

NetFront™



NF3 HTML Reference

Rev.1.1

November 02, 2004

ACCESS CO., LTD.

2-8-16, SARUGAKU-CHO, CHIYODA-KU,

TOKYO 101-0064, JAPAN

Tel: 03-5259-3511 Fax: 03-5259-3544 (Main office)

E- mail: adinfo@access.co.jp

URL: <http://www.access.co.jp/>

ACCESS

The copyright of all text and images included in this document belong to ACCESS CO., LTD.

No part of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, for any purpose without the express prior written permission of ACCESS CO., LTD. Altering the contents of this document and reproducing or transmitting the altered document are prohibited without the express prior written permission of ACCESS CO., LTD.

Software specifications and other content in this document are subject to change without prior notice.

NetFront is a trademark or registered trademark of ACCESS CO., LTD. in Japan and other countries.

ACCESS is a registered trademark of ACCESS CO., LTD. in Japan.

Contains Macromedia® Flash™ Player technology by Macromedia, Inc., Copyright© 1995-2003 Macromedia, Inc. All rights reserved.

Macromedia, Flash and Macromedia Flash are trademarks or registered trademarks of Macromedia, Inc. in the United States and internationally.



This software is based in part on the work of the Independent JPEG Group.

Java, all trademarks and logos that contain Java are trademarks or registered trademarks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the United States and other countries.

JavaScript is a trademark or a registered trademark of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the United States and other countries.

Microsoft, Windows, Windows NT and Internet Explorer are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and/or other countries.

RSA and RC4 are trademarks or registered trademarks of RSA Security, Inc.

All other trademarks, logos and trade names mentioned in the document are the property of their respective owners.

No one may delete or in any manner alter the copyright, trademark or other proprietary right notices of ACCESS CO., LTD. or any other third party appearing on or within this product; and no one may add any mark or indication to this product which is similar to, or may be confused with, the copyright or other proprietary marks or notices of ACCESS CO., LTD. or any third party.

Introduction

This document provides a reference of the HTML4.01 and XHTML1.1, supported by the NetFront v3 series (hereafter NF3) browsers for information appliances developed by ACCESS CO., LTD. For details about the NF3 versions this document supports, see the Revision History at the end of this document.

This document is for Web content developers who have sufficient knowledge of HTML and XHTML. The intention of the document is to help you develop Web content for NF3-mounted devices.

How to Read this Document

This document describes all the HTML/XHTML elements and attributes supported by NF3. If display or operation differs in compact information devices such as cellular phones, those differences are also addressed.

The document is made up of the following chapters.

Chapter	Function	Element
1	Basic knowledge of HTML	
2	Basic structure	html, head, body, title, base, meta, link, bgsound
3	Text	h1~h6, p, div, span, bdo, address, blockquote, q, cite, abbr, acronym, em, strong, dfn, code, samp, kbd, var, ins, del, pre, plaintext, xmp
4	Text decoration	tt, i, b, strike, s, u, big, small, sup, sub, blink, marquee, font, basefont
5	Layout	br, hr, center
6	Lists	ul, ol, li, dir, menu, dl, dt, dd
7	Links	a
8	Images	img, object, map, area, a
9	Tables	table, tr, td, th, caption, colgroup, col, thead, tfoot, tbody
10	Forms	form, input, textarea, button, select, option, optgroup, label, fieldset

Chapter	Function	Element
11	Frames	frameset, frame, noframes, iframe
12	Embedded objects	object, param, applet, embed, noembed
13	Style sheets and scripts	style, script, noscript

Section names

From Chapter 2, section names are written in "<*element name*> *function name*" form to clarify the elements and functions being explained. If the explanation of one element is divided into multiple sections, an attribute name is also included as "<*element name*> *attribute name* *function name*".

Element/attribute explanations

From Chapter 2, the usage of elements and attributes is explained at the top of each section, and the display and operation thereof in NF3 in the sub-section entitled "Explanation". The tag format for realizing each function is described in "Format". In "Format", italic characters mean that an arbitrary value can be specified in that part, and ". . ." means that the contents thereof are omitted or the same description is repeated. In "Attribute", all the available attributes that can be specified in the corresponding element are stated. If the explanation of one element is divided into multiple sections, the explanation of attributes is also divided into multiple sections.

Sample codes and display examples

From Chapter 2, each section includes a sample code of the function explained in that section, and a display result. Only the necessary part is used for the sample code. The display result is shown using a display example from a cellular phone.

Reference

NetFront v3 series

"NF3 Browser Function Specification HTML Edition"

"NF3 for MFC Browser Function Specification HTML Implementation-dependent Items Edition"

"NF3 NMCS WAVE for MFC Browser Function Specification HTML Implementation-dependent Items Edition"

Markup language

[REC-html401-19991224] <http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/>

[REC-xhtml11-20010531] <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/>

[REC-xhtml-basic-20001219] <http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1-basic/>

Others

[RFC2616] Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.1

[RFC2965] HTTP State Management Mechanism

[RFC2396] Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax

[RFC2368] The mailto URL scheme

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Basic Knowledge of HTML	1
1.1. HTML and XHTML.....	2
1.2. DOCTYPE Declarations	2
1.3. Tag Descriptions.....	2
1.4. XML Declarations	3
1.5. Specifying Namespaces.....	3
1.6. Block-level Elements and Inline Elements	3
1.7. Deprecated Elements.....	3
1.8. Generic Attributes.....	4
1.9. Intrinsic Events.....	6
1.10. Specifying Colors.....	8
1.11. Specifying Length.....	10
1.12. Character entity references and Numeric character entity references	11
1.13. Comments.....	11
Chapter 2 Basic Structure	12
2.1. <html> <head> <body> Defining Basic Structure.....	13
2.2. <body> bgcolor, background, bgproperties Background	15
2.3. <body> text, link, vlink, alink Character Color.....	17
2.4. <body> topmargin, bottommargin, leftmargin, rightmargin, marginheight, marginwidth Page Margins.....	19
2.5. <body> scroll Displaying/Hiding Scroll Bars.....	22
2.6. <title> Document Title	24
2.7. <base> Specifying the Base URL.....	25
2.8. <meta> name, content Specifying Document Information	27
2.9. <meta> http-equiv, content Specifying HTTP Header Information.....	28
2.10. <link> Specifying References.....	30
2.11. <bgsound> Replaying Sound Data	32
Chapter 3 Text	33
3.1. <h1> ~ <h6> Headers.....	34
3.2. <p> Paragraphs	36
3.3. <div> Block Elements/Inline Elements	38
3.4. <bdo> Specifying a Display Direction	41
3.5. <address> Contact Addresses	42
3.6. <blockquote> <q> Quotes.....	43
3.7. <cite> Sources.....	45
3.8. <abbr> <acronym> <dfn> <code> <samp> <kbd> <var> <ins> Giving Meaning to Text	46
3.9. <pre> <plaintext> <xmp> Arranged Text	50
Chapter 4 Text Decoration.....	51
4.1. <tt> <i> <strike> <s> <u> Font Styles	52
4.2. <big> <small> Big Characters/Small Characters.....	54
4.3. <sup> <sub> Superscript/Subscript.....	55
4.4. <blink> Text Blink.....	56

4.5. <marquee> Text Scroll	57
4.6. Specifying Fonts	61
4.7. <basefont> Specifying the Base Font	63
Chapter 5 Layouts	64
5.1. Line Breaks	65
5.2. <hr> Horizontal Rules	67
5.3. <center> Center Alignment.....	69
Chapter 6 Lists	70
6.1. Unordered Lists.....	71
6.2. Ordered Lists.....	73
6.3. <dir> <menu> Directory Lists, Menu Lists	76
6.4. <dl> <dt> <dd> Definition Lists	78
Chapter 7 Links	79
7.1. <a> href Linking to Another Document	80
7.2. <a> href, name Linking to a Specific Location in a Document.....	81
7.3. <a> target Specifying a Window for Target Display	83
7.4. <a> mailto: Specifying a Mail Address as a Link Target	84
7.5. <a> accesskey Shortcut Key.....	85
7.6. <a> tabindex Tab Index.....	86
Chapter 8 Images	87
8.1. Positioning Images.....	88
8.2. <object> <map> <area> <a> shape, coords, usemap, ismap Clickable Maps.	94
Chapter 9 Tables	99
9.1. <table> <tr> <td> Creating Tables.....	100
9.2. <tr> Creating Rows	110
9.3. <th> Creating Header Cells.....	115
9.4. <td> Creating Data Cells	118
9.5. <caption> Table Title.....	121
9.6. <th> <td> rowspan, colspan Merging Cells	123
9.7. <colgroup> <col> Grouping Columns	125
9.8. <thead> <tfoot> <tbody> Grouping Rows	129
Chapter 10 Forms	131
10.1. <form> <input> Creating Forms	132
10.2. <input type="text"> <input type="password"> Text Boxes and Password Entry Boxes	136
10.3. <textarea> Multiple-row Text Boxes	138
10.4. <input type="checkbox"> Check Boxes	140
10.5. <input type="checkbox"> Radio Buttons	142
10.6. <input type="submit"> Submit Button	144
10.7. <input type="reset"> Reset Button	145
10.8. <input type="button"> <button> Buttons.....	146
10.9. <input type="image"> Image Buttons.....	149
10.10. <input type="hidden"> Hidden Objects	152
10.11. <input type="file"> File Select Controls.....	153
10.12. <select> <option> Select Boxes.....	155
10.13. <optgroup> Grouping Options	158

10.14. <label> Control Labels	160
10.15. <fieldset> Grouping Controls.....	162
Chapter 11 Frames.....	164
11.1. <frameset> <frame> Creating Frames.....	165
11.2. <frame> scrolling Displaying/Hiding Frame Scroll Bars.....	168
11.3. <frame> noresize Disabling Frame Resizing.....	169
11.4. <noframes> Description of Environments that do not Support Frames.....	170
11.5. <iframe> Creating Inline Frames.....	171
Chapter 12 Embedded Objects	174
12.1. <object> Embedding Objects.....	175
12.2. <param> Parameters	177
12.3. <applet> Embedding Applets.....	178
12.4. <embed> <noembed> Embedding Sounds and Images.....	179
Chapter 13 Style Sheets and Scripts.....	181
13.1. <style> Specifying Style Sheets.....	182
13.2. <script> Incorporating Scripts.....	184
13.3. <noscript> Description of Environments that do not Support Scripts	186

Chapter 1

Basic Knowledge of HTML

1.1. HTML and XHTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a markup language used to create documents used on the WWW (World Wide Web). XHTML (eXtensible HyperText Markup Language) is a reformulation of HTML based on the XML syntax. They are designed by W3C (World Wide Web Consortium), the standardization organization for Web technologies. HTML4.01 and XHTML1.1 are the latest specifications available to the public. NF3 supports both HTML4.01 and XHTML1.1.

NF3 interprets XHTML documents with the same syntax as HTML documents. Because of this, even if XHTML documents do not abide by the XHTML specification, they can be appropriately displayed so long as they comply to HTML specification.

1.2. DOCTYPE Declarations

A DOCTYPE declaration is a declaration at the top of a document stating by what DTD of HTML or XHTML the document is described.

NF3 may use the root element name in a DOCTYPE declaration (an element name written after "<!DOCTYPE ") for automatic determination of the MIME type.

1.3. Tag Descriptions

NF3 recognizes tags by the following method in both HTML or XHTML documents.

- Element names and attribute names are not case sensitive.
- Some values specified in attributes are case sensitive.
- For unsupported elements and attributes, only the tag statement is ignored.
- Single-byte spaces, tabs, and line breaks are treated as blank characters.
- For elements in which end tags can be omitted, or that have no end tags, specifying the end tag is not necessary.
- Enclose an attribute value with double quotation marks (") or quotation marks ('). Quotation marks (') between double quotation marks (") and double quotation marks (") between quotation marks (') can be used for nesting.
- If an attribute value has no blank characters, quotation marks can be

omitted.

- If an attribute value is enclosed by quotation marks, a blank character between the quotation marks is regarded as part of the attribute value. If a blank character is not enclosed by quotation marks, it is regarded as the end of the attribute value, and is therefore not dealt with as an attribute value.

1.4. XML Declarations

An XML declaration is a declaration at the top of a document to state the XML version and character code used in the document.

If an XML declaration is included in a document, NF3 may recognize it as a kind of XML.

1.5. Specifying Namespaces

In XHTML documents, the namespace needs to be specified in the `xmlns` attribute of the `html` element.

Since NF3 recognizes XHTML documents as HTML documents, a namespace need not be specified.

1.6. Block-level Elements and Inline Elements

Most elements are classified as block-level elements and inline elements.

A block-level element is an element indicating a group, and a line break is inserted before and after the element if it is displayed in NF3. Block-level elements include the `h1~h6` elements to indicate headings, `p` elements to indicate paragraphs, etc.

An inline element is an element used in a block-level element, and a line break is not inserted before and after the element. Inline elements include `a` elements to specify a link, `font` elements to specify the font, etc.

1.7. Deprecated Elements

In the latest HTML and XHTML, elements and attributes related to appearance are marked as deprecated, and style sheets are recommended

instead.

Regardless of a DOCTYPE declaration, NF3 recognizes any elements or attributes including deprecated ones as long as they are supported by NF3.

1.8. Generic Attributes

In most elements, NF3 supports the generic attributes below. For the support state of each element, see "*NF3 Browser Function Specification HTML Edition*". NF3 does not support the following generic attributes; `xml:lang` attribute, the `xmlns` attribute, and the `xml:space` attribute.

`id="name"`

Specify a unique name in an element.

The same name is not available for multiple elements in one document. This name is used for reference from a style sheet and a script.

`class="class name"`

Specify the class name of an element.

In one document, the same class name is available for multiple elements, and multiple class names are available for an element by separating them with a space. This class name is used in the selector of a style sheet.

`dir="display direction"`

If a document contains multiple languages with different display directions, this attribute specifies the display direction of text, etc. When the `dir` attribute is omitted, the display direction is "ltr".

Value	Explanation
ltr	From left to right (default)
rtl	From right to left

Information: Unicode defines an algorithm to determine the appropriate display direction. For example, English text is defined to display from left to right, and Arabic text is from right to left. The specification of the `dir` attribute is used as a default display direction (see the example).

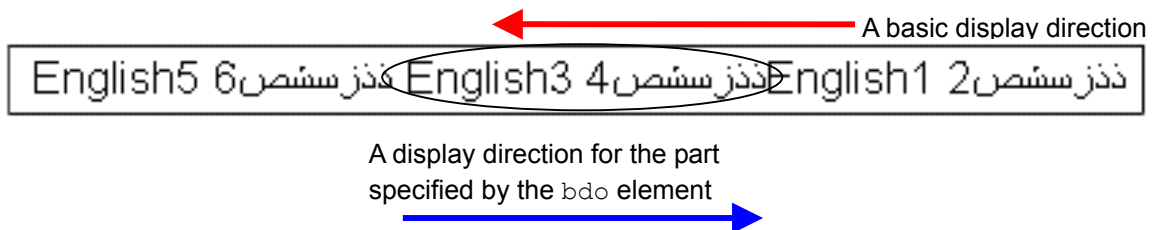
Information: Using the `dir` attribute may change the display direction from how it was intended. To fully control the display direction, use the `bdo` element.

See also: See page 41 for how to use the `bdo` element.

Note: Depending on the kind of language that the device supports, some languages, which are displayed from right to left, may not be displayed properly.

Example: Specify the `dir` attribute for the nested elements

```
<div dir="rtl">English1 ذذذسشص2<bdo dir="ltr"> English3 ذذذسشص4</bdo>  
English5 ذذذسشص6</div>
```



`lang="language"`

Specify the language of a text and an attribute value in an element.

This attribute is used for the browser to display contents more appropriately.

`title="additional information"`

Specify additional information relating to an element.

Even if the `title` attribute is specified, the appearance will not change. This value can be used in a style sheet and a script.

`style="style sheet"`

Specify the style sheet applied to an element.

1.9. Intrinsic Events

In most elements, NF3 supports the intrinsic events below. For the support state of each element, see "*NF3 Browser Function Specification HTML Edition*". NF3 does not support the `ondblclick` and `onselect` of intrinsic events.

`onfocus`

Occurs if an element receives the focus.

Information: In NF3, a label is not a focus object, therefore `onfocus` of the `label` element is not supported.

`onblur`

Occurs if an element loses the focus.

Information: In NF3, a label is not a focus object, therefore `onblur` of the `label` element is not supported.

`onchange`

Occurs when an element loses the focus if a value has changed since the element received the focus.

Information: In NF3, `onchange` is available in the `input`, `select`, and `textarea` elements. For the `select` element, `onchange` also occurs when the selected item has changed.

`onclick`

Occurs if an element is clicked.

Information: In NF3, this is available in almost all supported elements.

`onmousedown`

Occurs if the button of the pointing device is pressed over an element.

Information: In NF3, this is available in almost all supported elements.

`onmousemove`

Occurs if the pointing device passes over an element.

Information: In NF3, this is available in almost all supported elements.

`onmouseout`

Occurs if the pointing device moves away from an element.

Information: In NF3, this is available in almost all supported elements.

`onmouseover`

Occurs if the pointing device moves onto to an element.

Information: In NF3, this is available in almost all supported elements.

`onmouseup`

Occurs if the button of the pointing device is released over an element.

Information: In NF3, this is available in almost all supported elements.

`onkeydown`

Occurs if a key that is assigned to a key code is pressed on an element.

Information: In NF3, this is available in almost all supported elements.

`onkeypress`

Occurs if a key that is assigned to a character code is pressed and released on an element.

Information: In NF3, this is available in almost all supported elements.

`onkeyup`

Occurs if a key that is assigned to a key code is released on an element.

Information: In NF3, this is available in almost all supported elements.

`onsubmit`

Occurs if a form is about to be submitted.

Information: In NF3, this is supported only in the `form` element.

`onreset`

Occurs if a form is about to be reset.

Information: In NF3, this is supported only in the `form` element.

`onload`

Occurs if a document is loaded in one window or all frames in one window.

Information: In NF3, this is supported in the `body`, `img`, and `frameset` elements.

onunload

Occurs if a document is removed from one window or one frame.

Information: In NF3, this is supported in the `body` and `frameset` elements.

1.10. Specifying Colors

Specify RGB values or the following color names in attributes that require a color specification. To specify colors by RGB values, add "#" before the hexadecimal numbers that represent each RGB element value. Color values are not case sensitive.

16 colors defined in HTML4.01

Color name	Hexadecimal numbers	Color name	Hexadecimal numbers
Black	#000000	Green	#008000
Silver	#C0C0C0	Lime	#00FF00
Gray	#808080	Olive	#808000
White	#FFFFFF	Yellow	#FFFF00
Maroon	#800000	Navy	#000080
Red	#FF0000	Blue	#0000FF
Purple	#800080	Teal	#008080
Fuchsia	#FF00FF	Aqua	#00FFFF

Other available colors (126 colors)

Color name	Hexadecimal numbers	Color name	Hexadecimal numbers
AliceBlue	#F0F8FF	LightGreen	#90EE90
AntiqueWhite	#FAEBD7	LightGrey	#D3D3D3
Aquamarine	#7FFFD4	LightPink	#FFB6C1
Azure	#F0FFFF	LightSalmon	#FFA07A
Beige	#F5F5DC	LightSeaGreen	#20B2AA
Bisque	#FFE4C4	LightSkyBlue	#87CEFA
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD	LightSlateGray	#778899
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2	LightSteelBlue	#B0C4DE
Brown	#A52A2A	LightYellow	#FFFFE0
BurlyWood	#DEB887	LimeGreen	#32CD32
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0	Linen	#FAF0E6
Chartreuse	#7FFF00	Magenta	#FF00FF
Chocolate	#D2691E	MediumAquamarine	#66CDAA
Coral	#FF7F50	MediumBlue	#0000CD

Color name	Hexadecimal numbers	Color name	Hexadecimal numbers
Cornflower	#C0F0E0	MediumOrchid	#BA55D3
CornFlowerBlue	#6495ED	MediumPurple	#9370DB
CornSilk	#FFF8DC	MediumSeaGreen	#3CB371
Crimson	#DC143C	MediumSlateBlue	#7B68EE
Cyan	#00FFFF	MediumSpringGreen	#00FA9A
DarkBlue	#00008B	MediumTurquoise	#48D1CC
DarkCyan	#008B8B	MediumVioletRed	#C71585
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B	MidnightBlue	#191970
DarkGray	#A9A9A9	MintCream	#F5FFFA
DarkGreen	#006400	MistyRose	#FFE4E1
DarkKhaki	#BDB76B	Moccasin	#FFE4B5
DarkMagenta	#8B008B	NavajoWhite	#FFDEAD
DarkOliveGreen	#556B2F	Oldlace	#FDF5E6
DarkOrange	#FF8C00	OliveDrab	#6B8E23
DarkOrchid	#9932CC	Orange	#FFA500
DarkRed	#8B0000	OrangeRed	#FF4500
DarkSalmon	#E9967A	Orchid	#DA70D6
DarkSeaGreen	#8FBC8F	PaleGoldenrod	#EEE8AA
DarkSlateBlue	#483D8B	PaleGreen	#98FB98
DarkSlateGray	#2F4F4F	PaleTurquoise	#AFEEEE
DarkTurquoise	#00CED1	PaleVioletred	#DB7093
DarkViolet	#9400D3	PapayaWhip	#FFEFD5
DeepPink	#FF1493	PeachPuff	#FFDAB9
DeepSkyBlue	#00BFFF	Peru	#CD853F
DimGray	#696969	Pink	#FFC0CB
DodgerBlue	#1E90FF	Plum	#DDA0DD
Firebrick	#B22222	PowderBlue	#B0E0E6
FloralWhite	#FFFAF0	RosyBrown	#BC8F8F
ForestGreen	#228B22	RoyalBlue	#4169E1
Gainsboro	#DCDCDC	SaddleBrown	#8B4513
GhostWhite	#F8F8F8	Salmon	#FA8072
Gold	#FFD700	SandyBrown	#F4A460
GoldenRod	#DAA520	SeaGreen	#2E8B57
GreenYellow	#ADFF2F	Seashell	#FFF5EE
Honeydew	#F0FFF0	Sienna	#A0522D
HotPink	#FF69B4	SkyBlue	#87CEEB
IndianRed	#CD5C5C	SlateBlue	#6A5ACD
Indigo	#4B0082	SlateGray	#708090
Ivory	#FFFFFF	Snow	#FFFAFA
Khaki	#F0E68C	SpringGreen	#00FF7F
Lavender	#E6E6FA	SteelBlue	#4682B4
LavenderBlush	#FFF0F5	Tan	#D2B48C

Color name	Hexadecimal numbers	Color name	Hexadecimal numbers
Lawngreen	#7CFC00	Thistle	#D8BFD8
LemonChiffon	#FFFACD	Tomato	#FF6347
LightBlue	#ADD8E6	Turquoise	#40E0D0
LightCoral	#F08080	Violet	#EE82EE
LightCyan	#E0FFFF	Wheat	#F5DEB3
LightGoldenRodYellow	#FAFAD2	WhiteSmoke	#F5F5F5
LightGray	#0000A0	YellowGreen	#9ACD32

1.11. Specifying Length

Specify the following values in attributes that require a length specification.

