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HTML Applications Reference

Microsoft® Internet Explorer version 5 is the platform for developing [html applications](#) (HTA). A number of object model extensions (HTA) enable the developer to customize an application's user interface.

The following links provide access to HTA-specific functionality.

Elements	HTA:APPLICATION
Properties	applicationName
	border
	borderStyle
	caption
	commandLine
	icon
	maximizeButton
	minimizeButton
	showInTaskBar
	singleInstance
	sysMenu
	version
	windowState
Attributes	APPLICATION

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▶ !Doctype Element ◀ DHTML Referenc

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DHTML Objects

The following is a list of the objects defined by Dynamic HTML. The links take you to the object definitions, which contain the set of members for the object.

!DOCTYPE	A	ACRONYM	ADDRESS
APPLET	AREA	Attribute	B
BASE	BASEFONT	BDO	BGSOUND
BIG	BLOCKQUOTE	BODY	BR
BUTTON	CAPTION	CENTER	CITE
clientInformation	clipboardData	CODE	COL
COLGROUP	COMMENT	currentStyle	custom
dataTransfer	DD	DEL	DFN
DIR	DIV	DL	document
DT	EM	EMBED	event
external	FIELDSET	FONT	FORM
FRAME	FRAMESET	HEAD	history
Hn	HR	HTML	I
IFRAME	IMG	INPUT	INS
ISINDEX	KBD	LABEL	LEGEND
LI	LINK	LISTING	location
MAP	MARQUEE	MENU	META
navigator	NEXTID	NOBR	NOFRAMES
NOSCRIPT	OBJECT	OL	OPTION
P	PARAM	PLAINTEXT	PRE
Q	RT	RUBY	rule
runtimeStyle	S	SAMP	screen
SCRIPT	SELECT	selection	SMALL
SPAN	STRIKE	STRONG	style
STYLE	styleSheet	SUB	SUP
TABLE	TBODY	TD	TEXTAREA
TextNode	TextRange	TextRectangle	TFOOT
TH	THEAD	TITLE	TR
TT	U	UL	userProfile
VAR	WBR	window	XML
XMP			

Input Types

button	checkbox	file	
hidden	image	password	
radio	reset	submit	text

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▸ DHTML Properties

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Internet Explorer 5.5 Properties

The following DHTML properties from the latest release of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.5 are fully documented in the MSDN® Online Web Workshop.

Property	Description
contentEditable 	Sets or retrieves a string that indicates whether the user can edit the content of the object.
scrollbar3dLightColor 	Sets or retrieves the color of the top and left edges of the scroll box and scroll arrows of a scroll bar.
scrollbarArrowColor 	Sets or retrieves the color of the arrow element in a scroll arrow.
scrollbarBaseColor 	Sets or retrieves the color for elements of a scroll bar. If no other properties are set, this property sets the color for all elements of the scroll bar. If a specific scrollbar element property is set, it overrides the scrollbarBaseColor setting for that element.
scrollbarDarkShadowColor 	Sets or retrieves the color of the gutter of a scroll bar. This color occurs immediately outside the scrollbarShadowColor and affects the bottom and right edges of the scroll box and scroll arrows.
scrollbarFaceColor 	Sets or retrieves the color of the scroll box and scroll arrows of a scroll bar.
scrollbarHighlightColor 	Sets or retrieves the color for highlight areas in a scroll bar. This affects the arrow element in the scroll arrow, and the top and left edges of the scroll box and scroll arrows. If the scrollbarTrackColor property is not set, highlight areas in the track are affected.
scrollbarShadowColor 	Sets or retrieves the color of the bottom and right edges of the scroll box and scroll arrows of a scroll bar.
scrollbarTrackColor 	Sets or retrieves the color of the track element of a scroll bar.
writingMode 	Sets or retrieves the direction and flow of the content in the object.
zoom 	Sets or retrieves the magnification scale of the object.

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▸ DHTML References

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Color Table

Colors can be specified in HTML pages in two ways—by using a color name, or by using numbers to denote a red-green-blue (RGB) color value. An RGB color value consists of three two-digit hexadecimal numbers specifying the intensity of the corresponding color.

For example, the color value #FF0000 is rendered red because the red number is set to its highest value, FF (or 255 in decimal form).

Note While these color names might not be recognized by other browsers, the RGB color values should display accurately across browsers. When specifying color values for Web pages targeted to work across different browsers, use the RGB color values.

The following table lists the colors supported as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

aliceblue (#F0F8FF)	antiquewhite (#FAEBD7)	aqua (#00FFFF)	aquamarine (#7FFFD4)
azure (#F0FFFF)	beige (#F5F5DC)	bisque (#FFE4C4)	black (#000000)
blanchedalmond (#FFEBCD)	blue (#0000FF)	blueviolet (#8A2BE2)	brown (#A52A2A)
burlywood (#DEB887)	cadetblue (#5F9EA0)	chartreuse (#7FFF00)	chocolate (#D2691E)
coral (#FF7F50)	cornflower (#6495ED)	cornsilk (#FFF8DC)	crimson (#DC143C)
cyan (#00FFFF)	darkblue (#00008B)	darkcyan (#008B8B)	darkgoldenrod (#B8860B)
darkgray (#A9A9A9)	darkgreen (#006400)	darkkhaki (#BDB76B)	darkmagenta (#8B008B)
darkolivegreen	darkorange (#FF8C00)	darkorchid (#9932CC)	darkred

(#556B2F)			(#8B0000)
darksalmon (#E9967A)	darkseagreen (#8FBC8B)	darkslateblue (#483D8B)	darkslategray (#2F4F4F)
darkturquoise (#00CED1)	darkviolet (#9400D3)	deeppink (#FF1493)	deepskyblue (#00BFFF)
dimgray (#696969)	dodgerblue (#1E90FF)	firebrick (#B22222)	floralwhite (#FFFAF0)
forestgreen (#228B22)	fuchsia (#FF00FF)	gainsboro (#DCDCDC)	ghostwhite (#F8F8FF)
gold (#FFD700)	goldenrod (#DAA520)	gray (#808080)	green (#008000)
greenyellow (#ADFF2F)	honeydew (#F0FFF0)	hotpink (#FF69B4)	indianred (#CD5C5C)
indigo (#4B0082)	ivory (#FFFFFF)	khaki (#F0E68C)	lavender (#E6E6FA)
lavenderblush (#FFF0F5)	lawngreen (#7CFC00)	lemonchiffon (#FFFACD)	lightblue (#ADD8E6)
lightcoral (#F08080)	lightcyan (#E0FFFF)	lightgoldenrodyellow (#FAFAD2)	lightgreen (#90EE90)
lightgray (#D3D3D3)	lightpink (#FFB6C1)	lightsalmon (#FFA07A)	lightseagreen (#20B2AA)
lightskyblue (#87CEFA)	lightslategray (#778899)	lightsteelblue (#B0C4DE)	lightyellow (#FFFFE0)
lime (#00FF00)	limegreen (#32CD32)	linen (#FAF0E6)	magenta (#FF00FF)
maroon (#800000)	mediumaquamarine (#66CDAA)	mediumblue (#0000CD)	mediumorchid (#BA55D3)
mediumpurple (#9370DB)	mediumseagreen (#3CB371)	mediumslateblue (#7B68EE)	mediumspringgreen (#00FA9A)
mediumturquoise (#48D1CC)	mediumvioletred (#C71585)	midnightblue (#191970)	mintcream (#F5FFFA)
mistyrose (#FFE4E1)	moccasin (#FFE4B5)	navajowhite (#FFDEAD)	navy (#000080)
oldlace (#FDF5E6)	olive (#808000)	olivedrab (#6B8E23)	orange (#FFA500)
orangered (#FF4500)	orchid (#DA70D6)	palegoldenrod (#EEE8AA)	palegreen (#98FB98)
paleturquoise (#AFEEEE)	palevioletred (#DB7093)	papayawhip (#FFEFD5)	peachpuff (#FFDAB9)
peru (#CD853F)	pink (#FFC0CB)	plum (#DDA0DD)	powderblue (#B0E0E6)

purple (#800080)	red (#FF0000)	rosybrown (#BC8F8F)	royalblue (#4169E1)
saddlebrown (#8B4513)	salmon (#FA8072)	sandybrown (#F4A460)	seagreen (#2E8B57)
seashell (#FFF5EE)	sienna (#A0522D)	silver (#C0C0C0)	skyblue (#87CEEB)
slateblue (#6A5ACD)	slategray (#708090)	snow (#FFFAFA)	springgreen (#00FF7F)
steelblue (#4682B4)	tan (#D2B48C)	teal (#008080)	thistle (#D8BFD8)
tomato (#FF6347)	turquoise (#40E0D0)	violet (#EE82EE)	wheat (#F5DEB3)
white (#FFFFFF)	whitesmoke (#F5F5F5)	yellow (#FFFF00)	yellowgreen (#9ACD32)

User-Defined System Colors

Microsoft® Windows® maintains a set of system colors for painting various parts of the display. In addition to the colors defined in the color table, as of Internet Explorer 4.0 these system colors may also be specified as color values in Web pages.

