Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

Generated from the Hypertext

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Hypertext Markup Language
RFCxxxx

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HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE

A Representation of Textual Information and Meta Information
for Retrieval and Interchange.

1. Status of this Document

Distribution of this document is unlimited. The document is a draft form of a standard for interchange of information on the network which is proposed to be registered as a MIME (RFC1341) content type. Please send comments to timbl@info.cern.ch or the discussion list www-talk@info.cern.ch.

This is version 1.0 of this specification. This document is available in hypertext on the World-Wide Web as http://info.cern.ch/hypertext/WWW/MarkUp/HTML.html

1.1 Abstract

The World Wide Web (W3) project involves the processing of structured documents by diverse systems around the globe. Existing document representations geared towards typesetting, information retrieval, or multimedia are too tightly coupled to a hardware system, authoring environment, publication style, or field of study.

HyperText Markup Language was created to fill the need to

- Represent existing bodies of information
- Connect information entities with hypertext links
- Scale to a world-wide scope
- Fit into existing and evolving user interface paradigms
- Provide an experimental platform for collaborative hypermedia

Among other things HTML can be used in general to represent

- Menus of options
- Online help
- Database query results
- Documentation

HTML is proposed as a MIME content type. It builds on the URL specification of RFCxxxx. Implementations of HTML parsers and generators can be found in the various W3 servers and browsers and may also be built using various public domain SGML parsers such as [SGMLS] .

1.2 In this document

This document contains the following parts:

- Vocabulary
- HTML and MIME
- HTML and SGML , and Structured text
- HTML Elements
- HTML Entities
- The HTML DTD
- Appendix: A list of proposed link relationship values .
- References

1.3 Vocabulary

This specification uses the words below with the precise meaning given.

1.3.1 Imperatives

may The implementation is not obliged to follow this in any way.

must If this is not followed, the implementation does not conform to this specification.

shall as ”must”

should If this is not followed, though the implementation officially conforms to the standard, undesirable results may occur in practice.

1.3.2 Notes

Sections marked ”Note:” are not mandatory parts of the specification but for guidance only.

1.3.3 Status of features

Mainstream All parsers must recognise these features. Features are mainstream unless otherwise mentioned.

Extra Standard HTML features which may safely be ignored by parsers. It is legal to ignore these, treat the contents as though the tags were not there. (e.g. EM, and any undefined elements)

Obsolete Not standard HTML. Parsers should implement these features as far as poosible in order to preverve nback-compatibility with oprevious versions of this specification.

2. HTML and SGML

The HyperText Markup Language is defined in terms of the ISO Standard Generalized Markup Language [SGML]. SGML is a system for defining structured document types and markup languages to represent instances of those document types.

Every SGML document has three parts:

- An SGML declaration, which binds SGML processing quantities and syntax token names to specific values. For example, the SGML declaration in the HTML DTD specifies that the string that opens a tag is 60;/ and the maximum length of a name is 40 characters.
- A prologue including one or more document type declarations, which specifiy the element types, element relationships and attributes, and references that can be represented by markup. The HTML DTD specifies, for example, that the HEAD element contains at most one TITLE element.
- An instance, which contains the data and markup of the document.

We use the term HTML to mean both the document type and the markup language for representing instances of that document type.

All HTML documents share the same SGML declaration an prologue. Hence implementations of the WorldWide Web generally only transmit and store the instance part of an HTML document. To construct an SGML document entity for processing by an SGML parser, it is necessary to prefix the text from "HTML DTD" on page 10 to the HTML instance.

Conversely, to implement an HTML parser, one need only implement those parts of an SGML parser that are needed to parse an instance after parsing the HTML DTD.

2.1 Structured Text

An HTML instance is like a text file, except that some of the characters are interpreted as markup. The markup gives structure to the document.

The instance represents a hierarchy of elements. Each element has a name , some attributes , and some content. Most elements are represented in the document as a start tag, which gives the name and attributes, followed by the content, followed by the end tag. For example:

```
<HTML>
 <TITLE>
  A sample HTML instance
 </TITLE>
 <H1>
  An Example of Structure
 </H1>
 Here's a typical paragraph.
 <P>
 <UL>
  <LI>
  Item one has an
  <A NAME="anchor">
   anchor
  </A>
  <LI>
  Here's item two.
 </UL>
</HTML>
```

Some elements (e.g. P, LI) are empty. They have no content. They show up as just a start tag.

For the rest of the elements, the content is a sequence of data characters and nested elements.

2.1.1 Tags

Every element starts with a tag, and every non-empty element ends with a tag. Start tags are delimited by < and >, and end tags are delimited by </ and >.

Names

The element name immediately follows the tag open delimiter. Names consist of a letter followed by up to 33 letters, digits, periods, or hyphens. Names are not case sensitive.

Attributes

In a start tag, whitespace and attributes are allowed between the element name and the closing delimiter. An attribute consists of a name, an equal sign, and a value. Whitespace is allowed around the equal sign. The value is specified in a string surrounded by single quotes or a string surrounded by double quotes. (See: other tolerated forms @@)
The string is parsed like RCDATA (see below) to determine the attribute value. This allows, for example, quote characters in attribute values to be represented by character references.
The length of an attribute value (after parsing) is limited to 1024 characters.

