribute of the tr[p407] element must reflect[p89] the element's bgcolor[p1108] content attribute.

IDL

```
partial interface HTMLUListElement {
  [CEReactions] attribute boolean compact;
  [CEReactions] attribute DOMString type;
};
```

The **compact** and **type** IDL attributes of the ul[p196] element must reflect[p89] the respective content attributes of the same name.

User agents must treat xmp[p1103] elements in a manner equivalent to pre[p190] elements in terms of semantics and for purposes of rendering. (The parser has special behaviour for this element though.)

IDL

```
partial interface Document {
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString fgColor;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString linkColor;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString vlinkColor;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString alinkColor;
  [CEReactions, TreatNullAs=EmptyString] attribute DOMString bgColor;

  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection anchors;
  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLCollection applets;

  void clear();
  void captureEvents();
  void releaseEvents();

  [SameObject] readonly attribute HTMLAllCollection all;
};
```

The attributes of the Document[p103] object listed in the first column of the following table must reflect[p89] the content attribute on the body element[p107] with the name given in the corresponding cell in the second column on the same row, if the body element[p107] is a body[p156] element (as opposed to a frameset[p1111] element). When there is no body element[p107] or if it is a frameset[p1111] element, the attributes must instead return the empty string on getting and do nothing on setting.

IDL attribute	Content attribute
fgColor	text[p1107]
linkColor	link[p1107]
vlinkColor	vlink[p1107]
alinkColor	alink[p1107]
bgColor	bgcolor[p1107]

The **anchors** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the Document[p103] node, whose filter matches only a[p207] elements with name[p1104] attributes.

The **applets** attribute must return an HTMLCollection rooted at the Document[p103] node, whose filter matches only applet[p1108] elements.

The **clear()**, **captureEvents()**, and **releaseEvents()** methods must do nothing.

The **all** attribute must return an HTMLAllCollection[p91] rooted at the Document[p103] node, whose filter matches all elements.

The object returned for all[p1121] has several unusual behaviours:

- The user agent must act as if the ToBoolean abstract operation in JavaScript returns false when given the object returned for all[p1121].
- The user agent must act as if the Abstract Equality Comparison algorithm, when given the object returned for all[p1121], returns true when compared to the `undefined` and `null` values. (Comparisons using the Strict Equality Comparison algorithm, and Abstract Equality 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[p1121].

Note *These requirements are a willful violation[p27] of the JavaScript specification current at the time of writing. The JavaScript specification requires that ToBoolean return true for all objects, 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[p1121] as a way to detect legacy user agents, and one that only supports those legacy user agents and uses the document.all[p1121] object without testing for its presence first. [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

IDL

```
partial interface Window {
  void captureEvents();
  void releaseEvents();

  [Replaceable, SameObject] readonly attribute External external;
};
```

The **captureEvents()** and **releaseEvents()** methods must do nothing.

The **external** attribute of the Window[p758] interface must return an instance of the External[p1122] interface:

IDL

```
[NoInterfaceObject]
interface External {
  void AddSearchProvider();
  void IsSearchProviderInstalled();
};
```

The **AddSearchProvider()** and **IsSearchProviderInstalled()** methods must do nothing.

16 IANA considerations

16.1 `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 specify the document's character encoding, overriding any character encoding declarations[p151] in the document other than a Byte Order Mark (BOM). The parameter's value must be one of the labels of the character encoding used to serialise the file. [ENCODING][p1157]

Encoding considerations:

8bit (see the section on character encoding declarations[p151])

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 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`[p280] 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[p767] 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[p767] 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`[p1123] type asserts that the resource is an HTML document using the HTML syntax[p950].

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 WHATWG MIME Sniffing standard. [MIMESNIFF][p1158]

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

Fragments used with `text/html`[p1123] resources either refer to the indicated part of the document[p798] or provide state information for in-page scripts.

16.2 `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][p1159]

Optional parameters:

No optional parameters.

Encoding considerations:

binary

Security considerations:

Subresources of a `multipart/x-mixed-replace`[p1124] resource can be of any type, including types with non-trivial security implications such as `text/html`[p1123].

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`[p1153]. [RFC2046][p1159]

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`[p1124] 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

Fragments used with `multipart/x-mixed-replace`[p1124] resources apply to each body part as defined by the type used by that body part.

16.3 `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`[p1153] [RFC7303][p1160]

Optional parameters:

Same as for `application/xml`[p1153] [RFC7303][p1160]

Encoding considerations:

Same as for `application/xml`[p1153] [RFC7303][p1160]

Security considerations:

Same as for `application/xml`[p1153] [RFC7303][p1160]

Interoperability considerations:

Same as for `application/xml`[p1153] [RFC7303][p1160]

Published specification:

Labeling a resource with the `application/xhtml+xml`[p1125] type asserts that the resource is an XML document that likely has a document element from the HTML namespace[p97]. Thus, the relevant specifications are the XML specification, the Namespaces in XML specification, and this specification. [XML][p1162] [XMLNS][p1162]

Applications that use this media type:

Same as for `application/xml`[p1153] [RFC7303][p1160]

Additional information:

Magic number(s):

Same as for `application/xml`[p1153] [RFC7303][p1160]

File extension(s):

"`xhtml`" and "`xht`" are sometimes used as extensions for XML resources that have a document element from the HTML namespace[p97].

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

Fragments used with `application/xhtml+xml`[p1125] resources have the same semantics as with any XML MIME type[p43]. [RFC7303][p1160]

16.4 `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 U+0009 CHARACTER TABULATION (tab) character, a U+000A LINE FEED (LF) character, or a U+000D CARRIAGE RETURN (CR) 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

Fragments have no meaning with `text/cache-manifest`[p1126] resources.

16.5 `text/ping`

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:

ping

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:

Not applicable.

Security considerations:

If used exclusively in the fashion described in the context of hyperlink auditing[p253], this type introduces no new security concerns.

Interoperability considerations:

Rules applicable to this type 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):

`text/ping`[p1127] resources always consist of the four bytes 0x50 0x49 0x4E 0x47 (ASCII 'PING').

File extension(s):

No specific file extension is 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:

Only intended for use with HTTP POST requests generated as part of a Web browser's processing of the `ping`[p245] attribute.

Author:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

Change controller:

W3C

Fragments have no meaning with `text/ping`[p1127] resources.

16.6 `application/microdata+json`

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:

microdata+json

Required parameters:

Same as for `application/json`[p1153] [JSON][p1158]

Optional parameters:

Same as for `application/json`[p1153] [JSON][p1158]

Encoding considerations:

8bit (always UTF-8)

Security considerations:

Same as for `application/json`[p1153] [JSON][p1158]

Interoperability considerations:

Same as for `application/json`[p1153] [JSON][p1158]

Published specification:

Labeling a resource with the `application/microdata+json`[p1128] type asserts that the resource is a JSON text that consists of an object with a single entry called "`items`" consisting of an array of entries, each of which consists of an object with an entry called "`id`" whose value is a string, an entry called "`type`" whose value is another string, and an entry called "`properties`" whose value is an object whose entries each have a value consisting of an array of either objects or strings, the objects being of the same form as the objects in the aforementioned "`items`" entry. Thus, the relevant specifications are the JSON specification and this specification. [JSON][p1158]

Applications that use this media type:

Applications that transfer data intended for use with HTML's microdata feature, especially in the context of drag-and-drop, are the primary application class for this type.

Additional information:

Magic number(s):

Same as for `application/json`[p1153] [JSON][p1158]

File extension(s):

Same as for `application/json`[p1153] [JSON][p1158]

Macintosh file type code(s):

Same as for `application/json`[p1153] [JSON][p1158]

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

Fragments used with `application/microdata+json`[p1128] resources have the same semantics as when used with `application/json`[p1153] (namely, at the time of writing, no semantics at all). [JSON][p1158]

16.7 `Ping-From`

This section describes a header for registration in the Permanent Message Header Field Registry. [RFC3864][p1160]

Header field name:

Ping-From

Applicable protocol:

http

Status:

standard

Author/Change controller:

W3C

Specification document(s):

This document is the relevant specification.

Related information:

None.

16.8 `Ping-To`

This section describes a header for registration in the Permanent Message Header Field Registry. [RFC3864][p1160]

Header field name:

Ping-To

Applicable protocol:

http

Status:

standard

Author/Change controller:

W3C

Specification document(s):

This document is the relevant specification.

Related information:

None.

16.9 web+ scheme prefix

Spec bugs: 18496, 18671

This section describes a convention for use with the IANA URI scheme registry. It does not itself register a specific scheme. [RFC7595][p1160]

Scheme name:

Schemes starting with the four characters "`web+`" followed by one or more letters in the range `a`-`z`.

Status:

Permanent

Scheme syntax:

Scheme-specific.

Scheme semantics:

Scheme-specific.

Encoding considerations:

All "`web+`" schemes should use UTF-8 encodings where relevant.

Applications/protocols that use this 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>

Change controller:

Ian Hickson <ian@hixie.ch>

References:

Custom scheme and content handlers, HTML Living Standard: https://html.spec.whatwg.org/#custom-handlers[p867]

Index

The following sections only cover conforming elements and features.

Elements

This section is non-normative.

List of elements

Element	Description	Categories	Parents†	Children	Attributes	Interface
a[p207]	Hyperlink	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]*; interactive[p118]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	transparent[p119]*	globals[p121]; href[p244]; target[p244]; download[p245]; ping[p245]; rel[p245]; hreflang[p245]; type[p245]; referrerpolicy[p245]	HTMLAnchorElement[p207]
abbr[p217]	Abbreviation	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
address[p173]	Contact information for a page or article[p157] element	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]*	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
area[p387]	Hyperlink or dead area on an image map	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]*	empty	globals[p121]; alt[p388]; coords[p388]; shape[p388]; href[p244]; target[p244]; download[p245]; ping[p245]; rel[p245]; referrerpolicy[p245]	HTMLAreaElement[p387]
article[p157]	Self-contained syndicatable or reusable composition	flow[p117]; sectioning[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
aside[p165]	Sidebar for tangentially related content	flow[p117]; sectioning[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
audio[p329]	Audio player	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; embedded[p118]; interactive[p118]; palpable[p118]*	phrasing[p117]	source[p278]*; track[p330]*; transparent[p119]*	globals[p121]; src[p335]; crossorigin[p335]; preload[p346]; autoplay[p351]; loop[p349]; muted[p381]; controls[p380]	HTMLAudioElement[p329]
b[p235]	Keywords	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
base[p137]	Base URL and default target browsing context[p748] for hyperlinks[p244] and forms[p513]	metadata[p116]	head[p135]; template[p579]	empty	globals[p121]; href[p137]; target[p137]	HTMLBaseElement[p137]
bdi[p239]	Text directionality isolation	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
bdo[p240]	Text directionality formatting	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
blockquote[p191]	A section quoted from another source	flow[p117]; sectioning root[p175]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]; cite[p192]	HTMLQuoteElement[p192]

Element	Description	Categories	Parents†	Children	Attributes	Interface
body[p156]	Document body	sectioning root[p175]	html[p134]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]; onafterprint[p850]; onbeforeprint[p850]; onbeforeunload[p850]; onhashchange[p850]; onlanguagechange[p850]; onmessage[p850]; onoffline[p850]; ononline[p850]; onpagehide[p851]; onpageshow[p851]; onpopstate[p851]; onrejectionhandled[p851]; onstorage[p851]; onunhandledrejection[p851]; onunload[p851]	HTMLBodyElement[p156]
br[p241]	Line break, e.g. in poem or postal address	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	empty	globals[p121]	HTMLBRElement[p242]
button[p476]	Button control	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; interactive[p118]; listed[p428]; labelable[p429]; submittable[p429]; form-associated[p428]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]*	globals[p121]; autofocus[p514]; disabled[p511]; form[p508]; formaction[p512]; formenctype[p513]; formmethod[p512]; formnovalidate[p513]; formtarget[p513]; menu[p478]; name[p510]; type[p477]; value[p478]	HTMLButtonElement[p477]
canvas[p583]	Scriptable bitmap canvas	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; embedded[p118]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	transparent[p119]	globals[p121]; width[p584]; height[p584]	HTMLCanvasElement[p583]
caption[p402]	Table caption	none	table[p394]; template[p579]	flow[p117]*	globals[p121]	HTMLTableCaptionElement[p402]
cite[p213]	Title of a work	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
code[p230]	Computer code	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
col[p403]	Table column	none	colgroup[p403]; template[p579]	empty	globals[p121]; span[p404]	HTMLTableColElement[p403]
colgroup[p403]	Group of columns in a table	none	table[p394]; template[p579]	col[p403]*; template[p579]*	globals[p121]; span[p403]	HTMLTableColElement[p403]
data[p225]	Machine-readable equivalent	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]; value[p225]	HTMLDataElement[p225]
datalist[p484]	Container for options for combo box control[p469]	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]*; option[p486]*; script-supporting elements[p119]*	globals[p121]	HTMLDataListElement[p484]
dd[p201]	Content for corresponding dt[p200] element(s)	none	dl[p198]; template[p579]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
del[p267]	A removal from the document	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]*	phrasing[p117]	transparent[p119]	globals[p121]; cite[p268]; datetime[p268]	HTMLModElement[p268]
details[p544]	Disclosure control for hiding details	flow[p117]; sectioning root[p175]; interactive[p118]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	summary[p548]*; flow[p117]	globals[p121]; open[p544]	HTMLDetailsElement[p544]
dfn[p216]	Defining instance	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]*	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
dialog[p559]	Dialog box or window	flow[p117]; sectioning root[p175]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]; open[p559]	HTMLDialogElement[p559]
div[p206]	Generic flow container	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLDivElement[p206]