Users can set system colors for future Windows sessions using the Windows Control Panel. The following table illustrates the correspondence of these color names with the colors defined in the Control Panel.

Note The colors that do not correspond to any Control Panel colors can only be set programmatically using Windows APIs and cannot be defined by the user.

activeborder	activecaption	appworkspace	background
buttonface	buttonhighlight	buttonshadow	buttontext
captiontext	graytext	highlight	highlighttext
inactiveborder	inactivecaption	inactivecaptiontext	infobackground
infotext	menu	menutext	scrollbar
threeddarkshadow	threeface	threehighlight	threedlightshadow
threedshadow	window	windowframe	windowtext

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▸ DHTML References

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Command Identifiers

Command identifiers specify an action to take on the given object. Use them with the following methods:

- [execCommand](#)
- [queryCommandEnabled](#)
- [queryCommandIndeterm](#)
- [queryCommandState](#)
- [queryCommandSupported](#)
- [queryCommandValue](#)

The following command identifiers are currently available:

BackColor	Sets or retrieves the background color of the current selection.
Bold	Toggles the current selection between bold and nonbold.
ClearAutocompleteForForms	Clears saved forms data.
Copy	Copies the current selection to the clipboard.
CreateBookmark	Retrieves the name of a bookmark anchor or creates a bookmark anchor for the current selection or insertion point.
CreateLink	Retrieves the URL of a hyperlink or creates a hyperlink on the current selection.
Cut	Copies the current selection to the clipboard and then deletes it.
Delete	Deletes the current selection.
Find	Finds and selects text in the current document.
FontName	Sets or retrieves the font for the current selection.
FontSize	Sets or retrieves the font size for the current selection.
ForeColor	Sets or retrieves the foreground (text) color of the current selection.
FormatBlock	Sets or retrieves the current block format tag.
Indent	Increases the indent of the selected text by one indentation increment.
InsertButton	Overwrites a button control on the current selection.
InsertFieldset	Overwrites a box on the current selection.
InsertHorizontalRule	Overwrites a horizontal line on the current selection.
InsertIFrame	Overwrites an inline frame on the current selection.
InsertImage	Overwrites an image on the current selection.
InsertInputButton	Overwrites a button control on the current selection.
InsertInputCheckbox	Overwrites a check box control on the current selection.
InsertInputFileUpload	Overwrites a file upload control on the current selection.
InsertInputHidden	Inserts a hidden control on the current selection.

InsertInputImage	Overwrites an image control on the current selection.
InsertInputPassword	Overwrites a password control on the current selection.
InsertInputRadio	Overwrites a radio control on the current selection.
InsertInputReset	Overwrites a reset control on the current selection.
InsertInputSubmit	Overwrites a submit control on the current selection.
InsertInputText	Overwrites a text control on the current selection.
InsertMarquee	Overwrites an empty marquee on the current selection.
InsertOrderedList	Toggles the current selection between an ordered list and a normal format block.
InsertParagraph	Overwrites a line break on the current selection.
InsertSelectDropdown	Overwrites a drop-down selection control on the current selection.
InsertSelectListbox	Overwrites a list box selection control on the current selection.
InsertTextArea	Overwrites a multiline text input control on the current selection.
InsertUnorderedList	Toggles the current selection between an ordered list and a normal format block.
Italic	Toggles the current selection between italic and nonitalic.
JustifyCenter	Centers the format block in which the current selection is located.
JustifyLeft	Left-justifies the format block in which the current selection is located.
JustifyRight	Right-justifies the format block in which the current selection is located.
Outdent	Decreases by one increment the indentation of the format block in which the current selection is located.
OverWrite	Toggles the text-entry mode between insert and overwrite.
Paste	Overwrites the contents of the clipboard on the current selection.
Refresh	Refreshes the current document.
RemoveFormat	Removes the formatting tags from the current selection.
SelectAll	Selects the entire document.
UnBookmark	Removes any bookmark from the current selection.
Underline	Toggles the current selection between underlined and not underlined.
Unlink	Removes any hyperlink from the current selection.
Unselect	Clears the current selection.

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Language Codes

The following table lists all the possible language codes used to specify various system settings.

af Afrikaans	sq Albanian
ar-sa Arabic (Saudi Arabia)	ar-iq Arabic (Iraq)
ar-eg Arabic (Egypt)	ar-ly Arabic (Libya)
ar-dz Arabic (Algeria)	ar-ma Arabic (Morocco)
ar-tn Arabic (Tunisia)	ar-om Arabic (Oman)
ar-ye Arabic (Yemen)	ar-sy Arabic (Syria)
ar-jo Arabic (Jordan)	ar-lb Arabic (Lebanon)
ar-kw Arabic (Kuwait)	ar-ae Arabic (U.A.E.)
ar-bh Arabic (Bahrain)	ar-qa Arabic (Qatar)
eu Basque	bg Bulgarian
be Belarusian	ca Catalan
zh-tw Chinese (Taiwan)	zh-cn Chinese (PRC)
zh-hk Chinese (Hong Kong, S.A.R. China)	zh-sg Chinese (Singapore)
hr Croatian	cs Czech
da Danish	nl Dutch (Standard)
nl-be Dutch (Belgium)	en English
en-us English (United States)	en-gb English (Great Britain)
en-au English (Australia)	en-ca English (Canada)
en-nz English (New Zealand)	en-ie English (Ireland)
en-za English (South Africa)	en-jm English (Jamaica)
en English (Caribbean)	en-bz English (Belize)
en-tt English (Trinidad)	et Estonian
fo Faeroese	fa Farsi
fi Finnish	fr French (Standard)
fr-be French (Belgium)	fr-ca French (Canada)
fr-ch French (Switzerland)	fr-lu French (Luxembourg)
gd Gaelic (Scotland)	gd-ie Gaelic (Ireland)
de German (Standard)	de-ch German (Switzerland)
de-at German (Austria)	de-lu German (Luxembourg)
de-li German (Liechtenstein)	el Greek
he Hebrew	hi Hindi
hu Hungarian	is Icelandic
in Indonesian	it Italian (Standard)
it-ch Italian (Switzerland)	ja Japanese
ko Korean	ko Korean (Johab)
lv Latvian	lt Lithuanian
mk Macedonian (FYROM)	ms Malaysian

mt Maltese	no Norwegian (Bokmal)
no Norwegian (Nynorsk)	pl Polish
pt-br Portuguese (Brazil)	pt Portuguese (Portugal)
rm Rhaeto-Romanic	ro Romanian
ro-mo Romanian (Moldavia)	ru Russian
ru-mo Russian (Moldavia)	sz Sami (Lappish)
sr Serbian (Cyrillic)	sr Serbian (Latin)
sk Slovak	sl Slovenian
sb Sorbian	es Spanish (Spain – Traditional)
es-mx Spanish (Mexico)	es Spanish (Spain – Modern)
es-gt Spanish (Guatemala)	es-cr Spanish (Costa Rica)
es-pa Spanish (Panama)	es-do Spanish (Dominican Republic)
es-ve Spanish (Venezuela)	es-co Spanish (Colombia)
es-pe Spanish (Peru)	es-ar Spanish (Argentina)
es-ec Spanish (Ecuador)	es-cl Spanish (Chile)
es-uy Spanish (Uruguay)	es-py Spanish (Paraguay)
es-bo Spanish (Bolivia)	es-sv Spanish (El Salvador)
es-hn Spanish (Honduras)	es-ni Spanish (Nicaragua)
es-pr Spanish (Puerto Rico)	sx Sutu
sv Swedish	sv-fi Swedish (Finland)
th Thai	ts Tsonga
tn Tswana	tr Turkish
uk Ukrainian	ur Urdu
ve Venda	vi Vietnamese
xh Xhosa	ji Yiddish
zu Zulu	

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DHTML, HTML & CSS

For **navigation tips**, please see [using this site](#)□.