Pixel

To specify length in pixels, specify by integers only.

ex. `width="50"`

Percentage

To specify length by a ratio to a specific object, add "%" after the integer.

ex. `width="50%"`

Asterisk (*)

If a part of the length is specified in pixels or as a percentage, the rest of the length can be specified by a ratio. To specify the ratio of the remainder, add "*" after the integers. Add only "*" to specify the entire remainder.

ex. `rows="1*,120,3*"`

ex. `rows="120,*"`

1.12. Character Entity Rreferences and Numeric Character Entity References

Use character entity references (*& entity name;*) and numeric character entity references (*&# character numbers;*) to display special characters and symbols.

NF3 supports the character entity references and numeric character entity references defined in "24 Character entity references in HTML 4" in HTML4.01.

Character entity references defined in "9.7.1. Numeric and Special Graphic Entity Set", "9.7.2. ISO Latin 1 Character Entity Set", and "14. Proposed Entities" in HTML2.0 (RFC1866) are displayed in HTML documents and XHTML documents even if ";" is omitted.

1.13. Comments

Written content between "<!--" and "-->" is recognized as a comment and not displayed.

ex. <!-- comment -->

Chapter 2

Basic Structure

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
html	Version
head	
body	bgcolor, background, bgproperties, text, link, vlink, alink, topmargin, bottommargin, leftmargin, rightmargin, marginheight, marginwidth, scroll
title	
base	href, target
meta	name, http-equiv, content
link	href, type, rel, media
bgsound	

Note: NF3 does not support the nextid and comment elements.

2.1. <html> <head> <body> Defining Basic Structure

Define the basic structure in HTML documents with the `html`, `head`, and `body` elements.

`html` elements declare that the document is created by HTML. Write any elements except DOCTYPE declarations between `<html>` and `</html>`.

In `html` elements, write `head` elements to show document information and `body` elements to state the document contents.

Format

```
<html>
<head> document information </head>
<body> document contents </body>
</html>
```

Attribute

`html` element

`version="HTML version"`

Specifies the HTML version.

W3C: A DOCTYPE declaration can specify the HTML version, therefore the `version` attribute of `html` element is deprecated in HTML4.01.

Note: NF3 does not support the `fragments` attribute of the `html` element.

`head` element

There is no specific attribute for the `head` element.

Note: NF3 does not support the `profile` attribute of the `head` element.

`body` element

For the attributes of the `body` element, see the following sections.

Note: NF3 does not support the `nowrap` attribute of the `body` element.

Explanation

Except for text specified in the `title` element, written information in `head` elements is not displayed in the browser.

Example

```
<html>  
<head></head>  
<body> Write the page contents here.</body>  
</html>
```

2.2. <body> bgcolor, background, bgproperties Background

Specify background information of a page in the `body` element.

Use the `bgcolor` attribute to specify the background color, the `background` attribute to specify the background image, and the `bgproperties` attribute to prohibit background image scrolling.

W3C: The `bgproperties` attribute of the `body` element is not defined in HTML4.01. Also, the `bgcolor` and `background` attributes of the `body` element are deprecated.

Format

```
<body  
  bgcolor=" background color of page"  
  background=" URL of image"  
  bgproperties="fixed"  
>  
...  
</body>
```

Attribute

`bgcolor=" background color of page"`

Specifies the background color. When the `bgcolor` attribute is omitted, the background color is "white".

`background=" URL of image"`

Specifies the URL of the background image. When the `background` attribute is omitted, the background image is not displayed.

`bgproperties="fixed"`

By specifying this attribute, the background image of the page is fixed. When scrolling text, the background image will also scroll. The available value is "fixed" only.

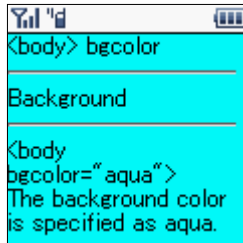
Explanation

The specified color in the `bgcolor` attribute of the `body` element is applied to the entire background color of the page.

The specified image in the `background` attribute of the `body` element is arranged in the form of tiles in the background of the page.

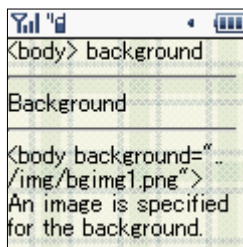
Example 1: Specify the background color

```
<body bgcolor="aqua">
```



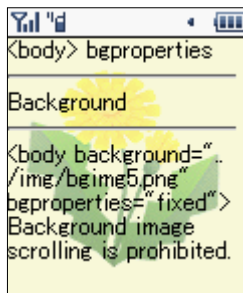
Example 2: Specify the background image

```
<body background="../img/bgimg1.png">
```



Example 3: Prohibit background image scrolling

```
<body background="../img/bgimg5.png" bgproperties="fixed">
```



2.3. <body> text, link, vlink, alink Character Color

Specify text colors displayed in a page in the `body` element.

Specify a normal text color in the `text` attribute. For colors of a text with links, 3 types are available depending on the state of links. For the color of unvisited links that have not been displayed, specify in the `link` attribute, the color of visited links, in the `vlink` attribute, and the color of selected links, in the `alink` attribute.

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `text`, `link`, `vlink`, and `alink` attributes of the `body` element are deprecated.

Format

```
<body
  text="text color"
  link="unvisited link color"
  vlink="visited link color"
  alink="selected link color"
>
...
</body>
```

Attribute

`text="text color"`

Specifies the color of normal text with no links. When the `text` attribute is omitted, the color of normal text is "Black".

`link="unvisited link color"`

Specifies the unvisited link color. When the `link` attribute is omitted, the unvisited link color is "Blue".

`vlink="visited link color"`

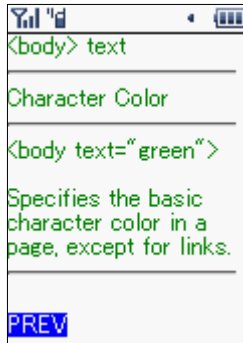
Specifies the visited link color. When the `vlink` attribute is omitted, the visited link color is "Blue".

`alink="selected link color"`

Specifies the selected link color. When the `alink` attribute is omitted, the selected link color is "White" in the "Blue" background.

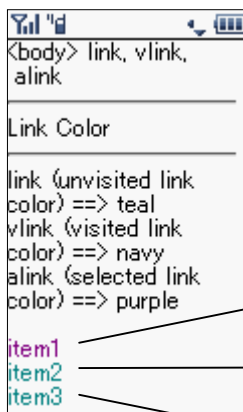
Example 1: Specify the normal text color

```
<body text="green">
```



Example 2: Specify the link color

```
<body link="teal" vlink="navy" alink="purple">
```



alink: Selected link color

link: Unvisited link

vlink: Visited link color

2.4. <body> topmargin, bottommargin, leftmargin, rightmargin, marginheight, marginwidth Page Margins

Specify page margins in the body element.

Use the topmargin, bottommargin, leftmargin, and rightmargin attributes to specify margins separately for all sides, and the marginwidth and marginheight attributes to specify the left and right margins and the top and bottom margins together.

You do not have to specify page margins for all sides.

W3C: The topmargin, bottommargin, leftmargin, rightmargin, marginwidth, and marginheight attributes of the body element are not defined in HTML4.01.

Format

Specifying separately

```
<body
  topmargin="top margin"
  bottommargin="bottom margin"
  leftmargin="left margin"
  rightmargin="right margin"
>
...
</body>
```

Specifying together

```
<body
  marginwidth="left and right margins"
  marginheight="top and bottom margins"
>
...
</body>
```

Attribute

topmargin="top margin"

Specifies the top margin in pixels.

bottommargin="bottom margin"

Specifies the bottom margin in pixels.

`leftmargin="left margin"`

Specifies the left margin in pixels.

`rightmargin="right margin"`

Specifies the right margin in pixels.

`marginwidth="left and right margins"`

Specifies the left and right margins in pixels.

`marginheight="top and bottom margins"`

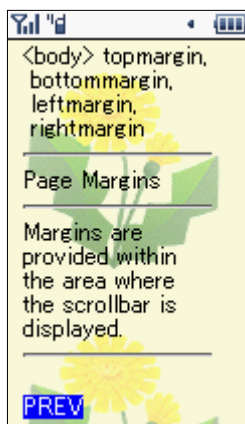
Specifies the top and bottom margins in pixels.

Explanation

Page margins are set inside the browser frames. If a scroll bar is displayed, the margins are set inside the scroll bar.

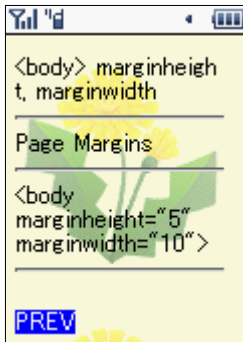
Example 1: Specify the margins separately

```
<body background="../img/bgimg5.png" bgproperties="fixed"  
topmargin="2" bottommargin="4" leftmargin="8" rightmargin="12">
```



Example 2: Specify top and bottom, and left and right margins

```
<body background="../img/bgimg5.png" bgsproperties="fixed"
marginwidth="5" marginheight="10">
```



2.5. <body> scroll Displaying/Hiding Scroll Bars

Use the `scroll` attribute of the `body` element to specify scroll bar display/hide.

W3C: The `scroll` attribute of the `body` element is not defined in HTML4.01.

Format

```
<body scroll="display/hide"> ... </body>
```

Attribute

`scroll="display/hide"`

Specifies scroll bar display/hide in a page. When the `scroll` attribute is omitted, scroll bar display/hide in a page is "auto".

Value	Explanation
yes	Display
no	Hide
auto	Display only if necessary (default)

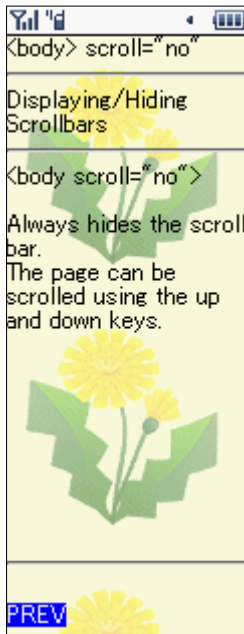
Example 1: scroll="yes"

```
<body background="../img/bgimg5.png" scroll="yes">
```



Example 2: scroll="no"

```
<body background="../img/bgimg5.png" scroll="no">
```



Example 3: scroll="auto"

```
<body background="../img/bgimg5.png" scroll="auto">
```



2.6. <title> Document Title

Use the `title` element to specify the document title. The `title` element must be included between `<head>` and `</head>`.

Format

```
<html>  
<head> <title> page title </title> </head>  
<body> ... </body>  
</html>
```

Explanation

For single windows, the specified title is displayed in the title bar, and for multiple windows, it is displayed in a tab.

Note: In some terminals such as cellular phones, the title is not displayed. However, the `title` element can be used for bookmark registration and a page save function.

Example

```
<head>  
<title>page title</title>  
</head>
```

2.7. <base> Specifying the Base URL

Use the `href` attribute of the `base` element to specify the base URL of a document. The URL specified as the base URL is the criterion for relative paths in the document.

Write the `base` element between `<head>` and `</head>`. To write a relative path, insert the `base` element before the relative path.

Use the `target` attribute of the `base` element to specify the default window or frame used to display a linked document.

Format

```
<html>
<head>
<base href="base URL" target="display location">
</head>
<body> ... </body>
</html>
```

Attribute

`href="base URL"`

Specifies the base URL by an absolute path. By omitting the `href` attribute, the criterion will be the position of the current file.

`target="display location"`

Specifies the window or frame on which the linked document is displayed. When the `target` attribute is omitted, the window or frame is `"_self"`.

When the window or frame whose name is specified does not exist, a dialog box for selecting a display method from among `"_blank"`, `"_self"`, and `"_parent"` appears.

Value	Explanation
<code>blank</code>	Displays the link target in a new window.
<code>_self</code>	Displays the link target in the same window/frame as the link (default).
<code>parent</code>	Displays the link target in the parent frame.
Window name Frame name	Displays the link target in the specified window/frame.

Note: When the multiple windows function is not supported on a cellular phone or similar device, the value is fixed to `"_self"`.

Example

```
<head>  
<title>specify the base URL</title>  
<base href=http://mmmmmmm.co.jp/samplecontents/html/ target="_blank">  
</head>
```

2.8. <meta> name, content Specifying Document Information

Use the `name` and `content` attributes of the `meta` element to specify information such as document author, explanation, and keywords as meta data. In this case, specify the property name of the meta data in the `name` attribute, and the property value in the `content` attribute. Write the meta element between `<head>` and `</head>`.

For the `name` and `content` attributes, any desired values can be specified. The methods here show how to specify the author of a document, explanation, and keywords.

Explanations and keywords of documents specified as meta data are used by many search engines.

Format

Specifying document author

```
<meta name="author" content="document author">
```

Specifying document explanation

```
<meta name="description" content="document explanation">
```

Specifying document keywords

```
<meta name="keywords" content="keyword, keyword, ...">
```

Attribute

`name="property name"`

Specifies the property name of meta data.

`content="property value"`

Specifies the property value of meta data.

Note NF3 does not support the `scheme` attribute of the meta element.

Example 1: Document author

```
<meta name="author" content="ACCESS CO., LTD.">
```

Example 2: Document explanation

```
<meta name="description" content="explanation of HTML supported by NF3">
```

Example 3: Document keywords

```
<meta name="keywords" content="NF3,HTML,element,attribute">
```

2.9. <meta> http-equiv, content Specifying HTTP Header Information

Use the `http-equiv` and `content` attributes of the `meta` element to specify information that operates in the same manner as an HTTP header as meta data. In this case, specify the HTTP header name in the `http-equiv` attribute, and the HTTP header value in the `content` attribute. Write the `meta` element between `<head>` and `</head>`.

The methods here show how to specify the character code and load a page automatically.

Format

Specifying the character code

```
<meta
  http-equiv="Content-Type"
  content="text/html; charset=character code"
>
```

Loading a page automatically

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="seconds">
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="seconds; url=destination URL">
```

Attribute

`http-equiv="HTTP header name"`

Specifies the HTTP header name.

`content="HTTP header value"`

Specifies a value for the HTTP header specified in the `http-equiv` attribute.

Values to be specified in the `http-equiv` and `content` attributes

<code>http-equiv</code>	<code>content</code>
Content-Type	<code>text/html; charset=<i>character code</i></code>
refresh	<code><i>seconds; url=destination URL</i></code>
Expires	Expiration date of the document
Pragma	no-cache no-store max-age must-revalidate
Cache-Control	no-cache no-store max-age

http-equiv	content
	must-revalidate
Set-Cookie	Cookie value

Note: NF3 supports neither "Content-Style-Type" nor "Content-Script-Type" of the http-equiv attribute. NF3 only supports CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) as a style sheet language and JavaScript as a script language.

Information: "Shift_JIS", "EUC-JP", "ISO-2022-JP", "UTF-8", "US-ASCII", and "ISO-8859-1" character codes can be specified in content="text/html; charset=*character code*".

Information: If http-equiv="refresh" is specified a number of times, the first one is enabled.

Note: NF3 does not support the scheme attribute of the meta element.

Example 1: Character code

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=Shift_JIS">
```

Example 2: Load a page automatically

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="3;url=index.htm">
```

2.10. <link> Specifying References

Use the `link` element to specify references to files associated with the current document.

For example, to use a style sheet or a script from another file, specify that file in the `link` element. Write the `link` element between `<head>` and `</head>`.

Format

```
<link
  href="related document URL"
  type="related document MIME type"
  rel="relationship to related document"
>
```

Attribute

`href="related document URL"`

Specifies the URL of the related document.

`type="related document MIME type"`

Specifies the MIME type of the related document. The MIME below is available.

Value	Explanation
<code>text/css</code>	CSS

Note: NF3 supports only "text/css" as the `type` attribute of the `link` element.

`rel="relationship to related document"`

Specifies the relationship of the document to the related document, using the following keywords.

Value	Explanation
<code>stylesheet</code>	External style sheet

Note: NF3 supports only "stylesheet" as the `rel` attribute of the `link` element.

`media="media type"`

Specifies the media type of the output target.

See also: See page 182 for how to use the `media` attribute.

Note: NF3 does not support the hreflang, rev, target, and charset attributes of the link element.

Example

```
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen">  
  ...  
</link>
```

2.11. <bgsound> Replaying Sound Data

Use the `bgsound` element to replay the sound data when a page is displayed.

W3C: The `bgsound` element is not defined in HTML4.01.

Format

```
<bgsound src=" URL of the sound data">  
...  
</bgsound>
```

Note: NF3 supports only the `src` attribute of the `bgsound` element.

Note: An operation for when a page with the `bgsound` element is displayed varies depending on the cooperating application.

Attribute

`src=" URL of the sound data"`

Specifies the URL of the sound data.

Chapter 3

Text

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
h1~h6	align
p	align
div	align
span	
bdo	
address	
blockquote	cite
q	cite
cite	
abbr	title
acronym	title
em	title
strong	title
dfn	title
code	title
samp	title
kbd	title
var	title
ins	title, cite
del	title, cite
pre	
plaintext	
xmp	

Note: NF3 does not support the `listing` element.

3.1. <h1> ~ <h6> Headers

Use the h1~h6 elements to display headers. The number of *n* in h*n* indicates the header level (level of importance). Use the h1 element for the main header and the h6 element for the lowermost header.

Format

```
<h1> ... </h1>
```

```
<h2> ... </h2>
```

```
<h3> ... </h3>
```

```
<h4> ... </h4>
```

```
<h5> ... </h5>
```

```
<h6> ... </h6>
```

Attribute

`align="horizontal display position"`

Specifies the horizontal display position of the header. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the horizontal display position of the header is "left".

Value	Explanation
left	Left aligned (default)
center	Center aligned
right	Right aligned

Note: NF3 does not support "justify" of the `align` attribute.

Explanation

The higher the level of h1~h6 elements, the larger the characters size. The largest characters are displayed for the h1 element, and the smallest characters are displayed for the h6 element.

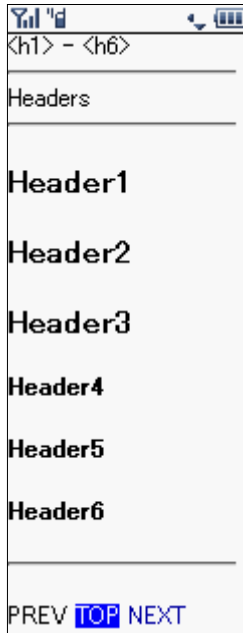
Line breaks are inserted automatically before and after the h1~h6 elements, with blank lines inserted before and after.

Note: If the number of font sizes is less than 6, the header size does not change at the sixth level.

Note: Due to the limited number of fonts in cellular phones, one font is applied to the h1~h3 elements and another font to the h4~h6 elements where necessary (dividing the elements into two groups is one example).

Example

```
<h1>header 1</h1>  
<h2>header 2</h2>  
<h3>header 3</h3>  
<h4>header 4</h4>  
<h5>header 5</h5>  
<h6>header 6</h6>
```



3.2. <p> Paragraphs

Use the `p` element to indicate a paragraph.

Format

```
<p> ... </p>
```

Attribute

`align`="*horizontal display position*"

Specifies the horizontal display position of the paragraph. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the horizontal display position of the paragraph is "left".

Value	Explanation
left	Left aligned (default)
center	Center aligned
right	Right aligned

Note: NF3 does not support "justify" of the `align` attribute.

Explanation

Line breaks are inserted automatically before and after the `p` element, with blank lines inserted before and after.

If the content of the `p` element is blank as in `<p></p>`, only one blank line is displayed.

Example

```
<p align="left">
[left aligned]<br><br>
<b>Itsy bitsy spider</b><br>
Itsy bitsy spider climbed up the water spout. <br>
Down came the rain and washed the spider out.<br>
Out came the sun and dried up all the rain. <br>
And itsy bitsy spider climbed up the spout again.<br>

</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<p align="center">
[center aligned]<br><br>
<b>Itsy bitsy spider</b><br>
Itsy bitsy spider climbed up the water spout. <br>
Down came the rain and washed the spider out. <br>
```

```

Out came the sun and dried up all the rain. <br>
And itsy bitsy spider climbed up the spout again. <br>

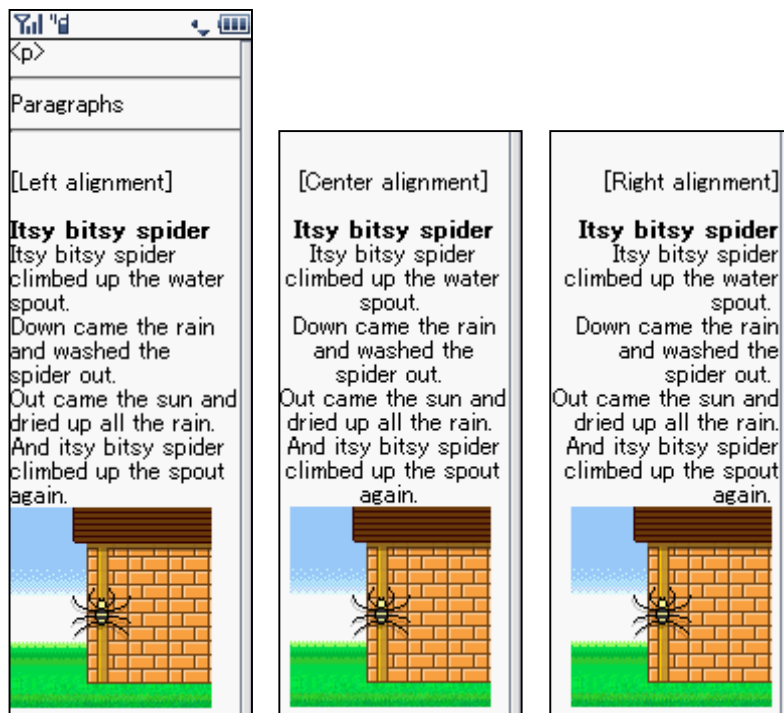
</p>

<hr>

<p align="right">
[right aligned]<br><br>
<b>Itsy bitsy spider</b><br>
Itsy bitsy spider climbed up the water spout. <br>
Down came the rain and washed the spider out. <br>
Out came the sun and dried up all the rain.<br>
And itsy bitsy spider climbed up the spout again. <br>