Element	Description	Categories	Parents†	Children	Attributes	Interface
dl[p198]	Association list consisting of zero or more name-value groups	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	dt[p200]*; dd[p201]*; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]	HTMLDListElement[p198]
dt[p200]	Legend for corresponding dd[p201] element(s)	none	dl[p198]; template[p579]	flow[p117]*	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
em[p209]	Stress emphasis	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
embed[p315]	Plugin[p44]	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; embedded[p118]; interactive[p118]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	empty	globals[p121]; src[p315]; type[p315]; width[p393]; height[p393]; any*	HTMLEmbedElement[p315]
fieldset[p505]	Group of form controls	flow[p117]; sectioning root[p175]; listed[p428]; form-associated[p428]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	legend[p507]*; flow[p117]	globals[p121]; disabled[p506]; form[p508]; name[p510]	HTMLFieldSetElement[p505]
figcaption[p204]	Caption for figure[p201]	none	figure[p201]; template[p579]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
figure[p201]	Figure with optional caption	flow[p117]; sectioning root[p175]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	figcaption[p204]*; flow[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
footer[p171]	Footer for a page or section	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]*	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
form[p429]	User-submittable form	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]*	globals[p121]; accept-charset[p430]; action[p512]; autocomplete[p430]; enctype[p513]; method[p512]; name[p430]; novalidate[p513]; target[p513]	HTMLFormElement[p429]
h1[p167], h2[p167], h3[p167], h4[p167], h5[p167], h6[p167]	Section heading	flow[p117]; heading[p117]; palpable[p118]	hgroup[p168]; flow[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLHeadingElement[p167]
head[p135]	Container for document metadata	none	html[p134]	metadata content[p116]*	globals[p121]	HTMLHeadElement[p135]
header[p170]	Introductory or navigational aids for a page or section	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]*	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
hgroup[p168]	heading group	flow[p117]; heading[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	One or more h1[p167], h2[p167], h3[p167], h4[p167], h5[p167], h6[p167], and template[p579]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
hr[p188]	Thematic break	flow[p117]	flow[p117]	empty	globals[p121]	HTMLHRElement[p189]
html[p134]	Root element	none	none*	head[p135]*; body[p156]*	globals[p121]; manifest[p134]	HTMLHtmlElement[p134]
i[p234]	Alternate voice	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
iframe[p308]	Nested browsing context[p749]	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; embedded[p118]; interactive[p118]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	text*	globals[p121]; src[p309]; srcdoc[p309]; name[p312]; sandbox[p312]; allowfullscreen[p313]; width[p393]; height[p393]; referrerpolicy[p314]	HTMLIFrameElement[p309]

Element	Description	Categories	Parents†	Children	Attributes	Interface
img[p280]	Image	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; embedded[p118]; interactive[p118]*; form-associated[p428]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	empty	globals[p121]; alt[p281]; src[p281]; srcset[p281]; crossorigin[p282]; usemap[p389]; ismap[p294]; width[p393]; height[p393]; referrerpolicy[p282]	HTMLImageElement[p281]
input[p434]	Form control	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; interactive[p118]*; listed[p428]; labelable[p429]; submittable[p429]; resettable[p429]; form-associated[p428]; palpable[p118]*	phrasing[p117]	empty	globals[p121]; accept[p457]; alt[p460]; autocomplete[p516]; autofocus[p514]; checked[p439]; dirname[p510]; disabled[p511]; form[p508]; formaction[p512]; formenctype[p513]; formmethod[p512]; formnovalidate[p513]; formtarget[p513]; height[p393]; inputmode[p515]; list[p469]; max[p467]; maxlength[p463]; min[p467]; minlength[p463]; multiple[p465]; name[p510]; pattern[p466]; placeholder[p471]; readonly[p464]; required[p464]; size[p463]; src[p460]; step[p468]; type[p436]; value[p438]; width[p393]	HTMLInputElement[p435]
ins[p266]	An addition to the document	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]*; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	transparent[p119]	globals[p121]; cite[p268]; datetime[p268]	HTMLModElement[p268]
kbd[p233]	User input	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
keygen[p494]	Cryptographic key-pair generator form control	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; interactive[p118]; listed[p428]; labelable[p429]; submittable[p429]; resettable[p429]; form-associated[p428]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	empty	globals[p121]; autofocus[p514]; challenge[p495]; disabled[p511]; form[p508]; keytype[p495]; name[p510]	HTMLKeygenElement[p494]
label[p432]	Caption for a form control	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; interactive[p118]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]*	globals[p121]; for[p433]	HTMLLabelElement[p433]
legend[p507]	Caption for fieldset[p505]	none	fieldset[p505]; template[p579]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLLegendElement[p507]
li[p196]	List item	none	ol[p194]; ul[p196]; menu[p548]*; template[p579]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]; value[p197]*	HTMLLIElement[p197]
link[p138]	Link metadata	metadata[p116]; flow[p117]*; phrasing[p117]*	head[p135]; template[p579]; noscript[p577]*; phrasing[p117]*	empty	globals[p121]; href[p139]; crossorigin[p140]; rel[p139]; media[p141]; hreflang[p141]; type[p141]; sizes[p258]; referrerpolicy[p140]	HTMLLinkElement[p139]
main[p204]	Container for the dominant contents of another element	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
map[p386]	Image map[p389]	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]*; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	transparent[p119]; area[p387]*	globals[p121]; name[p386]	HTMLMapElement[p386]
mark[p237]	Highlight	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
MathML math	MathML root	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; embedded[p118]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	per [MATHML][p1158]	per [MATHML][p1158]	Element
menu[p548]	Menu of commands	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]*	flow[p117]; menu[p548]*	li[p196]*; flow[p117]*; menuitem[p551]*; hr[p188]*; menu[p548]*; script-	globals[p121]; type[p549]; label[p549]	HTMLMenuElement[p548]

Element	Description	Categories	Parents†	Children	Attributes	Interface
				supporting elements[p119]*		
menuitem[p551]	Menu command	none	menu[p548]; template[p579]	text*	globals[p121]; type[p551]; label[p552]; icon[p552]; disabled[p552]; checked[p552]; radiogroup[p552]; default[p552]	HTMLMenuItemElement[p551]
meta[p143]	Text metadata	metadata[p116]; flow[p117]*; phrasing[p117]*	head[p135]; template[p579]; noscript[p577]*; phrasing[p117]*	empty	globals[p121]; name[p144]; http-equiv[p147]; content[p144]; charset[p144]	HTMLMetaElement[p143]
meter[p500]	Gauge	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; labelable[p429]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]*	globals[p121]; value[p501]; min[p501]; max[p501]; low[p501]; high[p501]; optimum[p501]	HTMLMeterElement[p501]
nav[p162]	Section with navigational links	flow[p117]; sectioning[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
noscript[p577]	Fallback content for script	metadata[p116]; flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]	head[p135]*; template[p579]*; phrasing[p117]*	varies*	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
object[p318]	Image, nested browsing context[p749], or plugin[p44]	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; embedded[p118]; interactive[p118]*; listed[p428]; submittable[p429]; form-associated[p428]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	param[p324]*; transparent[p119]	globals[p121]; data[p319]; type[p319]; typemustmatch[p319]; name[p319]; usemap[p389]; form[p508]; width[p393]; height[p393]	HTMLObjectElement[p318]
ol[p194]	Ordered list	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]*	flow[p117]	li[p196]; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]; reversed[p194]; start[p194]; type[p195]	HTMLOListElement[p194]
optgroup[p485]	Group of options in a list box	none	select[p479]; template[p579]	option[p486]; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]; disabled[p486]; label[p486]	HTMLOptGroupElement[p485]
option[p486]	Option in a list box or combo box control	none	select[p479]; datalist[p484]; optgroup[p485]; template[p579]	text[p118]*	globals[p121]; disabled[p487]; label[p487]; selected[p487]; value[p487]	HTMLOptionElement[p487]
output[p497]	Calculated output value	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; listed[p428]; labelable[p429]; resettable[p429]; form-associated[p428]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]; for[p497]; form[p508]; name[p510]	HTMLOutputElement[p497]
p[p186]	Paragraph	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLParagraphElement[p187]
param[p324]	Parameter for object[p318]	none	object[p318]; template[p579]	empty	globals[p121]; name[p324]; value[p324]	HTMLParamElement[p324]
picture[p277]	Image	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; embedded[p118]	phrasing[p117]	source[p278]*; one img[p280]; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]	HTMLPictureElement[p277]
pre[p190]	Block of preformatted text	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLPreElement[p190]
progress[p499]	Progress bar	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; labelable[p429]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]*	globals[p121]; value[p499]; max[p499]	HTMLProgressElement[p499]
q[p214]	Quotation	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]; cite[p215]	HTMLQuoteElement[p192]

Element	Description	Categories	Parents†	Children	Attributes	Interface
rp[p224]	Parenthesis for ruby annotation text	none	ruby[p218]; template[p579]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
rt[p224]	Ruby annotation text	none	ruby[p218]; template[p579]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
ruby[p218]	Ruby annotation(s)	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]; rt[p224]; rp[p224]*	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
s[p213]	Inaccurate text	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
samp[p232]	Computer output	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
script[p564]	Embedded script	metadata[p116]; flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; script-supporting[p119]	head[p135]; phrasing[p117]; script-supporting[p119]	script, data, or script documentation*	globals[p121]; src[p566]; type[p565]; charset[p566]; async[p566]; defer[p566]; crossorigin[p566]; nonce[p566]	HTMLScriptElement[p565]
section[p159]	Generic document or application section	flow[p117]; sectioning[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
select[p479]	List box control	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; interactive[p118]; listed[p428]; labelable[p429]; submittable[p429]; resettable[p429]; form-associated[p428]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	option[p486]; optgroup[p485]; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]; autocomplete[p516]; autofocus[p514]; disabled[p511]; form[p508]; multiple[p480]; name[p510]; required[p480]; size[p480]	HTMLSelectElement[p479]
slot[p582]	Shadow tree slot	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	transparent[p119]	globals[p121]; name[p582]	HTMLSlotElement[p582]
small[p211]	Side comment	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
source[p278]	Image source for img[p280] or media source for video[p325] or audio[p329]	none	picture[p277]; video[p325]; audio[p329]; template[p579]	empty	globals[p121]; src[p279]; type[p278] srcset[p278]; sizes[p278]; media[p278]	HTMLSourceElement[p278]
span[p241]	Generic phrasing container	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLSpanElement[p241]
strong[p210]	Importance	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
style[p152]	Embedded styling information	metadata[p116]; flow[p117]*	head[p135]; noscript[p577]*; flow[p117]*	varies*	globals[p121]; media[p153]; nonce[p153]; type[p153]	HTMLStyleElement[p153]
sub[p234]	Subscript	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
summary[p548]	Caption for details[p544]	none	details[p544]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
sup[p234]	Superscript	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
SVG svg	SVG root	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117];	phrasing[p117]	per [SVG][p1160]	per [SVG][p1160]	SVGSVGElement

Element	Description	Categories	Parents†	Children	Attributes	Interface
		embedded[p118]; palpable[p118]				
table[p394]	Table	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]	caption[p402]*; colgroup[p403]*; thead[p405]*; tbody[p404]*; tfoot[p406]*; tr[p407]*; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]	HTMLTableElement[p394]
tbody[p404]	Group of rows in a table	none	table[p394]; template[p579]	tr[p407]; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]	HTMLTableSectionElement[p404]
td[p409]	Table cell	sectioning root[p175]	tr[p407]; template[p579]	flow[p117]	globals[p121]; colspan[p412]; rowspan[p412]; headers[p412]	HTMLTableCellElement[p409]
template[p579]	Template	metadata[p116]; flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; script-supporting[p119]	metadata[p116]; phrasing[p117]; script-supporting[p119]; colgroup[p403]*	it's complicated*	globals[p121]	HTMLTemplateElement[p580]
textarea[p489]	Multiline text field	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; interactive[p118]; listed[p428]; labelable[p429]; submittable[p429]; resettable[p429]; form-associated[p428]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	text[p118]	globals[p121]; autofocus[p514]; cols[p491]; dirname[p510]; disabled[p511]; form[p508]; inputmode[p515]; maxlength[p492]; minlength[p492]; name[p510]; placeholder[p492]; readonly[p490]; required[p492]; rows[p491]; wrap[p491]	HTMLTextAreaElement[p489]
tfoot[p406]	Group of footer rows in a table	none	table[p394]; template[p579]	tr[p407]; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]	HTMLTableSectionElement[p404]
th[p410]	Table header cell	interactive[p118]*	tr[p407]; template[p579]	flow[p117]*	globals[p121]; colspan[p412]; rowspan[p412]; headers[p412]; scope[p410]; abbr[p411]	HTMLTableCellElement[p409]
thead[p405]	Group of heading rows in a table	none	table[p394]; template[p579]	tr[p407]; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]	HTMLTableSectionElement[p404]
time[p226]	Machine-readable equivalent of date- or time-related data	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]; datetime[p226]	HTMLTimeElement[p226]
title[p136]	Document title	metadata[p116]	head[p135]; template[p579]	text[p118]*	globals[p121]	HTMLTitleElement[p136]
tr[p407]	Table row	none	table[p394]; thead[p405]; tbody[p404]; tfoot[p406]; template[p579]	th[p410]*; td[p409]; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]	HTMLTableRowElement[p407]
track[p330]	Timed text track	none	audio[p329]; video[p325]; template[p579]	empty	globals[p121]; default[p332]; kind[p331]; label[p331]; src[p331]; srclang[p331]	HTMLTrackElement[p330]
u[p236]	Keywords	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
ul[p196]	List	flow[p117]; palpable[p118]*	flow[p117]	li[p196]; script-supporting elements[p119]	globals[p121]	HTMLUListElement[p196]
var[p231]	Variable	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
video[p325]	Video player	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; embedded[p118];	phrasing[p117]	source[p278]*; track[p330]*; transparent[p119]*	globals[p121]; src[p335]; crossorigin[p335]; poster[p326]; preload[p346]; autoplay[p351];	HTMLVideoElement[p326]

Element	Description	Categories	Parents†	Children	Attributes	Interface
		interactive[p118]; palpable[p118]			loop[p349]; muted[p381]; controls[p380]; width[p393]; height[p393]	
wbr[p242]	Line breaking opportunity	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]	phrasing[p117]	empty	globals[p121]	HTMLElement[p113]
autonomous custom elements[p651]	Author-defined elements	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]; palpable[p118]	flow[p117]; phrasing[p117]	transparent[p119]	globals[p121]; any, as decided by the element's author	Supplied by the element's author (inherits from HTMLElement[p113])

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[p207] element's "Parents" column says "phrasing", so any element whose content model contains the "phrasing" category could be a parent of an a[p207] element. Since the "flow" category includes all the "phrasing" elements, that means the th[p410] element could be a parent to an a[p207] element.

Element content categories

This section is non-normative.