2.1.2 Element Types

The name of a tag refers to an element type declaration in the HTML DTD. An element type declaration associates an element name with

- A list of attributes and their types and statuses
- A content type (one of EMPTY, CDATA, RCDATA, ELEMENT, or MIXED) which determines the syntax of the element's content
- A content model, which specifies the pattern of nested elements and data

Empty Elements

Empty elements have the keyword EMPTY in their declaration. For example:

```
<!ELEMENT NEXTID - O EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST NEXTID N NUMBER #REQUIRED>
```

This means that the follwing:

```
<nextid n=''27''>
```

is legal, but these others are not:

```
<nextid>
<nextid n=''abc''>
```

Character Data

The keyword CDATA indicates that the content of an element is character data. Character data is all the text up to the next end tag open delimter-in-context. For example:

```
<!ELEMENT XMP - - CDATA>
```

specifies that the following text is a legal XMP element:

```
<xmp>Here's an example. It looks like it has <tags> and <!--comments-->
in it, but it does not. Even this </ is data.</xmp>
```

The string </ is only recognized as the opening delimiter of an end tag when it is "in context," that is, when it is followed by a letter. However, as soon as the end tag open delimiter is recognized, it terminates the CDATA content. The following is an error:

```
<xmp>There is no way to represent </end> tags in CDATA </xmp>
```

Replaceable Character Data

Elements with RCDATA content behave much like thos with CDATA, except for character references and entity references. Elements declared like:

```
<!ELEMENT TITLE - - RCDATA>
```

can have any sequence of characters in their content.

Character References To represent a character that would otherwise be recognized as markup, use a character referece. The string &# signals a character reference when it is followed by a letter or a digit. The delimiter is followed by the decimal character number and a semicolon. For example:

```
<title>You can even represent &#60;/end> tags in RCDATA </title>
```

Entity References The HTML DTD declares entities for the less than, greater than, and ampersand characters and each of the ISO Latin 1 characters so that you can reference them by name rather than by number.

The string & signals an entity reference when it is followed by a letter or a digit. The delimiter is followed by the entity name and a semicolon. For example:

```
Kurt G&ouml;del was a famous logician and mathemetician.
```

Note: To be sure that a string of characters has no markup, HTML writers should represent all occurences of <, >, and & by character or entity references.

Element Content

Some elements have, in stead of a keyword that states the type of content, a content model, which tells what patterns of data and nested elements are allowed. If the content model of an element does not include the symbol #PCDATA , the content is element content.

Whitespace in element content is considered markup and ignored. Any characters that are not markup, that is, data characters, are illegal.

For example:

```
<!ELEMENT HEAD - - (TITLE? & ISINDEX? & NEXTID? & LINK*)>
```

declares an element that may be used as follows:

```
<head>
 <isindex>
 <title>Head Example</title>
</head>
```

But the following are illegal:

```
<head> no data allowed! </head>
<head><isindex><title>Two isindex tags</title><isindex></head>
```

Mixed Content

If the content model includes the symbol #PCDATA, the content of the element is parsed as mixed content. For example:

```
<!ELEMENT PRE - - (#PCDATA | A | B | I | U | P)+>
<!ATTLIST PRE
WIDTH NUMBER #implied
>
```

This says that the PRE element contains one or more A, B, I, U, or P elements or data characters. Here's an example of a PRE element:

```
<pre>
<b>NAME</b>
    cat -- concatenate<a href=''terms.html#file''>files</a>
<b>EXAMPLE</b>
    cat <xyz
</pre>
```

The content of the above PRE element is:

- A B element
- The string “ cat −− concatenate”
- An A element
- The string ““n”
- Another B element
- The string ““n cat <xyz”

2.1.3 Comments and Other Markup

To include comments in an HTML document that will be ignored by the parser, surround them with <!−− and −−>. After the comment delimiter, all text up to the next occurence of −− is ignored. Hence comments cannot be nested. Whitespace is allowed between the closing −− and >. (But not between the opening <! and −−.)

For example:

```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Guide: Recommended Usage</TITLE>
<!-- $Id: recommended.html,v 1.3 93/01/06 18:38:11 connolly Exp $ -->
</HEAD>
```

There are a few other SGML markup constructs that are deprecated or illegal.

Delimiter	Signals...
<?	Processing instruction. Terminated by >.
<![	Marked section. Marked sections are deprecated. See the SGML standard for complete information.
<!	Markup declaration. HTML defines no short reference maps, so these are errors. Terminated by >.

2.1.4 Line Breaks

A line break character is considered markup (and ignored) if it is the first or last piece of content in an element. This allows you to write either

```
<PRE>some example text</pre>
```

or

```
<pre>
some example text
</pre>
```

and these will be processed identically.