Looking for technical information on using DHTML, HTML, CSS, and associated technologies? In this area of the MSDN Online Web Workshop you'll find articles, white papers, and lessons that will help guide you through the thickets of web page design.

HTML

For information on HTML, the best starting place is our [html beginner's guide](#). Here you'll find information on tags, elements, setting font sizes, and the mysteries of markup code. Next, have a look at [authoring basics](#), where you'll find answers to "Seven Questions You Should Never Fear to Ask" and other information resources for beginners. Seasoned pros who want to finesse their code can turn to [authoring effective pages](#) and [designing efficient pages](#) for advanced tips on layout, design, and form.

DHTML

If you're looking to enhance your pages with DHTML, you'll find a general introduction in our [dynamic html overview](#) and [faqs](#) articles. These articles will show you how to use DHTML to bring movement and interactivity to your web pages. Web page designers who want to hot-rod their pages should turn to [boosting performance](#) and [building high performance html pages](#) for pointers on how to make web pages more immediate and responsive. MSDN's DHTML Dude answers questions on such subjects as positioning, mouseover support, and baffling modal dialogues in his [dhtml dude questions and answers](#).

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CSS

Working with Cascading Style Sheets? The [css overview](#) provides an introductory look at DHTML, CSS, CSS positioning, and font embedding. For a more complete analysis of CSS, try out [user's guide to style sheets](#).

HTML Help

Developers who create content for software programs, multimedia titles, intranets, extranets, or for the Internet often need to write HTML Help programs to go with their products. The [introducing html help](#) guide provides samples, software, and a helpful user's guide.

Finally, if you've been working with an HTML-related technology and can't unravel a difficult problem in your script, look to MSDN's [knowledge base](#) articles for detailed answers to specific HTML, DHTML, and scripting issues.

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▸ Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

Web Workshop | Component Development

Scriptlets Overview

A *scriptlet* is a Web page based on Dynamic HTML (DHTML) that you can use as a control in any application that supports controls. The scriptlet is a complete Web-ready .htm file, but it includes information that allows you to work with it as a control—you can get and set its properties, call its methods, and so on.

Scriptlets:

- Allow Web page authors to create reusable user interface components without having to harness the full power of C, C++, or other control-building environments.
- Allow developers using Microsoft Visual Basic®, Microsoft Visual InterDev®, and other development environments that support controls to make use of features built into Web pages.
- Are easy to create and maintain.
- Are small and efficient.

For example, with scriptlets you can:

- Use the graphical and hypertext capabilities of Web pages as visually rich interfaces for your application.
- Change the appearance and behavior of Web pages from within the host environment. For example, you can use a Visual Basic application to read information from files and then write it into the scriptlet.
- Prototype controls that you intend to write in other environments. Because you can put scriptlets together quickly and easily, you can test ideas. When you have completed your design, you can reimplement the control in another environment—such as C++, Visual Basic, or J++—if you want greater performance or a different means of packaging your control.

How Scriptlets Work

You use a scriptlet like a standard control. In the scriptlet, you create any properties, methods, or events that you want by simply creating scripts in common active scripting languages such as JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification), Visual Basic Scripting Edition (VBScript), or another language. The scripts rely on the scripting capabilities of DHTML, which gives you a complete object model for elements on the scriptlet.

For example, a scriptlet might be a Web page that contains animation based on DHTML that moves and resizes text on the page. You can write scripts to expose properties that allow another application to set the text, speed, and direction of the animation text, as well as methods that allow another application to start, stop, and pause the animation.

Note To learn more about using Dynamic HTML in your Web pages, you can view the documentation for the Internet Client SDK located at <http://msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/author/default.asp>.

Support for scriptlets is built into Internet Explorer 4.0. You can use the standard **OBJECT** tag to insert and work with scriptlets as you do any other object on a Web page.

To use the scriptlet in applications that support ActiveX® controls, you use a control called the *scriptlet container object*, which hosts the scriptlet. The host application, such as Visual Basic, uses the scriptlet container object to create a window for the scriptlet and provide a way for the host application to specify which scriptlet to use, where it displays, at what size, and so on. The scriptlet container object also provides the interface for you to set and get the scriptlet's properties, call its methods, and respond to its events.

Scriptlet Security

In a security-aware host application such as Internet Explorer, the scriptlet and any controls contained within it are subject to Internet Explorer 4.0 security. For information about security settings in Internet Explorer 4.0, see Internet Explorer Help.

Typically, the security settings for the zone containing the scriptlet's server must be Medium or Low. If the setting is High, the scriptlet will not download to your computer. If you usually set custom security settings for a zone, set both "Script ActiveX controls marked safe for scripting" and "Initialize and script ActiveX controls not marked as safe" to either Prompt or Enable.

The same applies to any controls that the scriptlet contains, including other scriptlets, especially if the scriptlet contains controls that reside on a server in a different zone.

When you distribute an application that uses a scriptlet, make sure that users set the security settings in their copy of Internet Explorer to the correct level to allow them to use your scriptlets.

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Designing and Using Scriptlets

You can easily create scriptlets and add them to your applications.

To	See
Choose a method for creating a scriptlet from your Web page	Designing a Scriptlet
Use your scriptlet as a control	Adding Scriptlets to Your Application
React to events in your applications	Defining Event Handlers

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Scriptlet Container Object Reference

When you work with scriptlets in your application, you can use the following properties and events of the scriptlet container object:

Properties

[event](#)

[readyState](#)

[scrollbar](#)

[url](#)

Events

[onclick](#)

[ondblclick](#)

[onkeydown](#)

[onkeypress](#)

[onkeyup](#)

[onmousedown](#)

[onmousemove](#)

[onmouseup](#)

[onreadystatechange](#)

[onscriptletevent](#)

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Scriptlet Model Extensions

When creating the scripts in the scriptlet, you can use the following specific extensions to the Dynamic HTML Object Model. All extensions are available in the DHTML **window.external** object.

Properties

[frozen](#)

[selectableContent](#)

[version](#)

Methods

[bubbleEvent](#)

[raiseEvent](#)

[setContextMenu](#)

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 ▶ CSS Length Units ◀ DHTML Referenc

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CSS Attributes Reference

This section defines the supported cascading style sheets (CSS) attributes. An asterisk (*) indicates the attribute is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 or later. If an attribute or property has been proposed to the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) but not yet made standard, it is marked as "proposed."

Behavior properties	behavior (proposed)*
Font and text properties	direction *
	font
	@font-face
	font-family
	font-size
	font-style
	font-variant
	font-weight
	ime-mode (proposed)*
	layout-grid (proposed)
	layout-grid-char (proposed)
	layout-grid-char-spacing (proposed)
	layout-grid-line (proposed)
	layout-grid-mode (proposed)
	layout-grid-type (proposed)
	line-break (proposed)*
	line-height
	letter-spacing
	ruby-align (proposed)*
	ruby-overhang (proposed)*
	ruby-position (proposed)*
	text-align
	text-decoration
	text-justify (proposed)*
	text-indent
	text-transform
	unicode-bidi
	vertical-align
	word-break (proposed)*
	word-spacing (Macintosh only)
Color and background properties	background

	background-attachment
	background-color
	background-image
	background-position
	background-repeat
	color
Layout properties	border
	border-bottom
	border-bottom-color
	border-bottom-style
	border-bottom-width
	border-collapse*
	border-color
	border-left
	border-left-color
	border-left-style
	border-left-width
	border-right
	border-right-color
	border-right-style
	border-right-width
	border-style
	border-top
	border-top-color
	border-top-style
	border-top-width
	border-width
	clear
	float
	margin
	margin-bottom
	margin-left
	margin-right
	margin-top
	padding
	padding-bottom
	padding-left
	padding-right
	padding-top
	table-layout*
Classification properties	display
	list-style
	list-style-image
	list-style-position

	list-style-type
Positioning properties	bottom
	clip
	height
	left
	overflow
	overflow-x (proposed)
	overflow-y (proposed)
	position
	right
	top
	visibility
	width
	z-index
Printing properties	page-break-after
	page-break-before
Filter properties	filter (proposed)
Pseudo-classes and other properties	active
	cursor
	hover
	@import
	!important
	link
	visited
Unsupported CSS attributes	first-letter pseudo
	first-line pseudo
	white-space

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◀ CSS Attributes Reference ▶ DHTML F

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CSS Length Units

This section defines the supported length units for [CSS attributes](#). Unless otherwise specified, the length units are supported as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0 or later. An asterisk (*) indicates the length unit is available as of Internet Explorer 4.0 or later.