List of element content categories

Category	Elements	Elements with exceptions
Metadata content[p116]	base[p137]; link[p138]; meta[p143]; noscript[p577]; script[p564]; style[p152]; template[p579]; title[p136]	—
Flow content[p117]	a[p207]; abbr[p217]; address[p173]; article[p157]; aside[p165]; audio[p329]; b[p235]; bdi[p239]; bdo[p240]; blockquote[p191]; br[p241]; button[p476]; canvas[p583]; cite[p213]; code[p230]; data[p225]; datalist[p484]; del[p267]; details[p544]; dfn[p216]; dialog[p559]; div[p206]; dl[p198]; em[p209]; embed[p315]; fieldset[p505]; figure[p201]; footer[p171]; form[p429]; h1[p167]; h2[p167]; h3[p167]; h4[p167]; h5[p167]; h6[p167]; header[p170]; hgroup[p168]; hr[p188]; i[p234]; iframe[p308]; img[p280]; input[p434]; ins[p266]; kbd[p233]; keygen[p494]; label[p432]; main[p204]; map[p386]; mark[p237]; MathML math; menu[p548]; meter[p500]; nav[p162]; noscript[p577]; object[p318]; ol[p194]; output[p497]; p[p186]; picture[p277]; pre[p190]; progress[p499]; q[p214]; ruby[p218]; s[p213]; samp[p232]; script[p564]; section[p159]; select[p479]; slot[p582]; small[p211]; span[p241]; strong[p210]; sub[p234]; sup[p234]; SVG svg; table[p394]; template[p579]; textarea[p489]; time[p226]; u[p236]; ul[p196]; var[p231]; video[p325]; wbr[p242]; autonomous custom elements[p651]; Text[p118]	area[p387] (if it is a descendant of a map[p386] element); link[p138] (if it is allowed in the body[p139]); meta[p143] (if the itemprop[p679] attribute is present)
Sectioning content[p117]	article[p157]; aside[p165]; nav[p162]; section[p159]	—
Heading content[p117]	h1[p167]; h2[p167]; h3[p167]; h4[p167]; h5[p167]; h6[p167]; hgroup[p168]	—
Phrasing content[p117]	a[p207]; abbr[p217]; audio[p329]; b[p235]; bdi[p239]; bdo[p240]; br[p241]; button[p476]; canvas[p583]; cite[p213]; code[p230]; data[p225]; datalist[p484]; del[p267]; dfn[p216]; em[p209]; embed[p315]; i[p234]; iframe[p308]; img[p280]; input[p434]; ins[p266]; kbd[p233]; keygen[p494]; label[p432]; map[p386]; mark[p237]; MathML math; meter[p500]; noscript[p577]; object[p318]; output[p497]; picture[p277]; progress[p499]; q[p214]; ruby[p218]; s[p213]; samp[p232]; script[p564]; select[p479]; slot[p582]; small[p211]; span[p241]; strong[p210]; sub[p234]; sup[p234]; SVG svg; template[p579]; textarea[p489]; time[p226]; u[p236]; var[p231]; video[p325]; wbr[p242]; autonomous custom elements[p651]; Text[p118]	area[p387] (if it is a descendant of a map[p386] element); link[p138] (if it is allowed in the body[p139]); meta[p143] (if the itemprop[p679] attribute is present)
Embedded content[p118]	audio[p329]; canvas[p583]; embed[p315]; iframe[p308]; img[p280]; MathML math; object[p318]; picture[p277]; SVG svg; video[p325]	—
Interactive content[p118]*	button[p476]; details[p544]; embed[p315]; iframe[p308]; keygen[p494]; label[p432]; select[p479]; textarea[p489]	a[p207] (if the href[p244] attribute is present); audio[p329] (if the controls[p380] attribute is present); img[p280] (if the usemap[p389] attribute is present); input[p434] (if the type[p436] attribute is *not* in the Hidden[p440] state); object[p318] (if the usemap[p389] attribute is present); video[p325] (if the controls[p380] attribute is present)
Sectioning roots[p175]	blockquote[p191]; body[p156]; details[p544]; dialog[p559]; fieldset[p505]; figure[p201]; td[p409]	—
Form-associated elements[p428]	button[p476]; fieldset[p505]; input[p434]; keygen[p494]; label[p432]; object[p318]; output[p497]; select[p479]; textarea[p489]; img[p280]	—
Listed elements[p428]	button[p476]; fieldset[p505]; input[p434]; keygen[p494]; object[p318]; output[p497]; select[p479]; textarea[p489]	—
Submittable elements[p429]	button[p476]; input[p434]; keygen[p494]; object[p318]; select[p479]; textarea[p489]	—
Resettable elements[p429]	input[p434]; keygen[p494]; output[p497]; select[p479]; textarea[p489]	—

Category	Elements	Elements with exceptions
Labelable elements[p429]	button[p476]; input[p434]; keygen[p494]; meter[p500]; output[p497]; progress[p499]; select[p479]; textarea[p489]	—
Palpable content[p118]	a[p207]; abbr[p217]; address[p173]; article[p157]; aside[p165]; b[p235]; bdi[p239]; bdo[p240]; blockquote[p191]; button[p476]; canvas[p583]; cite[p213]; code[p230]; data[p225]; details[p544]; dfn[p216]; div[p206]; em[p209]; embed[p315]; fieldset[p505]; figure[p201]; footer[p171]; form[p429]; h1[p167]; h2[p167]; h3[p167]; h4[p167]; h5[p167]; h6[p167]; header[p170]; hgroup[p168]; i[p234]; iframe[p308]; img[p280]; ins[p266]; kbd[p233]; keygen[p494]; label[p432]; main[p204]; map[p386]; mark[p237]; MathML math; meter[p500]; nav[p162]; object[p318]; output[p497]; p[p186]; pre[p190]; progress[p499]; q[p214]; ruby[p218]; s[p213]; samp[p232]; section[p159]; select[p479]; small[p211]; span[p241]; strong[p210]; sub[p234]; sup[p234]; SVG svg; table[p394]; textarea[p489]; time[p226]; u[p236]; var[p231]; video[p325]; autonomous custom elements[p651]	audio[p329] (if the controls[p380] attribute is present); dl[p198] (if the element's children include at least one name-value group); input[p434] (if the type[p436] attribute is *not* in the Hidden[p440] state); menu[p548] (if the type[p549] attribute is in the toolbar[p549] state); ol[p194] (if the element's children include at least one li[p196] element); ul[p196] (if the element's children include at least one li[p196] element); Text[p118] that is not inter-element whitespace[p115]
Script-supporting elements[p119]	script[p564]; template[p579]	—

* The tabindex[p714] attribute can also make any element into interactive content[p118].

Attributes

This section is non-normative.

List of attributes (excluding event handler content attributes)

Attribute	Element(s)	Description	Value
abbr	th[p411]	Alternative label to use for the header cell when referencing the cell in other contexts	Text[p115]*
accept	input[p457]	Hint for expected file type in file upload controls[p457]	Set of comma-separated tokens[p84]* consisting of valid MIME types with no parameters[p43] or audio/*, video/*, or image/*
accept-charset	form[p430]	Character encodings to use for form submission[p536]	Ordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], ASCII case-insensitive[p63], consisting of labels of ASCII-compatible encodings[p44]*
accesskey	HTML elements[p723]	Keyboard shortcut to activate or focus element	Ordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], case-sensitive[p63], consisting of one Unicode code point in length
action	form[p512]	URL to use for form submission[p536]	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
allowfullscreen	iframe[p313]	Whether to allow the iframe[p308]'s contents to use requestFullscreen()	Boolean attribute[p65]
alt	area[p388]; img[p281]; input[p460]	Replacement text for use when images are not available	Text[p115]*
async	script[p566]	Execute script when available, without blocking	Boolean attribute[p65]
autocomplete	form[p430]	Default setting for autofill feature for controls in the form	"on"; "off"
autocomplete	input[p516]; select[p516]; textarea[p516]	Hint for form autofill feature	Autofill field[p518] name and related tokens*
autofocus	button[p514]; input[p514]; keygen[p514]; select[p514]; textarea[p514]	Automatically focus the form control when the page is loaded	Boolean attribute[p65]
autoplay	audio[p351]; video[p351]	Hint that the media resource[p334] can be started automatically when the page is loaded	Boolean attribute[p65]
challenge	keygen[p495]	String to package with the generated and signed public key	Text[p115]
charset	meta[p144]	Character encoding declaration[p151]	Encoding label*
charset	script[p566]	Character encoding of the external script resource	Encoding label*

Attribute	Element(s)	Description	Value
checked	menuitem[p552]; input[p439]	Whether the command or control is checked	Boolean attribute[p65]
cite	blockquote[p192]; del[p268]; ins[p268]; q[p215]	Link to the source of the quotation or more information about the edit	Valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
class	HTML elements[p122]	Classes to which the element belongs	Set of space-separated tokens[p84]
cols	textarea[p491]	Maximum number of characters per line	Valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero
colspan	td[p412]; th[p412]	Number of columns that the cell is to span	Valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero
content	meta[p144]	Value of the element	Text[p115]*
contenteditable	HTML elements[p725]	Whether the element is editable	"true"; "false"
contextmenu	HTML elements[p553]	The element's context menu	ID*
controls	audio[p380]; video[p380]	Show user agent controls	Boolean attribute[p65]
coords	area[p388]	Coordinates for the shape to be created in an image map[p389]	Valid list of floating-point numbers[p69]*
crossorigin	audio[p335]; img[p282]; link[p140]; script[p566]; video[p335]	How the element handles crossorigin requests	"anonymous[p88]"; "use-credentials[p88]"
data	object[p319]	Address of the resource	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
datetime	del[p268]; ins[p268]	Date and (optionally) time of the change	Valid date string with optional time[p81]
datetime	time[p226]	Machine-readable value	Valid month string[p71], valid date string[p72], valid yearless date string[p72], valid time string[p73], valid local date and time string[p74], valid time-zone offset string[p75], valid global date and time string[p76], valid week string[p78], valid non-negative integer[p66], or valid duration string[p78]
default	menuitem[p552]	Mark the command as being a default command	Boolean attribute[p65]
default	track[p332]	Enable the track if no other text track[p363] is more suitable	Boolean attribute[p65]
defer	script[p566]	Defer script execution	Boolean attribute[p65]
dir	HTML elements[p127]	The text directionality[p127] of the element	"ltr[p127]"; "rtl[p127]"; "auto[p127]"
dir	bdo[p240]	The text directionality[p127] of the element	"ltr[p127]"; "rtl[p127]"
dirname	input[p510]; textarea[p510]	Name of form field to use for sending the element's directionality[p127] in form submission[p536]	Text[p115]*
disabled	button[p511]; menuitem[p552]; fieldset[p506]; input[p511]; keygen[p511]; optgroup[p486]; option[p487]; select[p511]; textarea[p511]	Whether the form control is disabled	Boolean attribute[p65]
download	a[p245]; area[p245]	Whether to download the resource instead of navigating to it, and its file name if so	Text
draggable	HTML elements[p744]	Whether the element is draggable	"true"; "false"
dropzone	HTML elements[p745]	Accepted item types for drag-and-drop	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], ASCII case-insensitive[p63], consisting of accepted types and drag feedback*
enctype	form[p513]	Form data set encoding type to use for form submission[p536]	"application/x-www-form-urlencoded[p513]"; "multipart/form-data[p513]"; "text/plain[p513]"
for	label[p433]	Associate the label with form control	ID*
for	output[p497]	Specifies controls from which the output was calculated	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], case-sensitive[p63], consisting of IDs*
form	button[p508]; fieldset[p508]; input[p508]; keygen[p508];	Associates the control with a form[p429] element	ID*

Attribute	Element(s)	Description	Value
	object[p508]; output[p508]; select[p508]; textarea[p508]		
formaction	button[p512]; input[p512]	URL to use for form submission[p536]	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
formenctype	button[p513]; input[p513]	Form data set encoding type to use for form submission[p536]	"application/x-www-form-urlencoded[p513]"; "multipart/form-data[p513]"; "text/plain[p513]"
formmethod	button[p512]; input[p512]	HTTP method to use for form submission[p536]	"GET"; "POST"
formnovalidate	button[p513]; input[p513]	Bypass form control validation for form submission[p536]	Boolean attribute[p65]
formtarget	button[p513]; input[p513]	Browsing context[p748] for form submission[p536]	Valid browsing context name or keyword[p752]
headers	td[p412]; th[p412]	The header cells for this cell	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], case-sensitive[p63], consisting of IDs*
height	canvas[p584]; embed[p393]; iframe[p393]; img[p393]; input[p393]; object[p393]; video[p393]	Vertical dimension	Valid non-negative integer[p66]
hidden	HTML elements[p708]	Whether the element is relevant	Boolean attribute[p65]
high	meter[p501]	Low limit of high range	Valid floating-point number[p66]*
href	a[p244]; area[p244]	Address of the hyperlink[p244]	Valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
href	link[p139]	Address of the hyperlink[p244]	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
href	base[p137]	Document base URL[p86]	Valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
hreflang	a[p245]; link[p141]	Language of the linked resource	Valid BCP 47 language tag
http-equiv	meta[p147]	Pragma directive	Text[p115]*
icon	menuitem[p552]	Icon for the command	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
id	HTML elements[p122]	The element's ID	Text[p115]*
inputmode	input[p515]; textarea[p515]	Hint for selecting an input modality	"verbatim[p515]"; "latin[p515]"; "latin-name[p515]"; "latin-prose[p515]"; "full-width-latin[p515]"; "kana[p515]"; "kana-name[p515]"; "katakana[p515]"; "numeric[p515]"; "tel[p515]"; "email[p515]"; "url[p515]"
is	HTML elements[p651]	Creates a customized built-in element[p651]	Valid custom element name[p652] of a defined customized built-in element[p651]
ismap	img[p294]	Whether the image is a server-side image map	Boolean attribute[p65]
itemid	HTML elements[p677]	Global identifier[p677] for a microdata item	Valid URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
itemprop	HTML elements[p679]	Property names[p680] of a microdata item	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], case-sensitive[p63], consisting of valid absolute URLs, defined property names[p679], or text*
itemref	HTML elements[p678]	Referenced elements	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], case-sensitive[p63], consisting of IDs*
itemscope	HTML elements[p677]	Introduces a microdata item	Boolean attribute[p65]
itemtype	HTML elements[p677]	Item types[p677] of a microdata item	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], case-sensitive[p63], consisting of valid absolute URL*
keytype	keygen[p495]	The type of cryptographic key to generate	Text[p115]*
kind	track[p331]	The type of text track	"subtitles[p331]"; "captions[p331]"; "descriptions[p331]"; "chapters[p331]"; "metadata[p331]"
label	menuitem[p552]; menu[p549]; optgroup[p486]; option[p487]; track[p331]	User-visible label	Text[p115]
lang	HTML elements[p125]	Language[p125] of the element	Valid BCP 47 language tag or the empty string
list	input[p469]	List of autocomplete options	ID*
loop	audio[p349]; video[p349]	Whether to loop the media resource[p334]	Boolean attribute[p65]
low	meter[p501]	High limit of low range	Valid floating-point number[p66]*
manifest	html[p134]	Application cache manifest[p807]	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
max	input[p467]	Maximum value	Varies*