Also, a line that's not empty but contains no content will be ignored altogether. For example, the element

```
<pre>
<!-- this line is ignored, including the linebreak character -->
first line

third line<!-- the following linebreak is content: -->
fourth line<!-- this one's ignored cuz it's the last piece of content: -->
</pre>
```

contains only the strings

```
 first line

 third line
 fourth line.
```

2.1.5 Summary of Markup Signals

The following delimiters may signal markup, depending on context.

Delimiter	Signals
<!--	Comment
&#	Character reference
&	Entity reference
</	End tag
<!	Markup declaration
	]>] Marked section close (an error)
<	Start tag

3. HTML Elements

This is a list of elements used in the HTML language. Documents should (but need not absolutely) contain an initial HEAD element followed by a BODY element.

Old style documents may contain a just the contents of the normal HEAD and BODY elements, in any order. This is deprecated but must be supported by parsers.

See also: Status of elements

3.1 Properties of the whole document

Properties of the whole document are defined by the following elements. They should appear within the HEAD element. Their order is not significant.

TITLE	The title of the document
ISINDEX	Sent by a server in a searchable document
NEXTID	A parameter used by editors to generate unique identifiers
LINK	Relationship between this document and another. See also the Anchor element , Relationships .
BASE	A record of the URL of the document when saved

3.2 Text formatting

These are elements which occur within the BODY element of a document. Their order is the logical order in which the elements should be rendered on the output device.

Headings	Several levels of heading are supported.
Anchors	Sections of text which form the beginning and/or end of hypertext links are called ”anchors” and defined by the A tag.
Paragraph marks	The P element marks the break between two paragraphs.
Address style	An ADDRESS element is displayed in a particular style.
Blockquote style	A block of text quoted from another source.
Lists	Bulleted lists, glossaries, etc.
Preformatted text	Sections in fixed-width font for preformatted text.
Character highlighting	Formatting elements which do not cause paragraph breaks.

3.3 Obsolete elements

The other elements are obsolete but should be recognised by parsers for back-compatibility.

3.4 HEAD

The HEAD element contains all information about the document in general. It does not contain any text which is part of the document: this is in the BODY. Within the head element, only certain elements are allowed.

3.5 BODY

The BODY element contains all the information which is part of the document, as opposed information about the document which is in the HEAD .

The elements within the BODY element are in the order in which they should be presented to the reader.

See the list of things which are allowed within a BODY element .

3.6 Anchors

An anchor is a piece of text which marks the beginning and/or the end of a hypertext link.

The text between the opening tag and the closing tag is either the start or destination (or both) of a link. Attributes of the anchor tag are as follows.

HREF OPTIONAL. If the HREF attribute is present, the anchor is sensitive text: the start of a link. If the reader selects this text, (s)he should be presented with another document whose network address is defined by the value of the HREF attribute . The format of the network address is specified elsewhere . This allows for the form HREF=”#identifier” to refer to another anchor in the same document. If the anchor is in another document, the attribute is a relative name , relative to the documents address (or specified base address if any).

NAME OPTIONAL. If present, the attribute NAME allows the anchor to be the destination of a link. The value of the attribute is an identifier for the anchor. Identifiers are arbitrary strings but must be unique within the HTML document. Another document can then make a reference explicitly to this anchor by putting the identifier after the address, separated by a hash sign .

REL OPTIONAL. An attribute REL may give the relationship (s) described by the hypertext link. The value is a comma-separated list of relationship values. Values and their semantics will be registered by the HTML registration authority. The default relationship if none other is given is void. REL should not be present unless HREF is present. See Relationship values , REV .

REV OPTIONAL The same as REL , but the semantics of the link type are in the reverse direction. A link from A to B with REL="X" expresses the same relationship as a link from B to A with REV="X".

URN OPTIONAL. If present, this specifies a universal timeless unique identifier of the document. See note .

TITLE OPTIONAL. This is informational only. If present the value of this field should equal the value of the TITLE of the document whose address is given by the HREF attribute. See note .

METHODS OPTIONAL. The value of this field is a string which if present must be a comma separated list of HTTP METHODS supported by the object for public use. See note .

All attributes are optional, although one of NAME and HREF is necessary for the anchor to be useful.
See also: LINK .

3.6.1 Example of use:

```
See <A HREF="http://info.cern.ch/">CERN</A>'s information for
more details.

A <A NAME=serious>serious</A> crime is one which is associated
with imprisonment.
...
The Organisation may refuse employment to anyone convicted
of a <a href="#serious">serious</A> crime.
```

3.6.2 Note: Universal Resource Numbers

URNs are provided to allow a document to be recognised if duplicate copies are found. This should save a client implementation from picking up a copy of something it already has.
The format of URNs is under discussion (1993) by various working groups of the Internet Engineering Task Force.

