

XHTML 1.0 DTD Reference

Introduction

XHTML is a stricter and cleaner version of HTML.

In this tutorial you will learn the difference between HTML and XHTML. We will also show you how this Web site was converted to XHTML.

What Is XHTML?

- XHTML stands for EXtensible HyperText Markup Language
- XHTML is aimed to replace HTML
- XHTML is almost identical to HTML 4.01
- XHTML is a stricter and cleaner version of HTML
- XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application
- XHTML is a W3C Recommendation

XHTML DTD

The XHTML standard defines three Document Type Definitions. The most common is the XHTML Transitional.

<!DOCTYPE> Is Mandatory

An XHTML document consists of three main parts:

- the DOCTYPE
- the Head
- the Body

An XHTML Example

This is a simple (minimal) XHTML document:

```
<!DOCTYPE html
PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>simple document</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>a simple paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Use the above example to experiment with different XHTML tags.

HTML 4.01 / XHTML 1.0 Reference

Ordered Alphabetically

- **NN**: indicates the earliest version of Netscape that supports the tag
- **IE**: indicates the earliest version of Internet Explorer that supports the tag
- **DTD**: indicates in which [XHTML 1.0 DTD](#) the tag is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset

Tag	Description	NN	IE	DTD
<!--.....-->	Defines a comment	3.0	3.0	STF
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document type			STF
<a>	Defines an anchor	3.0	3.0	STF
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation	6.2		STF
<acronym>	Defines an acronym	6.2	4.0	STF
<address>	Defines an address element	4.0	4.0	STF
<applet>	Deprecated. Defines an applet	2.0	3.0	TF
<area>	Defines an area inside an image map	3.0	3.0	STF
	Defines bold text	3.0	3.0	STF
<base>	Defines a base URL for all the links in a page	3.0	3.0	STF
<basefont>	Deprecated. Defines a base font	3.0	3.0	TF
<bdo>	Defines the direction of text display	6.2	5.0	STF
<big>	Defines big text	3.0	3.0	STF
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation	3.0	3.0	STF
<body>	Defines the body element	3.0	3.0	STF

	Inserts a single line break	3.0	3.0	STF
<button>	Defines a push button	6.2	4.0	STF
<caption>	Defines a table caption	3.0	3.0	STF
<center>	Deprecated. Defines centered text	3.0	3.0	TF
<cite>	Defines a citation	3.0	3.0	STF
<code>	Defines computer code text	3.0	3.0	STF
<col>	Defines attributes for table columns		3.0	STF
<colgroup>	Defines groups of table columns		3.0	STF
<dd>	Defines a definition description	3.0	3.0	STF
	Defines deleted text	6.2	4.0	STF
<dir>	Deprecated. Defines a directory list	3.0	3.0	TF
<div>	Defines a section in a document	3.0	3.0	STF
<dfn>	Defines a definition term		3.0	STF
<dl>	Defines a definition list	3.0	3.0	STF
<dt>	Defines a definition term	3.0	3.0	STF
	Defines emphasized text	3.0	3.0	STF
<fieldset>	Defines a fieldset	6.2	4.0	STF
	Deprecated. Defines text font, size, and color	3.0	3.0	TF
<form>	Defines a form	3.0	3.0	STF
<frame>	Defines a sub window (a frame)	3.0	3.0	F
<frameset>	Defines a set of frames	3.0	3.0	F
<h1> to <h6>	Defines header 1 to header 6	3.0	3.0	STF
<head>	Defines information about the document	3.0	3.0	STF
<hr>	Defines a horizontal rule	3.0	3.0	STF
<html>	Defines an html document	3.0	3.0	STF
<i>	Defines italic text	3.0	3.0	STF
<iframe>	Defines an inline sub window (frame)	6.0	4.0	TF
	Defines an image	3.0	3.0	STF
<input>	Defines an input field	3.0	3.0	STF
<ins>	Defines inserted text	6.2	4.0	STF
<isindex>	Deprecated. Defines a single-line input field	3.0	3.0	TF
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text	3.0	3.0	STF
<label>	Defines a label for a form control	6.2	4.0	STF

<legend>	Defines a title in a fieldset	6.2	4.0	STF
	Defines a list item	3.0	3.0	STF
<link>	Defines a resource reference	4.0	3.0	STF
<map>	Defines an image map	3.0	3.0	STF
<menu>	Deprecated. Defines a menu list	3.0	3.0	TF
<meta>	Defines meta information	3.0	3.0	STF
<noframes>	Defines a noframe section	3.0	3.0	TF
<noscript>	Defines a noscript section	3.0	3.0	STF
<object>	Defines an embedded object		3.0	STF
	Defines an ordered list	3.0	3.0	STF
<optgroup>	Defines an option group	6.0	6.0	STF
<option>	Defines an option in a drop-down list	3.0	3.0	STF
<p>	Defines a paragraph	3.0	3.0	STF
<param>	Defines a parameter for an object	3.0	3.0	STF
<pre>	Defines preformatted text	3.0	3.0	STF
<q>	Defines a short quotation	6.2		STF
<s>	Deprecated. Defines strikethrough text	3.0	3.0	TF
<samp>	Defines sample computer code	3.0	3.0	STF
<script>	Defines a script	3.0	3.0	STF
<select>	Defines a selectable list	3.0	3.0	STF
<small>	Defines small text	3.0	3.0	STF
	Defines a section in a document	4.0	3.0	STF
<strike>	Deprecated. Defines strikethrough text	3.0	3.0	TF
	Defines strong text	3.0	3.0	STF
<style>	Defines a style definition	4.0	3.0	STF
<sub>	Defines subscripted text	3.0	3.0	STF
<sup>	Defines superscripted text	3.0	3.0	STF
<table>	Defines a table	3.0	3.0	STF
<tbody>	Defines a table body		4.0	STF
<td>	Defines a table cell	3.0	3.0	STF
<textarea>	Defines a text area	3.0	3.0	STF
<tfoot>	Defines a table footer		4.0	STF
<th>	Defines a table header	3.0	3.0	STF
<thead>	Defines a table header		4.0	STF
<title>	Defines the document title	3.0	3.0	STF
<tr>	Defines a table row	3.0	3.0	STF
<tt>	Defines teletype text	3.0	3.0	STF
<u>	Deprecated. Defines underlined text	3.0	3.0	TF
	Defines an unordered list	3.0	3.0	STF
<var>	Defines a variable	3.0	3.0	STF

HTML <!--...--> tag

Definition and Usage

The comment tag is used to insert a comment in the source code. A comment will be ignored by the browser. You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date.

You can also store program-specific information inside comments. In this case they will not be visible for the user, but they are still available to the program. A good practice is to comment the text inside the script and style elements to prevent older browsers, that do not support scripting or styles, from showing it as plain text.

Example

Source	Output
<code><!--This text is a comment--></code>	This is a regular paragraph
<code><p>This is a regular paragraph</p></code>	

Attributes: NONE

HTML <!DOCTYPE> tag

Definition and Usage

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is the very first thing in your document, before the <html> tag. This tag tells the browser which HTML or XHTML specification the document uses.

HTML

HTML 4.01 specifies three document types: Strict, Transitional, and Frameset.

HTML Strict DTD

Use this when you want clean markup, free of presentational clutter. Use this together with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS):

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

HTML Transitional DTD

The Transitional DTD includes presentation attributes and elements that W3C expects to move to a style sheet. Use this when you need to use HTML's presentational features because your readers don't have browsers that support Cascading Style Sheets (CSS):

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

Frameset DTD

The Frameset DTD should be used for documents with frames. The Frameset DTD is equal to the Transitional DTD except for the frameset element replaces the body element:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```

XHTML

XHTML 1.0 specifies three XML document types: Strict, Transitional, and Frameset.

XHTML Strict DTD

Use this DTD when you want clean markup, free of presentational clutter. Use this together with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS):

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

XHTML Transitional DTD

Use this DTD when you need to use XHTML's presentational features because your readers don't have browsers that support Cascading Style Sheets (CSS):

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

XHTML Frameset DTD

Use this DTD when you want to use frames!

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-frameset.dtd">
```

To check that you have written a valid XHTML document with a correct DTD, you can link your XHTML page to an XHTML validator.