Attribute	Element(s)	Description	Value
max	meter[p501]; progress[p499]	Upper bound of range	Valid floating-point number[p66]*
maxlength	input[p463]; textarea[p492]	Maximum length of value	Valid non-negative integer[p66]
media	link[p141]; source[p278]; style[p153]	Applicable media	Valid media query list[p85]
menu	button[p478]	Specifies the element's designated pop-up menu[p478]	ID*
method	form[p512]	HTTP method to use for form submission[p536]	"GET[p512]"; "POST[p512]"; "dialog[p512]"
min	input[p467]	Minimum value	Varies*
min	meter[p501]	Lower bound of range	Valid floating-point number[p66]*
minlength	input[p463]; textarea[p492]	Minimum length of value	Valid non-negative integer[p66]
multiple	input[p465]; select[p480]	Whether to allow multiple values	Boolean attribute[p65]
muted	audio[p381]; video[p381]	Whether to mute the media resource[p334] by default	Boolean attribute[p65]
name	button[p510]; fieldset[p510]; input[p510]; keygen[p510]; output[p510]; select[p510]; textarea[p510]	Name of form control to use for form submission[p536] and in the form.elements[p431] API	Text[p115]*
name	form[p430]	Name of form to use in the document.forms[p108] API	Text[p115]*
name	iframe[p312]; object[p319]	Name of nested browsing context[p749]	Valid browsing context name or keyword[p752]
name	map[p386]	Name of image map[p389] to reference from the usemap[p389] attribute	Text[p115]*
name	meta[p144]	Metadata name	Text[p115]*
name	param[p324]	Name of parameter	Text[p115]
name	slot[p582]	Name of shadow tree slot	Text[p115]
nonce	script[p566]; style[p153]	Cryptographic nonce used in *Content Security Policy* checks [CSP][p1155]	Text[p115]
novalidate	form[p513]	Bypass form control validation for form submission[p536]	Boolean attribute[p65]
open	details[p544]	Whether the details are visible	Boolean attribute[p65]
open	dialog[p559]	Whether the dialog box is showing	Boolean attribute[p65]
optimum	meter[p501]	Optimum value in gauge	Valid floating-point number[p66]*
pattern	input[p466]	Pattern to be matched by the form control's value	Regular expression matching the JavaScript *Pattern* production
ping	a[p245]; area[p245]	URLs to ping	Set of space-separated tokens[p84] consisting of valid non-empty URLs[p86]
placeholder	input[p471]; textarea[p492]	User-visible label to be placed within the form control	Text[p115]*
poster	video[p326]	Poster frame to show prior to video playback	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
preload	audio[p346]; video[p346]	Hints how much buffering the media resource[p334] will likely need	"none[p346]"; "metadata[p346]"; "auto[p346]"
radiogroup	menuitem[p552]	Name of group of commands to treat as a radio button group	Text[p115]
readonly	input[p464]; textarea[p490]	Whether to allow the value to be edited by the user	Boolean attribute[p65]
referrerpolicy	a[p245]; area[p245]; iframe[p314]; img[p282]; link[p140]	Determines the referrer policy for fetches initiated by the element	"no-referrer[p89]"; "origin[p89]"; "no-referrer-when-downgrade[p89]"; "origin-when-cross-origin[p89]"; "unsafe-url[p89]"
rel	a[p245]; area[p245]	Relationship between the location in the document containing the hyperlink and the destination resource	Set of space-separated tokens[p84]*
rel	link[p139]	Relationship between the document containing the	Set of space-separated tokens[p84]*

Attribute	Element(s)	Description	Value
		hyperlink and the destination resource	
required	input[p464]; select[p480]; textarea[p492]	Whether the control is required for form submission[p536]	Boolean attribute[p65]
reversed	ol[p194]	Number the list backwards	Boolean attribute[p65]
rows	textarea[p491]	Number of lines to show	Valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero
rowspan	td[p412]; th[p412]	Number of rows that the cell is to span	Valid non-negative integer[p66]
sandbox	iframe[p312]	Security rules for nested content	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], ASCII case-insensitive[p63], consisting of "allow-forms[p772]", "allow-modals[p772]", "allow-pointer-lock[p772]", "allow-popups[p772]", "allow-popups-to-escape-sandbox[p772]", "allow-same-origin[p772]", "allow-scripts[p772] and "allow-top-navigation[p772]"
slot	HTML elements[p122]	The element's desired slot	Text[p115]
spellcheck	HTML elements[p727]	Whether the element is to have its spelling and grammar checked	"true"; "false"
scope	th[p410]	Specifies which cells the header cell applies to	"row[p410]"; "col[p410]"; "rowgroup[p410]"; "colgroup[p411]"
selected	option[p487]	Whether the option is selected by default	Boolean attribute[p65]
shape	area[p388]	The kind of shape to be created in an image map[p389]	"circle[p388]"; "default[p388]"; "poly[p388]"; "rect[p388]"
size	input[p463]; select[p480]	Size of the control	Valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero
sizes	link[p258]	Sizes of the icons (for rel[p139]="icon[p258]")	Unordered set of unique space-separated tokens[p84], ASCII case-insensitive[p63], consisting of sizes*
sizes	img[p282]; source[p278]	Image sizes for different page layouts	Valid source size list[p282]
span	col[p404]; colgroup[p403]	Number of columns spanned by the element	Valid non-negative integer[p66] greater than zero
src	audio[p335]; embed[p315]; iframe[p309]; img[p281]; input[p460]; script[p566]; source[p279]; track[p331]; video[p335]	Address of the resource	Valid non-empty URL potentially surrounded by spaces[p86]
srcdoc	iframe[p309]	A document to render in the iframe[p308]	The source of an iframe srcdoc document[p309]*
srclang	track[p331]	Language of the text track	Valid BCP 47 language tag
srcset	img[p281]; source[p278]	Images to use in different situations (e.g. high-resolution displays, small monitors, etc)	Comma-separated list of image candidate strings
start	ol[p194]	Ordinal value[p197] of the first item	Valid integer[p65]
step	input[p468]	Granularity to be matched by the form control's value	Valid floating-point number[p66] greater than zero, or "any"
style	HTML elements[p129]	Presentational and formatting instructions	CSS declarations*
tabindex	HTML elements[p714]	Whether the element is focusable, and the relative order of the element for the purposes of sequential focus navigation	Valid integer[p65]
target	a[p244]; area[p244]	Browsing context[p748] for hyperlink[p244] navigation[p788]	Valid browsing context name or keyword[p752]
target	base[p137]	Default browsing context[p748] for hyperlink[p244] navigation[p788] and form submission[p536]	Valid browsing context name or keyword[p752]
target	form[p513]	Browsing context[p748] for form submission[p536]	Valid browsing context name or keyword[p752]
title	HTML elements[p124]	Advisory information for the element	Text[p115]

Attribute	Element(s)	Description	Value
title	abbr[p217]; dfn[p216]	Full term or expansion of abbreviation	Text[p115]
title	input[p466]	Description of pattern (when used with pattern[p466] attribute)	Text[p115]
title	menuitem[p552]	Hint describing the command	Text[p115]
title	link[p142]	Title of the link	Text[p115]
title	link[p142]; style[p153]	Alternative style sheet set name	Text[p115]
translate	HTML elements[p126]	Whether the element is to be translated when the page is localized	"yes"; "no"
type	a[p245]; link[p141]	Hint for the type of the referenced resource	Valid MIME type[p43]
type	button[p477]	Type of button	"submit[p477]"; "reset[p477]"; "button[p477]"; "menu[p477]"
type	embed[p315]; object[p319]; script[p565]; source[p278]; style[p153]	Type of embedded resource	Valid MIME type[p43]
type	input[p436]	Type of form control	input type keyword[p436]
type	menu[p549]	Type of menu	"context[p549]"; "toolbar[p549]"
type	menuitem[p551]	Type of command	"command[p552]"; "checkbox[p552]"; "radio[p552]"
type	ol[p195]	Kind of list marker	"1[p195]"; "a[p195]"; "A[p195]"; "i[p195]"; "I[p195]"
typemustmatch	object[p319]	Whether the type[p319] attribute and the Content-Type[p87] value need to match for the resource to be used	Boolean attribute[p65]
usemap	img[p389]; object[p389]	Name of image map[p389] to use	Valid hash-name reference[p85]*
value	button[p478]; option[p487]	Value to be used for form submission[p536]	Text[p115]
value	data[p225]	Machine-readable value	Text[p115]*
value	input[p438]	Value of the form control	Varies*
value	li[p197]	Ordinal value[p197] of the list item	Valid integer[p65]
value	meter[p501]; progress[p499]	Current value of the element	Valid floating-point number[p66]
value	param[p324]	Value of parameter	Text[p115]
width	canvas[p584]; embed[p393]; iframe[p393]; img[p393]; input[p393]; object[p393]; video[p393]	Horizontal dimension	Valid non-negative integer[p66]
wrap	textarea[p491]	How the value of the form control is to be wrapped for form submission[p536]	"soft[p491]"; "hard[p491]"

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
onabort	HTML elements[p849]	abort[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onafterprint	body[p850]	afterprint[p1151] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onbeforeprint	body[p850]	beforeprint[p1151] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onbeforeunload	body[p850]	beforeunload[p1151] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onblur	HTML elements[p850]	blur[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
oncancel	HTML elements[p849]	cancel[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
oncanplay	HTML elements[p849]	canplay[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
oncanplaythrough	HTML elements[p849]	canplaythrough[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onchange	HTML elements[p849]	change[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onclick	HTML elements[p849]	click event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onclose	HTML elements[p849]	close[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]

Attribute	Element(s)	Description	Value
oncontextmenu	HTML elements[p849]	contextmenu[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
oncopy	HTML elements[p851]	copy[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
oncuechange	HTML elements[p849]	cuechange[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
oncut	HTML elements[p851]	cut[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondblclick	HTML elements[p849]	dblclick event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondrag	HTML elements[p849]	drag[p744] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondragend	HTML elements[p849]	dragend[p744] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondragenter	HTML elements[p849]	dragenter[p744] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondragexit	HTML elements[p849]	dragexit[p744] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondragleave	HTML elements[p849]	dragleave[p744] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondragover	HTML elements[p849]	dragover[p744] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondragstart	HTML elements[p849]	dragstart[p744] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondrop	HTML elements[p849]	drop[p744] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ondurationchange	HTML elements[p849]	durationchange[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onemptied	HTML elements[p849]	emptied[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onended	HTML elements[p849]	ended[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onerror	HTML elements[p850]	error[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onfocus	HTML elements[p850]	focus[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onhashchange	body[p850]	hashchange[p1151] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
oninput	HTML elements[p849]	input[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
oninvalid	HTML elements[p849]	invalid[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onkeydown	HTML elements[p849]	keydown event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onkeypress	HTML elements[p849]	keypress event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onkeyup	HTML elements[p849]	keyup event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onlanguagechange	body[p850]	languagechange[p1151] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onload	HTML elements[p850]	load[p1151] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onloadeddata	HTML elements[p849]	loadeddata[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onloadedmetadata	HTML elements[p849]	loadedmetadata[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onloadstart	HTML elements[p849]	loadstart[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onmessage	body[p850]	message[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onmousedown	HTML elements[p849]	mousedown event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onmouseenter	HTML elements[p849]	mouseenter event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onmouseleave	HTML elements[p850]	mouseleave event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onmousemove	HTML elements[p850]	mousemove event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onmouseout	HTML elements[p850]	mouseout event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onmouseover	HTML elements[p850]	mouseover event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onmouseup	HTML elements[p850]	mouseup event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onwheel	HTML elements[p850]	wheel event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onoffline	body[p850]	offline[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ononline	body[p850]	online[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onpagehide	body[p851]	pagehide[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onpageshow	body[p851]	pageshow[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onpaste	HTML elements[p851]	paste[p1152] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onpause	HTML elements[p850]	pause[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onplay	HTML elements[p850]	play[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onplaying	HTML elements[p850]	playing[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onpopstate	body[p851]	popstate[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onprogress	HTML elements[p850]	progress[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onratechange	HTML elements[p850]	ratechange[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onreset	HTML elements[p850]	reset[p1152] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onresize	HTML elements[p850]	resize event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onrejectionhandled	body[p851]	rejectionhandled[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]

Attribute	Element(s)	Description	Value
onscroll	HTML elements[p850]	scroll event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onseeked	HTML elements[p850]	seeked[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onseeking	HTML elements[p850]	seeking[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onselect	HTML elements[p850]	select[p1152] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onshow	HTML elements[p850]	show[p1152] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onstalled	HTML elements[p850]	stalled[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onstorage	body[p851]	storage[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onsubmit	HTML elements[p850]	submit[p1152] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onsuspend	HTML elements[p850]	suspend[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ontimeupdate	HTML elements[p850]	timeupdate[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
ontoggle	HTML elements[p850]	toggle[p1152] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onunhandledrejection	body[p851]	unhandledrejection[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onunload	body[p851]	unload[p1152] event handler for Window[p758] object	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onvolumechange	HTML elements[p850]	volumechange[p384] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]
onwaiting	HTML elements[p850]	waiting[p383] event handler	Event handler content attribute[p846]

Element Interfaces

This section is non-normative.

List of interfaces for elements

Element(s)	Interface(s)
a[p207]	HTMLAnchorElement[p207] : HTMLElement[p113]
abbr[p217]	HTMLElement[p113]
address[p173]	HTMLElement[p113]
area[p387]	HTMLAreaElement[p387] : HTMLElement[p113]
article[p157]	HTMLElement[p113]
aside[p165]	HTMLElement[p113]
audio[p329]	HTMLAudioElement[p329] : HTMLMediaElement[p333] : HTMLElement[p113]
b[p235]	HTMLElement[p113]
base[p137]	HTMLBaseElement[p137] : HTMLElement[p113]
bdi[p239]	HTMLElement[p113]
bdo[p240]	HTMLElement[p113]
blockquote[p191]	HTMLQuoteElement[p192] : HTMLElement[p113]
body[p156]	HTMLBodyElement[p156] : HTMLElement[p113]
br[p241]	HTMLBRElement[p242] : HTMLElement[p113]
button[p476]	HTMLButtonElement[p477] : HTMLElement[p113]
canvas[p583]	HTMLCanvasElement[p583] : HTMLElement[p113]
caption[p402]	HTMLTableCaptionElement[p402] : HTMLElement[p113]
cite[p213]	HTMLElement[p113]
code[p230]	HTMLElement[p113]
col[p403]	HTMLTableColElement[p403] : HTMLElement[p113]
colgroup[p403]	HTMLTableColElement[p403] : HTMLElement[p113]
menuitem[p551]	HTMLMenuItemElement[p551] : HTMLElement[p113]
data[p225]	HTMLDataElement[p225] : HTMLElement[p113]
datalist[p484]	HTMLDataListElement[p484] : HTMLElement[p113]
dd[p201]	HTMLElement[p113]
del[p267]	HTMLModElement[p268] : HTMLElement[p113]
details[p544]	HTMLDetailsElement[p544] : HTMLElement[p113]
dfn[p216]	HTMLElement[p113]
dialog[p559]	HTMLDialogElement[p559] : HTMLElement[p113]