3.6.3 Note: TITLE attribute of links

The link may carry a TITLE attribute which should if present give the title of the document whose address is given by the HREF attribute.
This is useful for at least two reasons

- The browser software may chose to display the title of the document as a preliminary to retrieving it, for example as a margin note or on a small box while the mouse is over the anchor, or during document fetch.
- Some documents –– mainly those which are not marked up text, such as graphics, plain text and also Gopher menus, do not come with a title themselves, and so putting a title in the link is the only way to give them a title. This is how Gopher works. Obviously it leads to duplication of data, and so it is very dangerous to assume that the title attribute of the link is a valid and unique title for the destination document.

3.6.4 Note: METHODS attribute of Links

The METHODS attributes of anchors and links are used to provide information about the functions which the user may perform on an object. These are more accurately given by the HTTP protocol when it is used, but it may, for similar reasons as for the TITLE attribute, be useful to include the information in advance in the link.
For example, The browser may chose a different rendering as a function of the methods allowed (for example something which is searchable may get a different icon)

3.7 Address

This element is for address information, signatures, authorship, etc, often at the top or bottom of a document. Typically, it is italic and/or right justified or indented.

3.7.1 Examples of use:

```
<ADDRESS><A HREF="Author.html">A.N.Other</A></ADDRESS>
```

```
<ADDRESS>
Newsletter editor<p>
J.R. Brown<p>
JimquickPost News, Jumquick, CT 01234<p>
Tel (123) 456 7890
</ADDRESS>
```

3.8 BASE

This element allows the URL of the document itself to be recorded in situations in which the document may be read out of context. URLs within the document may be in a ”partial” form relative to this base address.
Where the base address is not specified, the reader will use the URL it used to access the document to resolve any relative URLs.
The one attribute is:

HREF	the URL

3.9 BlockQuote

The BLOCKQUOTE element allows text quoted from another source to be rendered specially.

3.10 Example

```
I think it ends
<BLOCKQUOTE>Soft you now, the fair Ophelia. Nymph, in thy orisons,
be all my sins remembered.
</BLOCKQUOTE>
```

3.11 IsIndex

This element informs the reader that the document is an index document. As well as reading it, the reader may use a keyword search.
The node may be queried with a keyword search by suffixing the node address with a question mark, followed by a list of keywords separated by plus signs. See the network address format .
Status: Will be made redundant by HTTP2.

3.11.1 Example of use:

```
<ISINDEX>
```

3.12 Next ID

This tag takes a single attribute which is the number of the next document-wide numeric identifier to be allocated of the form z123.

When modifying a document, old anchor ids should not be reused, as there may be references stored elsewhere which point to them. This is read and generated by hypertext editors. Human writers of HTML usually use mnemonic alphabetical identifiers. Browser software may ignore this tag.

3.12.1 Example of use:

```
<NEXTID N=27>
```

3.13 Paragraphs

The empty P element indicates a paragraph break. The exact rendering of this (indentation, leading, etc) is not defined here, and may be a function of other tags, style sheets etc.

3.13.1 Examples of use:

```
This is a one paragraph.< p >This is a second.
< P >
This is a third.
```

3.14 Preformatted text

Preformatted elements in HTML are displayed with text in a fixed width font, and so are suitable for text which has been formatted for a teletype by some existing formatting system. The syntax is for example

```
<PRE>
This is an example
           =======
<PRE>
```

The optional attribute is:

WIDTH This attribute gives the maximum number of characters which will occur on a line. It allows the presentation system to select a suitable font and indentation. Where the WIDTH attribute is not recognised, it is recommened that a width of 80 be assumed. Where WIDTH is supported, it is recommeded that at least widths of 40, 80 and 132 characters be presented optimally, with other widths being rounded up.

Within a PRE element,

- Line boundaries within the text are rendered as a move to the beginning of the next line, except for one immediately following or immediately preceding a tag.

- The <p> tag should not be used. If found, it should be rendered as a move to the beginning of the next line.
- Anchor elements and character highlighting elements may be used.
- Elements which define paragraph formatting (Headings, Address, etc) must not be used.
- The ASCII Horizontal Tab (HT) character must be interpreted as the smallest positive nonzero number of spaces which will leave the number of characters so far on the line as a multiple of 8. Its use is not recommended however.

Example of use

```
<PRE WIDTH="80">
This is an example line
</PRE>
```

Note: Highlighting

The constraint that the rendering must be on a fixed horizontal character pitch may limit or prevent the ability of the renderer to render highlighting elements specially within a preformatted element.

Note: Margins

The above references to the "beginning of a new line" must not be taken as implying that the renderer is forbidden from using a (constant) left indent for rendering preformatted text. The left indent may of course be constrained by the width required.

3.15 LINK

The LINK element occurs within the HEAD element of an HTML document. It is used to indicate a relationship between the document and some other object. A document may have any number of LINK elements.

The LINK element is empty, but takes the same attributes as the anchor element .

Typical uses are to indicate authorship, related indexes and glossaries, older or more recent versions, etc. Links can indicate a static tree structure in which the document was authored by pointing to a "pareent" and "next" and "previous" document, for example.

Servers may also allow links to be added by those who do not have the right to alter the body of a document.

3.16 Title

The title of a document is specified by the TITLE element. The TITLE element should occur in the HEAD of the document.