</p>

```



3.3. <div> Block Elements/Inline Elements

Use the `div` or `span` elements to handle text and images as one area. Use the `div` element to make the specified area a block element, or the `span` element to make it an inline element.

The `div` and `span` elements have no other function than to respectively indicate block and inline elements. Use these elements to apply a style sheet to a specific area or to specify the language type.

Format

```
<div> ... </div>
```

```
<span> ... </span>
```

Attribute

div element

`align`="horizontal display position"

Specifies the horizontal display position of a block element. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the horizontal display position of a block element is "left".

Value	Explanation
left	Left aligned (default)
center	Center aligned
right	Right aligned

Note: NF3 does not support "justify" of the `align` attribute.

Note: NF3 does not support the `nowrap` attribute of the `div` element.

span element

There is no specific attribute for the `span` element.

Explanation

Line breaks are automatically inserted before and after the `div` element, but no blank lines are inserted before or after the `div` element.

Line breaks are not inserted before or after the `span` element.

Example

```
<style type="text/css">
<!--
span{
```

```
color: Maroon;
}
-->
</style>

<div align="left">
[left aligned]<br><br>
<b>Itsy bitsy spider</b><br>
Itsy bitsy <span>spider</span> climbed up the water spout. <br>
Down came the rain and washed the spider out.<br>
Out came the sun and dried up all the rain. <br>
And itsy bitsy <span>spider</span> climbed up the spout again.<br>

</div>

<hr>

<div align="center">
[center aligned]<br><br>
<b>Itsy bitsy spider</b><br>
Itsy bitsy <span>spider</span> climbed up the water spout. <br>
Down came the rain and washed the spider out. <br>
Out came the sun and dried up all the rain. <br>
And itsy bitsy <span>spider</span> climbed up the spout again. <br>

</div>

<hr>

<div align="right">
[right aligned]<br><br>
<b>Itsy bitsy spider</b><br>
Itsy bitsy <span>spider</span> climbed up the water spout. <br>
Down came the rain and washed the spider out. <br>
Out came the sun and dried up all the rain.<br>
And itsy bitsy <span>spider</span> climbed up the spout again. <br>


</div>
```

<div>

Text Areas


[Left alignment]

Itsy bitsy spider
 Itsy bitsy spider
 climbed up the water
 spout.
 Down came the rain
 and washed the
 spider out.
 Out came the sun and
 dried up all the rain.
 And itsy bitsy spider
 climbed up the spout
 again.




[Center alignment]

Itsy bitsy spider
 Itsy bitsy spider
 climbed up the water
 spout.
 Down came the rain
 and washed the
 spider out.
 Out came the sun and
 dried up all the rain.
 And itsy bitsy spider
 climbed up the spout
 again.



[Right alignment]

Itsy bitsy spider
 Itsy bitsy spider
 climbed up the water
 spout.
 Down came the rain
 and washed the
 spider out.
 Out came the sun and
 dried up all the rain.
 And itsy bitsy spider
 climbed up the spout
 again.



3.4. <bdo> Specifying a Display Direction

Use the `bdo` element to fully control the display direction in documents containing multiple languages with different display directions.

Format

```
<bdo> ... </bdo>
```

Attribute

`dir="display direction"`

Specifies the display direction of text, etc. enclosed by the `bdo` element. When the `dir` attribute is omitted, the display direction is "ltr"

Value	Explanation
ltr	From left to right (default)
rtl	From right to left

Explanation

If the display direction is specified by the `dir` attribute of the generic attribute, it may contradict the Unicode algorithm to define the appropriate display direction, so that it may be displayed differently from how it was intended. The `bdo` element enables the specified display direction.

See also: See page 4 for the `dir` attribute of the generic attribute.

Note: Depending on the kind of language a device supports, some languages, which are displayed from right to left, may not be displayed properly.

3.5.<address> Contact Addresses

Use the `address` element to display the contact address of the author of a document.

Format

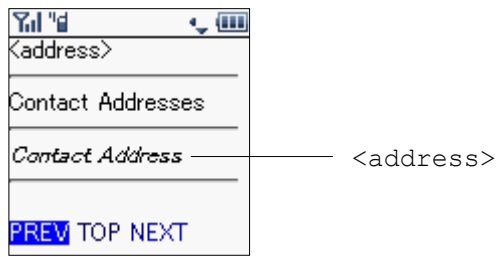
```
<address> ... </address>
```

Explanation

The `address` element is displayed in italics. Line breaks are automatically inserted before and after the `address` element, with no blank lines inserted.

Example

```
<address>contact address</address>
```



3.6. <blockquote> <q> Quotes

Use the `blockquote` element to display a long quotation as a block element. Use the `q` element to display a short quotation that requires no line break as an inline element.

Format

```
<blockquote> ... </blockquote>
```

```
<q> ... </q>
```

Attribute

For both `blockquote` and `q` elements

```
cite="URL of quotation"
```

Specifies the URL from which the quotation has been taken.

Note: Even if the `cite` attribute is specified in both `blockquote` and `q` elements, the appearance thereof will not change.

Explanation

The `blockquote` element is displayed with an indent. Line breaks are inserted before and after the `blockquote` element, with blank lines inserted.

The `q` element is displayed with quotation marks ("). Line breaks are not inserted before or after the `q` element.

Example

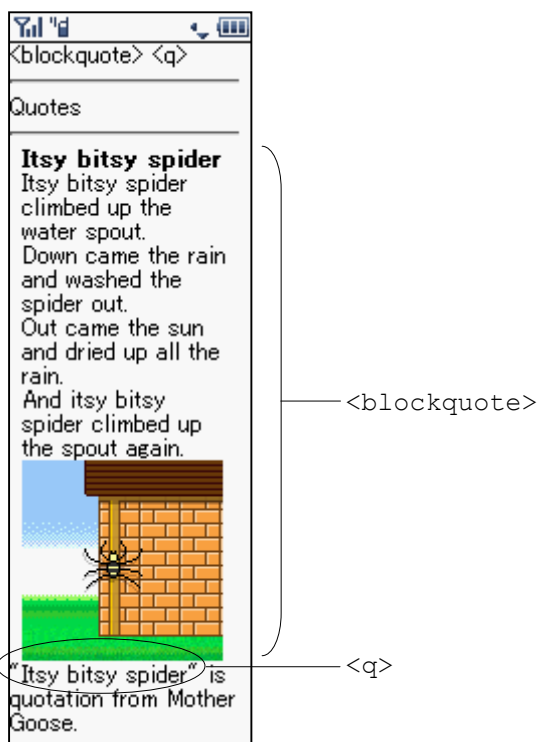
```

<blockquote cite="http://www.access.co.jp">
<b>Itsy bitsy spider</b><br>
Itsy bitsy spider climbed up the water spout. <br>
Down came the rain and washed the spider out.<br>
Out came the sun and dried up all the rain. <br>
And itsy bitsy spider climbed up the spout again.<br>

</blockquote>

<q>Itsy bitsy spider</q> is quotation from Mother Goose.

```



3.7. <cite> Sources

Use the `cite` element to display references and sources such as book names and document names.

Format

```
<cite> ... </cite>
```

Explanation

The `cite` element is displayed in italics.

Example

```
<cite>Mother Goose</cite>
```



3.8. <abbr> <acronym> <dfn> <code> <samp> <kbd> <var> <ins> Giving Meaning to Text

Use the elements below to give specific meanings to text.

Element	Meaning
abbr	Abbreviation (pronounced by each character)
acronym	Acronym (pronounced as one word)
em	Emphasis
strong	Stronger emphasis
dfn	Definition of technical terms etc.
code	Program code
samp	Output result of the program or script
kbd	Characters available for input
var	Variables and program arguments
ins	Added part afterward
del	Deleted part

Format

```
<abbr> ... </abbr>
<acronym> ... </acronym>
<em> ... </em>
<strong> ... </strong>
<dfn> ... </dfn>
<code> ... </code>
<samp> ... </samp>
<kbd> ... </kbd>
<var> ... </var>
<ins> ... </ins>
<del> ... </del>
```

Attribute

For all elements

```
title="comment"
```

Specifies a comment relating to an element. For the abbr and acronym elements, specify the unabbreviated word.

For both `ins` and `del` elements

`cite="URL of quotation"`

Specifies the URL from which the quotation has been taken.

Note: NF3 does not support the `datetime` attribute in either `ins` or `del` elements.

Even if the `title` and `cite` attributes are specified, the appearance will not change.

Explanation

Each element is displayed in the following manner. Line breaks are not inserted before or after each element.

Element	Display
<code>abbr</code>	(No change in appearance)
<code>acronym</code>	(No change in appearance)
<code>em</code>	Italic
<code>strong</code>	Bold
<code>dfn</code>	Italic
<code>code</code>	Fixed width
<code>samp</code>	Fixed width
<code>kbd</code>	Fixed width
<code>var</code>	Italic
<code>ins</code>	Underline
<code>del</code>	Strike through

Note: Even if the `abbr` and `acronym` elements are used, the appearance will not change. Display can differ depending on the installed fonts.

Example

```
<p>
<abbr title="World Wide Web">WWW</abbr>
</p>

<p>
<acronym title="Local Area Network">LAN</acronym><br>
</p>

<p>
<em>em Emphasize the character string</em>
</p>

<p>
<strong>strong Stronger emphasis</strong>
</p>

<p>
<dfn>dfn Definition of technical terms etc.</dfn>
</p>

<p>
<code>code Program code</code>
</p>

<p>
<samp>samp Output result of the program or script</samp>
</p>

<p>
<kbd>kbd Characters available for input</kbd>
</p>

<p>
<var>var Variables and program arguments</var>
</p>

<p>
<ins>ins Added part afterward</ins>
</p>

<p>
<del>del Deleted part</del>
</p>
```

<abbr> <acronym> <dfn> <code> <samp> <kbd> <var> <ins> 	
Inline Text for Displaying Content	
www	<abbr>
LAN	<acronym>
<i>em Emphasize the character string</i>	
strong Stronger emphasis	
<i>dfn Definition of technical terms etc.</i>	<dfn>
code Program code	<code>
samp Output result of the program or script	<samp>
kbd Characters available for input	<kbd>
<i>var Variables and program arguments</i>	<var>
<u>ins Added part afterward</u>	<ins>
del Deleted part	
PREV TOP NEXT	

3.9. <pre> <plaintext> <xmp> Arranged Text

Use the `pre`, `plaintext`, and `xmp` elements to show that the text in the specified area has been arranged.

W3C: The `plaintext` and `xmp` elements are obsolete in HTML4.0. The `pre` element is recommended instead.

Format

```
<pre> ... </pre>
```

```
<plaintext>
```

Explanation

The `pre` attribute displays the text between the start and end tags exactly as input, including line breaks and spaces.

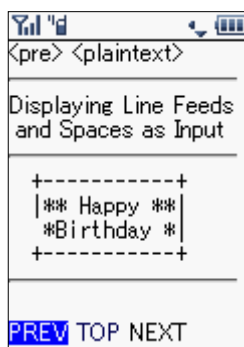
The `plaintext` attribute displays the text between the start tag and the end of the file exactly as input, including line breaks and spaces.

The `xmp` attribute displays the text between the start tag and the end of the file exactly as input, including line breaks, spaces, tags, and numeric character entity references.

Note: NF3 does not support the `width`, `cols`, and `wrap` attributes of the `pre` element.

Example

```
<pre>
+-----+
|** Happy **|
| *Birthday *|
+-----+
</pre>
```



Chapter 4

Text Decoration

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
tt	
i	
b	
strike	
s	
u	
big	
small	
sup	
sub	
blink	
marquee	width, height, hspace, vspace, behavior, direction, loop, scrolldelay, scrollamount, bgcolor
font	size, color
basefont	size, color

Note: NF3 does not support the ruby, rb, rt, and rp attributes.

4.1. <tt> <i> <strike> <s> <u> Font Styles

Use the elements below to specify the font style.

Element	Font style
tt	Teletype
i	Italic
b	Bold
strike	Strike through
s	Strike through
u	Underline

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `strike`, `s`, and `u` elements are deprecated.

Format

```
<tt> ... </tt>
<i> ... </i>
<b> ... </b>
<strike> ... </strike>
<s> ... </s>
<u> ... </u>
```

Explanation

Line breaks are not inserted before or after each element.

Note: Display can differ depending on the installed fonts.

Example

```
<p>
<tt>tt Teletype</tt>
</p>

<p>
<i>i Italic</i>
</p>

<p>
<b>b Bold</b>
</p>

<p>
<strike>strike Strike through</strike>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

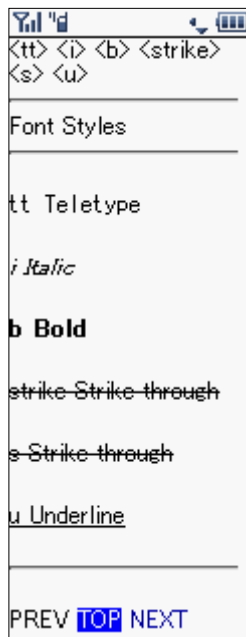
```
<s>s Strike through</s>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<u>u Underline</u>
```

```
</p>
```



4.2. <big> <small> Big Characters/Small Characters

Use the `big` element to enlarge characters from the base font size, or the `small` element to reduce them.

Format

```
<big> ... </big>
```

```
<small> ... </small>
```

Explanation

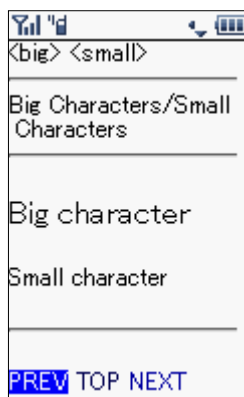
Text is enlarged by the `big` element, and reduced by the `small` element from the base font size.

The default font size of the browser is considered the base font size.

Note: If the number of installed font size is less than three, the font size may not change.

Example

```
<p>  
<big>big character</big>  
</p>  
  
<p>  
<small>small character</small>  
</p>
```



4.3. <sup> <sub> Superscript/Subscript

Use the `sup` element to create superscript text or the `sub` element to create subscript text.

Format

```
<sup> ... </sup>
```

```
<sub> ... </sub>
```

Explanation

Text is displayed by the `sup` element as superscript in reduced characters, and displayed by the `sub` element as subscript in reduced characters.

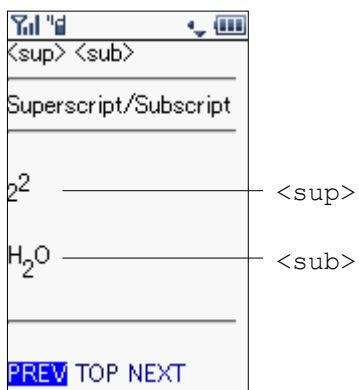
Note: Display can differ depending on the installed fonts.

Note: In cellular phones, the font size may not change.

Example

```
<p>  
2<sup>2</sup>  
</p>
```

```
<p>  
H<sub>2</sub>O  
</p>
```



4.4. <blink> Text Blink

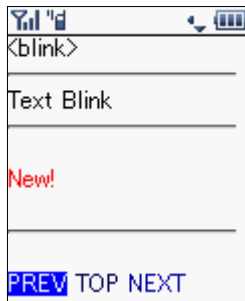
Use the `blink` element to make text blink on and off.

Format

```
<blink> ... </blink>
```

Example

```
<p>  
<font color="red"><blink>New!</blink ></font>  
</p>
```



4.5. <marquee> Text Scroll

Use the marquee element to enable text scrolling.

Format

```
<marquee> ... </marquee>
```

Attribute

`width="scroll area width"`

Specifies the scroll area width in pixels or percentage. When the `width` attribute is omitted, the scroll area width is equivalent to the screen width.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the scroll area width in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the scroll area width in a percentage of the window or frame width. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>

`height="scroll area height"`

Specifies the scroll area height in pixels. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the scroll area height is equivalent to the height of text to be scrolled.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the scroll area height in pixels.

Note: NF3 does not support height percentage specification.

`hspace="left/right margins"`

Specifies the left and right margins of the scroll area in pixels. When the `hspace` attribute is omitted, the left and right margins of the scroll area are "0".

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the left and right margins of the scroll area in pixels.

`vspace="top/bottom margins"`

Specifies the top and bottom margins of the scroll area in pixels. When the `vspace` attribute is omitted, the top and bottom margins of the scroll area are "0".

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the top and bottom margins of the scroll area in pixels.

`behavior="scrolling method"`

Specifies the scrolling method. When the `behavior` attribute is omitted, the scrolling method is "scroll".

Value	Explanation
scroll	Repeats scrolling in the direction specified by the <code>direction</code> attribute (default).
alternate	Repeats scrolling in the opposite direction when scrolling reaches the end of the scroll area.
slide	Stops when the scrolling reaches the end of the scroll area.

`direction="scrolling direction"`

Specifies the scrolling direction. When the `direction` attribute is omitted, the scrolling direction is "left".

Value	Explanation
left	Scrolls from right to left (default).
right	Scrolls from left to right.
up	Scrolls from top to bottom.
down	Scrolls from bottom to top.

`loop="number of scrolling"`

Specifies the scrolling frequency. When the `loop` attribute is omitted, scrolling occurs once if the `behavior` attribute is "slide", and in all other cases can repeat an unlimited number of times.

`scrollldelay="reloading time"`

Specifies the reload time of text being scrolled, in milliseconds. The larger the number, the slower the scrolling speed of the display. When the `scrollldelay` attribute is omitted, the reload time of text being scrolled is "82".

`scrollamount="reloading range"`

Specifies the reload limit of text to be scrolled, in pixels. Text is loaded by the number of specified pixels at a time. When the `scrollamount` attribute is omitted, the reload limit of text to be scrolled is "6".

Note: There is no upper limit for values specified in the `loop`, `scrollldelay`, and `scrollamount` attributes.

`bgcolor="background color of the scroll area"`

Specifies the background color of the scroll area. When the `bgcolor` attribute is omitted, the background color is transparent.

Note: NF3 does not support the truespeed attribute of the marquee element.

Explanation

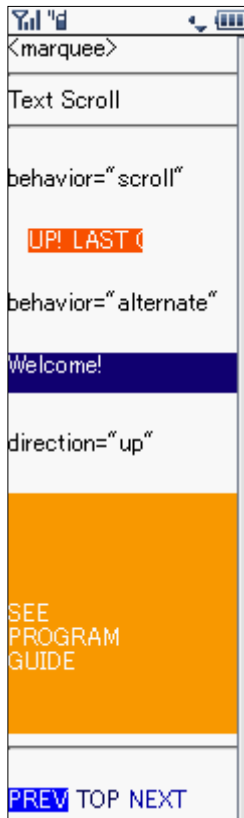
Line breaks are inserted before and after the marquee element, and a blank line is displayed before the element.

Example

```
<p>
behavior="scroll"<br>
<marquee width="50%" height="25%" hspace="10" behavior="scroll"
direction="left" scrollldelay="500" scrollamount="100"
bgcolor="#FF5500">
<font color="#FFFFFF">HURRY UP! LAST CALL FOR OUR</font>
</marquee>
</p>

<p>
behavior="alternate"<br>
<marquee width="120" height="20" behavior="alternate" direction="right"
loop="20" bgcolor="#110077">
<font color="#FFFFFF">Welcome!</font>
</marquee>
</p>

<p>
direction="up"<br>
<marquee width="120" height="120" behavior="alternate" direction="up"
loop="20" bgcolor="#FF9900">
<font color="#FFFFFF">SEE <br>PROGRAM <br>GUIDE</font>
</marquee>
</p>
```



4.6. Specifying Fonts

Use the `font` element to specify fonts.

W3C: The `font` element is deprecated in HTML4.01.

Format

```
<font size="font size" color="font color"> ... </font>
```

Attribute

```
size="font size"
```

Specifies the font size. When the `size` attribute is omitted, the font size is "3".

Value	Explanation
1 ~ 7 (absolute values)	Specifies the font size in absolute values of 1 to 7. 1 sets the minimum size and 7 sets the maximum size. ex. <code>font size="3"</code>
±1 ~ ±6 (relative values)	Specifies the font size relative to the base font size in values of ±1 to ±6. ex. <code>font size="+2"</code> (specifies two larger than the base font size)

Information: When you specify the font size as a relative value, the base font size is the font that is specified in the `basefont` element, and if the `basefont` element is not specified, the base font size is the default font of the browser.

Note: If the number of font sizes is less than 7, the font size will not change in 7 stages.

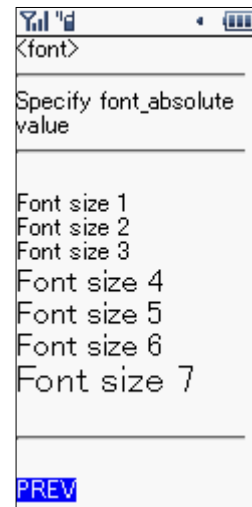
```
color="font color"
```

Specifies the font color. When the `color` attribute is omitted, the font color is "Black".

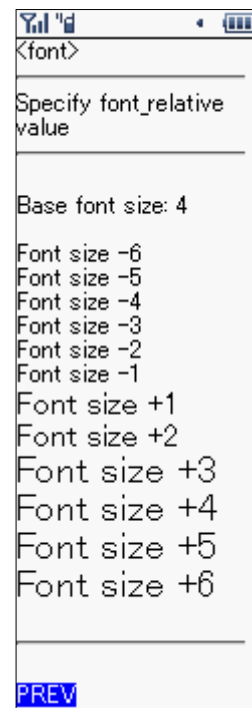
Note: NF3 does not support the `face` attribute of the `font` element.