Attributes: NONE

HTML <a> tag

Definition and Usage

The <a> tag defines an anchor. An anchor can be used in two ways:

1. To create a link to another document by using the href attribute
2. To create a bookmark inside a document, by using the name or id attribute

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: A linked page is normally displayed in the current browser window, unless you specify another target.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><p>Linking to W3Schools: W3Schools </p> <p> Opening W3Schools a new browser window: W3Schools </p></pre>	<p>Linking to W3Schools: W3Schools</p> <p>Opening W3Schools a new browser window: W3Schools</p>

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
charset	<i>character_encoding</i>	Specifies the character encoding of the target URL	STF
coords	if shape="rect" then coords="left,top,right,bottom" if shape="circ" then coords="centerx,centery,radius" if shape="poly" then coords="x1,y1,x2,y2,...,xn,yn"	Specifies the coordinates appropriate to the shape attribute to define a region of an image for image maps	STF
href	<i>URL</i>	The target URL of the link	STF
hreflang	<i>language_code</i>	Specifies the base language of the target URL	STF
name	<i>section_name</i>	Names an anchor. Use this attribute to create a bookmark in a document. In future versions of XHTML the name attribute will be replaced by the id attribute!!	STF
rel	alternate designates stylesheet start	Specifies the relationship between the current document and the target URL	STF

	next prev contents index glossary copyright chapter section subsection appendix help bookmark		
rev	alternate designates stylesheet start next prev contents index glossary copyright chapter section subsection appendix help bookmark	Specifies the relationship between the target URL and the current document	STF
shape	rect rectangle circ circle poly polygon	Defines the type of region to be defined for mapping in the current area tag. Used with the coords attribute.	STF
target	_blank _parent _self _top	Where to open the target URL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _blank - the target URL will open in a new window • _self - the target URL will open in the same frame as it was clicked • _parent - the target URL will open in the parent frameset • _top - the target URL will open in the full body of the window 	TF
type	<i>mime_type</i>	Specifies the MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) type of the target URL	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang, tabindex, accesskey

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onfocus, onblur, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <abbr> tag

Definition and Usage

Indicates an abbreviated form, like "Inc.", "etc.". By marking up abbreviations you can give useful information to browsers, spell checkers, translation systems and search-engine indexers.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Tip: In some browsers the **title** attribute can be used to show the full version of the expression when you are holding the mouse over the abbreviation.

Example

Source	Output
<code><abbr title="United Nations">UN</abbr></code>	UN

Standard Attributes

`id`, `class`, `title`, `style`, `dir`, `lang`, `xml:lang`

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

`onclick`, `ondblclick`, `onmousedown`, `onmouseup`, `onmouseover`, `onmousemove`, `onmouseout`, `onkeypress`, `onkeydown`, `onkeyup`

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <acronym> tag

Definition and Usage

The <acronym> tag defines the start of an acronym, like "NATO". By marking up acronyms you can give useful information to browsers, spell checkers, translation systems and search-engine indexers.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Tip: In some browsers the **title** attribute can be used to show the full version of the expression when you are holding the mouse over the acronym.

Example

Source	Output
<code><acronym title="World Wide Web">WWW</acronym></code>	WWW

Standard Attributes

`id`, `class`, `title`, `style`, `dir`, `lang`, `xml:lang`

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

`onclick`, `ondblclick`, `onmousedown`, `onmouseup`, `onmouseover`, `onmousemove`, `onmouseout`, `onkeypress`, `onkeydown`, `onkeyup`

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <address> tag

Definition and Usage

The <address> tag defines the start of an address. You should use it to define addresses, signatures, or authorships of documents.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: The address usually renders in *italic*. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the address element, but line breaks inside the text you have to insert yourself.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><address> Donald Duck
 Box 555
 Disneyland </address></pre>	<p><i>Donald Duck</i> <i>Box 555</i> <i>Disneyland</i></p>

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <applet> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines an embedded applet.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The applet element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The applet element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Note: To include applets, use the object element if possible (as the <applet> tag is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD).

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
height	pixels	Defines the height of the applet	TF
width	pixels	Defines the width of the object	TF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	left right top bottom middle baseline texttop absmiddle absbottom	Defines the text alignment around the applet	TF
alt	text	An alternate text to be displayed if the browser support applets but cannot run this applet	TF
archive	URL	A URL to the applet when it is stored in a Java Archive or ZIP file	TF
code	URL	A URL that points to the class of the applet	TF
codebase	URL	Indicates the base URL of the applet if the code attribute is relative	TF
hspace	pixels	Defines the horizontal spacing around the applet	TF
name	unique_name	Defines a unique name for the applet (to use in scripts)	TF
object	name	Defines the name of the resource that contains a serialized representation of the applet	TF
title	text	Additional information to be displayed in tool tip	TF
vspace	pixels	Defines the vertical spacing around the applet	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

accesskey, tabindex, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <area> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a region in an image map.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

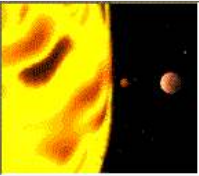
In HTML the <area> tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the <area> tag must be properly closed.

Tips and Notes

This element is always nested inside a <map> tag.

Note: The **usemap** attribute in <image> refers to the **id** or **name** (browser dependant) attribute in <map>, therefore we have added both the id and name attributes to <map>.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><p>Click on one of the planets:</p> <map id="planetmap" name="planetmap"> <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" href="sun.htm" target="_blank" alt="Sun" /> <area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" href="mercur.htm" target="_blank" alt="Mercury" /> <area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" href="venus.htm" target="_blank" alt="Venus" /> </map></pre>	<p>Click on one of the planets:</p> 

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
alt	text	Specifies an alternate text for the area	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
coords	if shape="rect" then coords="left,top,right,bottom" if shape="circ" then coords="centerx,centery,radius" if shape="poly" then coords="x1,y1,x2,y2,...,xn,yn"	Specifies the coordinates for the clickable area	STF
href	URL	Specifies the target URL of the area	STF
nohref	true	Excludes an area from the image	STF

shape	false rect rectangle circ circle poly polygon	map Defines the shape of the area	STF
target	_blank _parent _self _top	Where to open the target URL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _blank - the target URL will open in a new window _self - the target URL will open in the same frame as it was clicked _parent - the target URL will open in the parent frameset _top - the target URL will open in the full body of the window 	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang, tabindex, accesskey

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup, onfocus, onblur

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <tt> <i> <big> <small> tags

Definition and Usage

The following elements are all font style elements. They are not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effects using style sheets.

<tt>	Renders as teletype or mono spaced text
<i>	Renders as italic text
	Renders as bold text
<big>	Renders as bigger text
<small>	Renders as smaller text

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<tt>Teletype text</tt> 	Teletype text
<i>Italic text</i> 	<i>Italic text</i>
Bold text 	Bold text
<big>Big text</big> 	Big text
<small>Small text</small> 	Small text

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <base> tag

Definition and Usage

The base element specifies a base URL for all the links in a page.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In HTML the <base> tag has no end tag.

In XHTML the <base> tag must be properly closed.

Tips and Notes

Note: The <base> tag must go inside the head element.

Example

Assume that the absolute address for an image is:

```

```

Now we insert the <base> tag, which specifies a base URL for all of the links in a page, in the head section of a page:

```
<head>
<base href="http://www.w3schools.com/images/" />
</head>
```

When inserting images on the page in the example above, we just have to specify the relative address, and the browser will look for that file using the full URL, "http://www.w3schools.com/images/smile.gif":

```

```

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
href	URL	Specifies the URL to use as the base URL for links in the page	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
target	_blank _parent _self _top	Where to open all the links on the page. This attribute can be overridden by using the target attribute in each link. <ul style="list-style-type: none">_blank - all the links will open in new windows_self - all the links will open in the same frame they where clicked_parent - all the links will open in the parent frameset_top - all the links will open in the full body of the window	TF

Standard Attributes and Events

NONE

HTML <basefont> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a base font.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The basefont element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The basefont element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
color	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Specifies the text color. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
face	list_of_fontnames	Specifies the font to use. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
size	default_text_size (a number from 1 to 7)	Font size for font elements. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF

Standard Attributes

[id](#), [class](#), [title](#), [style](#), [dir](#), [lang](#), [xml:lang](#)

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

NONE

HTML <bdo> tag

Definition and Usage

The bdo element overrides the default text direction.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<code><bdo dir="rtl"> Here is some Hebrew text</bdo></code>	Here is some Hebrew text

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
dir	ltr rtl	Defines the text direction	STF

Standard Attributes

[id](#), [class](#), [title](#), [style](#), [dir](#), [lang](#), [xml:lang](#)

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML <blockquote> tag

Definition and Usage

The <blockquote> tag defines the start of a long quotation.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The <blockquote> tag is supposed to contain only block-level elements within it, and not just plain text.

To validate the page as strict XHTML, you must add a block-level element around the text within the <blockquote> tag, like this:

```
<blockquote>
<p>here is a long quotation here is a long quotation</p>
</blockquote>
```

Tips and Notes

Note: The blockquote element creates white space on both sides of the text.