There may only be one title in any node. It should identify the content of the node in a fairly wide context.

The title is not part of the text of the document, but is a property of the whole document. It may not contain anchors, paragraph marks, or highlighting. The title may be used to identify the node in a history list, to label the window displaying the node, etc. It is not normally displayed in the text of a document itself. Contrast titles with headings .The title should ideally be less than 64 characters in length. That is, many applications will display document titles in window titles, menus, etc where there is only limited room. Whilst there is no limit on the length of a title (as it may be automatically generated from other data), information providers are warned that it may be truncated if long.

Examples of use

Appropriate titles might be

```
<TITLE>Rivest and Neuman. 1989(b)</TITLE>
```

or

```
<TITLE>A Recipe for Maple Syrup Flap-Jack</TITLE>
```

or

```
<TITLE>Introduction -- AFS user's Guide</TITLE>
```

Examples of inappropriate titles are those which are only meaningful within context,

```
<TITLE>Introduction</TITLE>
```

or too long,

```
<TITLE>Remarks on the Quantum-Gravity effects of "Bean
Pole" diversification in Mononucleosis patients in Third
World Countries under Ecomomic Conditions Prevalent during
the Second half of the Twentieth Century, and Related Papers:
a Summary</TITLE>
```

3.17 Forms of list in HTML

3.17.1 Glossaries

A glossary (or definition list) is a list of paragraphs each of which has a short title alongside it. Apart from glossaries, this element is useful for presenting a set of named elements to the reader. The elements within a glossary follow are

DT	The "term", typically placed in a wide left indent
DD	The "definition", which may wrap onto many lines

The one attribute which DL can take is

COMPACT suggests that a compact rendering be used, because the enclosed elements are individually small, or the whole glossary is rather large, or both. (Typically, supresses white space between glossary elements and reduces the hanging indent).

Examples of use

```
<DL>
<DT>Term the first<DD>definition paragraph is reasonably
long but is still diplayed clearly
<DT>Term2 follows<DD>Definition of term2
</DL>
```

```
<DL COMPACT>
<DT>Term<DD>definition pagagraph
<DT>Term2<DD>Definition of term2
</DL>
```

3.17.2 Lists

A list is a sequence of paragraphs, each of which is preceded by a special mark or sequence number. The format is:

```
<UL>
<LI> list element
<LI> another list element ...
</UL>
```

The opening list tag must be immediately followed by the first list element. The representation of the list is not defined here, but a bulleted list for unordered lists, and a sequence of numbered paragraphs for an ordered list would be quite appropriate. Other possibilities for interactive display include embedded scrollable browse panels.

List elements are:

UL A list multi-line paragraphs, typically separated by some white space and/or marked by bullets, etc.

OL As UL, but the paragraphs are typically numbered in some way to indicate the order as significant. Status: Standard .

MENU A list of smaller paragraphs. Typically one line per item, with a style more compact than UL.

DIR A list of short elements, typically less than 20 characters.

Example of use

```
< OL >
< LI >When you get to the station, leave
by the southern exit, on platform one.
<LI>Turn left to face away from the mountain
<LI>Walk for a mile or so until you reach
the "Asquith Arms" then phone from there for more directions
<LI>another list element ...
</OL>

< MENU >
<LI>The oranges should be pressed fresh
<LI>The nuts may come from a packet
<LI>The gin must be good quality
</MENU>

< DIR >
```

```
<LI>A-H<LI>I-M
<LI>M-R<LI>S-Z
</DIR>
```

3.18 Headings

Several levels (at least six) of heading are supported. Note that a hypertext document tends to need less levels of heading than a normal document whose only structure is given by the nesting of headings. H1 is the highest level of heading, and is recommened for the start of a hypertext node. It is suggested that the first heading be one suitable for a reader who is already browsing in related information, in contrast to the title tag which should identify the node in a wider context.

```
<H1>, <H2>, <H3>, <H4>, <H5>, <H6>
```

The format is for example:

```
<H1>This is a heading</H1>
Here is some text
<H2>Second level heading</H2>
Here is some more text.
```

Parser Note:

Parsers should not require any specific order to heading elements, even if the heading level increases by more than one between successive headings.

3.19 Character highlighting

Status: Extra

These elements allow sections of text to be formatted in a particular way, to provide emphasis, etc. The tags do NOT cause a paragraph break, and may be used on sections of text within paragraphs.

Where not supported by implementations, like all tags, these should be ignored.

All these tags have related closing tags, as in

```
This is <EM>emphasised</EM> text.
```

Some of these styles are more explicit than others about how they should be physically represented. The logical styles should be used wherever possible, unless for example it is necessary to refer to the formatting in the text. (Eg, "The italic parts are mandatory".)

Note:

Browsers unable to display a specified style may render it in some alternative, or the default, style, with some loss of qualtity for the reader. Some implementations may ignore these tags altogether, so information providers should attempt not to rely on them as essential to the information content.

These element names are derived from TeXInfo macro names.