Element(s)	Interface(s)
div[p206]	HTMLDivElement[p206] : HTMLElement[p113]
dl[p198]	HTMLDLListElement[p198] : HTMLElement[p113]
dt[p200]	HTMLElement[p113]
em[p209]	HTMLElement[p113]
embed[p315]	HTMLEmbedElement[p315] : HTMLElement[p113]
fieldset[p505]	HTMLFieldSetElement[p505] : HTMLElement[p113]
figcaption[p204]	HTMLElement[p113]
figure[p201]	HTMLElement[p113]
footer[p171]	HTMLElement[p113]
form[p429]	HTMLFormElement[p429] : HTMLElement[p113]
h1[p167]	HTMLHeadingElement[p167] : HTMLElement[p113]
h2[p167]	HTMLHeadingElement[p167] : HTMLElement[p113]
h3[p167]	HTMLHeadingElement[p167] : HTMLElement[p113]
h4[p167]	HTMLHeadingElement[p167] : HTMLElement[p113]
h5[p167]	HTMLHeadingElement[p167] : HTMLElement[p113]
h6[p167]	HTMLHeadingElement[p167] : HTMLElement[p113]
head[p135]	HTMLHeadElement[p135] : HTMLElement[p113]
header[p170]	HTMLElement[p113]
hgroup[p168]	HTMLElement[p113]
hr[p188]	HTMLHRElement[p189] : HTMLElement[p113]
html[p134]	HTMLHtmlElement[p134] : HTMLElement[p113]
i[p234]	HTMLElement[p113]
iframe[p308]	HTMLIFrameElement[p309] : HTMLElement[p113]
img[p280]	HTMLImageElement[p281] : HTMLElement[p113]
input[p434]	HTMLInputElement[p435] : HTMLElement[p113]
ins[p266]	HTMLModElement[p268] : HTMLElement[p113]
kbd[p233]	HTMLElement[p113]
keygen[p494]	HTMLKeygenElement[p494] : HTMLElement[p113]
label[p432]	HTMLLabelElement[p433] : HTMLElement[p113]
legend[p507]	HTMLLegendElement[p507] : HTMLElement[p113]
li[p196]	HTMLLIElement[p197] : HTMLElement[p113]
link[p138]	HTMLLinkElement[p139] : HTMLElement[p113]
main[p204]	HTMLElement[p113]
map[p386]	HTMLMapElement[p386] : HTMLElement[p113]
mark[p237]	HTMLElement[p113]
menu[p548]	HTMLMenuElement[p548] : HTMLElement[p113]
meta[p143]	HTMLMetaElement[p143] : HTMLElement[p113]
meter[p500]	HTMLMeterElement[p501] : HTMLElement[p113]
nav[p162]	HTMLElement[p113]
noscript[p577]	HTMLElement[p113]
object[p318]	HTMLObjectElement[p318] : HTMLElement[p113]
ol[p194]	HTMLOListElement[p194] : HTMLElement[p113]
optgroup[p485]	HTMLOptGroupElement[p485] : HTMLElement[p113]
option[p486]	HTMLOptionElement[p487] : HTMLElement[p113]
output[p497]	HTMLOutputElement[p497] : HTMLElement[p113]
p[p186]	HTMLParagraphElement[p187] : HTMLElement[p113]
param[p324]	HTMLParamElement[p324] : HTMLElement[p113]
picture[p277]	HTMLPictureElement[p277] : HTMLElement[p113]
pre[p190]	HTMLPreElement[p190] : HTMLElement[p113]
progress[p499]	HTMLProgressElement[p499] : HTMLElement[p113]
q[p214]	HTMLQuoteElement[p192] : HTMLElement[p113]
rp[p224]	HTMLElement[p113]

Element(s)	Interface(s)
rt[p224]	HTMLElement[p113]
ruby[p218]	HTMLElement[p113]
s[p213]	HTMLElement[p113]
samp[p232]	HTMLElement[p113]
script[p564]	HTMLScriptElement[p565] : HTMLElement[p113]
section[p159]	HTMLElement[p113]
select[p479]	HTMLSelectElement[p479] : HTMLElement[p113]
slot[p582]	HTMLSlotElement[p582] : HTMLElement[p113]
small[p211]	HTMLElement[p113]
source[p278]	HTMLSourceElement[p278] : HTMLElement[p113]
span[p241]	HTMLSpanElement[p241] : HTMLElement[p113]
strong[p210]	HTMLElement[p113]
style[p152]	HTMLStyleElement[p153] : HTMLElement[p113]
sub[p234]	HTMLElement[p113]
summary[p548]	HTMLElement[p113]
sup[p234]	HTMLElement[p113]
table[p394]	HTMLTableElement[p394] : HTMLElement[p113]
tbody[p404]	HTMLTableSectionElement[p404] : HTMLElement[p113]
td[p409]	HTMLTableCellElement[p409] : HTMLElement[p113]
template[p579]	HTMLTemplateElement[p580] : HTMLElement[p113]
textarea[p489]	HTMLTextAreaElement[p489] : HTMLElement[p113]
tfoot[p406]	HTMLTableSectionElement[p404] : HTMLElement[p113]
th[p410]	HTMLTableCellElement[p409] : HTMLElement[p113]
thead[p405]	HTMLTableSectionElement[p404] : HTMLElement[p113]
time[p226]	HTMLTimeElement[p226] : HTMLElement[p113]
title[p136]	HTMLTitleElement[p136] : HTMLElement[p113]
tr[p407]	HTMLTableRowElement[p407] : HTMLElement[p113]
track[p330]	HTMLTrackElement[p330] : HTMLElement[p113]
u[p236]	HTMLElement[p113]
ul[p196]	HTMLUListElement[p196] : HTMLElement[p113]
var[p231]	HTMLElement[p113]
video[p325]	HTMLVideoElement[p326] : HTMLMediaElement[p333] : HTMLElement[p113]
wbr[p242]	HTMLElement[p113]
custom elements[p651]	supplied by the element's author (inherits from HTMLElement[p113])

All Interfaces

This section is non-normative.

- AbstractWorker[p935]
- ApplicationCache[p822]
- AudioTrack[p360]
- AudioTrackList[p359]
- BarProp[p763]
- BeforeUnloadEvent[p804]
- BroadcastChannel[p912]
- CanvasCompositing[p587]
- CanvasDrawImage[p589]
- CanvasDrawPath[p588]
- CanvasFillStrokeStyles[p588]
- CanvasFilters[p588]
- CanvasGradient[p590]
- CanvasHitRegion[p589]
- CanvasImageData[p589]

- CanvasImageSmoothing[p588]
- CanvasPath[p590]
- CanvasPathDrawingStyles[p590]
- CanvasPattern[p590]
- CanvasRect[p588]
- CanvasRenderingContext2D[p587]
- CanvasShadowStyles[p588]
- CanvasState[p587]
- CanvasText[p589]
- CanvasTextDrawingStyles[p590]
- CanvasTransform[p587]
- CanvasUserInterface[p589]
- CloseEvent[p902]
- CustomElementsRegistry[p653]
- DOMStringMap[p96]
- DataTransfer[p732]
- DataTransferItem[p736]
- DataTransferItemList[p735]
- DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope[p930]
- Document[p103], partial[p1121]
- DocumentAndElementEventHandlers[p852]
- DragEvent[p737]
- ElementContentEditable[p724]
- ErrorEvent[p839]
- EventSource[p888]
- External[p1122]
- GlobalEventHandlers[p851]
- HTMLAllCollection[p91]
- HTMLAnchorElement[p207], partial[p1113]
- HTMLAppletElement[p1109]
- HTMLAreaElement[p387], partial[p1113]
- HTMLAudioElement[p329]
- HTMLBRElement[p242], partial[p1114]
- HTMLBaseElement[p137]
- HTMLBodyElement[p156], partial[p1113]
- HTMLButtonElement[p477]
- HTMLCanvasElement[p583]
- HTMLDListElement[p198], partial[p1115]
- HTMLDataElement[p225]
- HTMLDataListElement[p484]
- HTMLDetailsElement[p544]
- HTMLDialogElement[p559]
- HTMLDirectoryElement[p1114]
- HTMLDivElement[p206], partial[p1115]
- HTMLElement[p113]
- HTMLEmbedElement[p315], partial[p1115]
- HTMLFieldSetElement[p505]
- HTMLFontElement[p1115]
- HTMLFormControlsCollection[p92]
- HTMLFormElement[p429]
- HTMLFrameElement[p1112]
- HTMLFrameSetElement[p1111]
- HTMLHRElement[p189], partial[p1115]
- HTMLHeadElement[p135]
- HTMLHeadingElement[p167], partial[p1115]
- HTMLHtmlElement[p134], partial[p1116]
- HTMLHyperlinkElementUtils[p245]
- HTMLIFrameElement[p309], partial[p1116]
- HTMLImageElement[p281], partial[p1116]
- HTMLInputElement[p435], partial[p1116]
- HTMLKeygenElement[p494]
- HTMLLIElement[p197], partial[p1117]
- HTMLLabelElement[p433]
- HTMLLegendElement[p507], partial[p1117]
- HTMLLinkElement[p139], partial[p1117]
- HTMLMapElement[p386]
- HTMLMarqueeElement[p1109]
- HTMLMediaElement[p333]
- HTMLMenuElement[p548], partial[p1117]
- HTMLMenuItemElement[p551]
- HTMLMetaElement[p143], partial[p1117]
- HTMLMeterElement[p501]
- HTMLModElement[p268]

- HTMLOListElement[p194], partial[p1118]
- HTMLObjectElement[p318], partial[p1118]
- HTMLOptGroupElement[p485]
- HTMLOptionElement[p487]
- HTMLOptionsCollection[p94]
- HTMLOutputElement[p497]
- HTMLParagraphElement[p187], partial[p1118]
- HTMLParamElement[p324], partial[p1118]
- HTMLPictureElement[p277]
- HTMLPreElement[p190], partial[p1119]
- HTMLProgressElement[p499]
- HTMLQuoteElement[p192]
- HTMLScriptElement[p565], partial[p1119]
- HTMLSelectElement[p479]
- HTMLSlotElement[p582]
- HTMLSourceElement[p278]
- HTMLSpanElement[p241]
- HTMLStyleElement[p153]
- HTMLTableCaptionElement[p402], partial[p1114]
- HTMLTableCellElement[p409], partial[p1120]
- HTMLTableColElement[p403], partial[p1114]
- HTMLTableElement[p394], partial[p1119]
- HTMLTableRowElement[p407], partial[p1120]
- HTMLTableSectionElement[p404], partial[p1119]
- HTMLTemplateElement[p580]
- HTMLTextAreaElement[p489]
- HTMLTimeElement[p226]
- HTMLTitleElement[p136]
- HTMLTrackElement[p330]
- HTMLUListElement[p196], partial[p1120]
- HTMLUnknownElement[p113]
- HTMLVideoElement[p326]
- HashChangeEvent[p801]
- History[p774]
- ImageBitmap[p879]
- ImageBitmapRenderingContext[p642]
- ImageData[p591]
- Location[p780]
- MediaError[p334]
- MessageChannel[p908]
- MessageEvent[p886]
- MessagePort[p909]
- MimeType[p875]
- MimeTypeArray[p875]
- MouseEvent, partial[p628]
- Navigator[p864]
- NavigatorConcurrentHardware[p939]
- NavigatorContentUtils[p867]
- NavigatorCookies[p874]
- NavigatorID[p864], partial[p866]
- NavigatorLanguage[p866]
- NavigatorOnLine[p825]
- NavigatorPlugins[p874]
- PageTransitionEvent[p801]
- Path2D[p591]
- PluginArray[p875]
- PopStateEvent[p801]
- PromiseRejectionEvent[p840]
- RadioNodeList[p92]
- RelatedEvent[p555]
- SharedWorker[p938]
- SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931]
- Storage[p944]
- StorageEvent[p946]
- TextMetrics[p590]
- TextTrack[p371]
- TextTrackCue[p375]
- TextTrackCueList[p375]
- TextTrackList[p371]
- TimeRanges[p381]
- Touch, partial[p628]
- TrackEvent[p382]
- ValidityState[p534]

- VideoTrack[p360]
- VideoTrackList[p360]
- WebSocket[p897]
- Window[p758], partial[p1122]
- WindowEventHandlers[p852]
- WindowLocalStorage[p945]
- WindowOrWorkerGlobalScope[p853]
- WindowSessionStorage[p945]
- Worker[p936]
- WorkerGlobalScope[p929]
- WorkerLocation[p941]
- WorkerNavigator[p941]
- XMLDocument, partial[p110]

Events

This section is non-normative.

List of events

Event	Interface	Interesting targets	Description
abort	Event	Window[p758]	Fired at the Window[p758] when the download was aborted by the user
DOMContentLoaded	Event	Document[p103]	Fired at the Document[p103] once the parser has finished
afterprint	Event	Window[p758]	Fired at the Window[p758] after printing
beforeprint	Event	Window[p758]	Fired at the Window[p758] before printing
beforeunload	BeforeUnloadEvent[p804]	Window[p758]	Fired at the Window[p758] when the page is about to be unloaded, in case the page would like to show a warning prompt
blur	Event	Window[p758], elements	Fired at nodes when they stop being focused[p713]
cancel	Event	dialog[p559] elements	Fired at dialog[p559] elements when they are canceled by the user (e.g. by pressing the Escape key)
change	Event	Form controls	Fired at controls when the user commits a value change (see also the input[p1151] event)
click	MouseEvent	Elements	Normally a mouse event; also synthetically fired at an element before its activation behaviour[p710] is run, when an element is activated from a non-pointer input device (e.g. a keyboard)
close	Event	dialog[p559] elements, WebSocket[p897]	Fired at dialog[p559] elements when they are closed, and at WebSocket[p897] elements when the connection is terminated
connect	MessageEvent[p886]	SharedWorkerGlobalScope[p931]	Fired at a shared worker's global scope when a new client connects
contextmenu	Event	Elements	Fired at elements when the user requests their context menu
copy	Event	Elements	Fired at elements when the user copies data to the clipboard
cut	Event	Elements	Fired at elements when the user copies the selected data on the clipboard and removes the selection from the document
error	Event	Global scope objects, Worker[p936] objects, elements, networking-related objects	Fired when unexpected errors occur (e.g. networking errors, script errors, decoding errors)
focus	Event	Window[p758], elements	Fired at nodes gaining focus[p713]
hashchange	HashChangeEvent[p801]	Window[p758]	Fired at the Window[p758] when the fragment part of the document's URL changes
input	Event	Form controls	Fired at controls when the user changes the va change[p1151] event)
invalid	Event	Form controls	Fired at controls during form validation if they their constraints
languagechange	Event	Global scope objects	Fired at the global scope object when the user languages change
load	Event	Window[p758], elements	Fired at the Window[p758] when the document h loading; fired at an element containing a resou embed[p315]) when its resource has finished loading
loadend	Event or ProgressEvent	img[p280] elements	Fired at img[p280] elements after a successful load

Support:	
Chrome	15+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	3.6+
IE	10+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5.1+
Opera	12.1+
IE Mobile	10+