Example 1: Specifying as absolute value

```
<p>
<font size="1">Font size 1</font><br>
<font size="2">Font size2</font><br>
<font size="3">Font size 3</font><br>
<font size="4">Font size4</font><br>
<font size="5">Font size5</font><br>
<font size="6">Font size6</font><br>
<font size="7">Font size7</font><br>
</p>
```

**Example 2: Specifying as relative value**

```
<p>
<basefont size="4">
Base font size 4<br><br>
<font size="-6">Font size-6</font><br>
<font size="-5">Font size-5</font><br>
<font size="-4">Font size-4</font><br>
<font size="-3">Font size-3</font><br>
<font size="-2">Font size-2</font><br>
<font size="-1">Font size-1</font><br>
<font size="+1">Font size+1</font><br>
<font size="+2">Font size+2</font><br>
<font size="+3">Font size+3</font><br>
<font size="+4">Font size+4</font><br>
<font size="+5">Font size+5</font><br>
<font size="+6">Font size+6</font><br>
</p>
```

**Example 3: Specifying color**

```
<p>
<font color="red">Specify red for the font color</font><br>
</p>
```



4.7. <basefont> Specifying the Base Font

Use the `basefont` element to specify the base font.

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `basefont` element is deprecated.

Format

```
<basefont size="base font size" color="base font color">
```

Attribute

`size="base font size"`

Specifies the base font size. When the `size` attribute is omitted, the base font size is "3".

Value	Explanation
1~7	Specifies the base font size in integers of 1 to 7. 1 sets the minimum size and 7 sets the maximum size. ex. <code>basefont size="3"</code>

Note: NF3 uses only the `size` attribute value of the `basefont` element as the base font size of the `font` element.

Note: If the number of font sizes is less than 7, the font size will not change in 7 stages.

`color="base font color"`

Specifies the base font color. When the `color` attribute is omitted, the base font color is "Black".

Note: In NF3, the `color` attribute of the `basefont` element is enabled only when it is input between `<head>` and `</head>`.

Note: NF3 does not support the `face` attribute of the `basefont` element.

Chapter 5

Layouts

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
br	clear
hr	size, width, align, noshade, color
center	

Note: NF3 does not support the `nobr` and `wbr` attributes.

5.1.
 Line Breaks

Use the `br` element to enforce a line break.

Format

```
<br>
```

Attribute

```
clear="value"
```

Cancels text wrap for an object such as an image, if you specify this attribute. Subsequent text is displayed in the next line of the object.

Value	Explanation
left	Cancels text wrap specified by <code>align="left"</code> .
right	Cancels text wrap specified by <code>align="right"</code> .
all	Cancels text wrap regardless of specified position.

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `clear` attribute of the `br` element is deprecated.

Explanation

When the `br` element is specified, a line break is inserted in that position, and the subsequent text or image is repositioned to the next line.

Example

```

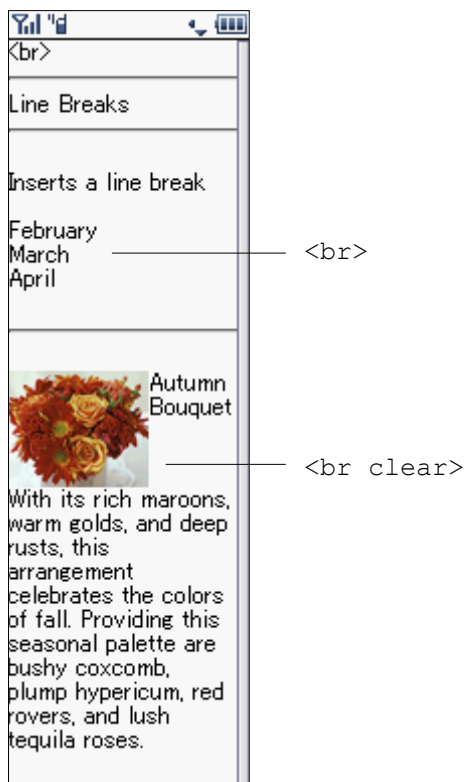
<p>
Inserts a line break<br><br>
February<br>
March<br>
April
</p>

<hr>

<p>

Autumn Bouquet
<br clear="left">
With its rich maroons, warm golds, and deep rusts, this arrangement
celebrates the colors of fall.
Providing this seasonal palette are bushy coxcomb, plump hypericum, red
rovers, and lush tequila roses.
</p>

```



5.2. <hr> Horizontal Rules

Use the `hr` element to display a horizontal rule.

Format

```
<hr>
```

Attribute

`size="thickness"`

Specifies the thickness of the horizontal rule. When the `size` attribute is omitted, the thickness is "0".

`size="1"` enables 1 pixel highlight and shadow over and under a 1 pixel line.
`size="0"` displays highlight and shadow only.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the horizontal rule thickness in pixels.

`width="length"`

Specifies the horizontal rule length in pixels or percentage. When the `width` attribute is omitted, the horizontal rule length is equal to the screen width.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the horizontal rule length in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the horizontal rule length as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>

`align="horizontal display position"`

Specifies the horizontal display position of a horizontal rule. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the horizontal display position of a horizontal rule is "center".

Value	Explanation
left	Left aligned
center	Center aligned (default)
right	Right aligned

Note: NF3 does not support "justify" of the `align` attribute.

`noshade`

When specifying this attribute, a horizontal rule is two-dimensional and single color. The highlight and shadow parts are the same color as the rest of the rule.

`color="horizontal rule color"`

Specifies the horizontal rule color. When specifying the color, display is the same as that specified in the noshade attribute.

W3C: In HTML4.01, the size, width, align, and noshade attributes of the hr element are deprecated.

Explanation

Line breaks are automatically inserted before and after the hr element.

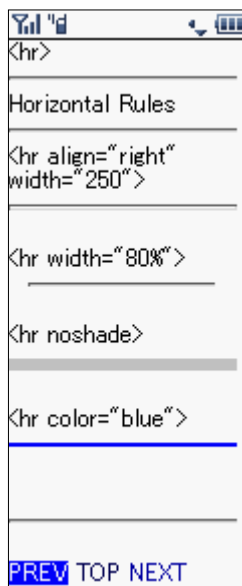
Example

```
&lt;hr align="right" width="250"&gt;
<hr align="right" width="250" size="1"&gt;<br>

&lt;hr width="80%"&gt;
<hr width="80%"&gt;<br>

&lt;hr noshade&gt;
<hr noshade size="4"&gt;<br>

&lt;hr color="blue"&gt;
<hr color="blue"&gt;
<br><br>
```



5.3. <center> Center Alignment

Use the center element to center the specified area.

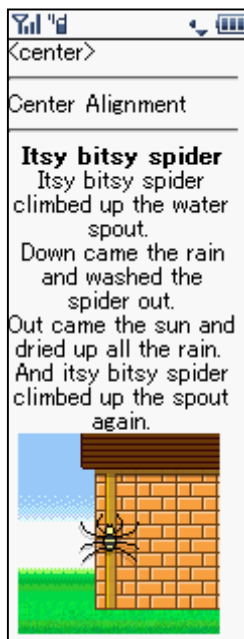
W3C: In HTML4.01, the center element is deprecated.

Format

```
<center> ... </center>
```

Example

```
<center>  
<b>Itsy bitsy spider</b><br>  
Itsy bitsy spider climbed up the water spout. <br>  
Down came the rain and washed the spider out.<br>  
Out came the sun and dried up all the rain. <br>  
And itsy bitsy spider climbed up the spout again.<br>  
  
</center>
```



Chapter 6

Lists

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
ul	type
ol	type, start
li	type, value
dir	
menu	
dl	
dt	
dd	

6.1. Unordered Lists

Use the `ul` element to create an unordered list. Create each item of the list with the `li` element.

The entire unordered list is between `` and ``, and the items to be listed therein are each inserted between `` and ``.

Format

```
<ul>
<li> list item </li>
...
</ul>
```

Attribute

For both `ul` and `li` elements

`type="symbol type"`

Specifies the symbol type to be displayed before each list item. Specify the symbol type in the `ul` element for the entire list, or in the `li` element for specific list items. When the `type` attribute is omitted, the symbol type to be displayed before each list item is "disk".

Value	Explanation
disk	Black filled-in circle (default)
circle	Circle outline
square	Black filled-in square

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `type` attribute is deprecated in both the `ul` and `li` elements.

Note: NF3 does not support the `compact` attribute in both the `ul` and `li` elements.

Explanation

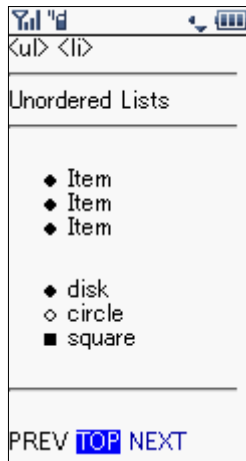
Each list item is displayed with a one-character indent. The symbol specified in the `type` attribute is displayed before the list item.

You can create a nest of lists by putting another `ul` attribute inside the `li` attribute. When nesting lists without specifying the `type` attribute, the list symbols are in the hierarchical order of "disk", "circle", and "square".

Example

```
<ul type="disk">
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
</ul>

<ul>
<li type="disk">disk</li>
<li type="circle">circle</li>
<li type="square">square</li>
</ul>
```



6.2. Ordered Lists

Use the `ol` element to create an ordered list. Create each item of the list with the `li` element.

The ordered list is input between `` and ``, and items to be listed therein are each inserted between `` and ``.

Format

```
<ol>
<li> list item </li>
...
</ol>
```

Attribute

For both `ol` and `li` elements

`type="symbol type"`

Specifies the type of numbers to be displayed before each list item. Specify number type in the `ol` element for the entire list or in the `li` element for specific list items. When the `type` attribute is omitted, the type of numbers to be displayed before each list item is "1".

Value	Explanation
1	Arabic numerals (default) ex. 1, 2, 3 ...
a	Lower-case alphabetic characters ex. a, b, c ...
A	Upper-case alphabetic characters ex. A, B, C ...
i	Lower-case characters of Roman numerals ex. i, ii, iii ...
I	Upper-case characters of Roman numerals ex. I, II, III ...

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `type` attribute is deprecated in both the `ol` and `li` elements.

`ol` element

`start="start number"`

Specifies the start number of the list. When the `start` attribute is omitted, the start number of the list is "1".

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `start` attribute of the `ol` element is deprecated.

Note: NF3 supports the `compact` and `seqnum` attributes of the `ol` element.

li element

`value="start number"`

Specifies the start number of a list item. The following list items are numbered sequentially after this number. When the `value` attribute is omitted, the start number of a list item is "1".

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `value` attribute of the `li` element is deprecated.

Note: NF3 does not support the `compact` attribute of the `li` element.

Explanation

Each list item is displayed with a one-character indent. A sequential number starting from the `value` attribute or `start` attribute is displayed before each list item in the form specified in the `type` attribute.

You can create a nest of lists by putting another `ol` attribute inside the `li` attribute.

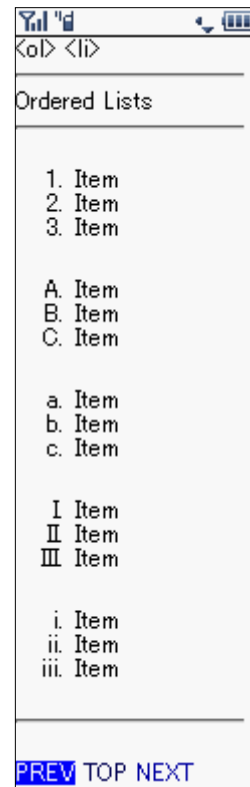
Example

```
<ol type="1">
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
</ol>

<ol type="A">
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
</ol>

<ol type="a">
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
</ol>

<ol type="I">
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
</ol>
```



```
</ol>
```

```
<ol type="i">
```

```
<li>Item</li>
```

```
<li>Item</li>
```

```
<li>Item</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

6.3. <dir> <menu> Directory Lists, Menu Lists

Use the `dir` element to create a hierarchical directory list or the `menu` element to create a menu list without a hierarchy. In both elements, menu items are created with the `li` element.

For directory lists and menu lists, the entire list is input between `<dir>` and `</dir>` or `<menu>` and `</menu>` respectively, and the items to be listed therein are each inserted between `` and ``.

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `dir` and `menu` elements are deprecated.

Format

Directory list

```
<dir>
<li> list item </li>
...
</dir>
```

Menu list

```
<menu>
<li> list item </li>
...
</menu>
```

Explanation

In the directory list and menu list, a list item is displayed with a one-character indent. Before each list item the symbol specified in the `ul` element is displayed.

NF3: In NF3, the `dir` and `menu` elements are displayed in the same form as specified in the `ul` element.

As with the `ul` element, lists can be nested using the `dir` and `menu` elements. Lists are displayed in the same way as lists created using the `ul` element.

Note: NF3 does not support the `compact` attribute in `dir`, `menu`, or `li` elements.

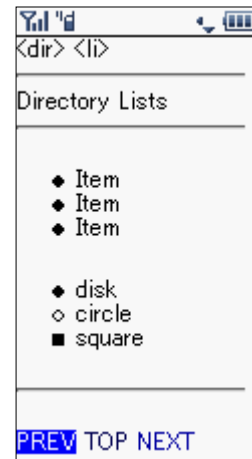
Example 1: Directory list

```

<dir type="disk">
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
</dir>

<dir>
<li type="disk">disk</li>
<li type="circle">circle</li>
<li type="square">square</li>
</dir>

```

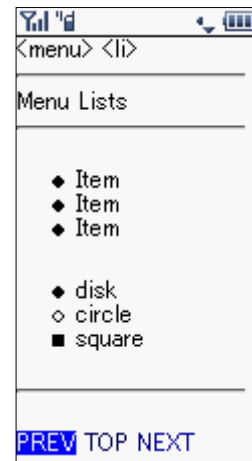
**Example 1: Menu list**

```

<menu type="disk">
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
</menu>

<menu>
<li type="disk">disk</li>
<li type="circle">circle</li>
<li type="square">square</li>
</menu>

```



6.4. <dl> <dt> <dd> Definition Lists

Use the `dl` element to create a definition list displaying word definitions in list form. Create a word to be defined in the definition list with the `dt` element and a definition of the word with the `dd` element.

For definition lists, enclose the entire list with `<dl>` and `</dl>`, then insert each word between `<dt>` and `</dt>` and each definition between `<dd>` and `</dd>`.

Format

```
<dl>
<dt> term </dt>
<dd> explanation </dd>
...
</dl>
```

Explanation

The `dt` element is displayed without an indent or symbol. The `dd` element is displayed with an indent.

Note: NF3 does not support the `compact` attribute of the `dl` element.

Example

```
<dl>
<dt>HTML</dt>
<dd>Hyper Text Markup Language</dd>
<dt>WWW</dt>
<dd>World Wide Web</dd>
</dl>
```



Chapter 7

Links

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
a	href, name, target, accesskey, tabindex, shape (explained in Chapter 8), coords (explained in Chapter 8)

Note: NF3 does not support the hreflang, type, rel, rev, and charset attributes of the a element.

7.1. <a> href Linking to Another Document

Specify the `href` attribute for the `a` element to set a link to another document.

Insert the text or image to which the link is set between `<a>` and ``. Specify the URL of the link target with the `href` attribute.

Format

```
<a href="URL"> text or image </a>
```

Attribute

```
href="URL"
```

Specifies the URL of the link target.

See also: This element also supports the `shape` and `coords` attributes. See page 94 for how to use these attributes.

Explanation

The text enclosed by an `a` element is displayed in the anchor color for an unvisited, visited, or selected link, according to its state. The anchor colors are specified in the `body` element (see page 17).

Example

```
<a href="a_href01.htm"></a><br>
<a href="a_href01.htm">Winter Bouquet </a><br>
<a href="a_href01.htm">Autumn Bouquet </a><br>
<a href="a_href01.htm">Orange Spider Gerbera</a><br>
```



7.2. <a> href, name Linking to a Specific Location in a Document

Specify the `name` or `id` attribute for the element, to set a specific location in another document as the link target. Insert the text or image to which the link target is set between `<a>` and ``. Specify a name to identify the location for the `name` attribute.

Specify the `href` attribute for the `a` element to set a link to the specific location within the other document. Insert the text or image to which the link is set between `<a>` and ``.

Format

Setting the link to a specific location in another document

```
<a name="name"> text or image </a>  
<a id="name"> text or image </a>
```

Setting the link target in a specific location in the current document

```
<a href="#name"> text or image </a>
```

Attribute

```
href="#name"
```

Specifies the link target name set to a specific location in another document. Specify the link target name by prefixing "#" to the name specified in the `name` or `id` attribute of the `a` element. Specify the URL followed by the `"#name"` to set a specific location in the other document as a link target.

```
name="name"
```

Specifies a name to identify a specific location in the current document. This name is used when specifying the link target in the `href` attribute.

Information: In NF3, the `name` attribute of the `a`, `area`, and `img` elements, and the `id` attribute of all the NF3 supported elements, can specify a name to indicate the specific location in another document as a link target.

7.3. <a> target Specifying a Window for Target Display

By using the `target` attribute of the `a` element, a window for displaying the link target document is specified.

When using a frame, the link target can be displayed in a specific frame by specifying the frame name as the `target` attribute.

Format

```
<a href="URL" target="display location"> text or image </a>
```

Attribute

`target="display location"`

Specifies the window or frame in which the link target document is displayed. When the `target` attribute is omitted, the window or frame is `"_self"`.

If the window or frame whose name is specified does not exist, a dialog from among `"_blank"`, `"_self"`, and `"_parent"`, for selecting a display method, is displayed.

Value	Explanation
<code>_blank</code>	Displays the link target in a new window.
<code>_self</code>	Displays the link target in the same window/frame as that in which the link is shown (default).
<code>_parent</code>	Displays the link target in the parent frame.
Window name Frame name	Displays the link target in the specified window/frame.

Note: If the multiple windows function is not supported in a cellular phone or similar device, the value is fixed to `"_self"`.

Example

```
<a href="a_target01.htm" target="_blank">_blank</a><br>
<a href="a_target01.htm" target="_self">_self</a><br>
<a href="a_target01.htm" target="_new">_new</a><br>
```

7.4. <a>mailto: Specifying a Mail Address as a Link Target

Specify the "mailto:" and a mail address for the `href` attribute of the `a` element to start a mail application by selecting the anchor.

The mail address specified for the `href` attribute is passed to the cooperative mail application.

Format

```
<a href="mailto: mail address"> text or image </a>
```

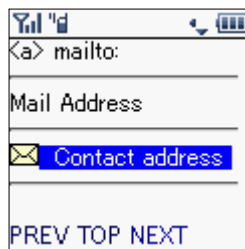
Attribute

```
href="mailto: mail address"
```

Specifies the destination mail address with the prefix "mailto:".

Example

```
<a href="mailto:MMMM@access.co.jp">  
&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;mailto:  
</a>
```



7.5. <a> accesskey Shortcut Key

By using the `accesskey` attribute of the `a` element, a shortcut key is assigned to the anchor to which the link target is set. The shortcut key enables link target display by a simple key operation.

Format

```
<a href="URL" accesskey="shortcut key">  
text or image  
</a>
```

Attribute

`accesskey="shortcut key"`

Specifies the shortcut key to the anchor.

Explanation

When pressing the key that the shortcut is assigned to, the focus shifts to the corresponding anchor and the link target document is displayed.

Example

```
<a href="a_accesskey01.htm" accesskey="1">[1]Menu1</a><br>  
<a href="a_accesskey01.htm" accesskey="2">[2]Menu2</a><br>  
<a href="a_accesskey01.htm" accesskey="3">[3]Menu3</a><br>  
<a href="a_accesskey01.htm" accesskey="4">[4]Menu4</a><br>
```



7.6. <a> tabindex Tab Index

By using the `tabindex` attribute of the `a` element, the order in which the anchor receives the focus in relation to other anchors is specified as a tab index.

Format

```
<a href="URL" tabindex="tab index"> text or image </a>
```

Attribute

```
tabindex="tab index"
```

Specifies the tab index (the order by which this anchor receives the focus) with an integer of 1 or higher.

Explanation

When pressing the key assigned as the focus shift, the focus shifts sequentially from the anchor of the smallest tab index to that of the largest. If anchors exist that are not specified in the `tabindex` attribute, the focus shifts to those anchors after it has shifted to all the specified anchors.

Note: In NF3, the `tabindex` attribute is disabled by default. The `tabindex` attribute can be enabled in the setting screen.

Note: The `tabindex` attribute may be disabled on some cellular phones and similar devices.

Example

```
<a href="#top" tabindex="4">Menu4</a><br>  
<a href="#top" tabindex="1">Menu1</a><br>  
<a href="#top" tabindex="3">Menu3</a><br>  
<a href="#top" tabindex="2">Menu2</a><br>
```

Chapter 8

Images

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
img	name, src, alt, width, height, align, border, vspace, hspace, ismap, usemap
map	name
area	coords, href, nohref, shape, tabindex, accesskey, target
a	shape, coords
object	usemap

Image formats supported by NF3

GIF	Graphics Interchange Format GIF87a GIF89a Animated GIF
JPEG	Joint Photographic Coding Experts Group Basic method (baseline) DCT encoding JFIF basic method (baseline) DCT encoding Progressive JPEG
PNG	Portable Network Graphics
MNG	Multiple-image Network Graphics Animated PNG image
BMP	Windows Device Independent Bitmap
WBMP	Wireless Bitmap

8.1. Positioning Images

Use the `img` element to position images.

Format