Relative length units	
em *	The height of the element's font.
ex *	The height of the letter "x".
px	Pixels.
%	Percentage.
Absolute length units	
in	Inches (<i>1 inch = 2.54 centimeters</i>).
cm	Centimeters.
mm	Millimeters.
pt	Points (<i>1 point = 1/72 inches</i>).
pc	Picas (<i>1 pica = 12 points</i>).

Measurements and positions in cascading style sheets (CSS) properties are indicated in length units. Internet Explorer supports two types of length units: relative and absolute.

A relative length unit specifies a length in relation to another length property. Relative length units scale better from one output device to another, such as from a monitor to a printer.

An absolute length unit specifies an absolute measurement, such as inches or centimeters. Absolute length units are useful when the physical properties of the output device are known.

See Also

[CSS Attributes Reference](#)

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  html applications overvie...   APPLIC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

HTA:APPLICATION Element | HTA:APPLICATION Object

Enables an extended object model for building HTML Applications (HTA).

Members

Remarks

You can create an HTA by saving an HTML page with an .hta file extension. However, to take advantage of the applications-oriented functionality discussed in this reference, you must include the **HTA:APPLICATION** tag and position it within the paired **HEAD** tag to take effect.

You can turn off the scroll bars for the application window by including `SCROLL="no"` in the **BODY** tag.

Example

This example retrieves all the properties exposed by **HTA:APPLICATION**.

See Also

[html applications overview](#)

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◆ APPLICATION Attribute ▸ BORDER A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

APPLICATIONNAME Attribute | applicationName Property

Retrieves the name of the HTML Application (HTA).

Syntax

```
HTML <HTA:APPLICATION APPLICATIONNAME=sAppName>  
Scripting [ sAppName = ] oHTA.applicationName
```

Possible Values

sAppName String that specifies the application name.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

When set to true, the [singleInstance](#) property checks the **applicationName** value before launching an instance of the application. For this check to be valid, the **applicationName** property must have a unique value assigned to it. You can use the **applicationName** property to identify a single application, regardless of the URL used to access it.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **applicationName** property.

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"  
    APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"  
  >  
<SCRIPT>
```

```
    alert("applicationName  = " + oHTA.applicationName);  
</SCRIPT>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY SCROLL="no">  
  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

See Also

[html applications overview](#)

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◆ APPLICATIONNAME Attribute... BC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BORDER Attribute | border Property

Retrieves the type of window border for the HTML Application (HTA).

Syntax

HTML	<code><HTA:APPLICATION BORDER=<i>sType</i>></code>
Scripting	<code>[<i>sType</i> =] oHTA.border</code>

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
thick	Thick window border, plus a size grip and sizing border for resizing the window.
dialog	Dialog window border.
none	No window border.
thin	Thin window border with a caption.

The property is read-only with a default value of **thick**.

Remarks

The **border** property affects the window border and is valid only for HTA windows that contain a title bar or caption. Setting **border** to none eliminates the title bar, program icon, and Minimize/Maximize buttons.

This property can be used with the [borderStyle](#) property, which controls the content border within the window.

Example

This example uses the **border** property to apply a thin border to the window.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Hello, World!</TITLE>
```

```
<HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"  
  APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"  
  BORDER="thin"  
>  
<SCRIPT>  
  alert("border  = " + oHTA.border);  
</SCRIPT>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY SCROLL="no">  
  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

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Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

See Also

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◆ ◀ BORDER Attribute | border... ▶ CAPTI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BORDERSTYLE Attribute | borderStyle Property

Retrieves the style set for the content border within the HTML Application (HTA) window.

Syntax

HTML	<code><HTA:APPLICATION BORDERSTYLE=sStyle></code>
Scripting	<code>[sStyle =] oHTA.borderStyle</code>

Possible Values

<i>sStyle</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
normal	Normal border.
complex	Raised and sunken border.
raised	Raised 3-D border.
static	3-D border typically used for windows that do not accept user input.
sunken	Sunken 3-D border.

The property is read-only with a default value of **normal**.

Remarks

All HTAs have two adjacent borders: one for the content of a window, and one for the application window. The **borderStyle** property sets the style for the content border, while the [border](#) property controls the application window border.

Example

This example uses the **borderStyle** property to apply a normal border around the content of a window.

Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

See Also

[html applications overview](#)

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 [◀ BORDERSTYLE Attribute | b... ▶ com](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CAPTION Attribute | caption Property

Retrieves whether the window is set to display a title bar, or caption, for the HTML Application (HTA).

Syntax

HTML	<code><HTA:APPLICATION CAPTION=<i>bTitleBar</i>></code>
Scripting	<code>[<i>bTitleBar</i> =] oHTA.caption</code>

Possible Values

<i>bTitleBar</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">yes Title bar is displayed.no Title bar is not displayed.
------------------	--

The property is read-only with a default value of **yes**.

Remarks

The application [title](#) appears only when the **caption** property is set to yes. Turning off the caption also disables the program icon and the Minimize and Maximize buttons. In this case, you must provide an alternate way for the user to quit the HTA, such as a button that invokes the [close](#) method of the [window](#) object.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **caption** property.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"
  CAPTION="yes"
```

```
>
<SCRIPT>
  alert ("caption  = " + oHTA.caption);
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY SCROLL="no">

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

See Also

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◆ ◀ CAPTION Attribute | capti... ▶ ICON A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

commandLine Property

Retrieves the argument used to launch the HTML Application (HTA).

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sPath</i> =] <i>oHTA.commandLine</i>

Possible Values

sPath String that specifies the path and arguments used to launch the HTA.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The **commandLine** property returns an empty string when the HTA is launched over the [http protocol](#).

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **commandLine** property value.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"
  APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"
  >
  <SCRIPT>
    alert("commandLine  = " + oHTA.commandLine);
  </SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY SCROLL="no">
```

```
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

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Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

See Also

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◆ ◀ commandLine Property ▶ MAXIMIZEE

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ICON Attribute | icon Property

Retrieves the name and location of the icon specified in the HTML Application (HTA).

Syntax

```
HTML <HTA:APPLICATION ICON=sIcon>  
Scripting [ sIcon = ] oHTA.icon
```

Possible Values

sIcon String that specifies an icon for the application.

The property is read-only with a default value of the system application icon.

Remarks

The **icon** attribute recognizes the standard 32x32 pixel Microsoft® Windows® format for .ico image files.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **icon** property.

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"  
    APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"  
    ICON="graphics/face01.ico"  
  >  
<SCRIPT>  
  alert ("icon  = " + oHTA.icon);
```

```
</SCRIPT>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY SCROLL="no">  
  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

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Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

See Also

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 ◀ [ICON Attribute | icon Pro...](#) ▶ [MINIMIZ](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MAXIMIZEBUTTON Attribute | maximizeButton Property

Retrieves whether a Maximize button is displayed in the title bar of the HTML Application (HTA) window.

Syntax

```
HTML <HTA:APPLICATION MAXIMIZEBUTTON=bShowButton>  
Scripting [ bShowButton = ] oHTA.maximizeButton
```

Possible Values

```
bShowButton Boolean that specifies one of the following values:  
    yes Maximize button is displayed.  
    ">no Maximize button is not displayed.
```

The property is read-only with a default value of **yes**.

Remarks

The window must have a title bar, or caption, for the Minimize and Maximize buttons to display.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **maximizeButton** property.

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
    <TITLE>Hello, World!</TITLE>  
    <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"  
        APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"  
        CAPTION="yes"  
        MAXIMIZEBUTTON="yes"
```

```
>
<SCRIPT>
  alert("maximizeButton  = " + oHTA.maximizeButton);
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY SCROLL="no">

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

See Also

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◆ ◀ MAXIMIZEBUTTON Attribute ... ▶ SH

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MINIMIZEBUTTON Attribute | minimizeButton Property

Retrieves whether a Minimize button is displayed in the title bar of the HTML Application (HTA) window.

Syntax

```
HTML <HTA:APPLICATION MINIMIZEBUTTON=bShowButton>  
Scripting [ bShowButton = ] oHTA.minimizeButton
```

Possible Values

```
bShowButton Boolean that specifies one of the following values:  
    yes Minimize button is displayed.  
    ">no Minimize button is not displayed.
```

The property is read-only with a default value of **yes**.

Remarks

The window must have a title bar, or caption, for the Minimize and Maximize buttons to display.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **minimizeButton** property.