3.19.1 Physical styles

TT	Fixed-width typewriter font.
B	Boldface, where available, otherwise alternative mapping allowed.
I	Italic font (or slanted if italic unavailable).
U	Underline.

3.19.2 Logical styles

EM	Emphasis, typically italic.
STRONG	Stronger emphasis, typically bold.
CODE	Example of code.
SAMP	A sequence of litteral characters.
KBD	in an instruction manual, Text typed by a user.
VAR	A variable name.
DFN	The defining instance of a term.
CITE	A citation.

3.19.3 Examples of use

See test complete markup set.

4. Entities

The following entity names are used in HTML , always prefixed by ampersand (&) and followed by a semicolon as shown. They represent particular graphic characters which have special meanings in places in the markup, or may not be part of the character set available to the writer.

<	The less than sign <
>	The "greater than" sign >
&amp;	The ampersand sign & itself.
&quot;	The double quote sign "

Also allowed are references to any of the ISO Latin-1 alphabet, using the entity names in the following table.

4.1 ISO Latin 1 character entities

This list is derived from "ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 1//EN".

&AElig;	capital AE diphthong (ligature)
&Aacute;	capital A, acute accent
&Acirc;	capital A, circumflex accent
&Agrave;	capital A, grave accent
&Aring;	capital A, ring
&Atilde;	capital A, tilde
&Auml;	capital A, dieresis or umlaut mark
&Ccedil;	capital C, cedilla
&ETH;	capital Eth, Icelandic
&Eacute;	capital E, acute accent
&Ecirc;	capital E, circumflex accent
&Egrave;	capital E, grave accent
&Euml;	capital E, dieresis or umlaut mark
&Iacute;	capital I, acute accent
&Icirc;	capital I, circumflex accent
&Igrave;	capital I, grave accent
&Iuml;	capital I, dieresis or umlaut mark
&Ntilde;	capital N, tilde
&Oacute;	capital O, acute accent

&Ocirc;	capital O, circumflex accent
&Ograve;	capital O, grave accent
&Oslash;	capital O, slash
&Otilde;	capital O, tilde
&Ouml;	capital O, dieresis or umlaut mark
&THORN;	capital THORN, Icelandic
&Uacute;	capital U, acute accent
&Ucirc;	capital U, circumflex accent
&Ugrave;	capital U, grave accent
&Uuml;	capital U, dieresis or umlaut mark
&Yacute;	capital Y, acute accent
&aacute;	small a, acute accent
&acirc;	small a, circumflex accent
&aelig;	small ae diphthong (ligature)
&agrave;	small a, grave accent
&aring;	small a, ring
&atilde;	small a, tilde
&auml;	small a, dieresis or umlaut mark
&ccedil;	small c, cedilla
&eacute;	small e, acute accent
&ecirc;	small e, circumflex accent
&egrave;	small e, grave accent
&eth;	small eth, Icelandic
&euml;	small e, dieresis or umlaut mark
&iacute;	small i, acute accent
&icirc;	small i, circumflex accent
&igrave;	small i, grave accent
&iuml;	small i, dieresis or umlaut mark
&ntilde;	small n, tilde
&oacute;	small o, acute accent
&ocirc;	small o, circumflex accent
&ograve;	small o, grave accent
&oslash;	small o, slash
&otilde;	small o, tilde
&ouml;	small o, dieresis or umlaut mark
&szlig;	small sharp s, German (sz ligature)
&thorn;	small thorn, Icelandic
&uacute;	small u, acute accent
&ucirc;	small u, circumflex accent
&ugrave;	small u, grave accent
&uuml;	small u, dieresis or umlaut mark
&yacute;	small y, acute accent
&yuml;	small y, dieresis or umlaut mark