```

```

Attribute

`src="URL of an image"`

Specifies the URL of an image.

`name="name"`

Specifies the name of the image. This name is used for reference from the style sheet or script, or for specifying the image as a link target using the `href` attribute of the `a` element.

`width="width"`

Specifies the width of the image in pixels or as a percentage. When the `width` attribute is omitted, the image is displayed at its actual width.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the image in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the image as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>

`height="height"`

Specifies the height of the image in pixels or as a percentage. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the image is displayed at its actual height.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the image in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the image as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>height="50%"</code>

Note: There is no upper limit for values specified as `width` and `height` attributes.

Note: Images displayed on cellular phones are reduced to the width of the screen when a value beyond the width of the screen is specified as the `width` attribute. In this case, the height is reduced by the same ratio.

`alt="alternative text"`

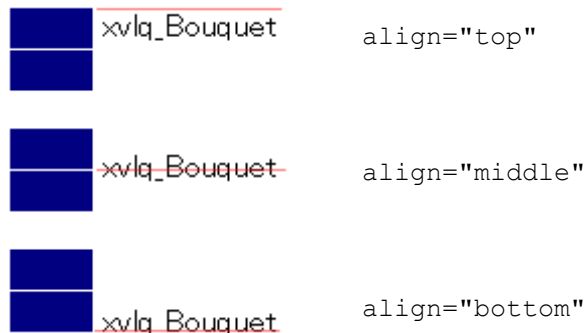
Specifies alternative text to display when the environment cannot support a specified image.

`align="display location"`

Specifies the location of the displayed image. Specify `left` or `right` for the horizontal position setting, and for the vertical position specify either `top`, `middle`, or `bottom`. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the location of the displayed image is "bottom".

Test wrapping is released by the `clear` attribute of the `br` element (see page 65).

Value	Explanation
<code>left</code>	Positions an image on the left side. The text wraps to the right of the image.
<code>right</code>	Positions an image on the right side. The text wraps to the left of the image.
<code>top</code>	Aligns the top of the image with the top of the text.
<code>middle</code>	Aligns the center of the image with the center of the text.
<code>bottom</code>	Aligns the bottom of the image with the baseline of the text (default).



`border="thickness of frame"`

Specifies the thickness of the image frame in pixels. When the `border` attribute is omitted, the thickness of the image frame is 0.

`hspace="left/right margins"`

Specifies the left and right margins of the image. When the `hspace` attribute is omitted, the left and right margins of the image is 0.

`vspace="top/bottom margins"`

Specifies the top and bottom margins of the image. When the `vspace` attribute is omitted, the top and bottom margins of the image are 0.

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `align`, `border`, `hspace`, and `vspace` attributes of the `img` element are deprecated.

See also: The `ismap` and `usemap` attribute of the `img` element for specifying the clickable map are supported. See page 92 for how to use these attributes.

Note: NF3 does not support the `longdesc` attribute of the `img` element.

Information: NF3 processes attributes and values specified in the image element, in the same way they are specified in the `img` element.

Explanation

When specifying `top`, `middle`, or `bottom` for the `align` attribute of the `img` element, only the first line of the text is displayed next to the image, and the rest is located below the image. When wrapping the text to the image, specify `right` or `left` for the `align` attribute.

When specifying the `border` attribute concurrently with the `hspace` and `vspace` attributes, the margins are set outside the frame.

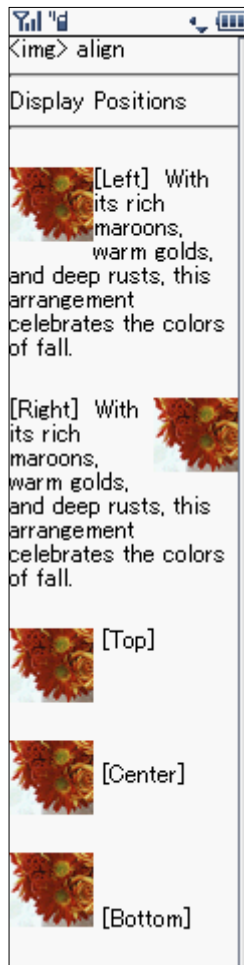
Example 1: Specifying width and height

```

<br><br>

```

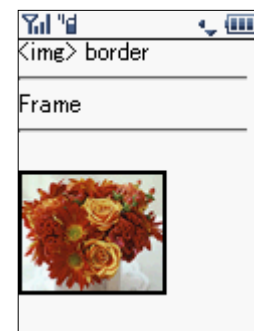




Example 3: Specifying the frame

```

```



Example 4: Specifying margins

```
<p>

[vspace="5" hspace="10"]&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<br>
With its rich maroons, warm golds, and deep rusts, this arrangement
celebrates the colors of fall.
</p>
<p>

[vspace="0" hspace="0"]&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<br>
```

With its rich maroons, warm golds, and deep rusts, this arrangement celebrates the colors of fall.

</p>



The screenshot shows a browser window with a toolbar at the top. Below the toolbar, the text ` vspace, hspace` is displayed. Underneath, a section titled "Margins" is shown. The first example features a square image of a bouquet of autumn flowers. Below the image, the text `[vspace="5" hspace="10"]` is shown, followed by the paragraph: "With its rich maroons, warm golds, and deep rusts, this arrangement celebrates the colors of fall." The second example shows the same image and text, but with `[vspace="0" hspace="0"]` above it, resulting in the text being directly adjacent to the image.

8.2. <object> <map> <area> <a> shape, coords, usemap, ismap Clickable Maps

The function for setting 1 or more link targets to 1 or more areas of an image, or an image that has this function, is called a clickable map. There are 2 kinds of clickable maps, a client-side clickable map and a server-side clickable map, due to their differing processing methods.

When the usemap attribute is specified for the `img` or `object` element, the map used is a client-side clickable map, and when the ismap attribute is specified for the `img` element, the map used is a server-side clickable map. The name of the map to which the link information is set is specified in the usemap and ismap attributes.

Use the `map` element to create a client-side clickable map. Specify the linked area and link target for each link between `<map>` and `</map>` using the `area` or `a` element. When using the `a` element, text can be specified as the linked area.

Information: The client-side clickable map and server-side clickable map can respectively specify the usemap and ismap attributes when "image" is specified for the type attribute of the input element.

Note: The focus of the linked area can be displayed in a rectangle in cellular phones and similar devices, irrespective of the specified shape.

W3C: HTML4.01 can contain both the `area` and `a` elements in the `map` element, but HTML4.0 and XHTML1.0 can utilize only one of them.

Format

Client-side clickable map (create a map using the `area` element)

```

<map name="map name">
<area shape="shape of linked area" coords="coordinates of linked area"
href="URL">
...
</map>
```

```

<object data="URL of an image" usemap="#map name">
<map name="map name">
<area shape="shape of linked area" coords="coordinates of linked area"
href="URL">
...
</map>

```

Client-side clickable map (create a map using the a element)

```


<map name="map name">
<a shape="shape of linked area" coords="coordinates of linked area"
href="URL"></a>
...
</map>
<object data="URL of an image" usemap="#map name">
<map name="map name">
<a shape="shape of linked area" coords="coordinates of linked area"
href="URL"></a>
...
</map>

```

Information: The format of the server-side clickable map depends on the server; hence it is not mentioned here.

Attribute

img element

usemap="#map name"

Specifies the map name of the client-side clickable map set for the image.

ismap="#map name"

Specifies the map name of the server-side clickable map set for the image.

object element

usemap="#map name"

Specifies the map name of the client-side clickable map set for the image.

See also: See page 175 for other attributes that can be specified for the object element.

map element

name="#map name"

Specifies the map name of the client-side clickable map created by this element.

area element

`shape="#shape of linked area"`

Specifies the shape of the linked area. When the `shape` attribute is omitted, the shape of the linked area is "rect".

Value	Explanation
rect	Rectangle (default)
circle	Circle
poly	Polygon
default	Whole

`coords="#coordinate1, coordinate2 ..."`

Specifies the x and y coordinates of each point of the linked area in pixels, separated by a comma (,). How to specify the coordinates varies depending on the shape of the linked area, as follows.

Shape	Specifying Method
rect	Specifies in order from the upper-left x and y coordinates to the lower-right x and y coordinates.
circle	Specifies in radial order from the x and y coordinates of the center outward.
poly	Specifies the x and y coordinates of every vertex in clockwise or counterclockwise order. The coordinates of the first and last vertex must be same.
default	Specification not necessary

`href="URL"`

Specifies the URL of the link target.

`nohref`

When specifying this attribute, the specified area is not linked.

`tabindex="tab index"`

Specifies a tab index (the sequence by which the linked area receives the focus) with an integer of 1 or higher.

`accesskey="shortcut key"`

Specifies a shortcut key to the linked area.

`target="display location"`

Specifies the window or frame in which the link target document is displayed. When the `target` attribute is omitted, the window or frame is "_self".

If the window or frame whose name is specified does not exist, a dialog is displayed for selecting a display method from among "_blank", "_self", and

"_parent".

Value	Explanation
blank	Displays the link target in a new window.
_self	Displays the link target in the same window/frame as that in which the link is shown (default).
_parent	Displays the link target in the parent frame.
window name frame name	Displays the link target in the specified window/frame.

Note: If the multiple windows function is not supported in a cellular phone or similar device, the value is fixed to "_self".

Note: NF3 does not support the alt attribute of the area element.

a element

shape="#*shape of linked area*"

Specifies the shape of the linked area. When the shape attribute is omitted, the shape of the linked area is "rect".

Value	Explanation
rect	Rectangle (default)
circle	Circle
poly	Polygon
default	Whole

coords="#*coordinate1, coordinate2 ...*"

Specifies the x and y coordinates of each point of the linked area in pixels, separated by a comma (,). How to specify the coordinates varies depending on the shape of the linked area, as follows.

Shape	Specifying Method
rect	Specifies in order from the upper-left x and y coordinates to the lower-right x and y coordinates.
circle	Specifies in radial order from the x and y coordinates of the center outward.
poly	Specifies the x and y coordinates of every vertex in clockwise or counterclockwise order. The coordinates of the first and last vertex must be same.
default	Specification not necessary

See also: See page 79 and subsequent descriptions for other attributes that can be specified for the a element.

Example

```
<p>

<map name="m_town_k">
<area shape="rect" coords="68,0,120,51" href="map01.htm " alt="office">
<area shape="circle" coords="91,177,27" href="map01.htm" alt="park">
<area shape="poly" coords="28,64,1,111,52,141,79,96,28,64"
href="map01.htm" alt="hospital">
</map>
</p>
```



Chapter 9

Tables

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
table	border, frame, rules, width, height, align, bordercolor, bgcolor, background, cellspacing, cellpadding
tr	height, align, valign, bordercolor, bgcolor, background
td	width, height, align, valign, bordercolor, bgcolor, background, nowrap, rowspan, colspan
th	width, height, align, valign, bordercolor, bgcolor, background, nowrap, rowspan, colspan
caption	align
colgroup	width, span, valign, bgcolor
col	width, span, valign, bgcolor
thead	bgcolor
tfoot	bgcolor
tbody	bgcolor

9.1. <table> <tr> <td> Creating Tables

Use the `table` element to create a table. Use the `tr` element for creating rows in a table, and use the `td` element for creating cells within the rows.

The table is defined between `<table>` and `</table>`, with the content of each row inserted between `<tr>` and `</tr>`, once for each row. Between each pair of `<tr>` and `</tr>`, the content of each cell is inserted between `<td>` and `</td>`, once for each cell within the row. The number of the cells inserted in each row should be the same.

Format

```
<table>
<tr><td> ... </td> ... </tr>
...
</table>
```

Attribute

table element

`border="thickness of border"`

Specifies the thickness of the table border in pixels. When the `border` attribute is omitted, the thickness is "0". However, when the `frame` attribute or `rules` attribute is specified without the `border` attribute, the thickness is "1".

The default values of the `frame` and `rules` attributes vary depending on the value of the `border` attribute, as follows.

Value	Defaults of frame and rules attributes
0	Unless otherwise specified: <code>frame="void"</code> <code>rules="none"</code>
All else	Unless otherwise specified: <code>frame="border"</code> <code>rules="all"</code>

`frame="display method of border"`

Specifies the method for displaying the table border. When the `frame` attribute is omitted, the value varies depending on the specified value of the `border` attribute (see the explanation of the `border` attribute).

Value	Explanation
<code>void</code>	Not displayed
<code>above</code>	Displays only the top border
<code>below</code>	Displays only the bottom border
<code>hsides</code>	Displays only the top and bottom borders

<code>vsides</code>	Displays only the left and right borders
<code>lhs</code>	Displays only the left border
<code>rhs</code>	Displays only the right border
<code>box</code>	Displays all sides
<code>border</code>	Displays all sides

`rules="display method of the line between cells"`

Specifies the method for displaying the lines separating cells within the table. When the `rules` attribute is omitted, the value varies depending on the specified value of the `border` attribute (see the explanation of the `border` attribute).

Value	Explanation
<code>none</code>	Not displayed
<code>groups</code>	Displays only the borders specified in <code>thead</code> , <code>tbody</code> , and <code>tfoot</code> elements.
<code>rows</code>	Displays only rows.
<code>cols</code>	Displays only columns.
<code>all</code>	Displays all.

`width="table width"`

Specifies the width of the table in pixels or as a percentage. When the `width` attribute is omitted, the width is adjusted in accordance with the table content. When the content of a cell cannot be displayed within the specified width, the width is adjusted so that the entire content can be displayed.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the table in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the table as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>

`height="table height"`

Specifies the height of the table in pixels or as a percentage. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the height is adjusted in accordance with the table content. When the content of a cell cannot be displayed within the specified height, the height is adjusted so that the entire content can be displayed.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the table in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the table as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>height="50%"</code>

`align="horizontal display position"`

Specifies the horizontal display position of the table. When the `align` attribute

is omitted, the horizontal display position of the table is "left".

Value	Explanation
left	Left aligned (default)
right	Right aligned
center	Center aligned

`bordercolor="border color"`

Specifies the border color of the table. When the `bordercolor` attribute is omitted, the border color of the table is "Silver".

`bgcolor="table background color"`

Specifies the background color of the table. When the `bgcolor` attribute is omitted, the background color of the table is transparent.

`background="URL of background image"`

Specifies the background image of the table. When the `background` attribute is omitted, the background image is not displayed.

`cellspacing="spacing between cells"`

Specifies the spacing between cells in pixels. When the `cellspacing` attribute is omitted, the spacing between cells is "2".

`cellpadding="spacing between content and border of the cell"`

Specifies the spacing between the border and content of each cell in pixels. When the `cellpadding` attribute is omitted, the spacing between the border and content of each cell is "1".

W3C: The `background`, `bordercolor`, and `height` attributes of the `table` element are not defined in HTML4.01. Also, in HTML4.01, the `align` attribute of the `table` element is deprecated.

Note: NF3 does not support the `summary`, `bordercolordark`, `bordercolorlight`, `cols`, `hspace`, and `vspace` attributes of the `table` element.

tr element

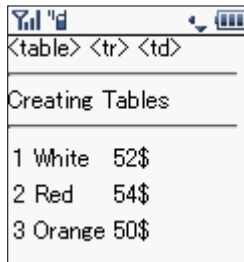
See page 110 for the attributes of the `tr` element.

td element

See page 118 for the attributes of the `td` element.

Example 1: Creating a table

```
<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Orange</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
```



1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
3	Orange	50\$

Example 2: Specifying the thickness of the border

```
<table border="2">
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Orange</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
```

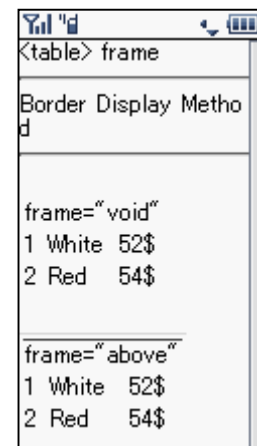


1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
2	Orange	50\$

Example 3: Specifying the border display method

```
<p>
<table frame="void">
<tr><td colspan="3">frame="void"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>
```

```
<p>
<table frame="above">
<tr><td colspan="3">frame="above"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
```



frame="void"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$

frame="above"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$

```

</table>
</p>

<p>
<table frame="below">
<tr><td colspan="3">frame="below"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table frame="hsides">
<tr><td colspan="3">frame="hsides"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table frame="vsides" border="1">
<tr><td colspan="3">frame="vsides"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table frame="lhs">
<tr><td colspan="3">frame="lhs"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table frame="rhs">
<tr><td colspan="3">frame="rhs"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table frame="box">
<tr><td colspan="3">frame="box"</td></tr>

```

frame="below"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
frame="hsides"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
frame="vsides"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
frame="lhs"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
frame="rhs"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
frame="box"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
frame="border"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$

```

<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table frame="border">
<tr><td colspan="3">frame="border"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

```

Example 4: Specifying the display method for rules between cells

```

<p>
<table rules="none">
<tr><td colspan="3">rules="none"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table rules="groups">
<thead>
<tr><td colspan="3">rules="groups"</td></tr>
</thead>
<tfoot><td colspan="3">Delivery requires 5
days.</td></tfoot>
<tbody>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table rules="rows">
<tr><td colspan="3">rules="rows"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table rules="cols">

```

Display Method for Rules between Cells		
rules="none"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
rules="groups"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
Delivery requires 5 days.		
rules="rows"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
rules="cols"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
rules="all"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$

```

<tr><td colspan="3">rules="cols"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table rules="all">
<tr><td colspan="3">rules="all"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

```

Example 5: Specifying the size of the table

```

<table border="1" width="100" height="120">
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Yellow</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>

```

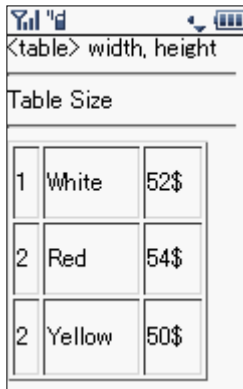


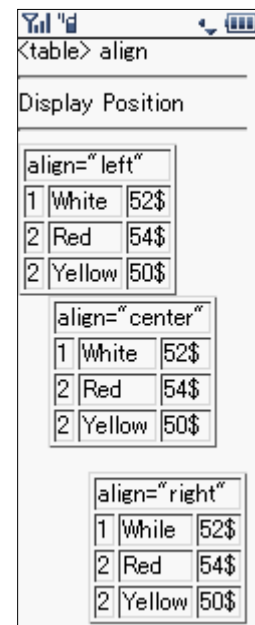
Table Size		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
2	Yellow	50\$

Example 6: Specifying the display position of the table

```

<table border="1" align="left">
<tr><td colspan="3">align="left"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Yellow</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
<br clear="left">
<table border="1" align="center">
<tr><td colspan="3">align="center"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Yellow</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>

```



align		
align="left"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
2	Yellow	50\$

align="center"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
2	Yellow	50\$

align="right"		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
2	Yellow	50\$

```

<br clear="center">
<table border="1" align="right">
<tr><td colspan="3">align="right"</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Yellow</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
<br clear="right">

```

Example 7: Specifying the border color

```

<table border="2" bordercolor="#000099">
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Orange</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>

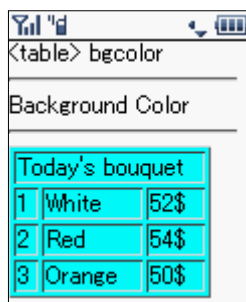
```

**Example 8: Specifying the background color**

```

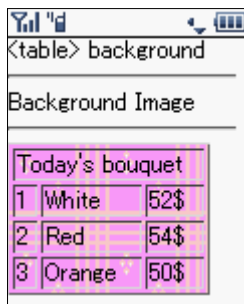
<table bgcolor="aqua" border="1">
<tr><td colspan="3">Today's bouquet</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Orange</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>

```

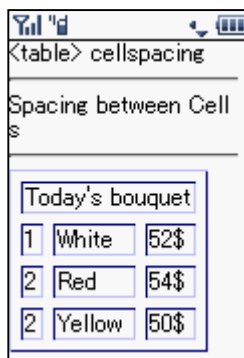


Example 9: Specifying the background image

```
<table background="../img/bgimg4.png" border="1">
<tr><td colspan="3">Today's bouquet</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Orange</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
```

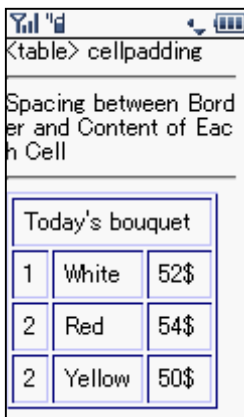
**Example 10: Specifying the spacing between cells**

```
<table border="1" bordercolor="blue" cellspacing="5">
<tr><td colspan="3">Today's bouquet</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Yellow</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
```



Example 11: Specifying the spacing between border and content of each cell

```
<table border="1" bordercolor="blue" cellpadding="5">
<tr><td colspan="3">Today's bouquet</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Yellow</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
```



The screenshot shows a mobile browser interface with a status bar at the top. Below the status bar, the text "<table> cellpadding" is visible. The main content area displays the rendered table with the following structure:

Today's bouquet		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
2	Yellow	50\$

9.2. <tr> Creating Rows

Use the `tr` element to create a row in a table. Insert as many `tr` elements as the number of rows in the table, between `<table>` and `</table>`.

Within each `tr` element, insert either the `td` element to create a data cell or the `th` element to create a header cell.

Format

```
<tr height="row height">
```

Attribute

```
height="row height"
```

Specifies the height of the row in pixels or as a percentage. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the height is adjusted in accordance with the content of cell. When the content of a cell cannot be displayed within the specified height, the height is adjusted so that the entire content can be displayed.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the row in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the row as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>height="50%"</code>

```
align="horizontal display position"
```

Specifies the horizontal display position of the data to be displayed in each cell in the row. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the horizontal display position of the data is "left".

Value	Explanation
left	Left aligned (default)
right	Right aligned
center	Center aligned

Note: NF3 does not support "justify" and "char" of the `align` attribute.