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
    <TITLE>Hello, World!</TITLE>  
    <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"  
        APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"  
        CAPTION="yes"  
        MINIMIZEBUTTON="yes"
```

```
>
<SCRIPT>
  alert ("minimizeButton  = " + oHTA.minimizeButton);
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY SCROLL="no">

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

See Also

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◆ ◀ MINIMIZEBUTTON Attribute ... ▶ SINC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SHOWINTASKBAR Attribute | showInTaskBar Property

Retrieves whether the HTML Application (HTA) is displayed in the Microsoft® Windows® taskbar.

Syntax

HTML	<code><HTA:APPLICATION SHOWINTASKBAR=<i>bShow</i>></code>
Scripting	<code>[<i>bShow</i> =] oHTA.showInTaskBar</code>

Possible Values

<i>bShow</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">yes Application is displayed in the Windows taskbar.no Application is not displayed in the Windows taskbar.
--------------	--

The property is read-only with a default value of **yes**.

Remarks

The **showInTaskBar** property does not affect whether the application appears in the list of applications displayed when the user presses ALT+TAB.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **showInTaskBar** property.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"
    APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"
    SHOWINTASKBAR="no"
  >
  <SCRIPT>
```

```
    alert ("showInTaskBar  = " + oHTA.showInTaskBar);  
</SCRIPT>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY SCROLL="no">  
  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

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[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

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◆ ◀ SHOWINTASKBAR Attribute |... ▶ SY:

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SINGLEINSTANCE Attribute | singleInstance Property

Retrieves whether only one instance of the specified HTML Application (HTA) can run at a time.

Syntax

HTML	<code><HTA:APPLICATION SINGLEINSTANCE=<i>bOpen</i>></code>
Scripting	<code>[<i>bOpen</i> =] oHTA.singleInstance</code>

Possible Values

<i>bOpen</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">yes Only one instance of the specified application can run at a time.no Multiple instances of the specified application can run at the same time.
--------------	--

The property is read-only with a default value of **no**.

Remarks

When set to true, the **singleInstance** property checks the value of the [applicationName](#) property before launching an instance of the application. For this check to be valid, the **applicationName** property must have a unique value assigned to it. You can use the **applicationName** property to identify a single application, regardless of the URL used to access it.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **singleInstance** property.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"
  APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"
```

```
SINGLEINSTANCE="yes"  
>  
<SCRIPT>  
  alert("singleInstance  = " + oHTA.singleInstance);  
</SCRIPT>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY SCROLL="no">  
  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

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Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

See Also

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◆ ◀ SINGLEINSTANCE Attribute ... ▶ VEF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SYSMENU Attribute | sysMenu Property

Retrieves whether a system menu is displayed in the HTML Application (HTA).

Syntax

HTML	<code><HTA:APPLICATION SYSMENU=<i>bMenu</i>></code>
Scripting	<code>[<i>bMenu</i> =] oHTA.sysMenu</code>

Possible Values

<i>bMenu</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">yes System menu is displayed in the title bar.no System menu is not displayed in the title bar.
--------------	--

The property is read-only with a default value of **yes**.

Remarks

The HTA system menu is denoted by the program icon on the far left corner of the title bar. When clicked, the HTA system menu displays all the commands included in the standard Microsoft® Windows® system menu, including restore, move, size, minimize, maximize, and close.

Many of the properties that affect the user interface of the window are interdependent. For example, setting **sysMenu** to no disables the program icon and the Minimize and Maximize buttons. Similarly, setting the [border](#) property to none disables the program icon, title bar, and Minimize and Maximize buttons.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **sysMenu** property.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"
    APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"
    SYSMENU="yes"
  >
  <SCRIPT>
    alert("sysMenu  = " + oHTA.sysMenu);
  </SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY SCROLL="no">

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

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◆ ◀ SYSMENU Attribute | sysMe... ▶ WINI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

VERSION Attribute | version Property

Retrieves the version number of the HTML Application (HTA).

Syntax

HTML	<code><HTA:APPLICATION VERSION=<i>sVersion</i>></code>
Scripting	<code>[<i>sVersion</i> =] oHTA.version</code>

Possible Values

sVersion String that specifies the version number of the application.

The property is read-only with a default value of an empty string.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **version** property.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"
  VERSION="1.0"
  >
  <SCRIPT>
    alert("version  = " + oHTA.version);
  </SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY SCROLL="no">

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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Applies To

HTA:APPLICATION

See Also

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◆ VERSION Attribute | versi... ▲ HTML /

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

WINDOWSTATE Attribute | windowState Property

Sets or retrieves the initial size of the HTML Application (HTA) window.

Syntax

HTML	<code><HTA:APPLICATION WINDOWSTATE=<i>sWindowSize</i>></code>
Scripting	<code>oHTA.windowState[= <i>sWindowSize</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sWindowSize</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">normal Window is the default size for Microsoft Internet Explorer.minimize Window does not display on launch. Instead, the title of the minimized application appears in the taskbar.maximize Window is sized to fill the screen.
--------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve the **windowState** property.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"
    APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"
    WINDOWSTATE="maximize"
  >
  <SCRIPT>
    alert("windowState  = " + oHTA.windowState);
  </SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY SCROLL="no">
```

```
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

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Applies To

[HTA:APPLICATION](#)

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◆ ◀ HTA:APPLICATION ▶ APPLICATION

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APPLICATION Attribute

Indicates whether the content of the [FRAME](#) or [IFRAME](#) object is an HTML Application (HTA) and, therefore, exempt from the browser security model.

Syntax

HTML	< <i>ELEMENT</i> APPLICATION = <i>bApplication</i> ... >
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

<i>bApplication</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">yes Treats all content of the FRAME or IFRAME as an HTA, in which case the content is trusted.no Treats all content of the FRAME or IFRAME as part of an HTML document by applying the browser security rules for unsafe content.
---------------------	--

The attribute has a default value of **no**.

Remarks

The **APPLICATION** attribute can be used only in HTAs.

You can use the **APPLICATION** attribute to control the content of your Web pages. For example, you can use the attribute to create an HTA that has one **FRAME** that accesses unsafe content, such as Internet URLs, and another **FRAME** that accesses safe content. You can also use the attribute for cross-domain scripting between HTA-enabled frames.

A nested **FRAME** or **IFRAME** requires each container **FRAME** to be HTA-enabled (for example, **APPLICATION**="yes") for the innermost **FRAME** or **IFRAME** to accept the value of **APPLICATION**="yes". Take, for instance, an **IFRAME** that contains a [frameset](#). Each **FRAME** within the **frameset** qualifies as being nested. For the innermost **FRAME** to be

considered safe, it and each each parent **FRAME** must be declared as `APPLICATION="yes"`.

HTAs are designed to prevent each untrusted HTML **FRAME** and **IFRAME** from having script access to the HTA that contains them. In the case of a non-HTA-enabled **FRAME**, the highest level frame comprises the top window for each **FRAME** that it contains. The `window.top` and `window.self` are the same for that **FRAME**. In addition, an unsafe **FRAME** or **IFRAME** receives neither a `referrer` nor an `opener` URL from the parent HTA. This means **FRAME** or **IFRAME** are not affected by the the parent window of the containing HTA.

Applies To

[FRAME](#), [IFRAME](#)

See Also

[html applications overview](#), [HTML Applications References](#)

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◆ ▶ A Element | A Object ▶ DHTML Object

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

!DOCTYPE Element

Specifies the HTML document type definition (DTD) to which the document corresponds.

Remarks

Different versions of the DTD can be used depending on the level of compatibility the author wants to indicate.

The **!DOCTYPE** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Example

The first example uses the **!DOCTYPE** element to indicate compatibility with the HTML 3.2 DTD, while the second uses it to indicate a strict adherence to the HTML 4.0 DTD.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2//EN">  
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Strict//EN
```

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dynamic html

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DHTML References

The reference material accessed through the following links will help you to create compelling Web pages.

Dynamic HTML Object Model References

- [Objects](#)
- [Properties](#)
- [Methods](#)
- [Events](#)
- [Collections](#)

HTML References

- [Elements](#)
- [Character Sets](#)

CSS References

- [CSS Attributes](#)
- [CSS Length Units](#)

Additional References

- [Color Table](#)
 - [Command Identifiers](#)
 - [Default Behaviors Reference](#)
 - [Language Codes](#)
 - [Tips and Tricks](#)
 - [Visual Filters and Transitions Reference](#)
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◆ ◀ !DOCTYPE Element ▶ ACRONYM Ele

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

A Element | A Object

Designates the start or destination of a hypertext link.

Remarks

The **A** (anchor) element requires the [href](#) or the [name](#) property to be specified.

Both text and images can be included within an anchor. An image that is an anchor has a border whose color indicates whether the link has been visited.

The **A** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

The following examples use the **A** element to link files, open a file, include an image as part of a link, define an anchor, and invoke a function.