Example

Source	Output
Here comes a long quotation: <blockquote> here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation </blockquote>	Here comes a long quotation: here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation here is a long quotation

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
cite	URL	URL of the quote, if it is taken from the web	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <body> tag

Definition and Usage

The body element defines the documents' body. It contains all the contents of the document (like text, images, colors, graphics, etc.).

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

All "presentation attributes" of the body element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.

All "presentation attributes" of the body element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document .....
</body>

</html>
```

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
alink	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Specifies the color of the active links in the document. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
background	file_name	An image to use as the background. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
bgcolor	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	The background color of the document. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
link	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Specifies the color of all the links in the document. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
text	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Specifies the color of the text in the document. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
vlink	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Specifies the color of the visited links in the document. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onload, onunload, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML
 tag

Definition and Usage

The
 tag inserts a single line break.
The
 tag is an empty tag (means that it has no end tag - the following is wrong:
</br>).

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In HTML the
 tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the
 tag must be properly closed, like this:
.

Tips and Notes

Note: Use the
 tag to enter blank lines, not to separate paragraphs.

Example

Source	Output
This text contains a line break	This text contains a line break

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style
For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML <button> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a push button. Inside a button element you can put **content**, like text or images. This is the difference between this element and buttons created with the input element.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<button>Click Me!</button>	<input type="button" value="Click Me!"/>

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
disabled	disabled	Disables the button	STF
name	button_name	Specifies a unique name for the button	STF
type	button reset submit	Defines the type of button	STF
value	some_value	Specifies an initial value for the button. The value can be changed by a script	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang, accesskey, tabindex
For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onfocus, onblur, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup
For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <caption> tag

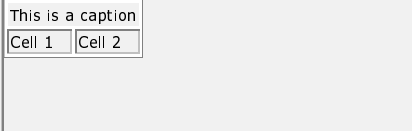
Definition and Usage

This element defines a table caption. The <caption> tag must be inserted immediately after the <table> tag. You can specify only one caption per table. Usually the caption will be centered above the table.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "align" attribute of the caption element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The "align" attribute of the caption element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><table border="1"> <caption>This is a caption</caption> <tr> <td>Cell 1</td> <td>Cell 2</td> </tr> </table></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	left right top bottom	How to align the caption. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <center> tag

Definition and Usage

Centers its enclosed text horizontally.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The center element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The center element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use CSS styles to center text!

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <dfn> <code> <samp> <kbd> <var> <cite> tags

Definition and Usage

The following elements are all phrase elements. They are not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve a much richer effect using style sheets.

	Renders as emphasized text
	Renders as strong emphasized text
<dfn>	Defines a definition term
<code>	Defines computer code text
<samp>	Defines sample computer code
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<var>	Defines a variable
<cite>	Defines a citation

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
Emphasized text Strong text <dfn>Definition term</dfn> <code>Computer code text</code> <samp>Sample computer code text</samp> <kbd>Keyboard text</kbd> <var>Variable</var> <cite>Citation</cite>	<i>Emphasized text</i> Strong text <i>Definition term</i> Computer code text Sample computer code text Keyboard text Variable Citation

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <col> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines the attribute values for one or more columns in a table. You can only use this element inside a table or a colgroup.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In HTML the <col> tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the <col> tag must be properly closed.

Tips and Notes

Note: The col element is an empty element that contains attributes only. To create columns, you must specify td elements within a tr element.

Tip: Use this element when you want to specify different attribute values to a column inside a colgroup. Without a col element a column will inherit all its attribute values from the colgroup.

Example

Source	Output				
This example shows a colgroup that has three columns of different widths: <table border="1"> <colgroup span="3"> <col width="20"></col> <col width="50"></col> <col width="80"></col> </colgroup> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table>	This example shows a colgroup that has three columns of different widths: <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4		

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	right left center justify char	Defines the horizontal alignment of the content in the table cell, in the column	STF
char	character	Defines a character to use to align text on (use with align="char")	STF
charoff	pixels %	Defines an alignment offset to the first character to align on, as set with char	STF
span	number	Defines the number of columns the <col> should span	STF
valign	top middle bottom baseline	Defines the vertical alignment of the content in the table cell, in the column	STF
width	% pixels relative_length	Defines the width of the column. Note: Overrides the width set in <colgroup>	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <colgroup> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines groups of table columns. With this element, you can group columns for formatting. This element is only valid inside the <table> tag.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML


NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: The colgroup element is an empty element that contains attributes only. To create columns, you must specify td elements within a tr element.

Example

This example creates a table with four columns, with the first three columns in one colgroup, and the last column in the second colgroup:

Source	Output
<pre><table border="1" > <colgroup span="3" style="color:#FF0000;"> </colgroup> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	right left center justify char	Defines the horizontal alignment of the contents in the column group	STF
char	character	Defines a character to use to align text on (use with align="char")	STF
charoff	pixels %	Defines an alignment offset to the first character to align on, as set with char	STF
span	number	Defines the number of columns the <colgroup> should span	STF
valign	top middle bottom baseline	Defines the vertical alignment of the contents in the column group	STF
width	% pixels relative_length	Defines the width of the column group. Note: The width attribute can be overridden by settings in <col>!	STF

Standard Attributes

`id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang`

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

`onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup`

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <dd> tag

Definition and Usage

The <dd> tag defines the description of a term in a definition list.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<pre><dl> <dt>Coffee</dt> <dd>Black hot drink</dd> <dt>Milk</dt> <dd>White cold drink</dd> </dl></pre>	<pre>Coffee Black hot drink Milk White cold drink</pre>

Standard Attributes

`id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang`

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

`onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup`

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML tag

Definition and Usage

Defines text that has been deleted in a document.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use it together with the <ins> tag to describe updates and modifications in a document.

Example

Source	Output
a dozen is 20 12 pieces	a dozen is 12 pieces

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
cite	URL	Defines a URL to another document which explains why the text was deleted or inserted	STF
datetime	YYYYMMDD	Defines the date and time the text was deleted	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML tag

Definition and Usage

Defines text that has been deleted in a document.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use it together with the <ins> tag to describe updates and modifications in a document.

Example

Source	Output
a dozen is 20 12 pieces	a dozen is 12 pieces

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
cite	URL	Defines a URL to another document which explains why the text was deleted or inserted	STF
datetime	YYYYMMDD	Defines the date and time the text was deleted	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <dir> tag

Definition and Usage

The <dir> tag defines a directory list.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The dir element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The dir element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use CSS styles to define the type of list!

Example

Source	Output
<pre><dir> html xhtml </dir></pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• html• xhtml

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
compact	compact_rendering	Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onfocus, onblur, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <div> tag

Definition and Usage

The <div> tag defines a division/section in a document.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "align" attribute of the div element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The "align" attribute of the div element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Note: Browsers usually place a line break before and after the div element.

Tip: Use the <div> tag to group block-elements to format them with styles.

Example

Source	Output
<pre>This is some text <div style="color: #FF0000;"> <h4>This is a header in a div section</h4> <p>This is a paragraph in a div section</p> </div></pre>	<p>This is some text</p> <p>This is a header in a div section</p> <p>This is a paragraph in a div section</p>

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	left right center justify	How to align the text in the div element. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <dl> tag

Definition and Usage

The <dl> tag defines a definition list.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<pre><dl> <dt>Coffee</dt> <dd>Black hot drink</dd> <dt>Milk</dt> <dd>White cold drink</dd> </dl></pre>	<pre>Coffee Black hot drink Milk White cold drink</pre>

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <dt> tag

Definition and Usage

The <dt> tag defines the start of a term in a definition list.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<pre><dl> <dt>Coffee</dt> <dd>Black hot drink</dd> <dt>Milk</dt> <dd>White cold drink</dd> </dl></pre>	<pre>Coffee Black hot drink Milk White cold drink</pre>

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <fieldset> tag

Definition and Usage

The fieldset element draws a box around its containing elements.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<pre><fieldset> Height <input type="text" size="3" /> Weight <input type="text" size="3" /> </fieldset></pre>	Height <input type="text"/> Weight <input type="text"/>

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

accesskey, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML tag

Definition and Usage

The tag specifies the font face, font size, and font color of text.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The font element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.

The font element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use **styles** (instead of the tag) to define the font face, font size, and font color of text.

Example

Source	Output
<pre> This is some text! This is some text! This is some text! </pre>	This is some text! This is some text! This is some text! some text!

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
color	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Defines the color of the text in the font element. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
face	list_of_fontnames	Defines the font of the text in the font element. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
size	A number from 1 to 7. If basefont is specified you can specify a number from -6 to 6	Defines the size of the text in the font element. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

NONE

HTML <form> tag

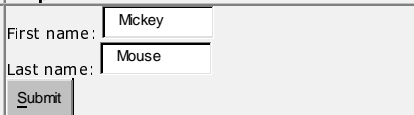
Definition and Usage

The form element creates a form for user input. A form can contain textfields, checkboxes, radio-buttons and more. Forms are used to pass user-data to a specified URL.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<pre><form action="form_action.asp" method="get" > First name: <input type="text" name="fname" value="Mickey" />
 Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" value="Mouse" />
 <input type="submit" value="Submit" /> </form> <p> If you click the "Submit" button, you will send your input to a new page called form_action.asp. </p></pre>	 <p>If you click the "Submit" button, you will send your input to a new page called form_action.asp.</p>

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
action	URL	A URL that defines where to send the data when the submit button is pushed	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
accept	list of contenttypes	A comma separated list of content types that the server that processes this form will handle correctly	STF
accept-charset	charset_list	A comma separated list of possible character sets for the form data. The default value is "unknown"	STF
enctype	mimetype	The mime type used to encode the content of the form	STF
method	get post	The HTTP method for sending data to the action URL. Default is get. method="get" : This method sends the form contents in the URL: URL?name=value&name=value. Note: If the form values contains non-ASCII characters or exceeds 100 characters you MUST use method="post". method="post" : This method sends the form contents in the body of the request. Note: Most browsers are	STF

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
name	form_name	Defines a unique name for the form	TF
target	_blank _self _parent _top	Where to open the target URL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _blank - the target URL will open in a new window _self - the target URL will open in the same frame as it was clicked _parent - the target URL will open in the parent frameset _top - the target URL will open in the full body of the window 	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onsubmit, onreset, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <frame> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a sub window (a frame).

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In HTML the <frame> tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the <frame> tag must be properly closed.

Tips and Notes

Note: If you want to validate a page containing frames, be sure the DTD is set to "Frameset DTD". Read more about [XHTML Validation](#).

Important: You cannot use the <body></body> tags together with the <frameset></frameset> tags! However, if you add a <noframes> tag containing some text for browsers that do not support frames, you will have to enclose the text in <body></body> tags!

Example

Source	Output
<pre>View this page for the result</pre> <p>The source code in "planets.htm": <html> <frameset cols = "25%, 25%,*"> <frame src = "venus.htm" /> <frame src = "sun.htm" /> <frame src = "mercur.htm" /> </frameset> </html></p>	View this page for the result

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
frameborder	0 1	Specifies whether or not to display border around the frame	F
longdesc	URL	A URL to a long description of the frame contents. Use it for browsers that do not support frames	F
marginheight	pixels	Defines the top and bottom margins in the frame	F
marginwidth	pixels	Defines the left and right margins in the frame	F
name	frame_name	Defines a unique name for the frame (to use in scripts)	F
noresize	noresize	When set to noresize the user cannot resize the frame	F
scrolling	yes no auto	Determines scrollbar action	F
src	URL	Defines the URL of the file to show in the frame	F

Standard Attributes

Only allowed in XHTML 1.0 Frameset DTD!!

id, class, title, style

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML <frameset> tag

Definition and Usage

The frameset element defines a frameset. It is used to organize multiple windows (frames). Each frame holds a separate document. In its simplest use, the frameset element states only how many columns or rows there will be in the frameset. You must use the cols or the rows attribute.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: If you want to validate a page containing frames, be sure the DTD is set to "Frameset DTD". Read more about [XHTML Validation](#).

Important: You cannot use the <body></body> tags together with the <frameset></frameset> tags! However, if you add a <noframes> tag containing some text for browsers that do not support frames, you will have to enclose the text in <body></body> tags!

Example

Source	Output
<pre>View this page for the result</pre> <p>The source code in "planets.htm": <html> <frameset cols = "25%, 25%,*"> <frame src = "venus.htm" /> <frame src = "sun.htm" /> <frame src = "mercur.htm" /> </frameset> </html></p>	View this page for the result

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
cols	pixels % *	Defines the number and size of columns in a frameset	F
rows	pixels % *	Defines the number and size of rows in a frameset	F

Standard Attributes

Only allowed in XHTML 1.0 Frameset DTD!!

id, class, title, style

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

NONE

HTML <head> tag

Definition and Usage

The head element can contain information about the document. The browser does not display the "head information" to the user. The following tags can be in the head section: <base>, <link>, <meta>, <script>, <style>, and <title>.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Always specify a title for the document!

Example

Source
<pre><html> <head> <title>Title of the document</title> </head> <body> </body> </html></pre>

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which DTD the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
profile	URL	A space separated list of URL's that contains meta data information about the page	STF

Standard Attributes

dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML <h1> to <h6> tags

Definition and Usage

The <h1> to <h6> tags define headers. <h1> defines the largest header. <h6> defines the smallest header.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "align" attribute of the h1 to h6 element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01. The "align" attribute of the h1 to h6 element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><h1>This is header 1</h1> <h2>This is header 2</h2> <h3>This is header 3</h3> <h4>This is header 4</h4> <h5>This is header 5</h5> <h6>This is header 6</h6></pre>	<p>This is header 1</p> <p>This is header 2</p> <p>This is header 3</p> <p>This is header 4</p> <p>This is header 5</p> <p>This is header 6</p>

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which DTD the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	left center right justify	Specifies the alignment of the text in the header. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang
--

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <hr> tag

Definition and Usage

The <hr> tag inserts a horizontal rule.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In HTML the <hr> tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the <hr> tag must be properly closed.
All "presentation attributes" of the hr element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
All "presentation attributes" of the hr element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

Source	Output
This is some text <hr /> This is some text	This is some text
	This is some text

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	center left right	Specifies the alignment of the horizontal rule. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
noshade	noshade	When set to true the rule should render in a solid color, when set to false the rule should render in a two-color "groove". Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
size	pixels %	Specifies the thickness (height) of the horizontal rule. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
width	pixels %	Specifies the width of the horizontal rule Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <html> tag

Definition and Usage

This element tells a browser that this is an HTML document.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The xmlns attribute is required in XHTML but not in HTML. However, the validator on w3.org does not complain when this attribute is missing from the <html> tag in an XHTML document. This is because "xmlns=http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" is a fixed value and will be added to the <html> tag even if you do not include it.

Example

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head>
</head>

<body>
...
...
...
</body>

</html>
```