```
valign="vertical display position"
```

Specifies the vertical display position of the data to be displayed in each cell in the row. When the `valign` attribute is omitted, the vertical display position of the data is "middle".

Value	Explanation
top	Top aligned

middle	Center aligned (default)
bottom	Bottom aligned
baseline	Aligned to the baseline

`bordercolor="border color"`

Specifies the border color of each cell in the row. When the `bordercolor` attribute is omitted, the frame color of each cell in the row is "Silver".

`bgcolor="row background color"`

Specifies the background color of the row. When the `bgcolor` attribute is omitted, the background color of the row is transparent color.

`background="URL of background image"`

Specifies the background image of the row. When the `background` attribute is omitted, the background image is not displayed.

W3C: The height, width, background, and bordercolor attributes of `tr` element are not defined in HTML4.01.

Note: NF3 does not support the width, bordercolordark, bordercolorlight, char, and charoff attributes of `tr` element.

Example 1: Creating rows and specifying height

```
<table border="1">
<tr height="80"><td colspan="3">Today's bouquet</td></tr>
<tr height="40"><td>1</td><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Yellow</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
```

Today's bouquet		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
2	Yellow	50\$

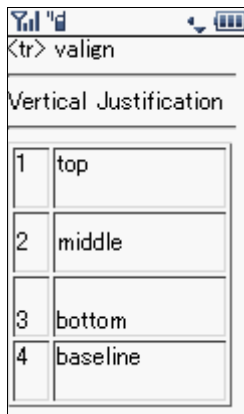
Example 2: Specifying row justification

```
<table border="1" width="120">
<tr align="left"><td>1</td><td>left</td></tr>
<tr align="center"><td>2</td><td>center</td></tr>
<tr align="right"><td>3</td><td>right</td></tr>
</table>
```

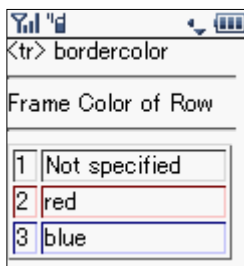
1	left
2	center
3	right

Example 3: Specifying vertical position within a cell

```
<table border="1" width="120">
<tr height="30" valign="top"><td>1</td><td>top</td></tr>
<tr height="30" valign="middle"><td>2</td><td>middle</td></tr>
<tr height="30" valign="bottom"><td>3</td><td>bottom</td></tr>
<tr height="30" valign="baseline"><td>4</td><td>baseline</td></tr>
</table>
```

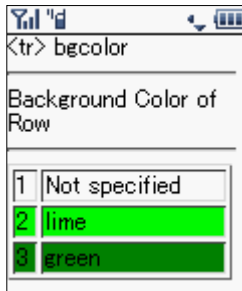
**Example 4: Specifying the frame color of a cell within a row**

```
<table border="1" width="120">
<tr><td>1</td><td>Not specified</td></tr>
<tr bordercolor="red"><td>2</td><td>red</td></tr>
<tr bordercolor="blue"><td>3</td><td>blue</td></tr>
</table>
```

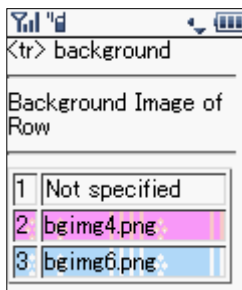


Example 5: Specifying the background color of a row

```
<table border="1" width="120">
<tr><td>1</td><td>Not specified</td></tr>
<tr bgcolor="lime"><td>2</td><td>lime</td></tr>
<tr bgcolor="green"><td>3</td><td>green</td></tr>
</table>
```

**Example 6: Specifying the background image of a row**

```
<table border="1" width="120">
<tr><td>1</td><td>Not specified</td></tr>
<tr background="../img/bgimg4.png"><td>2</td><td>bgimg4.png</td></tr>
<tr background="../img/bgimg6.png"><td>3</td><td>bgimg6.png</td></tr>
</table>
```



9.3. <th> Creating Header Cells

Use the `th` element to create a header for the table. The `th` element is inserted between `<tr>` and `</tr>`.

The header cells can be placed either vertically or horizontally in a line, according to the layout position.

Format

```
<th width="cell width" height="cell height">
```

Attribute

```
width="cell width"
```

Specifies the width of the header cell in pixels or as a percentage. When the `width` attribute is omitted, the width is adjusted in accordance to the content of the cell. When the content of a cell cannot be displayed within the specified width, the width is adjusted so that the whole content can be displayed.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the cell in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the cell as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>

```
height="cell height"
```

Specifies the height of the header cell in pixels or as a percentage. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the height is adjusted in accordance with the content of cell. When the content of a cell cannot be displayed within the specified height, the height is adjusted so that the whole content can be displayed.

When multiple values are specified for cells within a row, the larger value has priority.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the cell in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the cell as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>height="50%"</code>

```
align="horizontal display position"
```

Specifies the horizontal display position of the data to be displayed in the header cell. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the horizontal display position of the data is `"center"`.

Value	Explanation
left	Left aligned
right	Right aligned
center	Center aligned (default)

Note: NF3 does not support "justify" and "char" of the align attribute.

`valign="vertical display position"`

Specifies the vertical display position of the data to be displayed in the header cell. When the `valign` attribute is omitted, the vertical display position of the data is "middle".

Value	Explanation
top	Top aligned
middle	Center aligned (default)
bottom	Bottom aligned
baseline	Aligned to the baseline

`bordercolor="border color"`

Specifies the border color of the header cell. When the `bordercolor` attribute is omitted, the border color of the header cell is "Silver".

`bgcolor="header cell background color"`

Specifies the background color of the header cell. When the `bgcolor` attribute is omitted, the background color of the header cell is transparent color.

`background="URL of background image"`

Specifies the background image of the header cell. When the `background` is omitted, the background image is not displayed.

`nowrap`

When this attribute is specified, line break within the header cell is disabled.

W3C: The `background` and `bordercolor` attributes of the `th` element are not defined in HTML4.01. Also, in HTML4.01, the `align`, `nowrap`, `width`, and `height` attributes of the `th` element are deprecated.

See also: NF3 supports the `rowspan` and `colspan` attributes of the `th` element. See page 123 for how to use these attributes.

Note: NF3 does not support the `bordercolordark`, `bordercolorlight`, `char`, `charoff`, `headers`, `scope`, `abbr`, and `axis` attributes of the `th` element.

Explanation

The text in the header cell is displayed in boldface type.

Example

```
<p>
<table border="1" width="120">
<tr><th width="70" height="30">Product</th><th>Price</th></tr>
<tr><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>
```

```
<p>
<table border="1">
<tr><th>1</th><td>White</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><th>2</th><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><th>2</th><td>Yellow</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>
```

Creating Header Cells

Product	Price
White	52\$
Red	54\$

1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
2	Yellow	50\$

9.4. <td> Creating Data Cells

Use the `td` element to create a cell in which data is displayed. The `td` element is inserted between `<tr>` and `</tr>`.

Format

```
<td width="cell width" height="cell height">
```

Attribute

```
width="cell width"
```

Specifies the width of the data cell in pixels or as a percentage. When the `width` attribute is omitted, the width is adjusted in accordance with the content of cell. When the content of a cell cannot be displayed within the specified width, the width is adjusted so that the entire content can be displayed.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the cell in pixel.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the cell in percentage of the window or the frame. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>

```
height="cell height"
```

Specifies the height of the data cell in pixels or as a percentage. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the height is adjusted in accordance with the content of cell. When the content of a cell cannot be displayed within the specified height, the height is adjusted so that the entire content can be displayed.

When multiple values are specified for cells within a row, the larger value has priority.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the cell in pixel.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the cell in percentage of the window or the frame. ex. <code>height="50%"</code>

```
align="horizontal display position"
```

Specifies the horizontal display position of the data displayed in the data cell. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the horizontal display position of the data is "left".

Value	Explanation
left	Left aligned (default)

<code>right</code>	Right aligned
<code>center</code>	Center aligned

Note: NF3 does not support "justify" and "char" of the align attribute.

`valign="vertical display position"`

Specifies the vertical display position of the data displayed in the data cell. When the `valign` attribute is omitted, the vertical display position of the data is "middle".

Value	Explanation
<code>top</code>	Top aligned
<code>middle</code>	Center aligned (default)
<code>bottom</code>	Bottom aligned
<code>baseline</code>	Aligned to the baseline

`bordercolor="border color"`

Specifies the border color of the data cell. When the `bordercolor` attribute is omitted, the border color of the data cell is "Silver".

`bgcolor="data cell background color"`

Specifies the background color of the data cell. When the `bgcolor` attribute is omitted, the background color of the data cell is transparent color.

`background="URL of background image"`

Specifies the background image of the data cell. When the `background` attribute is omitted, the background image is not displayed.

`nowrap`

When this attribute is specified, line break within the data cell is disabled.

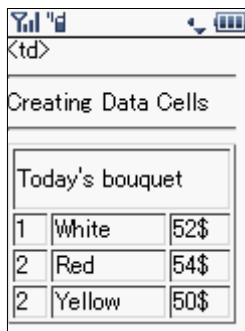
W3C: The `background` and `bordercolor` attributes of the `td` element are not defined in HTML4.01. Also, in HTML4.01, the `align`, `nowrap`, `width`, and `height` attributes of the `td` element are deprecated.

See also: NF3 supports the `rowspan` and `colspan` attributes of the `td` element. See page 123 for how to use these attributes.

Note: NF3 does not support the `bordercolordark`, `bordercolorlight`, `char`, `charoff`, `headers`, `scope`, `abbr`, and `axis` attributes of the `td` element.

Example

```
<table border="1">
<tr><td height="30" colspan="3">Today's bouquet</td></tr>
<tr><td width="20">1</td><td width="70">White</td>
<td width="30">52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Yellow</td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
```



Today's bouquet		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	54\$
2	Yellow	50\$

9.5. <caption> Table Title

Use the `caption` element to insert the table title. The `caption` element must be described directly after the start tag of the `table` element.

Only one `caption` element can be specified for each table.

Format

```
<table>
<caption> title </caption>
<tr><td> ... </td> ... </tr>
...
</table>
```

Attribute

`align="display location"`

Specifies the display location of the title. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the display location of the title is "top".

Value	Explanation
top	Centering above the table (default)
bottom	Centering below the table
left	Left aligned above the table
right	Right aligned above the table

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `align` attribute of the `caption` element is deprecated.

Note: NF3 does not support the `valign` attribute of the `caption` element.

Example

```
<p>
<table border="1">
<caption align="top">align="top"</caption>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Darkblue</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Crimson</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table border="1">
<caption align="bottom">align="bottom"</caption>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Darkblue</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Crimson</td><td>54$</td></tr>
```

```

</table>
</p>

<p>
<table border="1">
<caption align="left">align="left"</caption>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Darkblue</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Crimson</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table border="1">
<caption align="right">align="right"</caption>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Darkblue</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Crimson</td><td>54$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

```



9.6. <th> <td> rowspan, colspan Merging Cells

Cells are merged by specifying the `rowspan` or `colspan` attributes for the `th` or `td` element. The number of cells specified in the `rowspan` attribute are merged in the downward direction, and the number of cells specified in the `colspan` attribute are merged in the right direction.

Format

Merging header cells

```
<th rowspan="number of cells to be merged in the downward direction"> ...  
</th>
```

```
<th colspan="number of cells to be merged in the right direction"> ...  
</th>
```

Merging data cells

```
<td rowspan="number of cells to be merged in the downward direction"> ...  
</td>
```

```
<td colspan="Number of cells to be merged in the right direction"> ...  
</td>
```

Attribute

For both `th` and `td` elements

`rowspan="Number of cells to be merged in the downward direction"`

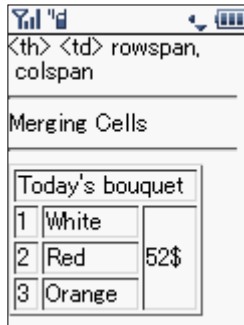
Specifies the number of cells to be merged in the downward direction.

`colspan="number of cells to be merged in the right direction"`

Specifies the number of cells to be merged in the right direction.

Example

```
<table border="1">
<tr><td colspan="3">Today's bouquet</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White</td><td rowspan="3">52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Orange</td></tr>
</table>
```



Today's bouquet		
1	White	52\$
2	Red	52\$
3	Orange	52\$

9.7. <colgroup> <col> Grouping Columns

Use the `colgroup` element to group columns in the table. Grouping columns enables attributes and style sheets to be specified in a collective manner.

The same number of `colgroup` elements as the number of groups to be created are inserted directly after the start tag of the `table` element or the following `caption` element, before the `thead` and `tr` elements.

When further specifying attributes for an individual column or multiple columns in a group, use the `col` element. The `col` element is used as the null element only for specifying column attributes in a collective manner.

The `col` element is inserted directly after the start tag of `table` element or the following `caption` element, before the `thead` and `tr` elements. In this case, the number of columns is specified not by the `colgroup` element but by the `span` attribute of the `col` element.

The only element that can be described in the `colgroup` element is the `col` element.

Format

colgroup element

```
<table>
<caption> ... </caption>
<colgroup span="number of columns" width="width"> ... </colgroup>
<tr><td> ... </td> ... </tr>
...
</table>
```

colgroup element + col element

```
<table>
<caption> ... </caption>
<colgroup width="width">
<col span="number of columns" width="width"> ... </col>
...
</colgroup>
<tr><td> ... </td> ... </tr>
...
</table>
```

col element

```
<table>
<caption> ... </caption>
<col span="number of columns" width="width"> ... </col>
<tr><td> ... </td> ... </tr>
...
```

```
</table>
```

Attribute

For both `colgroup` and `col` elements

`span="number of columns"`

Specifies the number of columns to be grouped. When the `span` attribute is omitted, the number of columns to be grouped is "1". When the `col` element is included in the `colgroup` element, the value of the `span` attribute of the `col` element has priority.

`width="column width"`

Specifies the width of the column in pixels, as a percentage, or as "0*". When the `width` attribute is omitted, the width is adjusted in accordance with the table content. When the `col` element is included in the `colgroup` element, the value of the `width` attribute of the `col` element has priority. When the content of a cell cannot be displayed within the specified width, the width is adjusted so that the entire content can be displayed.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the column in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the column as a percentage of the window or the frame. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>
0*	The minimum column width for displaying the content of the column

`valign="vertical position"`

Specifies the vertical position of the data to be displayed in a cell within the column group. When the `valign` attribute is omitted, the vertical display position of the data is "middle".

Value	Explanation
top	Top aligned
middle	Center aligned (default)
bottom	Bottom aligned
baseline	Aligned to the baseline

`bgcolor="column group background color"`

Specifies the background color of the column group cells. When the `bgcolor` attribute is omitted, the background color of the column group cells is transparent color.

W3C: The `bgcolor` attribute of the `colgroup` and `col` elements is not defined in HTML4.01.

Note: NF3 does not support the char, charoff, and align attributes of the colgroup and col elements.

Example

```

<p>
<table border="1">
<colgroup span="2" bgcolor="#FFFF00" width="15">
</colgroup>
<colgroup span="1" bgcolor="#CCFFFF" width="20">
</colgroup>

<tr><th>N.</th><th>Name</th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White Bouquet</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red Bouquet </td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Orange Bouquet </td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table border="1">
<colgroup>
<col bgcolor="#FFFF00" width="15">
<col bgcolor="#FFFFCC" width="25">
</colgroup>

<colgroup>
<col span="1" bgcolor="#CCFFFF" width="20">
</colgroup>

<tr><th>N.</th><th>Name</th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White Bouquet</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red Bouquet</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Orange Bouquet </td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

<p>
<table border="1">
<colgroup>
<col bgcolor="#FFFF00" width="0*">
<col bgcolor="#FFFFCC" width="0*">
</colgroup>

<colgroup>
<col span="1" bgcolor="#CCFFFF" width="0*">
</colgroup>

```

```

<tr><th>N.</th><th>Name</th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White Bouquet</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red Bouquet</td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Orange Bouquet </td><td>50$</td></tr>
</table>
</p>

```

N.	Name	\$
1	White Bouquet	52\$
2	Red Bouquet	54\$
3	Orange Bouquet	50\$

N.	Name	\$
1	White Bouquet	52\$
2	Red Bouquet	54\$
3	Orange Bouquet	50\$

N.	Name	\$
1	White Bouquet	52\$
2	Red Bouquet	54\$
3	Orange Bouquet	50\$

9.8. <thead> <tfoot> <tbody> Grouping Rows

Use the `thead`, `tfoot`, and `tbody` elements to group rows within a table. The `thead`, `tfoot`, and `tbody` elements respectively group the header, footer, and body sections. Grouping rows enables attributes and style sheets to be specified in a collective manner.

The grouping of rows is effected by inserting the `tr` element of the target row within the `thead`, `tfoot` and `tbody` elements. Each element must contain 1 or more `tr` elements.

The `thead`, `tfoot`, and `tbody` elements should be always inserted in that order. The `thead` and `tfoot` elements are uniquely specified for each table. 1 or more `tbody` elements can be specified for one table.

Format

```
<table>
<thead><tr><td> ... </td> ... </tr></thead>
<tfoot><tr><td> ... </td> ... </tr></tfoot>
<tbody><tr><td> ... </td> ... </tr></tbody>
</table>
```

Attribute

For all `thead`, `tfoot`, and `tbody` elements

`bgcolor`="*row group background color*"

Specifies the background color of the cells within the grouped row. When the `bgcolor` attribute is omitted, the background color of the cells within the grouped row is transparent.

`align`="*horizontal display position*"

Specifies the horizontal display position in the cells within the row group. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the horizontal display position of the data is "left".

Value	Explanation
left	Left aligned (default)
center	Center aligned
right	Right aligned

`valign`="*vertical display position*"

Specifies the vertical display position of the data to be displayed in the cells within the row group. When the `valign` attribute is omitted, the vertical display position of the data is "middle".

Value	Explanation
top	Top aligned
middle	Center aligned (default)
bottom	Bottom aligned
baseline	Baseline aligned

W3C: The `bgcolor` attribute of the `thead`, `tfoot`, and `tbody` elements is not defined in HTML4.01.

Note: NF3 does not support the `char`, `charoff`, `align`, and `valign` attributes of the `thead` and `tfoot` elements. The `tbody` element does not support the `char` and `charoff` attributes.

Example

```
<table border="1">

<thead bgcolor="aqua">
<tr><td colspan="3">Today's bouquet</td></tr>
</thead>

<tfoot bgcolor="lime">
<tr><td colspan="3">Delivery requires 5 days.</td></tr>
</tfoot>

<tbody>
<tr><td>1</td><td>White Bouquet</td><td>52$</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Red Bouquet </td><td>54$</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Orange Bouquet </td><td>50$</td></tr>
</tbody>

</table>
```

Today's bouquet		
1	White Bouquet	52\$
2	Red Bouquet	54\$
3	Orange Bouquet	50\$
Delivery requires 5 days.		

Chapter 10

Forms

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
form	action, method, enctype, accept-charset, accept, name, target
input	type, name, value, disabled, tabindex, accesskey, maxlength, size, readonly, checked, src, alt, width, height, align, border, usemap, ismap
textarea	name, rows, cols, disabled, readonly, tabindex, accesskey
button	name, value, type, disabled, tabindex, accesskey
select	name, multiple, disabled, tabindex, accesskey, size
optgroup	label, disabled
option	value, selected
label	for, accesskey
fieldset	

Note: NF3 does not support the `isindex`, `legend`, and `keygen` attributes.

10.1. <form> <input> Creating Forms

Use the `form` element to create a transmittable input area . The area enclosed by `<form>` and `</form>` is called a form, and controls such as text boxes, radio buttons, and check boxes for inputting transmission data are arranged in that area. Controls are created by the `input`, `button`, `select`, and `textarea` elements.

The data input in a control is transmitted by pressing the Submit button. The transmission target is set in the `action` attribute of the `form` element, and the transmission method is set in the `method` attribute. The Submit button is created by either the `input` or `button` element.

Format

```
<form action="URL" method="transmission method">
<input type="kind of control" name="control name">
...
</form>
```

Attribute

`form` element

`action="URL"` or `"mailto:mail address"`

Specifies a URL such as a CGI, or a mail address if the data is transmitted as email, that receives the data within the form when the Submit button is pressed.

`method="transmission method"`

Specifies the data transmission method. When the `method` attribute is omitted, the data transmission method is "get".

Value	Explanation
get	Adds query string to the URL specified in the <code>action</code> attribute and transmit form data (default).
post	Transmits form data as POST format data.

`enctype="MIME type"`

Specifies the MIME type when sending data in POST format. When the `enctype` attribute is omitted, the MIME type when sending data in POST format is "application/x-www-form-urlencoded". When submitting a file as the `type="file"` of the input element, specify "multipart/form-data".

`accept-charset="character code"`

Specifies the character code(s) that can be used in the form. When specifying multiple character codes, separate them with a comma (,).

Information: When multiple character codes are specified, the browser selects the most appropriate character code from among them.

Information: When the attribute of `accept-charset` is not set, the data is sent in the character code specified in the `meta` element; when the specification of the `meta` element is also not set, it is sent in the character code of the content. When different character codes are specified for each of these attributes, priority is highest in the order of the `accept-charset` attribute, `meta` attribute, and content character code.

`accept="MIME type"`

Specifies the MIME types the server can process. This is specified to limit the files that can be selected with a file select control.

See also: See page 153 for the file select control.

`name="form name"`

Specifies the name of the form. This name is used as a reference for style sheets and scripts.

`target="display location"`

Specifies the window or frame in which the transmission result is displayed. When the `target` attribute is omitted, the window or frame is `_self`.

When the window or frame whose name is specified does not exist, a dialog is displayed for selecting a display method from among `_blank`, `_self`, and `_parent`.

Value	Explanation
<code>blank</code>	Displays the transmission result in a new window.
<code>_self</code>	Displays the transmission result in the same window/frame in which the form is shown (default).
<code>_parent</code>	Displays the transmission result in the parent frame.
window name frame name	Displays the transmission result in the specified window/frame.

Note: When the multiple windows function is not supported in a cellular phone or similar device, the value is fixed to `_self`.

Common attributes in the `input` element

The following are attributes that are common to all controls created by the `input` element. Details of the specific attributes for each control are explained in the following and later sections.

`type="kind of control"`

Specifies the kind of control.

Value	Explanation
text	Text box
password	Password entry box
checkbox	Check box
radio	Radio button
submit	Submit button
reset	Reset button
button	Button
image	Image button
hidden	Hidden object
file	File selecting control

`name="control name"`

Specifies the control name. When the Submit button is pressed, the control name specified in this attribute and the value of the `value` attribute are sent together.

`value="value"`

Specifies the data to be sent when the Submit button is pressed. The meaning of the value of the `value` attribute varies according to the kind of control, the details of which are explained in the following and later sections.

`disabled`

When this attribute is specified, the control is disabled. In this case, the control is displayed only, and data entry and selection are disabled. The control data and the values of both the `name` and `value` attributes are not sent to the server.

Example: `<input type="text" disabled>`

`tabindex="tab index"`

Specifies the tab index (the sequence in which the control receives focus) with an integer of 1 or higher.

`accesskey="shortcut key"`

Specifies the shortcut key for this control.

Note: The `maxlength` attribute of the `input` element is supported only for `<input type="text">` or `<input type="password">`.

Example

```

<form name="order" method="post"
action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
User name:<input type="text" name=" UserID"><br>
Password:<input type="password" name=" Passward"><br><br>

Order:<select name="goods">
<option value="Bouquet_white">Bouquet_white</option>
<option value="Bouquet_red">Bouquet_red</option>
<option value="Bouquet_orange">Bouquet_orange</option>
<option value="Bouquet_yellow">Bouquet_yellow</option>
</select><br><br>

Payment<br>
<input type="radio" name="payment method" value="Credit card">Credit
card<br>
<input type="radio" name="payment method" value="Cash on delivery">Cash
on delivery<br>
<input type="radio" name="payment method" value="Bank transfer">Bank
transfer<br><br>
<input type="checkbox" name="save" value="on" Save the password>Save the
password<br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit"><input type="reset" value="Reset">
</form>

```

The screenshot shows a browser window with a form titled "Creating Forms". The form contains the following elements:

- User name:** A text input field.
- Password:** A password input field.
- Order:** A dropdown menu with "Bouquet_white" selected.
- Payment:** Three radio buttons for "Credit card", "Cash on delivery", and "Bank transfer".
- Save the password:** A checkbox.
- Submit and Reset:** Two buttons at the bottom.

10.2. <input type="text"> <input type="password"> Text Boxes and Password Entry Boxes

Specify "text" for the `type` attribute of the `input` element to create a single-row text box. Specify "password" for the `type` attribute of the `input` element to create a password entry box.

Format

Text box

```
<input type="text" name="control name" value="text">
```

Password entry box

```
<input  
  type="password"  
  name="control name"  
  value="initial value of password"  
>
```

Attribute

For both <input type="text"> and <input type="password">

```
name="control name"
```

Specifies the control name. When the Submit button is pressed, the value input to the text box or password entry box and control name are sent together.