Source: caniuse.com

Event	Interface	Interesting targets	Description
loadstart	ProgressEvent	img[p280] elements	Fired at img[p280] elements when a load begins (see also media element events[p383])
message	MessageEvent[p886]	Window[p758], EventSource[p888], WebSocket[p897], MessagePort[p909], BroadcastChannel[p912], DedicatedWorkerGlobalScope[p930], Worker[p936]	Fired at an object when it receives a message
offline	Event	Global scope objects	Fired at the global scope object when the network connections fails
online	Event	Global scope objects	Fired at the global scope object when the network connections returns
open	Event	EventSource[p888], WebSocket[p897]	Fired at networking-related objects when a connection is established
pagehide	PageTransitionEvent[p801]	Window[p758]	Fired at the Window[p758] when the page's entry in the session history[p773] stops being the current entry[p774]
pageshow	PageTransitionEvent[p801]	Window[p758]	Fired at the Window[p758] when the page's entry history[p773] becomes the current entry[p774]
paste	Event	Elements	Fired at elements when the user will insert the the most suitable format (if any) supported for
popstate	PopStateEvent[p801]	Window[p758]	Fired at the Window[p758] when the user naviga history[p773]
progress	ProgressEvent	img[p280] elements	Fired at img[p280] elements during a CORS-san load (see also media element events[p383])
readystatechange	Event	Document[p103]	Fired at the Document[p103] when it finishes parsing and again when all its subresources have finished loading
rejectionhandled	PromiseRejectionEvent[p840]	Global scope objects	Fired at global scope objects when a previously-unhandled promise rejection becomes handled
reset	Event	form[p429] elements	Fired at a form[p429] element when it is reset[p543]
select	Event	Form controls	Fired at form controls when their text selection is adjusted (whether by an API or by the user)
show	RelatedEvent[p555]	menu[p548] elements	Fired at a menu[p548] element when it is shown as a context menu
storage	StorageEvent[p946]	Window[p758]	Fired at Window[p758] event when the corresponding localStorage[p945] or sessionStorage[p945] storage areas change
submit	Event	form[p429] elements	Fired at a form[p429] element when it is submitted[p537]
toggle	Event	details[p544] element	Fired at details[p544] elements when they open or close
unhandledrejection	PromiseRejectionEvent[p840]	Global scope objects	Fired at global scope objects when a promise rejection goes unhandled
unload	Event	Window[p758]	Fired at the Window[p758] object when the page is going away

Support:	
Chrome	4+
Chrome for Android	50+
UC Browser for Android	9.9+
iOS Safari	5.0-5.1+
Firefox	2+
IE	11+
Opera Mini	None
Android Browser	2.3+
Edge	12+
Safari	5+
Opera	15+
IE Mobile	11+

Source: caniuse.com

Note *See also media element events[p383], application cache events[p806], and drag-and-drop events[p744].*

MIME Types

This section is non-normative.

The following MIME types are mentioned in this specification:

application/atom+xml

Atom [ATOM][p1155]

application/ecmascript

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

application/javascript

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

application/json

JSON [JSON][p1158]

application/x-ecmascript

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

application/x-javascript

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

application/octet-stream

Generic binary data [RFC2046][p1159]

application/microdata+json[p1128]

Microdata as JSON

application/rss+xml

RSS

application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Form submission

application/xhtml+xml[p1125]

HTML

application/xml

XML [XML][p1162] [RFC7303][p1160]

image/gif

GIF images [GIF][p1157]

image/jpeg

JPEG images [JPEG][p1158]

image/png

PNG images [JPEG][p1158]

image/svg+xml

SVG images [JPEG][p1158]

multipart/form-data

Form submission [RFC7578][p1160]

multipart/mixed

Generic mixed content [RFC2046][p1159]

multipart/x-mixed-replace[p1124]

Streaming server push

text/cache-manifest[p1126]

Offline application cache manifests

text/css

CSS [CSS][p1156]

text/ecmascript

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/event-stream[p895]

Server-sent event streams

text/javascript

JavaScript [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/javascript1.0

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/javascript1.1

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/javascript1.2

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/javascript1.3

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/javascript1.4

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/javascript1.5

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/jscript

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/json

JSON (legacy type)

text/livescript

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/plain

Generic plain text [RFC2046][p1159] [RFC3676][p1160]

text/html[p1123]

HTML

text/ping[p1127]

Hyperlink auditing

text/uri-list

List of URLs [RFC2483][p1159]

text/vcard

vCard [RFC6350][p1160]

text/vtt

WebVTT [WEBVTT][p1161]

text/x-ecmascript

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/x-javascript

JavaScript (legacy type) [JAVASCRIPT][p1158]

text/xml

XML [XML][p1162] [RFC7303][p1160]

video/mp4

MPEG-4 video [RFC4337][p1160]

video/mpeg

MPEG video [RFC2046][p1159]

References

All references are normative unless marked "Non-normative".

[ABNF]

Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF, D. Crocker, P. Overell. IETF.

[ABOUT]

The 'about' URI scheme, S. Moonesamy. IETF.

[APNG]

(Non-normative) *APNG Specification*. S. Parmenter, V. Vukicevic, A. Smith. Mozilla.

[ARIA]

Accessible Rich Internet Applications (WAI-ARIA), J. Diggs, J. Craig, S. McCarron, M. Cooper. W3C.

[ARIAHTML]

ARIA in HTML, S. Faulkner. W3C.

[ATAG]

(Non-normative) *Authoring Tool Accessibility Guidelines (ATAG) 2.0*, J. Richards, J. Spellman, J. Treviranus. W3C.

[ATOM]

(Non-normative) *The Atom Syndication Format*, M. Nottingham, R. Sayre. IETF.

[BATTERY]

(Non-normative) *Battery Status API*, A. Kostiainen, M. Lamouri. W3C.

[BCP47]

Tags for Identifying Languages; Matching of Language Tags, A. Phillips, M. Davis. IETF.

[BECSS]

Behavioral Extensions to CSS, I. Hickson. W3C.

[BEZIER]

Courbes à poles, P. de Casteljau. INPI, 1959.

[BIDI]

UAX #9: Unicode Bidirectional Algorithm, M. Davis. Unicode Consortium.

[BOCU1]

(Non-normative) *UTN #6: BOCU-1: MIME-Compatible Unicode Compression*, M. Scherer, M. Davis. Unicode Consortium.

[CESU8]

(Non-normative) *UTR #26: Compatibility Encoding Scheme For UTF-16: 8-BIT (CESU-8)*, T. Phipps. Unicode Consortium.

[CHARMOD]

(Non-normative) *Character Model for the World Wide Web 1.0: Fundamentals*, M. Dürst, F. Yergeau, R. Ishida, M. Wolf, T. Texin. W3C.

[CLDR]

Unicode Common Locale Data Repository. Unicode.

[COMPOSITE]

Compositing and Blending, R. Cabanier, N. Andronikos. W3C.

[COMPUTABLE]

(Non-normative) *On computable numbers, with an application to the Entscheidungsproblem*, A. Turing. In *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, series 2, volume 42, pages 230-265. London Mathematical Society, 1937.

[COOKIES]

HTTP State Management Mechanism, A. Barth. IETF.

[CSP]

Content Security Policy, M. West, D. Veditz. W3C.

[CSPDOCUMENT]

Content Security Policy: Document Features, M. West. W3C.

[CSS]

Cascading Style Sheets Level 2 Revision 2, B. Bos, T. Çelik, I. Hickson, H. Lie. W3C.

[CSSANIMATIONS]

CSS Animations, D. Jackson, D. Hyatt, C. Marrin, S. Galineau, L. Baron. W3C.

[CSSATTR]

CSS Style Attributes, T. Çelik, E. Etemad. W3C.

[CSSBG]

CSS Backgrounds and Borders , B. Bos, E. Etemad, B. Kemper. W3C.

[CSSCASCADE]

CSS Cascading and Inheritance Level 4, E. Etemad, T. Atkins. W3C.

[CSSCOLOR]

CSS Color Module Level 3, T. Çelik, C. Lilley, L. Baron. W3C.

[CSSFONTLOAD]

CSS Font Loading, T. Atkins, J. Daggett. W3C.

[CSSFONTS]

CSS Fonts, J. Daggett. W3C.

[CSSGC]

CSS Generated Content, H. Lie, E. Etemad, I. Hickson. W3C.

[CSSIMAGES]

CSS Image Values and Replaced Content Module, E. Etemad, T. Atkins. W3C.

[CSSLISTS]

CSS Lists and Counters, T. Atkins. W3C.

[CSSOM]

Cascading Style Sheets Object Model (CSSOM), S. Pieters, G. Adams. W3C.

[CSSOMVIEW]

CSSOM View Module, S. Pieters, G. Adams. W3C.

[CSSOVERFLOW]

CSS Overflow, L. Baron, F. Rivoal. W3C.

[CSSPOSITION]

CSS Positioned Layout, R. Atanassov, A. Eicholz. W3C.

[CSSRUBY]

CSS3 Ruby Module, R. Ishida. W3C.

[CSSTRANSITIONS]

(Non-normative) *CSS Transitions*, D. Jackson, D. Hyatt, C. Marrin, L. Baron. W3C.

[CSSUI]

CSS3 Basic User Interface Module, T. Çelik. W3C.

[CSSSYNTAX]

CSS Syntax, T. Atkins, S. Sapin. W3C.

[CSSTABLE]

CSS Table, F. Remy, G. Whitworth. W3C.

[CSSTEXT]

CSS Text, E. Etemad, K. Ishii. W3C.

[CSSVALUES]

CSS3 Values and Units, H. Lie, T. Atkins, E. Etemad. W3C.

[CSSWM]

CSS Writing Modes, E. Etemad, K. Ishii. W3C.

[DASH]

Dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP (DASH). ISO.

[DOM]

DOM, A. van Kesteren, A. Gregor, Ms2ger. WHATWG.

[UIEVENTS]

UI Events Specification, G. Kacmarcik, T. Leithead. W3C.

[DOMPARSING]

DOM Parsing and Serialization, T. Leithead. W3C.

[DOT]

(Non-normative) *The DOT Language*. Graphviz.

[E163]

Recommendation E.163 — Numbering Plan for The International Telephone Service, CCITT Blue Book, Fascicle II.2, pp. 128-134, November 1988.

[EDITING]

HTML Editing APIs, A. Gregor. W3C Editing APIs CG.

[ENCODING]

Encoding, A. van Kesteren, J. Bell. WHATWG.

[EXIF]

(Non-normative) *Exchangeable image file format*. JEITA.

[FETCH]

Fetch, A. van Kesteren. WHATWG.

[FILEAPI]

File API, A. Ranganathan. W3C.

[FILTERS]

Filter Effects, D. Jackson, E. Dahlström, D. Schulze. W3C.

[FULLSCREEN]

Fullscreen, A. van Kesteren, T. Çelik. WHATWG.

[GEOMETRY]

Geometry Interfaces Module. S. Pieters, D. Schulze, R. Cabanier. W3C.

[GIF]

(Non-normative) *Graphics Interchange Format*. CompuServe.

[GRAPHICS]

(Non-normative) *Computer Graphics: Principles and Practice in C*, Second Edition, J. Foley, A. van Dam, S. Feiner, J. Hughes. Addison-Wesley. ISBN 0-201-84840-6.

[GREGORIAN]

(Non-normative) *Inter Gravissimas*, A. Lilius, C. Clavius. Gregory XIII Papal Bull, February 1582.

[HRT]

High Resolution Time, I. Grigorik, J. Simonsen, J. Mann. W3C.

[HTMLAAM]

HTML Accessibility API Mappings 1.0, S. Faulkner, J. Kiss, A. Surkov. W3C.

[HTTP]

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Message Syntax and Routing, R. Fielding, J. Reschke. IETF.
Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Semantics and Content, R. Fielding, J. Reschke. IETF.
Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Conditional Requests, R. Fielding, J. Reschke. IETF.
Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Range Requests, R. Fielding, Y. Lafon, J. Reschke. IETF.
Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Caching, R. Fielding, M. Nottingham, J. Reschke. IETF.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Authentication, R. Fielding, J. Reschke. IETF.

[IANAPERMHEADERS]

Permanent Message Header Field Names. IANA.

[INBAND]

Sourcing In-band Media Resource Tracks from Media Containers into HTML, S. Pfeiffer, B. Lund. W3C.

[INTERSECTIONOBSERVER]

Intersection Observer, M. Blain. WICG.

[ISO3166]

ISO 3166: Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions. ISO.

[ISO4217]

ISO 4217: Codes for the representation of currencies and funds. ISO.

[ISO8601]

(Non-normative) *ISO8601: Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*. ISO.

[JAVASCRIPT]

ECMAScript Language Specification. Ecma International.
JavaScript Standard, M. Bynens. WHATWG.

[JLREQ]

Requirements for Japanese Text Layout. W3C.

[JPEG]

JPEG File Interchange Format, E. Hamilton.

[JSON]

The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) Data Interchange Format, T. Bray. IETF.

[MAILTO]

(Non-normative) *The 'mailto' URI scheme*, M. Duerst, L. Masinter, J. Zawinski. IETF.

[MATHML]

Mathematical Markup Language (MathML), D. Carlisle, P. Ion, R. Miner. W3C.

[MEDIAFRAG]

Media Fragments URI, R. Troncy, E. Mannens, S. Pfeiffer, D. Van Deursen. W3C.

[MEDIASOURCE]

Media Source Extensions, A. Colwell, A. Bateman, M. Watson. W3C.

[MEDIASTREAM]

Media Capture and Streams, D. Burnett, A. Bergkvist, C. Jennings, A. Narayanan. W3C.

[MFREL]

Microformats Wiki: existing rel values. Microformats.

[MIMESNIFF]

MIME Sniffing, G. Hemsley. WHATWG.

[MIX]

Mixed Content, M. West. W3C.

[MNG]

MNG (Multiple-image Network Graphics) Format. G. Randers-Pehrson.

[MPEG2]

ISO/IEC 13818-1: Information technology — Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Systems. ISO/IEC.

[MPEG4]

ISO/IEC 14496-12: ISO base media file format. ISO/IEC.

[MQ]

Media Queries, H. Lie, T. Çelik, D. Glazman, A. van Kesteren. W3C.

[NPAPI]

(Non-normative) *Gecko Plugin API Reference*. Mozilla.

[OGGSKELETONHEADERS]

SkeletonHeaders. Xiph.Org.

[OPENSEARCH]

Autodiscovery in HTML/XHTML. In *OpenSearch 1.1 Draft 4*, Section 4.6.2. OpenSearch.org.

[ORIGIN]

(Non-normative) *The Web Origin Concept*, A. Barth. IETF.

[PAGEVIS]

(Non-normative) *Page Visibility*, J. Mann, A. Jain. W3C.

[PDF]

(Non-normative) *Document management — Portable document format — Part 1: PDF*. ISO.

[PINGBACK]

Pingback 1.0, S. Langridge, I. Hickson.

[PNG]

Portable Network Graphics (PNG) Specification, D. Duce. W3C.