5. The HTML DTD

The HTML DTD follows. Its relationship to the content of an SGML document is explained in the section "SGML and HTML".

```
<!SGML  "ISO 8879:1986"
--
Document Type Definition for the HyperText Markup Language
as used by the World Wide Web application (HTML DTD).

NOTE: This is a definition of HTML with respect to
SGML, and assumes an understaning of SGML terms.
--

CHARSET
         BASESET  "ISO 646:1983//CHARSET
                   International Reference Version (IRV)//ESC 2/5 4/0"
         DESCSET  0   9   UNUSED
                  9   2   9
                  11  2   UNUSED
                  13  1   13
                  14  18  UNUSED
                  32  95  32
                  127 1   UNUSED

CAPACITY SGMLREF
TOTALCAP 150000
GRPCAP 150000

SCOPE    DOCUMENT
SYNTAX
         SHUNCHAR CONTROLS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
                           19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 127 255
         BASESET  "ISO 646:1983//CHARSET
                   International Reference Version (IRV)//ESC 2/5 4/0"
         DESCSET  0 128 0
         FUNCTION RE          13
                  RS          10
                  SPACE       32
                  TAB SEPCHAR  9
         NAMING   LCNMSTRT ""
                  UCNMSTRT ""
                  LCNMCHAR ".-"
                  UCNMCHAR ".-"
                  NAMECASE GENERAL YES
                           ENTITY  NO
         DELIM    GENERAL  SGMLREF
                  SHORTREF SGMLREF
         NAMES    SGMLREF
         QUANTITY SGMLREF
                  NAMELEN  34
                  TAGLVL   100
                  LITLEN   1024
                  GRPGTCNT 150
                  GRPCNT   64

FEATURES
```

```
  MINIMIZE
    DATATAG  NO
    OMITTAG  NO
    RANK     NO
    SHORTTAG NO
  LINK
    SIMPLE   NO
    IMPLICIT NO
    EXPLICIT NO
  OTHER
    CONCUR   NO
    SUBDOC   NO
    FORMAL   YES
  APPINFO    NONE
>

<!DOCTYPE HTML [
<!--
 $Id: html.dtd,v 1.3 93/01/06 18:38:10 connolly Exp $
-->

<!-- Regarding clause 6.1, SGML Document:

[1] SGML document = SGML document entity,
    (SGML subdocument entity |
    SGML text entity | non-SGML data entity)*

The role of SGML document entity is filled by this DTD,
followed by the conventional HTML data stream.
-->

<!-- DTD definitions -->

<!ENTITY % heading "H1|H2|H3|H4|H5|H6" >
<!ENTITY % list " UL | OL | DIR |<A
NAME=z29 HREF="Lists.html#z36"> MENU ">
<!ENTITY % literal " XMP | LISTING ">

<!ENTITY % headelement
 " TITLE | NEXTID | ISINDEX" >

<!ENTITY % bodyelement
 "P | A | %heading |
 %list | DL | HEADERS | ADDRESS | PRE | BLOCKQUOTE
| %literal">

<!ENTITY % oldstyle "%headelement | %bodyelement | #PCDATA">

<!-- Characters from various Latin alphabets. -->
<!ENTITY % ISOlat1 PUBLIC
"ISO 8879:1986//ENTITIES Added Latin 1//EN">
%ISOlat1;
```

```
<!-- Document Element -->

<!ELEMENT HTML O O  ( HEAD | BODY | %oldstyle )*>

<!ELEMENT HEAD - -  ( TITLE ? & ISINDEX ? & NEXTID ? & LINK *
                              & BASE ? )>

<!ELEMENT TITLE - -  RCDATA
  -- The TITLE element is not considered part of the flow of text.
     It should be displayed, for example as the page header or
     window title.
  -->

<!ELEMENT ISINDEX - O EMPTY
  -- WWW clients should offer the option to perform a search on
     documents containing ISINDEX.
  -->

<!ELEMENT NEXTID - O EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST NEXTID N NAME #REQUIRED
  -- The number should be a name suitable for use
     for the ID of a new element. When used, the value
     has its numeric part incremented. EG Z67 becomes Z68
  -->
<!ELEMENT LINK - O EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST LINK

NAME NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
HREF %URL; #IMPLIED
        REL CDATA #IMPLIED -- type of relashionship
REV CDATA #IMPLIED -- type of relashionship
                              to referent data:

PARENT CHILD, SIBLING, NEXT, TOP,
DEFINITION, UPDATE, ORIGINAL etc. --

URN CDATA #IMPLIED -- universal resource number --

TITLE CDATA #IMPLIED -- advisory only --

METHODS NAMES #IMPLIED -- supported public methods of the object:
TEXTSEARCH, GET, HEAD, ... --

>

<!ELEMENT BASE - O EMPTY>    -- Reference context for URLS --
<!ATTLIST BASE

HREF %URL; #IMPLIED
```

```
        >
<!ENTITY % inline "EM | TT | STRONG | B | I | U |
CODE | SAMP | KBD | KEY | VAR | DFN | CITE "
>

<!ELEMENT (%inline;) - - (#PCDATA)>

<!ENTITY % text "#PCDATA | %inline;">

<!ELEMENT BODY - -  (%bodyelement|%text;)*>

<!ENTITY % URL "CDATA"
-- The term URL means a CDATA attribute
   whose value is a Universal Resource Locator,
   as defined in ftp://info.cern.ch/pub/www/doc/url3.txt
-->

<!ELEMENT A - -  (#PCDATA)>
<!ATTLIST A
        NAME NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
HREF %URL; #IMPLIED
        REL CDATA #IMPLIED
REV CDATA #IMPLIED -- type of relashionship:
PARENT CHILD, SIBLING, NEXT, TOP,
 DEFINITION, UPDATE, ORIGINAL etc.--

URN CDATA #IMPLIED -- universal resource number --
TITLE CDATA #IMPLIED -- advisory only --
METHODS NAMES #IMPLIED -- supportedpublic methods of the object:
TEXTSEARCH, GET, HEAD, ... --
>

<!ENTITY % htext "A | %text">

<!ELEMENT P - O EMPTY -- separates paragraphs -->

<!ELEMENT ( %heading ) - -  (%text;|A)+>

<!ELEMENT HEADERS - - (DT | #PCDATA | DD | A)+>
<!ELEMENT DL - -  (DT | DD | P | %htext;)*>
<!-- Content should match ((DT,(%htext;)+)+,(DD,(%htext;)+))
But mixed content is messy.
  -->

<!ELEMENT DT - O EMPTY>
<!ELEMENT DD - O EMPTY>

<!ELEMENT (%list) - -  (%htext;|LI|P)+>
<!-- Content should match ((LI,(%htext;)+)+)
But mixed content is messy.
  -->
<!ATTLIST (%list)
```

```
COMPACT NAME #IMPLIED -- COMPACT, etc.--
>

<!ELEMENT LI - O EMPTY>

<!ELEMENT BLOCKQUOTE - - (%htext;|P)+
-- for quoting some other source -->
<!ATTLIST BLOCKQUOTE
>

<!ELEMENT ADDRESS - - (%htext;|P)+>

<!ELEMENT PRE - - (%htext|P)+>
<!ATTLIST PRE
WIDTH NUMBER #implied
        >

<!-- deprecated elements -->

<!ELEMENT (%literal) - -  RCDATA>

<!ELEMENT PLAINTEXT - O EMPTY>

<!-- Local Variables: -->
<!-- mode: sgml -->
<!-- compile-command: "sgmls -s -p " -->
<!-- end: -->
]>
```