```
maxlength="maximum number of characters"
```

Specifies the maximum number of characters that can be input to the text box or password entry box, counted as the number of single-byte characters. When the `maxlength` attribute is omitted, the restriction on the number of input characters is removed.

```
size="width"
```

Specifies the width of the text box or password entry box, counted as the number of single-byte characters. When the `size` attribute is omitted, the width of the text box or password entry box is "20".

Note: There is no upper limit for values specified as the `maxwidth` and `size` attributes.

Note: When the value specified for the `size` attribute of the text box or password entry box exceeds the width of the screen on a cellular phone or similar device, the size is adjusted to be within the width of the screen

`value="text"`

Specifies the text to be displayed as the initial value.

`readonly`

Specifying this attribute disables input to the text box or password entry box; only the selection is enabled.

Example: `<input type="text" readonly>`

See also: In addition to the above, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `input` element as common attributes. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

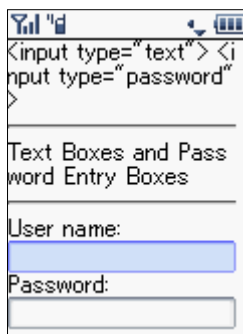
Explanation

When the Submit button is pressed, the value input to the text box or the password entry box and control name are sent together.

The value input to the password entry box is unprintable and displayed as asterisks (*).

Example

```
<form name="order" method="post"
action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
User name:<input type="text" name="name"><br>
Password:<input type="password" name="password"><br>
</form>
```



10.3. <textarea> Multiple-row Text Boxes

Use the `textarea` element to create a multiple-row text box.

The text between `<textarea>` and `</textarea>` is displayed as the initial value of the text box.

Format

```
<textarea name="control name" value="value" rows="number of rows"  
cols="width">  
text of the initial value  
</textarea>
```

Attribute

`name="control name"`

Specifies the control name. When the Submit button is pressed, the control name and value input in the text box are sent together.

`rows="number of rows"`

Specifies the number of rows to be displayed in the text box. When the `rows` attribute is omitted, the number of rows to be displayed in the text box is "4".

`cols="width"`

Specifies the width of the text box as the number of single-byte characters. When the `cols` attribute is omitted, the width of the text box is "20".

Note: There is no upper limit to the values specified as `rows` and `cols` attributes.

Note: When the value specified for the `cols` attribute of the text box exceeds the width of the screen on a cellular phone or similar device, the size is adjusted to be within the width of the screen.

`readonly`

Specifying this attribute disables input to the text box; only the selection is enabled.

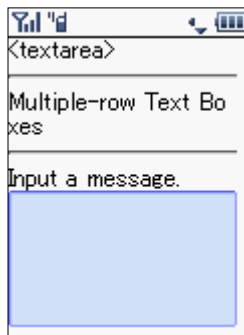
See also: In addition to the `input` element, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `textarea` element. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

Explanation

When the Submit button is pressed, the control name and value input to the text box are sent together.

Example

```
<form name="order"
  method="post" action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
Input a message.<br />
<textarea name="SendMessage" rows="5" cols="16"></textarea>
</form>
```



10.4. <input type="checkbox"> Check Boxes

Specify "checkbox" for the `type` attribute of the `input` element to create a check box. Check box On/Off (item selected/not selected) is switched by the user. More than one item can be selected at a time.

Format

```
<input type="checkbox" name="control name" value="value">
```

Attribute

```
name="control name"
```

Specifies the control name.

When grouping check boxes as options for a common operation, specify the same control name for the check boxes. Then, specify a unique value for each `value` attribute to identify the selected check box.

When the Submit button is pressed, the control name of the selected check box (On) and the value of the `value` attribute are sent together.

```
value="value"
```

Specifies the data to be sent when the Submit button is pressed.

```
checked
```

When this attribute is specified, the initial setting of the check box is selected (On).

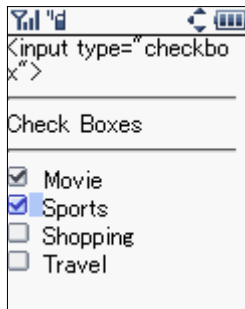
See also: In addition to the above, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `input` element as common attributes. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

Explanation

When the Submit button is pressed, the control name of the selected check box (On) and the value of the `value` attribute are sent together.

Example

```
<form name="order"
  method="post" action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
<input type="checkbox" name="interest" value="Movie">Movie<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="interest" value="Sports">Sports<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="interest" value="Shopping">Shopping<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="interest" value="Travel">Travel<br><br>
</form>
```



10.5. <input type="checkbox"> Radio Buttons

Specify "radio" for the `type` attribute of the `input` element to create a radio button. The radio button is used when making only one choice among several alternatives.

Format

```
<input type="radio" name="control name" value="value">
```

Attribute

```
name="control name"
```

Specifies the control name.

When grouping radio buttons as alternatives for a common operation, specify the same control name for the radio buttons. Then, specify a unique value for each of the `value` attributes to identify the selected radio button.

When a radio button is selected (On), the other radio buttons with the same control name are automatically switched Off. Two radio buttons or more with the same control name cannot be selected at one time.

When the Submit button is pressed, the control name of the selected radio button (On) and the value of `value` attribute are sent together.

```
value="value"
```

Specifies the data to be sent when the Submit button is pressed.

```
checked="value"
```

When this attribute is specified, the initial setting of the radio button is selected (On).

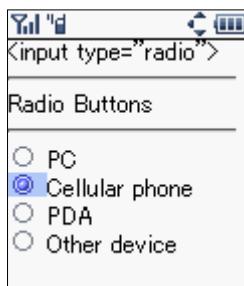
See also: In addition to the above, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `input` element as common attributes. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

Explanation

When the Submit button is pressed, the control name of the selected radio button (On) and the value of the `value` attribute are sent together.

Example

```
<form name="order" method="post"
action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
<input type="radio" name="terminal" value="PC">PC<br>
<input type="radio" name="terminal" value="Cellular phone">Cellular
phone<br>
<input type="radio" name="terminal" value="PDA">PDA<br>
<input type="radio" name="terminal" value="Other device">Other
device<br><br>
</form>
```



10.6. <input type="submit"> Submit Button

Specify "submit" for the `type` attribute of `input` element to create a Submit button. The Submit button is used for sending the data input in a form.

Format

```
<input type="submit" name="control name" value="button label">
```

Attribute

`name="control name"`

Specifies the control name. When creating multiple Submit buttons that process other tasks, specify different names for each Submit button.

`value="button label"`

Specifies the label displayed on the button. When the `value` attribute is omitted, "送信" is displayed on the button in the Japanese version, and "Submit" is displayed in other versions.

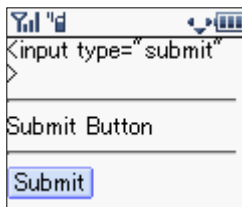
See also: In addition to the above, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `input` element as common attributes. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

Explanation

When the Submit button is pressed, the content input in the form are sent.

Example

```
<form name="order"
method="post" action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```



10.7. <input type="reset"> Reset Button

Specify "reset" for the `type` attribute of the `input` element to create a Reset button. The Reset button is used for erasing data input in a form.

Format

```
<input type="reset" name="control name" value="button label">
```

Attribute

`name="control name"`

Specifies the control name.

`value="button label"`

Specifies the label displayed on the button. When the `value` attribute is omitted, "リセット" is displayed on the button in the Japanese version, and "Reset" is displayed in other versions.

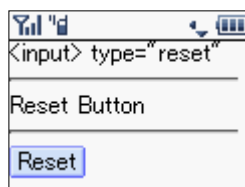
See also: In addition to the above, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `input` element as common attributes. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

Explanation

When the Reset button is pressed, the content written in the form is erased and the form is returned to the state it was in when the page first appeared.

Example

```
<form name="order"
method="post" action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
</form>
```



10.8. <input type="button"> <button> Buttons

Specify "button" for the `type` attribute of the `input` element, or use the `button` element to create a button.

The `button` element can design a button relatively freely because with this element, HTML can be specified as the label content displayed on the button.

Note: The `button` element cannot include the following elements: `a`, `form`, `input`, `select`, `textarea`, `label`, `button`, `fieldset`, and `iframe`.

Format

input element

```
<input type="button" name="control name" value="button label">
```

button element

```
<button
  type="kind of button"
  name="control name"
  value="value"
>
button label
</button>
```

Attribute

input element

```
name="control name"
```

Specifies the control name.

```
value="button label"
```

Specifies the label displayed on the button. When the `value` attribute is omitted, the label is not displayed.

See also: In addition to the above, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `input` element as common attributes. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

button element

```
type="kind of button"
```

Specifies the kind of the button. The button can function as a submit, reset, or general-purpose button, in accordance with the value specified.

Value	Explanation
submit	Submit button (default)
reset	Reset button
button	General-purpose button

`name="control name"`

Specifies the control name. When creating multiple buttons that process other tasks, specify different names for each button.

`value="value"`

Specifies the data to be sent when the Submit button is pressed.

See also: In addition to the `input` element, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `button` element. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

Explanation

Unlike both the Submit button and Reset button, the operation of the button created by `<input type="button">` is not defined in advance. This button is used when controlling operations in programs such as JavaScript.

The button created by the `button` element performs the operation specified in the `type` attribute.

Example

```
<input type="button"><br><br>
<form name="order"
method="post" action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
<input type="button" value="order" onClick="dataGet();">

<br><br>

<input type="button" value="next" name="next" value="next">
next &nbsp;
</button>
</form>
```



10.9. <input type="image"> Image Buttons

Specify "image" for the `type` attribute of the `input` element to create an image button. The image button created by the `input` element functions as a Submit button.

Format

```
<input type="image" src="URL of an image" name="control name">
```

Attribute

`src="URL of an image"`

Specifies the URL of the image to be used as a button.

`name="control name"`

Specifies the control name. When creating multiple image buttons that process other tasks, specify different names for each image button.

`value="value"`

The value specified in the `value` attribute is used from scripts etc.

`alt="alternative text"`

Specifies alternative text to display when the environment cannot support an image.

`width="width"`

Specifies the width of the image used as a button, in pixels or as a percentage. When the `width` attribute is omitted, the image is displayed actual width.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the image in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the image as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>

`height="height"`

Specifies the height of the image used as a button in pixels or as a percentage. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the image is displayed actual height.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the image in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the image as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>height="50%"</code>

`align="display location"`

Specifies the display position of the image to be used as a button. Specify "left" or "right" for the horizontal position setting, and for the vertical position specify one of "top", "middle", or "bottom". When the `align` attribute is omitted, the display position of the image to be used as a button is "bottom".

Text wrap is released by the `clear` attribute of the `br` element (see page 65).

Value	Explanation
left	Positions an image on the left side. The text wraps to the right of the image.
right	Positions an image on the right side. The text wraps to the left of the image.
top	Aligns the top of the image with the top of the text.
middle	Aligns the center of the image with the center of the text.
bottom	Aligns the bottom of the image with the baseline of the text (default).

`border="thickness of frame"`

Specifies the frame thickness of the image used as a button, in pixels. When the `border` attribute is omitted, the frame thickness of the image used as a button is "0".

`usemap="#map name"`

Specifies the map name of the client-side clickable map.

`ismap="#map name"`

Specifies the map name of the server-side clickable map.

W3C: The `border` and `height` attributes of `<input type="image">` are not defined in HTML4.01.

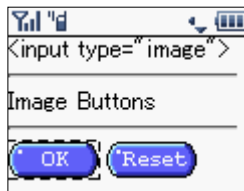
See also: In addition to the above, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `input` element as common attributes. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

Explanation

When the image button is pressed, the coordinates (x, y) of the clicked point are sent together with the content input in the form.

Example

```
<form name="order"
method="post" action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
<input type="image" src="../img/button01.png" width="45" height="18"
name="ok">
<input type="image" src="../img/button02.png" width="45" height="18"
name="reset">
</form>
```



10.10. <input type="hidden"> Hidden Objects

Specify "hidden" for the `type` attribute of the `input` element to create a hidden object that is not displayed on the page. Hidden objects are used when sending information that does not need to be shown to the user.

Format

```
<input type="hidden" name="control name" value="value">
```

Attribute

`name=" control name"`

Specifies the control name.

`value=" value"`

Specifies the value to be sent when the Submit button is pressed.

Explanation

The hidden object does not appear on the screen.

When the Submit button is pressed, the control name and the value of the value attribute are sent together.

Example

```
<form>  
<input type="hidden" name="_subject" value="Item name">  
</form>
```

10.11. <input type="file"> File Select Controls

Specify "file" for the `type` attribute of the `input` element to create a file select control to use when selecting a file to send. A text input box for file name entry, and a button for selecting a file are created as the file select control.

When submitting file content, specify "multipart/form-data" for the `enctype` attribute.

See also: See page 132 for the `enctype` attribute of the `input` element.

Format

```
<input
  type="file"
  name="control name"
  value="initial value of file name"
  size="width"
>
```

Attribute

`name="control name"`

Specifies the control name.

`value="initial value of file name"`

Specifies the file name to be displayed as the initial value. When a file is selected, the name of the file is sent (`sendfile=value`).

`size="width"`

Specifies the width of the text input box as the number of single-byte characters.

`accept="MIME type"`

Specifies the MIME types that the server can process. Specifying the `accept` attribute can limit the kind of files that can be selected with the file select control.

See also: In addition to the above, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `input` element as common attributes. See page 132 for how to use these attributes.

Explanation

The text input box by which the send file is specified and the button for selecting the file are displayed on the screen.

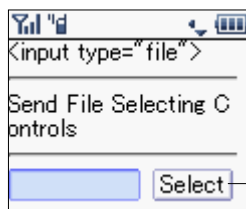
When the focus shifts to the file selecting control, both the text input box and the button for file selection are included in the focus area. By pressing the Enter key, the text cursor appears in the text input box, and converts the box to a write state. When the button for selecting a file is clicked, a dialog for file selection etc. appears.

Note: Cellular phones and similar devices cannot support functions related to files. Consequently the file selection control also cannot be used.

When the method attribute of the form element is "post", and the enctype attribute is "multipart/form-data", the file content is sent by pressing the Submit button. When the method attribute of the form element is "get", the control name and the value in the value attribute are sent together.

Example

```
<form>
<input type="file" name="sendfile" size="10">
</form>
```



File selection button

10.12. <select> <option> Select Boxes

Use the `select` element to create a select box. The options to be selected in the select box are created by the `option` element.

The select box bracketed by `<select>` and `</select>`, and options are inserted between `<option>` and `</option>`, once for each option.

Each `select` element must contain 1 or more `option` elements.

Format

```
<select size="number of options to be displayed" name="control name">
<option> ... </option>
...
</select>
```

Attribute

select element

`name="control name"`

Specifies the control name.

`size="number of options to be displayed"`

Specifies beforehand the number of options to be shown when a form is displayed. When the `size` attribute is omitted, the number of options is "1".

When the `size` attribute is "1", only one option is shown and the other options are displayed in a pull-down menu.

When the `size` attribute is "2" or higher, the specified number of options are displayed in the list. Options that extend off screen can be accessed by scrolling.

When the value of the `size` attribute exceeds the number of the `option` element, a blank space appears.

Note: There is no upper limit for the values specified in the `size` attribute.

`multiple`

When this attribute is specified, multiple options are made available.

Example: `<select size="10" name="item" multiple>`

See also: In addition to the `input` element, the `disabled`, `tabindex`, and `accesskey` attributes are supported in the `select` element. See page 132 for how to use these attributes. Note that the `accesskey` attribute of `select` element is not defined in HTML4.01.

option element

disabled

When this attribute is specified, options become disabled. In this case, options are only displayed, the data for these options is not sent to the server along with values of the `label` and `value` attributes.

Example: `<option value="Bouquet_white" disabled>Bouquet_white</option>`

`label=" Option label"`

Specifies the label of an option.

`value=" value"`

Specifies the data to be sent as the selection result when the Submit button is pressed. When the `value` attribute is omitted, the text between `<option>` and `</option>` is sent as the value.

selected

When this attribute is specified, the initial setting of the option is selected (On).

Example: `<option selected> ... </option>`

Explanation

When the `size` attribute of the `select` element is "1" and the number of options is 1 or more, only one option is shown and the other options are displayed in the pull-down menu. Options in the `option` element for which the `selected` attribute is specified appear by default. When there is no option for which the `selected` attribute is specified, the first option element is displayed by default.

When the `size` attribute of the `select` element is "2" or higher, the specified number of options are displayed in the list. Options that extend off screen can be accessed by scrolling. Options in the `option` element for which the `selected` attribute is specified appear in the selected state.

The selected options are displayed in the order in which the option element is written.

Example

```
<from>
<select name="Bouquet">
<option value="Bouquet_white">Bouquet_white</option>
<option value="Bouquet_red">Bouquet_red</option>
<option value="Bouquet_orange" selected>Bouquet_orange</option>
<option value="Bouquet_yellow">Bouquet_yellow</option>
</select>
<br><br>
<select name="Others" size="3" multiple>
<option value="Gift wrapping">Gift wrapping</option>
<option value="Message card" selected>Message card</option>
<option value="Vase">Vase</option>
</select>
</from>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the rendered HTML code from the example above. The code is displayed in a text area. Below the code, the rendered form is shown. It consists of two select boxes. The first select box, titled "Select Boxes", has four options: "Bouquet_orange" (selected), "Gift wrapping", "Message card", and "Vase". The second select box, titled "Others", has three options: "Gift wrapping", "Message card" (selected), and "Vase".

10.13. <optgroup> Grouping Options

Use the `optgroup` element to group and display options in the select box.

Insert the `option` elements to be grouped between `<optgroup>` and `</optgroup>`.

Format

```
<optgroup label="Group label" disabled>
  <option> ... </option>
  <option> ... </option>
  ...
</optgroup>
```

Attribute

`label="Group label"`

Specifies a label to name the group of options.

`disabled`

When this attribute is specified, options in the group become disabled. In this case, options are only displayed, the data of these options is not sent to the server along with values of the `label` and `value` attributes.

Example: `<optgroup value="Bouquet" disabled> ... </optgroup>`

Note: NF3 does not support the `style` attribute of the `optgroup` element.

Example

```
<select name="goods">
<optgroup label="Bouquet">
<option value="Bouquet_white">Bouquet_white</option>
<option value="Bouquet_red">Bouquet_red</option>
<option value="Bouquet_orange" selected>Bouquet_orange</option>
<option value="Bouquet_yellow">Bouquet_yellow</option>
</optgroup>
<optgroup label="Others" disabled>
<option value="Gift wrapping">Gift wrapping</option>
<option value="Message card">Message card</option>
<option value="Vase">Vase</option>
</optgroup>
</select>
```



10.14. <label> Control Labels

Use the `label` element to create a control label.

There are two methods for creating this label: a method of writing both a label and control between `<label>` and `</label>`; and a method of writing only a label between `<label>` and `</label>` and specifying the corresponding control in the `for` attribute of the `label` element.

Format

Creating a label

```
<label><input ...> label</label>
```

Creating a label (using `for` attribute)

```
<label for="control id"> label </label>  
<input ... id="control id">
```

Attribute

`for="control id"`

Specifies the control ID corresponding the label. The same value must be specified for the `id` attribute.

`accesskey="shortcut key"`

Specifies the shortcut key for this control.

Explanation

The label does not receive the focus in NF3. By setting the `accesskey` attribute, the same operation that is performed when a control is selected becomes possible.

Example

```
<p>  
<form name="order1"  
method="post" action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">  
  
<input type="radio" name="payment method" value="Credit card 1"  
id="credit1">  
<label for="credit1"accesskey="1">Credit card</label><br>  
  
<input type="radio" name="payment method" value="Cash on delivery 1"  
id="ondelivery1">  
<label for="ondelivery1" "accesskey="2">Cash on delivery</label><br>
```

```

<input type="radio" name="payment method" value="Bank transfer 1"
id="transfer1">
<label for="transfer1" "accesskey="3">Bank transfer</label>

</form>
</p>

<p>
<form name="order2" method="post"
action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">