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
xmlns	http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml	Defines the XML namespace attribute	STF

Standard Attributes

dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML <iframe> tag

Definition and Usage

The iframe element creates an inline frame that contains another document.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<pre><iframe src ="/default.asp" width="100%"> </iframe></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	left right top middle bottom	Specifies how to align the iframe according to the surrounding text	TF
frameborder	1 0	Specifies whether or not to display a frame border	TF
height	pixels %	Defines the height of the iframe	TF
longdesc	URL	A URL to a long description of the frame contents	TF
marginheight	pixels	Defines the top and bottom margins of the iframe	TF
marginwidth	pixels	Defines the left and right margins of the iframe	TF
name	frame_name	Specifies a unique name of the iframe (to use in scripts)	TF
scrolling	yes no auto	Define scroll bars	TF
src	URL	The URL of the document to show in the iframe	TF
width	pixels %	Defines the width of the iframe	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML tag

Definition and Usage

The img element defines an image.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In HTML the tag has no end tag.

In XHTML the tag must be properly closed.

The "align", "border", "hspace", and "vspace" attributes of the image element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.

The "align", "border", "hspace", and "vspace" attributes of the image element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Mozilla Firefox and the alt Attribute

If you use the alt attribute in Firefox on images and image maps the text will not show on mouse-over as in other browsers.

Firefox uses the alt attribute the way it's meant to be used, like an alternative text if the image won't load, not as a mouse-over text.

Firefox does support mouse-over comments on images or image maps if you use a title attribute in the tag.

E.g.

Example

Source	Output
<pre></pre>	

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
alt	text	Defines a short description of the image	STF
src	URL	The URL of the image to display	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	top bottom middle left right	Specifies how to align the image according to surrounding text. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
border	pixels	Defines a border around an image. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
height	pixels %	Defines the height of an image	STF
hspace	pixels	Defines white space on the left and right side of the image. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
ismap	URL	Defines the image as a server-side image map	STF
longdesc	URL	A URL to a document that contains a long description of the image	STF
usemap	URL	Defines the image as a client-side image map. Look at the <map> and <area> tags to figure out how it works	STF
vspace	pixels	Defines white space on the top and bottom of the image.	TF

width	pixels %	Deprecated. Use styles instead Sets the width of an image	STF
-------	-------------	--	-----

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <input> tag

Definition and Usage

The <input> tag defines the start of an input field where the user can enter data.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

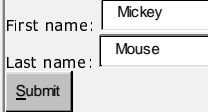
In HTML the <input> tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the <input> tag must be properly closed.