```
<!-- Link to a server. -->
<A HREF="http://www.microsoft.com">Microsoft home page.</A>

<!-- Link to a file in the same directory. -->
<A HREF="home.htm">home.htm</A>

<!-- Open a file in the window specified by TARGET. -->
<A TARGET="viewer" HREF="sample.htm">Open in window</A>
```

```
<-- Include an IMG element as a part of the link. -->  
<A HREF="http://www.microsoft.com"><IMG SRC="images/bulle
```

```
<-- Link to an anchor. -->  
<A HREF="#anchor">anchor</A>
```

```
<-- Define an anchor. -->  
<A NAME="anchor">
```

```
<-- Invoke a JScript function -->  
<A HREF="javascript:window.open()">link</A>
```

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 ◀ A Element | A Object ▶ ADDRESS Ele

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ACRONYM Element | ACRONYM Object

Indicates an acronym abbreviation.

Remarks

The **ACRONYM** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

```
<ACRONYM>MSN</ACRONYM>
```

See Also

[ADDRESS](#), [CITE](#), [DFN](#), [EM](#), [I](#)

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◀ ACRONYM Element | ACRONYM... ▶

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ADDRESS Element | ADDRESS Object

Specifies information, such as address, signature, and authorship, of the current document.

Remarks

Microsoft® Internet Explorer displays the content of an **ADDRESS** element in italics.

The **ADDRESS** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **ADDRESS** element to italicize text.

```
<ADDRESS>This text will be italic.</ADDRESS>
```

See Also

[ACRONYM](#), [CITE](#), [DFN](#), [EM](#), [I](#)

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 ADDRESS Element | ADDRESS... /

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

APPLET Element | APPLET Object

Places executable content on the page.

Remarks

The **APPLET** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

To use executable content specified by the **APPLET** element, a user's computer must have the Microsoft virtual machine installed.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

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◆ ◀ APPLET Element | APPLET O... ▶ Att

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

AREA Element | AREA Object

Defines the shape, coordinates, and associated URL of one hyperlink region within a client-side image [MAP](#).

Remarks

Any number of **AREA** elements can be contained within the same [MAP](#) element.

The format of the [COORDS](#) value depends on the value of the [SHAPE](#) attribute.

The **AREA** element is not rendered and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example provides the code for an image map of the solar system. It creates links from the image map to individual images of the planets using the **AREA** element with the **MAP** element, **COORDS** value, and **SHAPE** attribute. The user clicks the sun or any planet to link to an individual image. To return to the solar system image map, the user clicks the Back button.

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◆ AREA Element | AREA Objec... ▶ B E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

Attribute Object

Represents an attribute or property of an HTML element as an object.

Remarks

The **Attribute** object is accessible through the [attributes](#) collection.

A valid attribute or property can be any Dynamic HTML (DHTML) [property](#) or [event](#) that applies to the object, or an [expando](#).

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **Attribute** object to create a list of attributes that are [specified](#).

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnFind(){
  for(var i=0;i<oList.attributes.length;i++){
    if(oList.attributes[i].specified){
      alert(oList.attributes[i].nodeName + " = "
        + oList.attributes[i].nodeValue);
    }
  }
}
</SCRIPT>

<UL onclick="fnFind()">
<LI ID = "oItem1" ACCESSKEY = "L">List Item 1
```

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 ◀ Attribute Object ▶ BASE Element | BA

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

B Element | B Object

Specifies that the text should be rendered in bold.

Remarks

The **B** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **B** element to boldface the text.

```
<B>This text displays boldface.</B>
```

See Also

[STRONG](#)

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◆ ◀ B Element | B Object ▶ BASEFONT E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BASE Element | BASE Object

Specifies an explicit URL used to resolve links and references to external sources such as images and style sheets.

Remarks

When used, the **BASE** element must appear within the **HEAD** of the document, before any elements that refer to an external source.

The **BASE** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example sets the base URL of the document to a reference folder. Internet Explorer uses the **BASE** element to resolve the link to http://msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/author/dhtml/reference/properties/href_2

```
<HEAD>
<BASE HREF="http://msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/author/dhtml
</HEAD>

<BODY>
Click <A HREF="properties/href_2.asp">here< to learn about the
href property.
</BODY>
```

This example retrieves the base URL from the document if a valid **BASE** element is specified in the document. Otherwise, the function returns null.

```
<SCRIPT>
function GetBase()
{
    var oBaseColl = document.all.tags('BASE');
    return ( (oBaseColl && oBaseColl.length) ? oBaseColl[0].href :
        null );
}
</SCRIPT>
```

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 ◀ BASE Element | BASE Objec... ▶ BDC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BASEFONT Element | BASEFONT Object

Sets a base font value to be used as the default font when rendering text.

Remarks

This element can be used only within the [BODY](#) element or the [HEAD](#) element. **BASEFONT** should appear before any displayed text in the **BODY** of the document.

The **BASEFONT** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **BASEFONT** element to set the base font size, and the **FONT** element to temporarily override it.

```
No BASEFONT size specified yet.  
<BASEFONT SIZE=4> Set the BASEFONT size.  
<FONT SIZE=2> Temporarily override the BASEFONT size.</FONT>  
Resume the BASEFONT size.
```

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◆ BASEFONT Object | BASEFON... B

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BDO Element | BDO Object

Allows authors to disable the bidirectional algorithm for selected fragments of text.

Remarks

The **BDO** element can be used to control the reading order of a block of text.

The Unicode bidirectional algorithm automatically reverses embedded character sequences according to their inherent direction. For example, the base direction of an English document is left-to-right (ltr). If portions of a paragraph within this document contain a language with the right-to-left (rtl) reading order, you can reverse the direction of that language by applying the bidirectional algorithm.

The bidirectional algorithm and the **DIR** attribute generally suffice for embedded direction changes. However, incorrect presentations can occur when you expose formatted text to the bidirectional algorithm. For example, a paragraph containing English and Hebrew that is formatted for e-mail could be incorrectly inverted by the bidirectional algorithm. Because the reading order of the Hebrew text was inverted once for the e-mail, exposing it to the bidirectional algorithm would invert the words a second time.

The **BDO** element turns off the algorithm and controls the reading order. The **DIR** attribute is required when you use the **BDO** element.

The **BDO** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet

Explorer 5.

Members

Example

See Also

[direction](#)

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 ◀ BDO Element | BDO Object ▶ BIG Ele

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BGSOUND Element | BGSOUND Object

Enables pages with background sounds or soundtracks to be created.

Remarks

The **BGSOUND** element can be used only within the [HEAD](#) element.

The **BGSOUND** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

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◆ ◀ BGSOUND Element | BGSOUND... ▶

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BIG Element | BIG Object

Specifies that the enclosed text should be displayed in a larger font than the current font.

Remarks

The **BIG** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **BIG** element to enlarge text.

```
<BIG>This text is larger</BIG> than this text.
```

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◆ ◀ BIG Element | BIG Object ▶ BODY Ele

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BLOCKQUOTE Element | BLOCKQUOTE Object

Sets apart a quotation in text.

Remarks

The **BLOCKQUOTE** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **BLOCKQUOTE** element to set off a quotation that renders as indented text.

```
<P>He said,  
<BLOCKQUOTE>"Hi there!"</BLOCKQUOTE>
```

See Also

[Q](#)

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◆ ◀ BLOCKQUOTE Element | BLOC... ▶ E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BODY Element | body Object

Specifies the beginning and end of the document body.

Remarks

You can access the **BODY** element from script through the [document](#) object.

The [window](#) object for the **BODY** element can host event handlers for the [onblur](#), [onfocus](#), [onload](#), or [onunload](#) events.

The **BODY** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example exposes the **BODY** element in script.

```
var oBody = document.body;
```

Applies To

[document](#)

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◆ ◀ BODY Element | body Objec... ▶ BUT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BR Element | BR Object

Inserts a line break.

Remarks

The **BR** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

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◆ ◀ BR Element | BR Object ▶ CAPTION |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BUTTON Element | BUTTON Object

Specifies a container for rich HTML that is rendered as a button.