[POINTERLOCK]

Pointer Lock, V. Scheib. W3C.

[PPUTF8]

(Non-normative) *The Properties and Promises of UTF-8*, M. Dürst. University of Zürich. In *Proceedings of the 11th International Unicode Conference*.

[PSL]

Public Suffix List. Mozilla Foundation.

[REFERRERPOLICY]

Referrer Policy, J. Eisinger, E. Stark. W3C.

[RESOURCEHINTS]

Resource Hints, I Grigorik. W3C.

[RFC1034]

Domain Names - Concepts and Facilities, P. Mockapetris. IETF, November 1987.

[RFC1123]

Requirements for Internet Hosts -- Application and Support, R. Braden. IETF, October 1989.

[RFC2046]

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part Two: Media Types, N. Freed, N. Borenstein. IETF.

[RFC2119]

Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels, S. Bradner. IETF.

[RFC3447]

Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) #1: RSA Cryptography Specifications, J. Jonsson, B. Kaliski. IETF.

[RFC2318]

The text/css Media Type, H. Lie, B. Bos, C. Lilley. IETF.

[RFC2397]

The "data" URL scheme, L. Masinter. IETF.

[RFC5545]

Internet Calendaring and Scheduling Core Object Specification (iCalendar), B. Desruisseaux. IETF.

[RFC2483]

URI Resolution Services Necessary for URN Resolution, M. Mealling, R. Daniel. IETF.

[RFC3279]

Algorithms and Identifiers for the Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, W. Polk, R. Housley, L. Bassham. IETF.

[RFC3676]

The Text/Plain Format and DelSp Parameters, R. Gellens. IETF.

[RFC3864]

Registration Procedures for Message Header Fields, G. Klyne, M. Nottingham, J. Mogul. IETF.

[RFC4329]

(Non-normative) *Scripting Media Types*, B. Höhrmann. IETF.

[RFC4337]

(Non-normative) *MIME Type Registration for MPEG-4*, Y. Lim, D. Singer. IETF.

[RFC7595]

Guidelines and Registration Procedures for URI Schemes, D. Thaler, T. Hansen, T. Hardie. IETF.

[RFC4648]

The Base16, Base32, and Base64 Data Encodings, S. Josefsson. IETF.

[RFC5280]

Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, D. Cooper, S. Santesson, S. Farrell, S. Boeyen, R. Housley, W. Polk. IETF.

[RFC5322]

Internet Message Format, P. Resnick. IETF.

[RFC6381]

The 'Codecs' and 'Profiles' Parameters for "Bucket" Media Types, R. Gellens, D. Singer, P. Frojdh. IETF.

[RFC6266]

Use of the Content-Disposition Header Field in the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), J. Reschke. IETF.

[RFC6350]

vCard Format Specification, S. Perreault. IETF.

[RFC7303]

XML Media Types, H. Thompson, C. Lilley. IETF.

[RFC7578]

Returning Values from Forms: multipart/form-data, L. Masinter. IETF.

[SCSU]

(Non-normative) *UTR #6: A Standard Compression Scheme For Unicode*, M. Wolf, K. Whistler, C. Wicksteed, M. Davis, A. Freytag, M. Scherer. Unicode Consortium.

[SELECTION]

Selection API, R. Niwa. W3C.

[SELECTORS]

Selectors, E. Etemad, T. Çelik, D. Glazman, I. Hickson, P. Linss, J. Williams. W3C.

[SMS]

(Non-normative) *URI Scheme for Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) Short Message Service (SMS)*, E. Wilde, A. Vaha-Sipila. IETF.

[SRGB]

IEC 61966-2-1: Multimedia systems and equipment — Colour measurement and management — Part 2-1: Colour management — Default RGB colour space — sRGB. IEC.

[SVG]

Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 1.1 (Second Edition), E. Dahlström, P. Dengler, A. Grasso, C. Lilley, C. McCormack, D. Schepers, J. Watt, J. Ferraiolo, J. Fujisawa, D. Jackson. W3C.

[SVGTINY12]

Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) Tiny 1.2, O. Andersson, R. Berjon, E. Dahlström, A. Emmons, J. Ferraiolo, A. Grasso, V. Hardy, S. Hayman, D. Jackson, C. Lilley, C. McCormack, A. Neumann, C. Northway, A. Quint, N. Ramani, D. Schepers, A. Shellshear. W3C.

[SVG2]

(Non-normative) *Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 2*, N. Andronikos, R. Atanassov, T. Bah, A. Bellamy-Royds, B. Birtles, B. Brinza, C. Concolato, E. Dahlström, C. Lilley, C. McCormack, D. Schepers, D. Schulze, R. Schwerdtfeger, S. Takagi, J. Watt. W3C.

[SW]

Service Workers, A. Russell, J. Song, J. Archibald. W3C.

[TOR]

(Non-normative) *Tor*.

[TOUCH]

Touch Events, D. Schepers, S. Moon, M. Brubeck, A. Barstow, R. Byers. W3C.

[TZDATABASE]

(Non-normative) *Time Zone Database*. IANA.

[UAAG]

(Non-normative) *User Agent Accessibility Guidelines (UAAG) 2.0*, J. Allan, K. Ford, J. Richards, J. Spellman. W3C.

[UNICODE]

The Unicode Standard. Unicode Consortium.

[UNIVCHARDET]

(Non-normative) *A composite approach to language/encoding detection*, S. Li, K. Momoi. Netscape. In *Proceedings of the 19th International Unicode Conference*.

[URL]

URL, A. van Kesteren. WHATWG.

[URN]

URN Syntax, R. Moats. IETF.

[UTF7]

(Non-normative) *UTF-7: A Mail-Safe Transformation Format of Unicode*, D. Goldsmith, M. Davis. IETF.

[UTF8DET]

(Non-normative) *Multilingual form encoding*, M. Dürst. W3C.

[UTR36]

(Non-normative) *UTR #36: Unicode Security Considerations*, M. Davis, M. Suignard. Unicode Consortium.

[WCAG]

(Non-normative) *Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0*, B. Caldwell, M. Cooper, L. Reid, G. Vanderheiden. W3C.

[WEBGL]

WebGL Specification, D. Jackson. Khronos Group.

[WEBIDL]

Web IDL, C. McCormack. W3C.

[WEBLINK]

Web Linking, M. Nottingham. IETF.

[WEBMCG]

WebM Container Guidelines. The WebM Project.

[WEBVTT]

WebVTT, S. Pieters. W3C.

[WHATWGWIKI]

The WHATWG Wiki. WHATWG.

[WSP]

The WebSocket protocol, I. Fette, A. Melnikov. IETF.

[X121]

Recommendation X.121 — International Numbering Plan for Public Data Networks, CCITT Blue Book, Fascicle VIII.3, pp. 317-332.

[X690]

Recommendation X.690 — Information Technology — ASN.1 Encoding Rules — Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER), and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER). International Telecommunication Union.

[XFN]

XFN 1.1 profile, T. Çelik, M. Mullenweg, E. Meyer. GMPG.

[XHR]

`XMLHttpRequest`, A. van Kesteren. WHATWG.

[XKCD1288]

(Non-normative) *Substitutions*, Randall Munroe. xkcd.

[XML]

Extensible Markup Language, T. Bray, J. Paoli, C. Sperberg-McQueen, E. Maler, F. Yergeau. W3C.

[XMLENTITY]

(Non-normative) *XML Entity Definitions for Characters*, D. Carlisle, P. Ion. W3C.

[XMLNS]

Namespaces in XML, T. Bray, D. Hollander, A. Layman, R. Tobin. W3C.

[XMLSSPI]

Associating Style Sheets with XML documents, J. Clark, S. Pieters, H. Thompson. W3C.

[XPATH10]

XML Path Language (XPath) Version 1.0, J. Clark, S. DeRose. W3C.

[XSLT10]

(Non-normative) *XSL Transformations (XSLT) Version 1.0*, J. Clark. W3C.

[XSLTP]

(Non-normative) *DOM XSLTProcessor*, WHATWG Wiki. WHATWG.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Tim Berners-Lee for inventing HTML, without which none of this would exist.

Thanks to Aankhen, Aaron Boodman, Aaron Leventhal, Adam Barth, Adam de Boor, Adam Hepton, Adam Klein, Adam Roben, Addison Phillips, Adele Peterson, Adrian Bateman, Adrian Roselli, Adrian Sutton, Agustín Fernández, Aharon (Vladimir) Lanin, Ajai Tirumali, Akatsuki Kitamura, Alan Plum, Alastair Campbell, Alejandro G. Castro, Alex Bishop, Alex Nicolaou, Alex Rousskov, Alexander Farkas, Alexander J. Vincent, Alexandre Morgaut, Alexey Feldgendler, Алексей Проскуряков (Alexey Proskuryakov), Alexis Deveria, Ali Juma, Alice Boxhall, Allan Clements, Allen Wirfs-Brock, Alex Komoroske, Alex Russell, Ami Fischman, Amos Jeffries, Anders Carlsson, André E. Veltstra, Andrea Rendine, Andreas, Andreas Kling, Andrei Popescu, Andres Gomez, Andres Rios, Andrew Barfield, Andrew Clover, Andrew Gove, Andrew Grieve, Andrew Oakley, Andrew Sidwell, Andrew Simons, Andrew Smith, Andrew W. Hagen, Andrey V. Lukyanov, Andry Rendy, Andy Earnshaw, Andy Heydon, Andy Palay, Anjana Vakil, Anna Belle Leiserson, Anthony Boyd, Anthony Bryan, Anthony Hickson, Anthony Ramine, Anthony Ricaud, Antti Koivisto, Arkadiusz Michalski, Arne Thomassen, Aron Spohr, Arphen Lin, Arthur Stolyar, Arun Patole, Aryeh Gregor, Asbjørn Ulsberg, Ashley Gullen, Ashley Sheridan, Atsushi Takayama, Aurelien Levy, Ave Wrigley, Avi Drissman, Axel Dahmen, Ben Boyle, Ben Godfrey, Ben Kelly, Ben Lerner, Ben Leslie, Ben Meadowcroft, Ben Millard, Benjamin Carl Wiley Sittler, Benjamin Hawkes-Lewis, Benoit Ren, Bert Bos, Bijan Parsia, Bil Corry, Bill Mason, Bill McCoy, Billy Wong, Bjartur Thorlacius, Björn Höhrmann, Blake Frantz, Bob Lund, Bob Owen, Bobby Holley, Boris Zbarsky, Brad Fults, Brad Neuberg, Brad Spencer, Brady Eidson, Brandon Jones, Brendan Eich, Brenton Simpson, Brett Wilson, Brett Zamir, Brian Blakely, Brian Campbell, Brian Korver, Brian Kuhn, Brian M. Dube, Brian Ryner, Brian Smith, Brian Wilson, Bryan Sullivan, Bruce Bailey, Bruce D'Arcus, Bruce Lawson, Bruce Miller, Bugs Nash, C. Williams, Cameron McCormack, Cameron Zemek, Cao Yipeng, Carlos Amengual, Carlos Gabriel Cardona, Carlos Perelló Marín, Casey Leask, Cătălin Mariş, Chao Cai, 윤석찬 (Channy Yun), Charl van Niekerk, Charlene Wright, Charles Iliya Krempeaux, Charles McCathie Nevile, Charlie Reis, Chris Apers, Chris Cressman, Chris Dumez, Chris Evans, Chris Harrelson, Chris Markiewicz, Chris Morris, Chris Pearce, Chris Peterson, Chris Rebert, Chris Weber, Christian Biesinger, Christian Johansen, Christian Schmidt, Christoph Päper, Christophe Dumez, Christopher Aillon, Christopher Ferris, Chriswa, Clark Buehler, Cole Robison, Colin Fine, Collin Jackson, Corey Farwell, Corprew Reed, Craig Cockburn, Csaba Gabor, Csaba Marton, Cynthia Shelly, Dan Yoder, Daniel Barclay, Daniel Bratell, Daniel Brooks, Daniel Brumbaugh Keeney, Daniel Buchner, Daniel Cheng, Daniel Davis, Daniel Glazman, Daniel Peng, Daniel Schattenkirchner, Daniel Spång, Daniel Steinberg, Daniel Trebbien, Danny Sullivan, Darin Adler, Darin Fisher, Darxus, Dave Camp, Dave Hodder, Dave Lampton, Dave Singer, Dave Townsend, David Baron, David Bloom, David Bruant, David Carlisle, David E. Cleary, David Egan Evans, David Fink, David Flanagan, David Gerard, David Håsäther, David Hyatt, David I. Lehn, David John Burrowes, David Kendal, David Matja, David Remahl, David Smith, David Vest, David Woolley, David Zbarsky, DeWitt Clinton, Dean Edridge, Dean Edwards, Dean Jackson, Debi Orton, Derek Featherstone, Devarshi Pant, Devdatta, Dimitri Glazkov, Dimitry Golubovsky, Dirk Pranke, Dirk Schulze, Dirkjan Ochtman, Divya Manian, Dmitry Titov, dolphinling, Dominic Cooney, Dominique Hazaël-Massieux, Don Brutzman, Doron Rosenberg, Doug Kramer, Doug Simpkinson, Drew Wilson, Edmund Lai, Eduard Pascual, Eduardo Vela, Edward O'Connor, Edward Welbourne, Edward Z. Yang, Ehsan Akhgari, Eira Monstad, Eitan Adler, Eli Grey, Eliot Graff, Elisabeth Robson, Elizabeth Castro, Elliott Sprehn, Elliotte Harold, Eric Carlson, Eric Casler, Eric Lawrence, Eric Rescorla, Eric Semling, Erik Arvidsson, Erik Rose, Evan Jacobs, Evan Martin, Evan Prodromou, Evan Stade, Evert, Evgeny Kapun, Ezequiel Garzón, fantasai, Felix Sasaki, Francesco Schwarz, Francis Brosnan Blazquez, Franck 'Shift' Quélain, Frank Barchard, Frank Liberato, Fredrik Söderquist, 鵜飼文敏 (Fumitoshi Ukai), Futomi Hatano, Gavin Carothers, Gavin Kistner, Gareth Rees, Garrett Smith, Geoff Richards, Geoffrey Garen, Geoffrey Sneddon, George Lund, Gianmarco Armellin, Giovanni Campagna, Giuseppe Pascale, Glenn Adams, Glenn Maynard, Graham Klyne, Greg Botten, Greg Houston, Greg Wilkins, Gregg Tavares, Gregory J. Rosmaita, Grey, Guilherme Johansson Tramontina, Gytis Jakutonis, Håkon Wium Lie, Habib Virji, Hajime Morrita, Hallvord Reiar Michaelsen Steen, Hans S. Tømmerhalt, Hans Stimer, Harald Alvestrand, Henri Sivonen, Henrik Lied, Henry Mason, Henry Story, Hugh Guiney, Hugh Winkler, Ian Bicking, Ian Clelland, Ian Davis, Ian Fette, Ian Kilpatrick, Ido Green, Ignacio Javier, Igor Oliveira, Ingvar Stepanyan, Iurii Kucherov, Ivan Enderlin, Ivo Emanuel Gonçalves, J. King, Jacob Davies, Jacques Distler, Jake Archibald, Jake Verbaten, Jakub Łopuszański, Jakub Wilk, James Craig, James Graham, James Greene, James Justin Harrell, James Kozianski, James M Snell, James Perrett, James Robinson, Jamie Lokier, Jan Miksovsky, Janusz Majnert, Jan-Klaas Kollhof, Jared Jacobs, Jason Duell, Jason Kersey, Jason Lustig, Jason Orendorff, Jason White, Jasper Bryant-Greene, Jasper St. Pierre, Jatinder Mann, Jean-Yves Avenard, Jed Hartman, Jeff Balogh, Jeff Cutsinger, Jeff Schiller, Jeff Walden, Jeffrey Yasskin, Jeffrey Zeldman, 胡慧鋒 (Jennifer Braithwaite), Jens Bannmann, Jens Fendler, Jens Lindström, Jens Meiert, Jer Noble, Jeremey Hustman, Jeremy Keith, Jeremy Orlow, Jeroen van der Meer, Jerry Smith, Jesse Renée Beach, Jian Li, Jim Jewett, Jim Ley, Jim Meehan, Jim Michaels, Jirka Kosek, Jjgod Jiang, João Eiras, Jochen Eisinger, Joe Clark, Joe Gregorio, Joel Spolsky, Joel Verhagen, Johan Herland, John Boyer, John Bussjaeger, John Carpenter, John Daggett, John Fallows, John Foliot, John Harding, John Keiser, John Snyders, John Stockton, John-Mark Bell, Johnny Stenback, Jon Coppeard, Jon Ferraiolo, Jon Gibbins, Jon Perlow, Jonas Sicking, Jonathan Cook, Jonathan Neal, Jonathan Rees, Jonathan Watt, Jonathan Worent, Jonny Axelsson, Jordan Tucker, Jorgen Horstink, Joris van der Wel, Jorunn Danielsen Newth, Joseph Kesselman, Joseph Mansfield, Joseph Pecoraro, Josh Aas, Josh Hart, Josh Levenberg, Josh Matthews, Joshua Bell, Joshua Randall, Jukka K. Korpela, Jules Clément-Ripoche, Julian Reschke, Julio Lopez, Jungkee Song, Jürgen Jeka, Justin Lebar, Justin Novosad, Justin Rogers, Justin Schuh, Justin Sinclair, Ka-Sing Chou, Kai Hendry, Kamishetty Sreeja, 呂康豪 (KangHao Lu), Karl Dubost, Karl Tomlinson, Kartikaya Gupta, Kat Graff, Kathy Walton, Keith Yeung, Kelly Ford, Kelly Norton, Kevin Benson, Kevin Gadd, Kevin Cole, Kinuko Yasuda, Kornél Pál, Kornel Lesinski, Kris Northfield, Kristof Zelechovski, Krzysztof Maczyński, 黒澤剛志 (Kurosawa Takeshi), Kyle Barnhart, Kyle Hofmann, Kyle Huey, Léonard Bouchet, Léonie Watson, Lachlan Hunt, Larry Masinter, Larry Page, Lars Gunther, Lars Solberg, Laura Carlson, Laura Granka, Laura L. Carlson, Laura Wisewell, Laurens Holst, Lawrence Forooghian, Lee Kowalkowski, Leif Halvard Silli, Leif Kornstaedt, Lenny Domnitser, Leonard Rosenthol,