Tips and Notes

Note: The input element is empty, it contains attributes only.

Tip: Use the [label](#) element to define a label to a form control.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><form action="form_action.asp" method="get"> First name: <input type="text" name="fname" value="Mickey" />
 Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" value="Mouse" />
 <input type="submit" value="Submit" /> </form> <p> If you click the "Submit" button, you will send your input to a new page called form_action.asp. </p></pre>	 <p>If you click the "Submit" button, you will send your input to a new page called form_action.asp.</p>

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
accept	list_of_mime_types	A comma-separated list of MIME types that indicates the MIME type of the file transfer. Note: Only used with type="file"	STF
align	left right top texttop middle absmiddle baseline bottom absbottom	Defines the alignment of text following the image. Note: Only used with type="image"	TF
alt	text	Defines an alternate text for the image. Note: Only used with type="image"	STF

checked	checked	Indicates that the input element should be checked when it first loads. Note: Used with type="checkbox" and type="radio"	STF
disabled	disabled	Disables the input element when it first loads so that the user can not write text in it, or select it. Note: Cannot be used with type="hidden"	STF
maxlength	number	Defines the maximum number of characters allowed in a text field. Note: Only used with type="text"	STF
name	field_name	Defines a unique name for the input element. Note: This attribute is required with type="button", type="checkbox", type="file", type="hidden", type="image", type="password", type="text", and type="radio"	STF
readonly	readonly	Indicates that the value of this field cannot be modified. Note: Only used with type="text"	STF
size	number_of_char	Defines the size of the input element. Note: Cannot be used with type="hidden"	STF
src	URL	Defines the URL of the image to display. Note: Only used with type="image"	STF
type	button checkbox file hidden image password radio reset submit text	Indicates the type of the input element. The default value is "text" Note: This is not a required attribute, but we think you should include it. If omitted, IE 5.5 will still display a text field, but Netscape 4.7 will not.	STF
value	value	For buttons, reset buttons and submit buttons: Defines the text on the button. For image buttons: Defines the symbolic result of the field passed to a script. For checkboxes and radio buttons: Defines the result of the input element when clicked. The result is sent to the form's action URL. For hidden, password, and text fields: Defines the default value of the element. Note: Cannot be used with type="file" Note: This attribute is required with type="checkbox" and type="radio"	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

tabindex, accesskey, onfocus, onblur, onselect, onchange, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <ins> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines inserted text.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use it together with the tag to describe updates and modifications to a document.

Example

Source	Output
a dozen is 20 <ins>12</ins> pieces!	a dozen is 12 pieces!

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
cite	URL	A URL to another document which explains why the text was inserted	STF
datetime	YYYYMMDD	Defines the date and time when the text was inserted	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <label> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a label to a control. If you click the text within the label element, it is supposed to toggle the control.

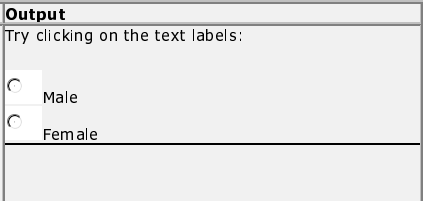
Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: The "for" attribute binds a label to another element. Set the value of the "for" attribute equal to the value of the "id" attribute of the related element.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><p>Try clicking on the text labels:</p> <form name="input" action="" > <input type="radio" name="sex" id="male" /> <label for="male">Male</label>
 <input type="radio" name="sex" id="female" /> <label for="female">Female</label> </form></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
for	id_of_another_field	Defines which form element the label is for. Set to an ID of a form element. Note: If this attribute is not specified, the label is associated with its contents.	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

accesskey, onfocus, onblur, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <legend> tag

Definition and Usage

The legend element defines a caption for a fieldset.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The align attribute was deprecated in HTML 4.01.

The align attribute is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><fieldset> <legend>Health information:</legend> Height <input type="text" size="3" /> Weight <input type="text" size="3" /> </fieldset></pre>	Health information: Height <input type="text"/> Weight <input type="text"/>

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	top bottom left right	Defines the alignment for contents in the fieldset. Top is default	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

accesskey, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML tag

Definition and Usage

The tag defines the start of a list item. The tag is used in both ordered () and unordered lists ().

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "type" and "value" attributes of the li element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.

The "type" and "value" attributes of the li element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use **styles** to define the type of list.

Examples

Source	Output
<pre> Coffee Tea </pre>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">CoffeeTea
<pre> Coffee Tea </pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">CoffeeTea

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
type	A a I i 1 disc square circle	Specifies the type of the list. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
value	number_of_list_item	Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <link> tag

Definition and Usage

This element defines the relationship between two linked documents.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In HTML the <link> tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the <link> tag must be properly closed.

Tips and Notes

Note: The link element is an empty element, it contains attributes only.
Note: This element goes only in the head section, but it can appear any number of times.

Example

How to use the <link> tag to link to an external style sheet:

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theme.css" />
</head>
```

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD																		
charset	charset	Defines the character encoding of the target URL. Default value is "ISO-8859-1"	STF																		
href	URL	The target URL of the resource	STF																		
hreflang	language_code	Defines the base language of the target URL	STF																		
media	screen tty tv projection handheld print braille aural all	Specifies on what device the document will be displayed <table border="1"> <tr> <td>screen</td> <td>For non-paged computer screens</td> </tr> <tr> <td>tty</td> <td>For media using a fixed-pitch character grid (like teletypes, terminals, or devices with limited display capabilities)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>tv</td> <td>For TV-type devices (low resolution, limited scrollability)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>projection</td> <td>For projectors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>handheld</td> <td>For handheld devices (small screen, limited bandwidth)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>print</td> <td>For paged and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode</td> </tr> <tr> <td>braille</td> <td>For braille tactile feedback devices</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aural</td> <td>For speech synthesizers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>all</td> <td>For all devices</td> </tr> </table>	screen	For non-paged computer screens	tty	For media using a fixed-pitch character grid (like teletypes, terminals, or devices with limited display capabilities)	tv	For TV-type devices (low resolution, limited scrollability)	projection	For projectors	handheld	For handheld devices (small screen, limited bandwidth)	print	For paged and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode	braille	For braille tactile feedback devices	aural	For speech synthesizers	all	For all devices	STF
screen	For non-paged computer screens																				
tty	For media using a fixed-pitch character grid (like teletypes, terminals, or devices with limited display capabilities)																				
tv	For TV-type devices (low resolution, limited scrollability)																				
projection	For projectors																				
handheld	For handheld devices (small screen, limited bandwidth)																				
print	For paged and for documents viewed on screen in print preview mode																				
braille	For braille tactile feedback devices																				
aural	For speech synthesizers																				
all	For all devices																				
rel	alternate appendix bookmark chapter contents copyright glossary help home	Defines the relationship between the current document and the targeted document	STF																		

	index next prev section start stylesheet subsection		
rev	alternate appendix bookmark chapter contents copyright glossary help home index next prev section start stylesheet subsection	Defines the relationship between the targeted document and the current document	STF
target	_blank _self _top _parent	Where to open the target URL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _blank - the target URL will open in a new window _self - the target URL will open in the same frame as it was clicked _parent - the target URL will open in the parent frameset _top - the target URL will open in the full body of the window 	TF
type	MIME_type like: text/css text/javascript image/gif	Specifies the MIME type of the target URL	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

`onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup, onfocus, onblur`
For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <map> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a client-side image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable regions.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

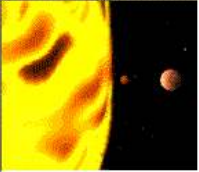
NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: The area element is always nested inside the map element. The area element defines the regions in the image map.

Note: The `usemap` attribute in refers to the `id` or `name` (browser dependant) attribute in <map>, therefore we have added both the `id` and `name` attributes to <map>.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><p>Click on one of the planets:</p> <map id ="planetmap" name="planetmap"> <area shape ="rect" coords ="0,0,82,126" href ="sun.htm" target ="_blank" alt="Sun" /> <area shape ="circle" coords ="90,58,3" href ="mercur.htm" target ="_blank" alt="Mercury" /> <area shape ="circle" coords ="124,58,8" href ="venus.htm" target ="_blank" alt="Venus" /> </map></pre>	<p>Click on one of the planets:</p> 

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
<code>id</code>	<code>unique_name</code>	Defines a unique name for the map tag	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
<code>name</code>	<code>unique_name</code>	Defines a unique name for the map tag (for backwards compability)	STF

Standard Attributes

`class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang`

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

`tabindex, accesskey, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove,`

HTML <menu> tag

Definition and Usage

The <menu> tag defines a menu list.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The menu element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The menu element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use CSS styles to define the type of list!

Example

Source	Output
<pre><menu> html xhtml </menu></pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• html• xhtml

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
compact	compact_rendering	Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onfocus, onblur, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <meta> tag

Definition and Usage

The <meta> element provides meta-information about your page, such as descriptions and keywords for search engines and refresh rates.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In HTML the <meta> tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the <meta> tag must be properly closed.

Tips and Notes

Note: The <meta> tag always goes inside the head element.

Note: Metadata is always passed as name/value pairs.

Examples

Define keywords for search engines:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, DHTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript, VBScript" />
```