Remarks

When the **BUTTON** element is submitted in a form, Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 and later submits the **VALUE** attribute, if it exists. Otherwise, the **innerText** property is submitted. In Internet Explorer 4.0, only the **innerText** value is submitted.

The **BUTTON** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

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◆ ◀ **BUTTON Element | BUTTON O...** ▶ C

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CAPTION Element | CAPTION Object

Specifies a brief description for a [TABLE](#).

Remarks

The **CAPTION** element should be a child of the **TABLE** element.

The **CAPTION** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **CAPTION** element to provide a brief description for a table.

```
<TABLE>
<CAPTION VALIGN=BOTTOM>
This caption will appear below the table.
</CAPTION>
<TBODY>
<TR>
<TD>
This text is inside the table.
</TD>
</TR>
</TBODY>
</TABLE>
```

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◆ CAPTION Element | CAPTION... | CI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CENTER Element | CENTER Object

Centers subsequent text and images.

Remarks

The **CENTER** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **CENTER** element to center text on a page.

```
<CENTER>This text appears centered on the page.</CENTER>
```

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◆ ◀ CENTER Element | CENTER O... ▶ cl

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CITE Element | CITE Object

Indicates a citation by rendering text in italic.

Remarks

A citation is a reference to a book, paper, or other published source material.

The **CITE** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This examples uses the **CITE** element to render a citation in italic.

```
<CITE>Book Title.</CITE>
```

See Also

[ACRONYM](#), [ADDRESS](#), [DFN](#), [EM](#), [I](#)

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 ◀ CITE Element | CITE Objec... ▶ clipbo

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clientInformation Object

Contains information about the Web browser.

Remarks

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example shows how to determine whether the [userAgent](#) of the browser contains "MSIE". If it does, the browser is Internet Explorer.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">  
if (window.clientInformation.userAgent.indexOf( "MSIE " ) > 0)  
    // The browser is Microsoft Internet Explorer.  
</SCRIPT>
```

This example shows how to determine whether the browser can run Java applets.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">  
if (window.clientInformation.javaEnabled() == true )  
    // Java is enabled; applets can run.  
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ clientInformation Object ▶ CODE Elen

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clipboardData Object

Provides access to predefined clipboard formats for use in editing operations.

Remarks

The **clipboardData** object is reserved for editing actions performed through the Edit menu, shortcut menu, and shortcut keys. It transfers information using the system clipboard and retains it until data from the next editing operation supplants it. This form of data transfer is particularly suited to multiple pastes of the same data.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **setData** and **getData** methods with the **clipboardData** object to perform a cut-and-paste operation through the shortcut menu.

Applies To

[window](#)

See Also

[data transfer overview](#)

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◆ ◀ clipboardData Object ▶ COL Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CODE Element | CODE Object

Specifies a code sample.

Remarks

The **CODE** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the CODE element to display text in a font used to represent computer code, such as values or variable names.

```
<CODE>Here is some text in a small, fixed-width font.</CODE>
```

See Also

[SAMP](#)

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 ◀ CODE Element | CODE Objec... ▶ CC

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COL Element | COL Object

Specifies column-based defaults for the table properties.

Remarks

The **COL** element is a block element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This examples uses the **COL** element to specify characteristics for default columns in a table.

```
<TABLE>
<COLGROUP><COL ALIGN=RIGHT><COL ALIGN=LEFT></COLGROUP>
<COLGROUP><COL ALIGN=CENTER></COLGROUP>
<TBODY>
<TR>
<TD>This is the first column in the group and it is right-aligned.</TD>
<TD>This is the second column in the group and it is left-aligned.</TD>
<TD>This column is in a new group and it is centered.</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

See Also

[COLGROUP](#)

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 ◀ COL Element | COL Object ▶ COMME

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COLGROUP Element | COLGROUP Object

Contains a group of columns.

Remarks

The **COLGROUP** element is a block element and requires a closing tag if the **COLGROUP** has **COL** elements nested within it; otherwise it does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **COLGROUP** element to assign specific characteristics to columns in a table.

```
<TABLE>
<COLGROUP ALIGN="RIGHT"></COLGROUP>
<COLGROUP SPAN="2" ALIGN="LEFT"></COLGROUP>
<TBODY>
<TR>
<TD>This column is in the first group and is right-aligned.</TD>
<TD>This column is in the second group and is left-aligned.</TD>
<TD>This column is in the second group and is left-aligned.</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

See Also

COL

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◆ ◀ COLGROUP Element | COLGRO... ▶

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

COMMENT Element | COMMENT Object

Indicates a comment that is not displayed.

Remarks

The **COMMENT** element is treated as a no-scope element and does not expose any [children](#).

The **COMMENT** element requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

See Also

[HTML Comment Element](#)

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◀ COMMENT Element | COMMENT... ▶

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

currentStyle Object

Represents the cascaded format and style of the object as specified by global style sheets, inline styles, and HTML attributes.

Remarks

The **currentStyle** object returns the cascaded styles on an element, but the **style** object returns only the styles that have been applied inline on an element through the **STYLE** attribute. Thus, the style values retrieved through the **currentStyle** object might differ from the style values retrieved through the **style** object. For example, if the **color** property is set on a paragraph only through a linked or embedded style sheet, and not inline, then `object.currentStyle.color` returns the color, whereas `object.style.color` does not return a value. If, however, the author specifies `<P STYLE="color:red">`, the **currentStyle** and **style** objects return the value red.

The **currentStyle** object reflects the order of style precedence in cascading style sheets (CSS). The CSS order of precedence for the presentation of HTML is:

1. Inline styles
2. Style sheet rules
3. Attributes on HTML tags
4. Intrinsic definition of the HTML tag

Accordingly, the **currentStyle** object returns the **fontWeight** value normal on a bold tag if normal is specified in a style sheet.

The **currentStyle** object returns values that reflect the applied style settings

for the page and might not reflect what is rendering at the time a value is retrieved. For example, an object that has "color:red; display:none" returns **currentStyle**.color as red even though the object is not rendered on the page. The **currentStyle** object, then, is not affected by the rendering constraints. The third example in the Example section demonstrates this behavior. Disabled style sheets also do not affect **currentStyle** values.

The returned value is in the same units as those used to set the object. For example, if the color of an object is set inline using STYLE="color:'green'", then *object.currentStyle*.color returns green and not #00FF00 (the red-green-blue hexadecimal equivalent to green). However, capitalization and redundant white space that appear in the object values set by the author are lost when the **currentStyle** object returns the object values.

The **currentStyle** object supports user-defined properties in style rules. See the second example in the Example section.

The **currentStyle** object is asynchronous. This means a style cannot be set and then immediately queried—instead, the old value is returned. Thus, for a script to obtain the expected behavior of **currentStyle** with methods such as [addImport](#), the script needs to include a function that calls the method and a function that checks **currentStyle**. For a script to check the current style while a page is loading, the script must wait until the [BODY](#) element is loaded and the page has rendered, or the value of **currentStyle** might not reflect what is being displayed.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **currentStyle** object to set the text color to brown. If you click a colored area and the background color is the same as the text color, the checkColor function changes the background color, so the text can be read. Otherwise, the function takes no action.

This example uses the **currentStyle** object to retrieve values of the user-defined property created in the style rule. The alert returns the value myvalue.

This example shows that the **TD** object width returned by the **currentStyle** object is its cascaded width value rather than the width rendered on the screen.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, STYLE, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XMP

See Also

[STYLE](#)

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◆ ◀ `currentStyle` Object ▶ `dataTransfer` Ok

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

custom Element | *custom* Object

Represents a user-defined element.

Remarks

Microsoft® Internet Explorer's support for custom tags on an HTML page requires that a namespace be defined for the tag. Otherwise, the custom tag is treated as an unknown tag when the document is parsed. Although navigating to a page with an unknown tag in Internet Explorer does not result in an error, unknown tags have the disadvantage of not being able to contain other tags, nor can they have behaviors applied to them.

To declare a namespace, use the [XMLNS](#) attribute of the HTML element.

When defining custom tags, you must enclose custom tag definitions within an [@media](#) wrapper.

Custom tags become much more interesting when applied with a DHTML behavior. [dhtml behaviors](#) (or behaviors) and styles are applied to elements on a page the same way—using cascading style sheets (CSS) attributes. More specifically, the proposed CSS [behavior](#) attribute allows a Web author to specify the location of the behavior and apply that behavior to an element on a page.

The **custom** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **custom** element to create custom RED, GREEN, and BLUE elements. These elements change the color of the text to red, green, or blue, depending on whether it is surrounded by RED, GREEN, or BLUE tags. In this example, the RED, GREEN, and BLUE tags are defined within a namespace called CUSTOMTAG.

See Also

[using custom tags in internet explorer](#)

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◆ ◀ custom Element | custom O... ▶ DD E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

dataTransfer Object

Provides access to predefined clipboard formats for use in drag-and-drop operations.

Remarks

The **dataTransfer** object makes it possible to customize the handling of drag-and-drop operations. It is available through the [event](#) object.

The **dataTransfer** object is used in source and target events. Typically, the [setData](#) method is used with source events to provide information about the data being transferred. In contrast, the [getData](#) method is used with target events to stipulate which data and data formats to retrieve.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **setData** and **getData** methods of the **dataTransfer** object to perform a drag-and-drop operation.

Applies To

[event](#)

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◆ ◀ dataTransfer Object ▶ DEL Element |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DD Element | DD Object

Indicates the definition in a definition list. The definition is usually indented in the definition list.

Remarks

The **DD** element is a block element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **DD** element with the **DL** and **DT** elements to create a definition list.