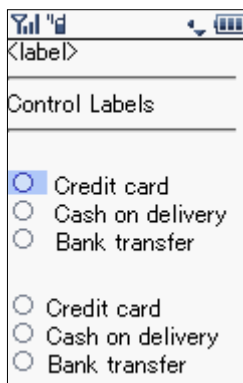
<label accesskey="4">
<input type="radio" name="payment method" value="Credit card 2"
id="credit2">Credit card
</label><br>

<label accesskey="5">
<input type="radio" name="payment method" value="Cash on delivery 2"
id="ondelivery2">Cash on delivery
</label><br>

<label accesskey="6">
<input type="radio" name="payment method" value="Bank transfer 2"
id="transfer2">Bank transfer</label>

</form>
</p>

```



10.15. <fieldset> Grouping Controls

Use the `fieldset` element to group and display controls.

Insert the `input`, `button`, `select`, and `textarea` elements of grouping controls, between `<fieldset>` and `</fieldset>`.

Format

```
<fieldset>
  <input ... >
  <input ... >
  ...
</fieldset>
```

Attribute

Note: NF3 does not support the `align` attribute of the `fieldset` element.

Example

```

<form name="order" method="post"
action="http://www.mmmmm.co.jp/cgi-bin/mmm.cgi">
<fieldset>
User name:<input type="text" name=" UserID"><br>
Password:<input type="password" name=" Password"><br><br>
</fieldset>

<fieldset>
Order:<select name="goods">
<option value="Bouquet_white">Bouquet_white</option>
<option value="Bouquet_red">Bouquet_red</option>
<option value="Bouquet_orange">Bouquet_orange</option>
<option value="Bouquet_yellow">Bouquet_yellow</option>
</select><br><br>
Payment method<br>
<input type="radio" name="Payment method" value="Credit card">Credit
card<br>
<input type="radio" name="Payment method" value="Cash on delivery">Cash
on delivery<br>
<input type="radio" name="Payment method" value="Bank transfer">Bank
transfer<br><br>
</fieldset>
<fieldset>
<input type="checkbox" name="save" value="on">Save the password<br><br>
</fieldset>
<input type="submit" value="Submit"><input type="reset" value="Reset">
</form>

```

The screenshot shows a browser window with a form rendered from the provided HTML code. The form is organized into sections:

- Grouping Controls**: A header for the first section.
- User name:** A text input field.
- Password:** A password input field.
- Order:** A dropdown menu with 'Bouquet_white' selected.
- Payment method**: Three radio buttons for 'Credit card', 'Cash on delivery', and 'Bank transfer'.
- Save the password**: A checkbox.
- Submit** and **Reset**: Two buttons at the bottom.

Chapter 11

Frames

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
frameset	cols, rows, bordercolor, border
frame	src, name, frameborder, marginwidth, marginheight, scrolling, noresize
noframes	
iframe	src, name, frameborder, scrolling, marginwidth, marginheight, align, width, height

Note: Cellular phones and similar devices may not support the frameset, frame, and iframe elements.

11.1. <frameset> <frame> Creating Frames

Use the `frameset` and `frame` elements to create a frame.

The `frameset` element is for specifying a method of window frame splitting, used as a substitute for the `body` element. The document to be displayed in each frame is specified by the `frame` element. The `frame` element is inserted between `<frameset>` and `</frameset>`, the same number of times as the number of frames.

Format

```
<frameset cols="horizontal splitting method" rows="vertical splitting
method">
<frame src="URL of a document">
...
</frameset>
```

Attribute

frameset element

`cols="horizontal splitting method"`

Specifies the method by which the window is split horizontally. Also specifies the width of each frame to be positioned horizontally, separated by a comma (,) from the left. When the `cols` attribute is omitted, the width of each frame to be positioned horizontally is "100%".

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the frame in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the frame as a percentage of the window.
*	Specifies the ratio of the width of a frame to the width of the remainder. ex. <code>cols="1*,120,3*"</code> Splits the width into 3 parts, with 120 pixels as the 2nd column, 25% of the remaining width as the 1st column, and 75% as the 3rd column. ex. <code>cols="120,*"</code> Splits the width into 2 parts, with 120 pixels as the 1st column, and the rest as the width of the 2nd column.

`rows="vertical splitting method"`

Specifies the method by which the window is split vertically. Also specifies the height of each frame to be positioned vertically, separated by a comma (,) from the top. When the `rows` attribute is omitted, the height of each frame to be positioned vertically is "100%".

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the frame in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the frame as a percentage of the window.
*	Specifies the ratio of the height of a frame to the height of the remainder. ex. rows="1*,120,3*" <p>Splits the height into 3 parts, with 120 pixels as the 2nd row, 25% of the remaining height as the 1st row, and 75% as the 3rd row.</p> ex. rows="120,*" <p>Splits the height into 2 parts, with 120 pixels as the 1st row, and the rest as the height of the 2nd row.</p>

`border="thickness of border"`

Specifies the thickness of the frame border in pixels. When the `border` attribute is omitted, the thickness of the frame border is "5".

`bordercolor="border color"`

Specifies the border color of the frame. When the `bordercolor` attribute is omitted, the border color of the frame is "Silver".

Note: NF3 does not support the `frameborder` and `framespacing` attributes of the `frameset` element.

frame element

`src="URL of a document"`

Specifies the URL of the document to be displayed in the frame.

`name="frame name"`

Specifies the name of the frame. This name is used as a reference for style sheets or scripts, or for specifying the frame in the `target` attribute of the `a` element as a frame for displaying a link target.

`frameborder="display/hide of border"`

Specifies whether to display or hide the frame border. When the `frameborder` attribute is omitted, the value is "1".

Value	Explanation
1 or yes	Displays the border (default)
0 or no	Doesn't display the border

`marginwidth="left/right margins"`

Specifies the size of margins on the left and right sides of the interior of the

frame, in pixels. When the `marginwidth` attribute is omitted, the size of margins on the left and right sides of the interior of the frame is "15".

`marginheight`="*top/bottom margins*"

Specifies the size of margins on the top and bottom sides of the interior of the frame, in pixels. When the `marginheight` attribute is omitted, the size of margins on the top and bottom sides of the interior of the frame is "10".

Note: Cellular phones and similar devices may not support the `frameset` and `frame` elements.

Note: NF3 does not support the `longdesc` attribute of the `frame` element.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Frame Splitting</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="20%,80%" border="4">
  <frame src="frameset_frame_menu.htm" name="menu">
  <frameset rows="70%,30%" border="4">
    <frame src="frameset_frame_t_body.htm" name="body">
    <frame src="frameset_frame_u_body.htm" name="u_body">
  </frameset>
</frameset>
</html>
```

11.2. <frame> scrolling Displaying/Hiding Frame Scroll Bars

Use the `scrolling` attribute of the `frame` element to specify whether to display or hide the frame scroll bar.

Format

```
<frame src="URL of a document" scrolling="scroll control">
```

Attribute

```
scrolling="scroll control"
```

Specifies whether to display or hide the frame scroll bar. When the `scrolling` attribute is omitted, the value is "auto".

Value	Explanation
yes	Displayed
no	Not displayed
auto	Displayed if necessary (default)

Note: Cellular phones and similar devices may not support the `frame` element.

See also: In addition to the above, the `src`, `name`, `frameborder`, `marginwidth`, `marginheight`, and `noresize` attributes are supported in the `frame` element. See page 165 and 169 for how to use these attributes.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Set whether to display or to hide the scroll bar</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="20%,80%" border="4">
  <frame src="frame_scrolling_menu.htm" name="menu"
  scrolling="no">
  <frameset rows="70%,30%" frameborder="1" border="4"
  framespacing="4">
    <frame src="frame_scrolling_t_body.htm" name="body"
    scrolling="yes">
    <frame src="frame_scrolling_u_body.htm" name="u_body"
    scrolling="auto">
  </frameset>
</frameset>
</html>
```

11.3. <frame> noresize Disabling Frame Resizing

Specify the `noresize` attribute in the `frame` element to prohibit users from shifting the frame border location and resizing the frame.

Format

```
<frame src="URL of a document" noresize>
```

Attribute

`noresize`

When this attribute is specified, frame size modification is disabled. When the `noresize` attribute is omitted, the frame size can be changed on devices where operations such as dragging are possible.

Note: Cellular phones and similar devices may not support the `frame` element.

See also: In addition to the above, the `src`, `name`, `frameborder`, `marginwidth`, `marginheight`, and `scrolling` attributes are supported in the `frame` element. See page 165 and 168 for how to use these attributes.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Disable frame resizing</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="20%,80%" border="4">
  <frame src="frame_noresize_menu.htm" name="menu" noresize>
  <frameset rows="70%,30%" border="4">
    <frame src="frame_noresize_t_body.htm" name="body">
    <frame src="frame_noresize_u_body.htm" name="u_body">
  </frameset>
</frameset>
</html>
```

11.4. <noframes>

Description of Environments that do not Support Frames

Use the `noframes` element to insert information for browsers that do not support frames and environments in which frames are disabled.

Place the `body` element between `<noframe>` and `</noframe>`, then input within the `body` element the description to be displayed in environments where frames cannot be displayed.

Format

```
<noframes>
<body>
...
</body>
</noframes>
```

Note: NF3 does not support the `style` attribute of the `noframes` element.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Description for Frame-unsupported Environment</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="20%,80%" border="4">
  <frame src="noframes_menu.htm" name="menu">
  <frameset rows="70%,30%" border="4">
    <frame src="noframes_t_body.htm" name="body">
    <frame src="noframes_u_body.htm" name="u_body">
  </frameset>
</frameset>

<noframes>
<body>
<p>Frame unsupported version</p>
</body>
</noframes>
</html>
```

11.5. <iframe> Creating Inline Frames

Use the `iframe` element to create an inline frame.

An inline frame enables another document to be displayed within a rectangular area in the window. The window is not split, in contrast to frames created by the `frameset` element.

The `iframe` element is inserted in the `body` element. The text between `<iframe>` and `</iframe>` is displayed only in environments where inline frames cannot be displayed.

Note: When operating page transition within an inline frame, the entire document in which the inline frame is placed is recorded in the history function of the browser.

Format

```
<iframe src=" URL of a document" name=" inline frame name">
...
description for inline frame-unsupported environment
...
</iframe>
```

Attribute

`src=" URL of a document"`

Specifies the URL of the document to be displayed in the inline frame.

`name=" inline frame name"`

Specifies the name of the inline frame. This name is used as a reference by style sheets or scripts, or for specifying the inline frame as a `target` attribute of the `a` element for displaying a link target.

`frameborder=" display/hide of border"`

Specifies whether to display or hide the inline frame border. When the `frameborder` attribute is omitted, the value is "1".

Value	Explanation
1 or yes	Displays the border (default)
0 or no	Doesn't display the border

`scrolling=" scroll control"`

Specifies whether to display or hide the scroll bar of the inline frame. When the `scrolling` attribute is omitted, the value is "auto".

Value	Explanation
yes	Displayed
no	Not displayed
auto	Displayed if necessary (default)

`marginwidth="left/right margins"`

Specifies the size of margins on the left and right sides of the inline frame interior, in pixels. When the `marginwidth` attribute is omitted, the size of margins on the left and right sides of the inline frame interior is "15".

`marginheight="top/bottom margins"`

Specifies the size of margins at the top and bottom sides of the inline frame interior, in pixels. When the `marginheight` attribute is omitted, the size of margins at the top and bottom sides of the inline frame interior is "10".

`width="inline frame width"`

Specifies the width of the inline frame in pixels or as a percentage. When the `width` attribute is omitted, the width is adjusted in accordance with the content to be displayed.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the inline frame in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the inline frame as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>

`height="inline frame height"`

Specifies the height of the inline frame in pixels or as a percentage. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the height is adjusted in accordance with the content to be displayed.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the inline frame in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the inline frame as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>height="50%"</code>

`align="display location"`

Specifies the display position of the inline frame. Specify `left` or `right` for the horizontal position, and for the vertical position specify one of `top`, `middle`, or `bottom`. When the `align` attribute is omitted, the display position of the inline frame is `bottom`.

Text wrap is released by the `clear` attribute of the `br` element (see page 65).

Value	Explanation
left	Positions an inline frame on the left side. The text wraps to the right of the inline frame.
right	Positions an inline frame on the right side. The text wraps to the left of the inline frame.
top	Aligns the top of the image with the top of the text.
middle	Aligns the center of the image with the center of the text.
bottom	Aligns the bottom of the image with the baseline of the text (default).

Note: Cellular phones and similar devices may not support the `iframe` element.

Note: NF3 does not support the `longdesc` attribute of `iframe` element.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
<iframe src="iframe01.html" name="iframe1" width="130" height="60"
scrolling="no" frameborder="no" marginwidth="0" marginheight="0">
Description for Inline Frame-Unsupported Environment
</iframe>

<p>
<a href="iframe02.html">Travel Guides<br></a>
<a href="iframe02.html">Search<br></a>
<a href="iframe02.html">My Travel<br></a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Chapter 12

Embedded Objects

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
object	data, type, declare, name, width, height, hspace, vspace, usemap
param	name, value
embed	src, type, hidden, width, height, hspace, vspace
applet	
noembed	

12.1. <object> Embedding Objects

Use the `object` element to embed an object in the document.

The `object` refers to various data that can be used on browsers, including images, Java applets, plug-ins, and HTML documents.

The `object` element is used extensively for embedding this kind of data. The `object` element is defined as the successor to existing elements such as `applet`, `embed`, and `img` elements.

Format

```
<object data="object URL" type="MIME type">
...
</object>
```

Attribute

`data="object URL"`

Specifies the URL of the object.

`name="object name"`

Specifies the name of the object. This name is used as a reference for style sheets and scripts.

`type="MIME type"`

Specifies the MIME type of the object. The MIME types below are available.

Value	Explanation
image/gif	GIF file
image/jpeg	JPEG file
image/png	PNG file

`declare`

When this attribute is specified, an object declaration only is performed, and will not be executed before being started by another method.

`width="object width"`

Specifies the width of the object in pixels or as a percentage. When the `width` attribute is omitted, the object is displayed at its actual width.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the object in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the object as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>width="50%"</code>

`height=" object height"`

Specifies the height of the object in pixels or as a percentage. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the object is displayed actual height.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the object in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the object as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>height="50%"</code>

`hspace=" left/right margins"`

Specifies the left and right margins of the object. When the `hspace` attribute is omitted, the left and right margins of the object are "0".

`vspace=" top/bottom margins"`

Specifies the top and bottom margins of the object. When the `vspace` attribute is omitted, the top and bottom margins of the object are "0".

`usemap="# map name"`

Specifies the map name of the client-side clickable map set for the object.

See also: Specifying the `usemap` attribute for the `img` element can also create a client-side clickable map. See page 94 for the clickable map.

Note: NF3 does not support the following attributes of the `object` element: `classid`, `codebase`, `codetype`, `archive`, `standby`, `tabindex`, `align`, `border`, `accesskey`, and `code`.

Note: There is no upper limit for the values specified for the `width`, `height`, `vspace`, and `hspace` attributes.

Note: Objects displayed on cellular phones and similar devices are reduced to be within the width of the screen when the values specified for the `width` and `hspace` attributes exceed the width of the screen. In this case, the size specified for the `hspace` attribute is reduced first.

Example

```
<object data="../../../img/cake1.png" type="image/png" width="96" height="116">
</object>
```



12.2. <param> Parameters

Use the `param` element to specify values required when executing an object.

Note: Only the `param` element described between `<object>` and `</object>` is enabled on NF3.

Format

```
<param name="parameter name" value="value"> ... </object>
```

Attribute

`name="parameter name"`

Specifies the name of the parameter.

`value="value"`

Specifies the value of the parameter.

Note: NF3 does not support the `valuetype` and `type` attributes of the `param` element.

Example

```
<object data="../../../img/cake1.png" type="image/png" width="96" height="116">  
<param name="x" value="120">  
<param name="y" value="100">  
</object>
```

12.3. <applet> Embedding Applets

Use the `applet` element to embed a Java applet in the document.

Insert contents between `<applet>` and `</applet>`, to display them in environments where the Java applet is not available.

W3C: In HTML4.01, the `applet` element is deprecated. The `object` element is recommended instead.

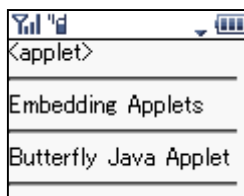
Format

```
<applet> ... </applet>
```

Note: To use Java applets, not only NF3 but also Java VM (Java Virtual Machine) is required. If the `applet` element is used when NF3 is used alone, these contents specified between `<applet>` and `</applet>` will be displayed.

Example

```
<applet code="butterfly.class">  
Butterfly Java Applet  
</applet>
```



12.4. <embed> <noembed> Embedding Sounds and Images

Use the embed element to embed sound or animation in a document.

The embed element is used for displaying such items as plug-ins, but it is not defined in the HTML4.01 specification. It is recommended that embedding of these objects is carried out using the object element.

Use the noembed element to insert content to be displayed on a browser that does not support the plug-in, and in environments in which the plug-in is disabled.

W3C: The embed and noembed elements are not defined in HTML4.01.

Format

```
<embed src="URL">
<noembed> ... </noembed>
```

Attribute

embed element

src="URL of a plug-in"

Specifies the URL of the plug-in.

type="MIME type"

Specifies the MIME type of the plug-in. The MIME types below are available.

Value	Explanation
application/x-shockwave-flash	Shockwave Flash file (swf)

hidden or hidden="true"

Specify "hidden" or "hidden="true"" not to display the plug-in. When the hidden attribute is omitted, the plug-in is displayed.

width="plug-in area width"

Specifies the width of the plug-in area in pixels or as a percentage. When the width attribute is omitted, the width of the plug-in area is the same as that of the plug-in.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the width of the plug-in area in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the width of the plug-in area as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. width="50%"

`height="plug-in area height"`

Specifies the height of the plug-in area in pixels or as a percentage. When the `height` attribute is omitted, the height of the plug-in area is the same as that of the plug-in.

Value	Explanation
Pixel	Specifies the height of the plug-in area in pixels.
Percentage	Specifies the height of the plug-in area as a percentage of the window or frame. ex. <code>height="50%"</code>

`hspace="left/right margins"`

Specifies the left and right margins of the plug-in. When the `hspace` attribute is omitted, the left and right margins of the plug-in are "0".

`vspace="top/bottom margins"`

Specifies the top and bottom margins of the plug-in. When the `vspace` attribute is omitted, the top and bottom margins of the plug-in are "0".

Note: NF3 does not support the following attributes of the `embed` element: `align`, `alt`, `border`, `code`, `codebase`, `frameborder`, `name`, `palette`, `pluginspage`, `pluginurl`, `units`, and `optional_param`.

noembed element

There is no specific attribute for the `noembed` element.

Example

```
<embed src="../../../img/netfront.swf"
type="application/x_shockwave-flash" width="120" height="120">
</embed>

<noembed>
The Flash file cannot be played.
</noembed>
```

Chapter 13

Style Sheets and Scripts

Elements and Attributes Explained in This Chapter

Element	Attribute
<code>style</code>	<code>type, media</code>
<code>script</code>	<code>charset, src, type, defer</code>
<code>noscript</code>	

13.1. <style> Specifying Style Sheets

Use the `style` element to specify a style sheet.

The `style` element is inserted between `<head>` and `</head>`. The specifications of the style sheet can be directly written between `<style>` and `</style>`.

When writing a style sheet, enclose the entire sheet with "`<!--`" and "`//-->`" as a comment, so that browsers that do not support style sheets do not display this part.

Note: The only style sheet language supported by NF3 is CSS.

Format

```
<style type="MIME type"> style sheet </style>
```

Attribute

`type="MIME type"`

Specifies the MIME type of the style sheet language. Specify "text/css" in case of CSS. When the `type` attribute is omitted, the MIME type of the style sheet language is "text/css".

`media="media type"`

Specifies the media type of the output target. When specifying multiple types, separate them with commas (,). The media type is not case sensitive, when the `media` attribute is omitted, the media type of the output target is "screen".

Value	Explanation
all	All media
screen	Typical computer screen (default)
tty	Appliances with the fixed character width Teletype machines, terminals, and handhelds whose display capability is limited.
tv	Television
projection	Projector
handheld	Handhelds Handhelds with small screens, monochrome screens, and limited bandwidth
print	Printer
braille	Output devices for Braille cell display system
aural	Voice synthesis output devices

Example

```
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    color: white;
    background: navy;
}
-->
</style>
```

13.2. <script> Incorporating Scripts

Use the `script` element to incorporate a script in the document. The `script` element can be described in the `head` and `body` elements any number of times.

When writing the script, enclose the entire script with "`<!--`" and "`//-->`" as a comment, so that browsers that do not support the script do not display this part.

When the script is defined in another file, specify the file name for the `src` attribute.

Note: The only script language supported by NF3 is JavaScript.

Format

```
<script> script </script>
```

Attribute

`charset="character code"`

When the script is defined in another file, this attribute specifies the character code of the file.

`src="URL of an external file"`

When the script is defined in another file, this attribute specifies the URL of the file.

`type="MIME type"`

Specifies MIME type of the script language. When JavaScript is used, "text/javascript" is specified. The `type` attribute specification is mandatory. There is no default value.

`defer`

Specified when the script does not create content to be displayed on the page. By setting this attribute, processes other than the display process is given higher priority. For example, specify `defer` when script related to display, such as "document.write" in JavaScript, is not included.

Example: `<script type="text/javascript" defer>`

Example

```
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
document.write("This document is described in script.");
//-->
```

```
</script>
```

```
<noscript>
```

```
This browser does not support the JavaScript.
```

```
</noscript>
```

13.3. <noscript>

Description of Environments that do not Support Scripts

Use `noscript` element to specify content for browsers that do not support the script being used, and for environments in which the script is disabled.

When the script is enabled, the `noscript` element is ignored. When disabled, the content of the `noscript` element is displayed.

The `noscript` element is described in the `body` element.

Format

```
<noscript> ... </noscript>
```

Example

```
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
document.write("The script is supported; the content of noscript element
is not displayed.");
//-->
</script>

<noscript>
This browser does not support the JavaScript.
</noscript>
```

Revision History

Rev.	Date	Note
1.0	Dec/25/2003	Initial release. NF3.1SP9
1.01	Mar/01/2004	Revised edition of Rev.1.0. No change in specification. NF3.1SP9
1.1	Nov/02/2004	NFv3.2 SP1