Define a description of your web page:

```
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML, CSS, XML, and XHTML" />
```

Define the last revision of your page:

```
<meta name="revised" content="Hege Refsnes, 6/10/99" />
```

Refresh page every 5 seconds:

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5" />
```

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
content	some_text	Defines meta information to be associated with http-equiv or name	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
http-equiv	content-type expires refresh set-cookie	Connects the content attribute to an HTTP header	STF
name	author description keywords generator revised others	Connects the content attribute to a name	STF
scheme	some_text	Defines a format to be used to interpret the value of the content attribute	STF

Standard Attributes

dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML <noframes> tag

Definition and Usage

The noframes element displays text for browsers that do not handle frames. The noframes element goes inside the frameset element.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: If a browser handles frames, it will not display the text in the noframes element.

Important: If you add a <noframes> tag to a frameset, you will have to enclose the text in <body></body> tags!

Note: If you want to validate a page containing frames, be sure the DTD is set to "Frameset DTD". Read more about [XHTML Validation](#).

Note: The <noframes> tag is not allowed in [XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD](#).

Example

```
<frameset cols = "25%, 25%,*">
  <noframes>
    <body>Your browser does not handle frames!</body>
  </noframes>
  <frame src = "venus.htm" />
  <frame src = "sun.htm" />
  <frame src = "mercur.htm" />
</frameset>
```

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

NONE

HTML <noscript> tag

Definition and Usage

The noscript element is used to define an alternate content (text) if a script is NOT executed. This tag is used for browsers that recognizes the <script> tag, but does not support the script in it.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: If a browser supports scripting, it will not display the text in the noscript element.

Note: Browsers that do not recognize the <script> tag will display the tag's content as text on the page. To prevent the browser from doing this, you should hide the script in comment tags. An old browser (one that does not recognize the <script> tag) will ignore the comment and will not write the tag's content on the page, while a new browser will understand that the script should be executed, even if it is surrounded by comment tags!

Examples

JavaScript:

```
<body>
...
...
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
document.write("Hello World!")
//-->
</script>
<noscript>Your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>
...
...
</body>
```

VBScript:

```
<body>
...
...
<script type="text/vbscript">
<!--
document.write("Hello World!")
'-->
</script>
<noscript>Your browser does not support VBScript!</noscript>
...
...
</body>
```

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

NONE

HTML <object> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines an embedded object. Use this element to add multimedia to your XHTML page. This element allows you to specify the data and parameters for objects inserted into HTML documents, and the code that can be used to display/manipulate that data.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: An object element can appear inside the head or the body element. The text between the <object> and </object> is the alternate text, for browsers that do not support this tag. The <param> tags define run-time settings for the object.

Tip: For images use the tag instead of the <object> tag.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><object classid="clsid:F08DF954-8592-11D1-B16A-00C0F0283628" id="Slider1" width="100" height="50"> <param name="BorderStyle" value="1" /> <param name="MousePointer" value="0" /> <param name="Enabled" value="1" /> <param name="Min" value="0" /> <param name="Max" value="10" /> </object></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	left right top bottom	Defines the text alignment around the object	TF
archive	URL	A space separated list of URL's to archives. The archives contains resources relevant to the object	STF
border	pixels	Defines a border around the object	TF
classid	class ID	Defines a class ID value as set in the Windows Registry or a URL	STF
codebase	URL	Defines where to find the code for the object	STF
codetype	MIME type	The internet media type of the code referred to by the classid attribute	STF
data	URL	Defines a URL that refers to the object's data	STF
declare	declare	Defines that the object should only be declared, not created or instantiated until needed	STF
height	pixels	Defines the height of the object	STF
hspace	pixels	Defines the horizontal spacing around the object	TF
name	unique_name	Defines a unique name for the object (to use in scripts)	STF
standby	text	Defines a text to display while the object is loading	STF
type	MIME_type	Defines the MIME type of data specified in the data attribute	STF
usemap	URL	Specifies a URL of a client-side image map to be used with the object	STF
vspace	pixels	Defines the vertical spacing around the object	TF

width	pixels	Defines the width of the object	STF
-------	--------	---------------------------------	-----

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

accesskey, tabindex, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML tag

Definition and Usage

The tag defines the start of an ordered list.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "compact", "start" and "type" attributes of the ol element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01. The "compact", "start" and "type" attributes of the ol element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use **styles** to define the type of list.

Example

Source	Output
<pre> Coffee Tea </pre>	<pre>1. Coffee 2. Tea</pre>

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
compact	compact_rendering	Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
start	start_on_number	Specifies the number to start on. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
type	A a I i 1	Specifies the type of the list. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <optgroup> tag


Definition and Usage

Defines an option group. This element allows you to group choices. When you have a long list of options, groups of related choices are easier to handle.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<pre><select> <optgroup label="Swedish Cars"> <option value="volvo">Volvo</option> <option value="saab">Saab</option> </optgroup> <optgroup label="German Cars"> <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option> <option value="audi">Audi</option> </optgroup> </select></pre>	

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
label	text_label	Defines the label for the option group	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
disabled	disabled	Disables the option-group when it first loads	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

tabindex, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <option> tag

Definition and Usage

The option element defines an option in the drop-down list.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML


In HTML the <option> tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the <option> tag must be properly closed.

Tips and Notes

Note: The <option> tag can be used without any attributes, but you usually need the **value** attribute, which indicates what is sent to the server.

Note: Use this tag in conjunction with the select element, elsewhere it is meaningless.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><select> <option value = "volvo" >Volvo</option> <option value = "saab" >Saab</option> <option value = "opel" selected="selected" >Opel</option> <option value = "audi" >Audi</option> </select></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
disabled	disabled	Specifies that the option should be disabled when it first loads	STF
label	text	Defines a label to use when using <optgroup>	STF
selected	selected	Specifies that the option should appear selected (will be displayed first in the list)	STF
value	text	Defines the value of the option to be sent to the server	STF

Standard Attributes

[id](#), [class](#), [title](#), [style](#), [dir](#), [lang](#), [xml:lang](#), [tabindex](#)

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

[onclick](#), [ondblclick](#), [onmousedown](#), [onmouseup](#), [onmouseover](#), [onmousemove](#), [onmouseout](#), [onkeypress](#), [onkeydown](#), [onkeyup](#)

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <p> tag

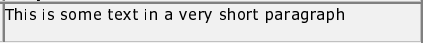
Definition and Usage

The <p> tag defines a paragraph.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

All "presentation attributes" of the p element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
All "presentation attributes" of the p element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><p>This is some text in a very short paragraph</p></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	left right center justify	Specifies the alignment of the text within the paragraph. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF

Standard Attributes

[id](#), [class](#), [title](#), [style](#), [dir](#), [lang](#), [xml:lang](#)

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

[onclick](#), [ondblclick](#), [onmousedown](#), [onmouseup](#), [onmouseover](#), [onmousemove](#), [onmouseout](#), [onkeypress](#), [onkeydown](#), [onkeyup](#)

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <param> tag


Definition and Usage

The param element allows you to specify the run-time settings for an object inserted into XHTML documents.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In HTML the <param> tag has no end tag.
In XHTML the <param> tag must be properly closed.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><object classid="clsid:F08DF954-8592-11D1-B16A-00C0F0283628" id="Slider1" width="100" height="50"> <param name="BorderStyle" value="1" /> <param name="MousePointer" value="0" /> <param name="Enabled" value="1" /> <param name="Min" value="0" /> <param name="Max" value="10" /> </object></pre>	

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
name	unique_name	Defines a unique name for the parameter	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
type	MIME type	Specifies the internet media type for the parameter	STF
value	value	Specifies the value of the parameter	STF
valuetype	data ref object	Specifies the MIME type of the value	STF

Standard Attributes

id

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML <pre> tag

Definition and Usage

The pre element defines preformatted text. The text enclosed in the pre element usually preserves spaces and line breaks. The text renders in a fixed-pitch font.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "width" attribute of the pre element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The "width" attribute of the pre element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Note on <pre>

It is worth noting that while <xmp> is deprecated, the <pre> tag does not perform all of the functions of <xmp> :
<pre>Hello</pre> displays **Hello**
<xmp>Hello</xmp> displays Hello

Example

Source	Output
<pre><pre> This text is in a fixed-pitch font, and it preserves both spaces and line breaks </pre></pre>	<pre>This text is in a fixed-pitch font, and it preserves both spaces and line breaks</pre>

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
width	number	Defines the maximum number of characters per line (usually 40, 80, or 132)	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang, xml:space

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <q> tag

Definition and Usage

The <q> tag defines the start of a short quotation.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: According to the HTML 4.01 spec, the q element should render with delimiting quotation marks. This works in Mozilla browsers (Firefox) and Opera. Internet Explorer ignores this entirely.

Example

Source	Output
Here comes a short quotation: <q>here is a short quotation here is a short quotation</q>	Here comes a short quotation: here is a short quotation here is a short quotation

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
cite	citation	Defines a citation for the quotation	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <s> and <strike> tags

Definition and Usage

The <s> and <strike> tags defines strikethrough text.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The <s> and <strike> elements were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01. The <s> and <strike> elements are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use instead!

Example

Source	Output
A new version is <s>not yet available.</s> now available! A new version is <strike>not yet available.</strike> now available!	A new version is not yet available . now available! A new version is not yet available . now available!

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <script> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a script, such as a JavaScript.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "language" attribute of the script element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The "language" attribute of the script element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Note: Code within this element is executed immediately when the page is loaded, if it is not in a function. Script that appears after a <frameset> tag will be ignored.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><script type="text/javascript"> document.write("Hello World!") </script></pre>	Hello World!

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
type	text/ecmascript text/javascript application/ecmascript application/javascript text/vbscript	Indicates the MIME type of the script	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
charset	charset	Defines the character encoding used in script	STF
defer	defer	Indicates that the script is not going to generate any document content. The browser can continue parsing and drawing the page	STF
language	javascript livescript vbscript <i>other</i>	Specifies the scripting language. Deprecated. Use the type attribute instead.	TF
src	URL	Defines a URL to a file that contains the script (instead of inserting the script into your HTML document, you can refer to a file that contains the script)	STF

Standard Attributes

xml:space

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

NONE

HTML <select> tag

Definition and Usage

The select element creates a drop-down list.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use this tag in the form element to accept user input.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><select> <option value = "volvo">Volvo</option> <option value = "saab">Saab</option> <option value = "opel">Opel</option> <option value = "audi">Audi</option> </select></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
disabled	disabled	When set, it disables the drop-down list	STF
multiple	multiple	When set, it specifies that multiple items can be selected at a time	STF
name	unique_name	Defines a unique name for the drop-down list	STF
size	number	Defines the number of visible items in the drop-down list	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang, accesskey, tabindex

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onfocus, onblur, onchange

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML tag

Definition and Usage

The tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use the tag to group inline-elements to format them with styles

Example

Source	Output
<pre><p>This is a paragraph This is a paragraph This is a paragraph</p> <p> This is another paragraph </p></pre>	<p>This is a paragraph This is a paragraph This is a paragraph</p> <p>This is another paragraph</p>

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <style> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a style in a document.

The style element goes in the head section. If you want to include a style sheet in your page, you should define the style sheet externally, and link to it using <link>.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Tip: To learn more about style sheets, visit our [CSS Tutorial](#).

Example

Source
<pre><head> <style type="text/css"> h1 {color: red;} h3 {color: blue;} </style> </head></pre>

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
type	text/css	Defines the content-type	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
media	screen tty tv projection handheld print braille aural all	The destination medium for the style information	STF

Standard Attributes

title, dir, lang, xml:space

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML <sub> and <sup> tags

Definition and Usage

The <sub> tag defines subscript text. The <sup> tag defines superscript text.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
This text contains _{subscript}	This text contains subscript
This text contains ^{superscript}	This text contains superscript

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <table> tag

Definition and Usage

The <table> tag defines a table. Inside a <table> tag you can put table headers, table rows, table cells, and other tables.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "align" and "bgcolor" attributes of the table element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.

The "align" and "bgcolor" attributes of the table element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

Source	Output		
<table border = "1"> <tr> <td>Cell A</td> <td>Cell B</td> </tr> </table>	<table border="1"><tr><td>Cell A</td><td>Cell B</td></tr></table>	Cell A	Cell B
Cell A	Cell B		

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	left center right	Aligns the table. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
bgcolor	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Specifies the background color of the table. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
border	pixels	Specifies the border width. Tip: Set border="0" to display tables with no borders!	STF
cellpadding	pixels %	Specifies the space between the cell walls and contents	STF
cellspacing	pixels %	Specifies the space between cells	STF
frame	void above below hsides lhs rhs vsides box border	Specifies how the outer borders should be displayed. Note: Must be used in conjunction with the "border" attribute!	STF
rules	none groups rows cols all	Specifies the horizontal/vertical divider lines. Note: Must be used in conjunction with the "border" attribute!	STF
summary	text	Specifies a summary of the table for speech-synthesizing/non-visual browsers	STF
width	% pixels	Specifies the width of the table	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <tbody> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a table body.

The `thead`, `tfoot` and `tbody` elements enable you to group rows in a table. When you create a table, you might want to have a header row, some rows with data, and a row with totals at bottom. This division enables browsers to support scrolling of table bodies independently of the table header and footer. When long tables are printed, the table header and footer information may be repeated on each page that contains table data.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: The `<tbody>` must have a `<tr>` tag inside!

Note: If you use the `thead`, `tfoot` and `tbody` elements, you must use every element. They should appear in this order: `<thead>`, `<tfoot>` and `<tbody>`, so that browsers can render the foot before receiving all the data. You must use these tags within the table element.

Note: The `<thead>`, `<tbody>` and `<tfoot>` elements are seldom used, because of bad browser support. Expect this to change in future versions of XHTML. If you have Internet Explorer 5.0 or newer, you can view an [example](#) in our XML tutorial.

Example

Source	Output			
<pre><table border = "1"> <thead> <tr> <td>This text is in the THEAD</td> </tr> </thead> <tfoot> <tr> <td>This text is in the TFOOT</td> </tr> </tfoot> <tbody> <tr> <td> This text is in the TBODY</td> </tr> </tbody> </table></pre>	<table border="1"><tr><td>This text is in the THEAD</td></tr><tr><td>This text is in the TFOOT</td></tr><tr><td>This text is in the TBODY</td></tr></table>	This text is in the THEAD	This text is in the TFOOT	This text is in the TBODY
This text is in the THEAD				
This text is in the TFOOT				
This text is in the TBODY				

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	right left center justify char	Defines the text alignment in cells	STF
char	character	Specifies which character to align text on.	STF
		Note: Only used if align="char"!	
charoff	pixels	Specifies the alignment offset to the first character to	STF

	%	align on.	
		Note: Only used if align="char"!	
valign	top middle bottom baseline	Specifies the vertical text alignment in cells	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <td> tag

Definition and Usage


Defines a cell in a table.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "bgcolor", "height", "width", and "nowrap" attributes of the td element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.

The "bgcolor", "height", "width", and "nowrap" attributes of the td element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><table border = "1"> <tr> <td>Cell A</td> <td>Cell B</td> </tr> </table></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
abbr	abbr_text	Specifies an abbreviated version of the content in a cell	STF
align	left right center justify char	Specifies the horizontal alignment of cell content	STF
axis	category_names	Defines a name for a cell	STF
bgcolor	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Specifies the background color of the table cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
char	character	Specifies which character to align text on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	STF
charoff	pixels %	Specifies the alignment offset to the first character to align on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	STF
colspan	number	Indicates the number of columns this cell should span	STF
headers	header_cells'_id	A space-separated list of cell IDs that supply header information for the cell. This attribute allows text-only browsers to render the header information for a given cell	STF
height	pixels	Specifies the height of the table cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
nowrap	nowrap	Whether to disable or enable automatic text wrapping in this cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
rowspan	number	Indicates the number of rows this cell should span	STF
scope	col colgroup row rowgroup	Specifies if this cell provides header information for the rest of the row that contains it (row), or for the rest of the column (col), or for the rest of the row group that contains it (rowgroup), or for the rest of the column group that contains it	STF

valign	top middle bottom baseline	Specifies the vertical alignment of cell content	STF
width	pixels %	Specifies the width of the table cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <textarea> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a text-area (a multi-line text input control). A user can write text in the text-area. In a text-area you can write an unlimited number of characters. The default font in the text-area is fixed pitch.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

Source	Output
<pre><textarea rows="2" cols="20"> The cat was playing in the garden. Suddenly a dog showed up..... </textarea></pre>	

Required Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
cols	number	Specifies the number of columns visible in the text-area	STF
rows	number	Specifies the number of rows visible in the text-area	STF

Optional Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
disabled	disabled	Disables the text-area when it is first displayed	STF
name	name_of_textarea	Specifies a name for the text-area	STF
readonly	readonly	Indicates that the user cannot modify the content in the text-area	STF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang, tabindex, accesskey

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onfocus, onblur, onselect, onchange, onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <tfoot> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a table footer. The `thead`, `tfoot` and `tbody` elements enable you to group rows in a table. When you create a table, you might want to have a header row, some rows with data, and a row with totals at bottom. This division enables browsers to support scrolling of table bodies independently of the table header and footer. When long tables are printed, the table header and footer information may be repeated on each page that contains table data.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: The `<tfoot>` must have a `<tr>` tag inside!
Note: If you use the `thead`, `tfoot` and `tbody` elements, you must use every element. They should appear in this order: `<thead>`, `<tfoot>` and `<tbody>`, so that browsers can render the foot before receiving all the data. You must use these tags within the table element.
Note: The `<thead>`, `<tbody>` and `<tfoot>` elements are seldom used, because of bad browser support. Expect this to change in future versions of XHTML. If you have Internet Explorer 5.0 or newer, you can view an [example](#) in our XML tutorial.

Examples

Source	Output
<pre><table border = "1"> <thead> <tr> <td>This text is in the THEAD</td> </tr> </thead> <tfoot> <tr> <td>This text is in the TFOOT</td> </tr> </tfoot> <tbody> <tr> <td>This text is in the TBODY</td> </tr> </tbody> </table></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	right left center justify char	Defines the text alignment in cells	STF
char	character	Specifies which character to align text on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	STF
charoff	pixels	Specifies the alignment offset to the first character to	STF

	%	align on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	
valign	top middle bottom baseline	Specifies the vertical text alignment in cells	STF

Standard Attributes

[id](#), [class](#), [title](#), [style](#), [dir](#), [lang](#), [xml:lang](#)

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

[onclick](#), [ondblclick](#), [onmousedown](#), [onmouseup](#), [onmouseover](#), [onmousemove](#), [onmouseout](#), [onkeypress](#), [onkeydown](#), [onkeyup](#)

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <th> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a table header cell in a table. The text within the th element usually renders in bold.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "bgcolor", "height", "width", and "nowrap" attributes of the th element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.

The "bgcolor", "height", "width", and "nowrap" attributes of the th element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><table border = "1"> <tr> <th> Header 1</th> <th> Header 2</th> </tr> <tr> <td> Cell A</td> <td> Cell B</td> </tr> </table></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
abbr	abbr_text	Specifies an abbreviated version of the content in a cell	STF
align	left right center justify char	Specifies the horizontal alignment of cell content	STF
axis	category_names	Defines a name for a cell	STF
bgcolor	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Specifies the background color of the table cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
char	character	Specifies which character to align text on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	STF
charoff	pixels %	Specifies the alignment offset to the first character to align on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	STF
colspan	number	Indicates the number of columns this cell should span	STF
headers	header_cells'_id	A space-separated list of cell IDs that supply header information for the cell. This attribute allows text-only browsers to render the header information for a given cell	STF
height	pixels	Specifies the height of the table cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
nowrap	nowrap	Whether to disable or enable automatic text wrapping in this cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
rowspan	number	Indicates the number of rows this cell should span	STF
scope	col	Specifies if this cell provides header information for the	STF

	colgroup row rowgroup	rest of the row that contains it (row), or for the rest of the column (col), or for the rest of the row group that contains it (rowgroup), or for the rest of the column group that contains it	
valign	top middle bottom baseline	Specifies the vertical alignment of cell content	STF
width	pixels %	Specifies the width of the table cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <thead> tag

Definition and Usage

Defines a table header.
The thead, tfoot and tbody elements enable you to group rows in a table. When you create a table, you might want to have a header row, some rows with data, and a row with totals at bottom. This division enables browsers to support scrolling of table bodies independently of the table header and footer. When long tables are printed, the table header and footer information may be repeated on each page that contains table data.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Tips and Notes

Note: The <thead> must have a <tr> tag inside!
Note: If you use the thead, tfoot and tbody elements, you must use every element. They should appear in this order: <thead>, <tfoot> and <tbody>, so that browsers can render the foot before receiving all the data. You must use these tags within the table element.
Note: The <thead>, <tbody> and <tfoot> elements are seldom used, because of bad browser support. Expect this to change in future versions of XHTML. If you have Internet Explorer 5.0 or newer, you can view an [example](#) in our XML tutorial.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><table border = "1"> <thead> <tr> <td>This text is in the THEAD</td> </tr> </thead> <tfoot> <tr> <td>This text is in the TFOOT</td> </tr> </tfoot> <tbody> <tr> <td>This text is in the TBODY</td> </tr> </tbody> </table></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	right left center justify char	Defines the text alignment in cells	STF
char	character	Specifies which character to align text on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	STF
charoff	pixels	Specifies the alignment offset to the first character to	STF

	%	align on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	
valign	top middle bottom baseline	Specifies the vertical text alignment in cells	STF

Standard Attributes

[id](#), [class](#), [title](#), [style](#), [dir](#), [lang](#), [xml:lang](#)

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

[onclick](#), [ondblclick](#), [onmousedown](#), [onmouseup](#), [onmouseover](#), [onmousemove](#), [onmouseout](#), [onkeypress](#), [onkeydown](#), [onkeyup](#)

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <title> tag

Definition and Usage

This element defines the title of the document.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

NONE

Example