6. Link Relationship values

Status: This list is not part of the standard. It is intended to illustrate the use of link relationships and to provide a framework for further development.

Additions to this list will be controlled by the HTML registration authority. Experimental values may be used on the condition that they begin with "X-".

These values of the REL attribute of hypertext links have a significance defined here, and may be treated in special ways by HTML applications.

These relationships relate whole documents (objects), rather than particular anchors within them. If the relationship value is used with a link between anchors rather than whole documents, the semantics are considered to apply to the documents.

In the explanations which follows, A is the source document of the link and B is the destination document specified by the HREF attribute.

A relationship marked "Acyclic" has the property that no sequence of links with that relationship may be followed from any document back to itself. These types of links may therefore be used to define trees.

6.1 Relationships between documents

These relationships are between the documents themselves rather than the subjects of the documents.

6.1.1 UseIndex

B is a related index for a search by a user reading this document who asks for an index search function.

A document may have any number of index links, causing several indexes top be searched in a client-defined manner.

B must support SEARCH operations under its access protocol.

6.1.2 UseGlossary

B is an index which should be used to resolve glossary queries in the document. (Typically, a double-click on a word which is not within an anchor).

A document may have any number of glossary links.

6.1.3 Annotation

The information in B is additional to and subsidiary to that in A.

Annotation is used by one person to write the equivalent of "margin notes" or other criticism on another's document, for example.

Example: The relationship between a newsgroup and its articles.

Acyclic.

6.1.4 Reply

Similar to Annotation, but there is no suggestion that B is subsidiary to A: A and B are on equal footings.

Example: The relationship between a mail message and its reply, a news article and its reply.

Acyclic.

6.1.5 Embed

If this link is followed, the node at the end of it is embedded into the display of the source document.

Acyclic.

6.1.6 Precedes

In an ordered structure defined by the author, A precedes B, B is followed by A.

Acyclic.

Any document may only have one link of this type, and/or one reverse link of this relationship.

Note: May be used to control navigational aids, generate printed material, etc. In conjunction with Includes, may be used to define a tree such as a printed book made of hypertext document. The document can only have one such tree.

6.1.7 Present

Whenever A is presented, B must also be presented. This implies that whenever A is retrieved, B must also be retrieved.

6.1.8 Search

When the link is followed, the node B should be searched rather than presented. That is, where the client software allows it, the user should immediately be presented with a search panel and prompted for text. The search is then performed without an intermediate retrieval or presentation of the node B

6.1.9 Supersedes

B is a previous version of A.

Acyclic.

6.1.10 History

B is a list of versions of A

A link reverse link must exist from B to A and to all other known versions of A.

6.2 Relationships about subjects of documents

These relationships convey semantics about objects described by documents, rather than the documents themselves.

6.2.1 Includes

A includes B, B is part of A. For example, a person described by document A is a part of the group described by document B.

Acyclic.

6.2.2 Made

Person (etc) described by node A is author of, or is responsible for B

This information can be used for protection, and informing authors of interest, for sending mail to authors, etc.

6.2.3 Interested

Person (etc) described by A is interested in node B

This information can be used for informing readers of changes.

7. References

SGML ISO 8879:1986, Information ProcessingText and Office SystemsStandard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)

sgmls an SGML parser by James Clark <jjc@jclark.com> derived from the ARCSGML parser materials which were written by Charles F. Goldfarb. The source is available on the ifi.uio.no FTP server in the directory /pub/SGML/SGMLS
.

WWW The World-Wide Web, a global information initiative. For boostrap information, telnet info.cern.ch or find documents by ftp://info.cern.ch/pub/www/doc

URL Universal Resource Locators. RFCxxx. Currently available by anonymous FTP from info.cern.ch as /pub/ietf/url3.{ps,txt}.