Leons Petrazickis, Lobotom Dysmon, Logan, Loune, Łukasz Pilorz, Luke Kenneth Casson Leighton, Maciej Stachowiak, Magnus Kristiansen, Maik Merten, Majid Valipour, Malcolm Rowe, Manish Tripathi, Marc Hoyois, Marco Zehe, Marcus Bointon, Marijn Kruisselbrink, Mark Birbeck, Mark Davis, Mark Miller, Mark Nottingham, Mark Pilgrim, Mark Rowe, Mark Schenk, Mark Vickers, Mark Wilton-Jones, Markus Stange, Martijn Wargers, Martin Atkins, Martin Chaov, Martin Dürst, Martin Honnen, Martin Janecke, Martin Kutschker, Martin Nilsson, Martin Thomson, Masataka Yakura, Masatoshi Kimura, Mason Mize, Mathias Bynens, Mathieu Henri, Matias Larsson, Matt Brubeck, Matt Di Pasquale, Matt Falkenhagen, Matt Schmidt, Matt Wright, Matthew Gregan, Matthew Mastracci, Matthew Noorenberghe, Matthew Raymond, Matthew Thomas, Mattias Waldau, Max Romantschuk, Menachem Salomon, Menno van Slooten, Micah Dubinko, Michael 'Ratt' Iannarelli, Michael A. Nachbaur, Michael A. Puls II, Michael Carter, Michael Daskalov, Michael Day, Michael Dyck, Michael Enright, Michael Gratton, Michael Kohler, Michael McKelvey, Michael Nordman, Michael Powers, Michael Rakowski, Michael(tm) Smith, Michael Walmsley, Michal Zalewski, Michel Fortin, Michelangelo De Simone, Michiel van der Blonk, Mihai Şucan, Mihai Parparita, Mike Brown, Mike Dierken, Mike Dixon, Mike Hearn, Mike Schinkel, Mike Shaver, Mikko Rantalainen, Mohamed Zergaoui, Mohammad Al Houssami, Momdo Nakamura, Mounir Lamouri, Ms2ger, Nadia Heninger, NARUSE Yui, Neil Deakin, Neil Rashbrook, Neil Soiffer, Nicholas Shanks, Nicholas Stimpson, Nicholas Zakas, Nickolay Ponomarev, Nicolas Gallagher, Nikki Bee, Noah Mendelsohn, Noah Slater, Noel Gordon, Nolan Waite, NoozNooz42, Norbert Lindenberg, Ojan Vafai, Olaf Hoffmann, Olav Junker Kjær, Oldřich Vetešník, Oli Studholme, Oliver Hunt, Oliver Rigby, Olivier Gendrin, Olli Pettay, oSand, Pablo Flouret, Patrick Garies, Patrick H. Lauke, Patrik Persson, Paul Adenot, Paul Lewis, Paul Norman, Per-Erik Brodin, Perry Smith, Peter Beverloo, Peter Karlsson, Peter Kasting, Peter Moulder, Peter Occil, Peter Stark, Peter Van der Beken, Peter-Paul Koch, Phil Pickering, Philip Taylor, Philip TAYLOR, Philippe De Ryck, Pooja Sanklecha, Prashant Hiremath, Prateek Rungta, Pravir Gupta, Prayag Verma, 李普君 (Pujun Li), Rachid Finge, Rafael Weinstein, Rafał Miłecki, Raj Doshi, Rajas Moonka, Ralf Stoltze, Ralph Giles, Raphael Champeimont, Remci Mizkur, Remco, Remy Sharp, Rene Saarsoo, Rene Stach, Ric Hardacre, Rich Clark, Rich Doughty, Richa Rupela, Richard Ishida, Rigo Wenning, Rikkert Koppes, Rimantas Liubertas, Riona Macnamara, Rob Ennals, Rob Jellinghaus, Rob S, Robert Blaut, Robert Collins, Robert Kieffer, Robert Millan, Robert O'Callahan, Robert Sayre, Robin Berjon, Robin Schaufler, Rodger Combs, Roland Steiner, Roma Matusevich, Roman Ivanov, Roy Fielding, Ruud Steltenpool, Ryan King, Ryosuke Niwa, S. Mike Dierken, Salvatore Loreto, Sam Dutton, Sam Kuper, Sam Ruby, Sam Weinig, Samuel Bronson, Samy Kamkar, Sander van Lambalgen, Sanjoy Pal, Sarven Capadisli, Scott Beardsley, Scott González, Scott Hess, Scott Miles, Sean Fraser, Sean Hayes, Sean Hogan, Sean Knapp, Sebastian Markbåge, Sebastian Schnitzenbaumer, Seth Call, Seth Dillingham, Shannon Moeller, Shanti Rao, Shaun Inman, Shiki Okasaka, Shubheksha Jalan, Sierk Bornemann, Sigbjørn Finne, Sigbjørn Vik, Silver Ghost, Silvia Pfeiffer, Šime Vidas, Simon Montagu, Simon Sapin, Simon Spiegel, skeww, Smylers, Srirama Chandra Sekhar Mogali, Stanton McCandlish, Stefan Håkansson, Stefan Haustein, Stefan Santesson, Stefan Weiss, Steffen Meschkat, Stephen Ma, Stephen White, Steve Comstock, Steve Faulkner, Steve Orvell, Steve Runyon, Steven Bennett, Steven Garrity, Steven Tate, Stewart Brodie, Stuart Ballard, Stuart Langridge, Stuart Parmenter, Subramanian Peruvemba, Sunava Dutta, Susan Borgrink, Susan Lesch, Sylvain Pasche, T. J. Crowder, Tab Atkins-Bittner, Taiju Tsuiki, Takayoshi Kochi, Takeshi Yoshino, Tantek Çelik, 田村健人 (TAMURA Kent), Taylor Hunt, Ted Mielczarek, Terrence Wood, Tetsuharu OHZEKI, Thijs van der Vossen, Thomas Broyer, Thomas Koetter, Thomas O'Connor, Tim Altman, Tim Johansson, Tim Perry, TJ VanToll, Tobias Schneider, Toby Inkster, Todd Moody, Tom Baker, Tom Pike, Tom Schuster, Tommy Thorsen, Tony Ross, Tooru Fujisawa, Travis Leithead, Trevor Saunders, triple-underscore, Tyler Close, Valentin Gosu, Veli Şenol, Victor Carbune, Vipul Snehadeep Chawathe, Vitya Muhachev, Vladimir Katardjiev, Vladimir Vukićević, Vyacheslav Aristov, voracity, Wakaba, Wayne Carr, Wayne Pollock, Wellington Fernando de Macedo, Weston Ruter, Wilhelm Joys Andersen, Will Levine, William Chen, William Swanson, Wladimir Palant, Wojciech Mach, Wolfram Kriesing, Xan Gregg, xenotheme, Xida Chen, Xidorn Quan, Yang Chen, Ye-Kui Wang, Yehuda Katz, Yi-An Huang, Yngve Nysaeter Pettersen, Yoav Weiss, Yonathan Randolph, Yuzo Fujishima, Zhenbin Xu, Zoltan Herczeg, and Øistein E. Andersen, for their useful comments, both large and small, that have led to changes to this specification over the years.

Thanks also to everyone who has ever posted about HTML to their blogs, public mailing lists, or forums, including all the contributors to the various W3C HTML WG lists and the various WHATWG lists.

Special thanks to Richard Williamson for creating the first implementation of `canvas` [p583] in Safari, from which the canvas feature was designed.

Special thanks also to the Microsoft employees who first implemented the event-based drag-and-drop mechanism, `contenteditable` [p725], and other features first widely deployed by the Windows Internet Explorer browser.

Special thanks and $10,000 to David Hyatt who came up with a broken implementation of the adoption agency algorithm [p1022] that the editor had to reverse engineer and fix before using it in the parsing section.

Thanks to the participants of the microdata usability study for allowing us to use their mistakes as a guide for designing the microdata feature.

Thanks to the many sources that provided inspiration for the examples used in the specification.

Thanks also to the Microsoft blogging community for some ideas, to the attendees of the W3C Workshop on Web Applications and Compound Documents for inspiration, to the #mrt crew, the #mrt.no crew, and the #whatwg crew, and to Pillar and Hedral for their ideas and support.

Thanks to Igor Zhbanov for generating PDF versions of the specification.

Special thanks to the RICG for developing the `picture` [p277] element and related features; in particular thanks to Adrian Bateman, Bruce Lawson, David Newton, Edward O'Connor, Ilya Grigorik, John Schoenick, Leon de Rijke, Mat Marquis, Marcos Cáceres, Tab Atkins, and Yoav Weiss for their contributions.

Special thanks to the WPWG for incubating the custom elements[p645] feature. In particular, thanks to David Hyatt and Ian Hickson for their influence through the XBL specifications, Dimitri Glazkov for the first draft of the custom elements specification, and to Alex Komoroske, Alex Russell, Andres Rios, Boris Zbarsky, Daniel Buchner, Dominic Cooney, Edward O'Connor, Erik Arvidsson, Elliott Sprehn, Hajime Morrita, Hayato Ito, Jan Miksovsky, Jonas Sicking, Olli Pettay, Rafael Weinstein, Roland Steiner, Ryosuke Niwa, Scott Miles, Steve Faulkner, Steve Orvell, Tab Atkins, Tim Perry, and William Chen for their contributions.

Part of the revision history of the `picture`[p277] element and related features can be found in the `ResponsiveImagesCG/picture-element` repository.

Part of the revision history of the `theme-color`[p146] metadata name can be found in the `whatwg/meta-theme-color` repository.

Part of the revision history of the custom elements[p645] feature can be found in the `w3c/webcomponents` repository, which is available under the W3C Permissive Document License.

For about ten years starting in 2003, this specification was almost entirely written by Ian Hickson (Google, ian@hixie.ch). More recently, Simon Pieters (Opera, simonp@opera.com), Anne van Kesteren (Mozilla, annevk@annevk.nl), Philip Jägenstedt (Opera, philipj@opera.com), and Domenic Denicola (Google, d@domenic.me), all previously long-time contributors, have joined Ian in editing the text directly.

The image in the introduction is based on a photo by Wonderlane. (CC BY 2.0)

The image of the wolf in the embedded content introduction is based on a photo by Barry O'Neill. (Public domain)

The image of the kettlebell swing in the embedded content introduction is based on a photo by kokkarina. (CC0 1.0)

The image of two cute kittens in a basket used in the context menu example is based on a photo by Alex G. (CC BY 2.0)

The Blue Robot Player sprite used in the canvas demo is based on a work by JohnColburn. (CC BY-SA 3.0)

The photograph of robot 148 climbing the tower at the FIRST Robotics Competition 2013 Silicon Valley Regional is based on a work by Lenore Edman. (CC BY 2.0)

The diagram showing how `async`[p566] and `defer`[p566] impact `script`[p564] loading is based on a similar diagram from a blog post by Peter Beverloo. (CC0 1.0)

The image decoding demo used to demonstrate module-based workers draws on some example code from a tutorial by Ilmari Heikkinen. (CC BY 3.0)

The `<flag-icon>` example was inspired by a custom element by Steven Skelton. (MIT)

Parts of this specification are © Copyright 2004-2014 Apple Inc., Mozilla Foundation, and Opera Software ASA. You are granted a license to use, reproduce and create derivative works of this document.