```
<html>

<head>
<title>XHTML Tag Reference</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document.....
</body>

</html>
```

Standard Attributes

[id](#), [class](#), [dir](#), [lang](#), [style](#), [xml:lang](#)

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

HTML <tr> tag


Definition and Usage

Defines a row in a table.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "bgcolor" attribute of the tr element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The "bgcolor" attribute of the tr element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Example

Source	Output
<pre><table border = "1"> <tr> <td>Cell A</td> <td>Cell B</td> </tr> </table></pre>	

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which **DTD** the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
align	right left center justify char	Defines the text alignment in cells	STF
bgcolor	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx colorname	Specifies the background color of the table cell. Deprecated. Use styles instead.	TF
char	character	Specifies which character to align text on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	STF
charoff	pixels %	Specifies the alignment offset to the first character to align on. Note: Only used if align="char"!	STF
valign	top middle bottom baseline	Specifies the vertical text alignment in cells	STF

Standard Attributes

[id](#), [class](#), [title](#), [style](#), [dir](#), [lang](#), [xml:lang](#)

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

[onclick](#), [ondblclick](#), [onmousedown](#), [onmouseup](#), [onmouseover](#), [onmousemove](#), [onmouseout](#), [onkeypress](#), [onkeydown](#), [onkeyup](#)

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML <u> tag

Definition and Usage

The <u> tag defines underlined text.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The u element was [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The u element is not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Tip: Do not underline text - a user confuses it with a hyperlink!!

Example

Source	Output
A new version is <u>now available!</u>	A new version is <u>now available!</u>

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).

HTML tag

Definition and Usage

The tag defines an unordered list.

Differences Between HTML and XHTML

The "compact" and "type" attributes of the ul element were [deprecated](#) in HTML 4.01.
The "compact" and "type" attributes of the ul element are not supported in XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

Tips and Notes

Tip: Use **styles** to define the type of list.

Example

Source	Output
 Coffee Tea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coffee• Tea

Optional Attributes

DTD indicates in which [DTD](#) the attribute is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset.

Attribute	Value	Description	DTD
compact	compact_rendering	Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF
type	disc square circle	Specifies the type of the list. Deprecated. Use styles instead	TF

Standard Attributes

id, class, title, style, dir, lang, xml:lang

For a full description, go to [Standard Attributes](#).

Event Attributes

onclick, ondblclick, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onkeypress, onkeydown, onkeyup

For a full description, go to [Event Attributes](#).