```
<DL>
<DT>Cat
<DD>A small domesticated mammal.
<DT>Lizard
<DD>A reptile generally found in dry areas.
</DL>
```

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 ◀ DD Element | DD Object ▶ DFN Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DEL Element | DEL Object

Indicates text that has been deleted from the document.

Remarks

The **DEL** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **DEL** element to mark deleted text.

```
<DEL>This text has been revised.</DEL>
```

See Also

[INS](#)

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 ◀ DEL Element | DEL Object ▶ DIR Eler

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DFN Element | DFN Object

Indicates the defining instance of a term.

Remarks

The **DFN** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **DFN** element to indicate a term definition.

```
<DFN>HTML stands for hypertext markup language.</DFN>
```

See Also

[ACRONYM](#), [ADDRESS](#), [CITE](#), [I](#)

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 ◀ DFN Element | DFN Object ▶ DIV Ele

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DIR Element | DIR Object

Denotes a directory list.

Remarks

The **DIR** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **DIR** element to create a directory list.

```
<DIR>
<LI>Art
<LI>History
<LI>Literature
<LI>Sports
<LI>Entertainment
<LI>Science
</DIR>
```

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 ◀ DIR Element | DIR Object ▶ DL Eleme

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DIV Element | DIV Object

Specifies a container that renders HTML.

Remarks

The **DIV** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses two **DIV** elements to align two sections of text differently.

```
<DIV>
```

```
This text represents a section.
```

```
</DIV>
```

```
<DIV ALIGN=CENTER>
```

```
This text represents another section, and its text is centered.
```

```
</DIV>
```

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◆ ◀ DIV Element | DIV Object ▶ document

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DL Element | DL Object

Denotes a definition list.

Remarks

The **DL** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **DL** element with the **DD** and **DT** elements to create a definition list.

```
<DL>
<DT>Cat
<DD>A small domesticated mammal.
<DT>Lizard
<DD>A reptile generally found in dry areas.
</DL>
```

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 ◀ DL Element | DL Object ▶ DT Element

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document Object

Represents the HTML document in a given browser window.

Remarks

Use the **document** object to retrieve information about the document, to examine and modify the HTML elements and text within the document, and to process events.

The **document** object is available at all times. Retrieve the object by applying the **document** property to a [window](#) or an element object. When used by itself, the **document** object represents the document in the current window.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Windows CE

In Microsoft® Windows® CE, the **document** object is not available through scripting for a **window** opened using the [open](#) method.

Members

Example

This example uses the **document** object to check for a document title, and displays the title (if not null) in a message box.

```
if (document.title!="")  
    alert("The title is " + document.title)
```

This example shows an event handler function that displays the current

position of the mouse, relative to the upper-left corner of the document, in the browser's status window.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Report mouse moves</TITLE>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
function reportMove() {
    window.status = "X=" + window.event.x + " Y=" + window.event.y;
}
</SCRIPT>
<BODY onmousemove="reportMove()">
<H1>Welcome!</H1>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Applies To

[custom](#), [window](#)

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 ◀ document Object ▶ EM Element | EM

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DT Element | DT Object

Indicates a definition term within a definition list.

Remarks

The **DT** element is a block element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **DT** element with the **DD** and **DL** elements to create a definition list.

```
<DL>
<DT>Cat
<DD>A small domesticated mammal.
<DT>Lizard
<DD>A reptile generally found in dry areas.
</DL>
```

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 ◀ DT Element | DT Object ▶ EMBED Ele

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EM Element | EM Object

Emphasizes text, usually by rendering it in italic.

Remarks

The **EM** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **EM** element to emphasize text.

```
<EM>This text will be emphasized in some way (most likely in ital.
```

See Also

[ACRONYM](#), [ADDRESS](#), [CITE](#), [I](#)

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◆ ◀ EM Element | EM Object ▶ event Object

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EMBED Element | EMBED Object

Allows documents of any type to be embedded.

Remarks

The **EMBED** element must appear inside the **BODY** element of the document.

Users need to have an application that can view the data installed on their computer.

The **EMBED** element is a block element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

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◆ ◀ EMBED Element | EMBED Obj... ▶ ex

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event Object

Represents the state of an event, such as the element in which the event occurred, the state of the keyboard keys, the location of the mouse, and the state of the mouse buttons.

Remarks

The **event** object is available only during an event—that is, you can use it in event handlers but not in other code.

Although all **event** properties are available to all **event** objects, some properties might not have meaningful values during some events. For example, the [fromElement](#) and [toElement](#) properties are meaningful only when processing the [onmouseover](#) and [onmouseout](#) events.

In Microsoft® Visual Basic® Scripting Edition (VBScript), you must access the **event** object through the [window](#) object.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **event** object to check whether the user clicked the mouse within a link, and to prevent the link from being navigated if the SHIFT key is down.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Cancels Links</TITLE>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
```

```
function cancelLink() {  
  if (window.event.srcElement.tagName == "A" && window.event  
      window.event.returnValue = false;  
}  
</SCRIPT>  
<BODY onclick="cancelLink()">
```

This example displays the current mouse position in the browser's status window.

```
<BODY onmousemove="window.status = 'X=' + window.event.x +  
  + window.event.y">
```

Applies To

[window](#)

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 ◀ event Object ▶ FIELDSET Element | F

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

external Object

Allows access to an additional object model provided by host applications of the Microsoft® Internet Explorer browser components.

Remarks

In a hosting scenario, the object model is defined by the application hosting the Internet Explorer components (refer to the hosting application for documentation). For more information about how to implement extensions to the DHTML object model, see [extending the dynamic html object model](#)

[□](#).

This object is not supported in [html applications](#)[□](#).

This object is available in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ external Object ▶ FONT Element | FO

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FIELDSET Element | FIELDSET Object

Draws a box around the text and other elements that the field set contains.

Remarks

This element is useful for grouping elements in a form and for distinctively marking text in a document.

The **FIELDSET** element has the same behavior as a window frame. Since window frames do not have scroll bars, assigning the [overflow](#) property a value of scroll will render it as if the value were hidden.

The **FIELDSET** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

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◆ ◀ FIELDSET Element | FIELDS... ▶ FOF

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FONT Element | FONT Object

Specifies a new font, size, and color to be used for rendering the enclosed text.

Remarks

The **FONT** element requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

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◆ ◀ FONT Element | FONT Objec... ▶ FR/

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FORM Element | FORM Object

Specifies that the contained controls take part in a form.

Remarks

Forms enable client-side users to submit data to a server in a standardized format. The creator of a form designs the form to collect the required data using a variety of controls, such as [INPUT](#) or [SELECT](#). Users viewing the form fill in the data and then click the [Submit](#) button to send the data to the server. A script on the server then processes the data.

Each control element's [NAME](#) attribute must be defined if the data is to be submitted with the form. An element in a form can be referenced by the [NAME](#) property or the [ID](#) property, or through the [elements](#) collection.

When the focus is on a control in a form and the user presses ESC, the value of the control reverts to the last value. The form resets if the user presses ESC again. If the focus is on the form but not on a particular control and the user presses ESC once, the form resets.

If the form includes only one text box and the user presses ENTER, the [onsubmit](#) event fires. If the form has a [Submit](#) button, the button has a dark border, which indicates the user can press ENTER to submit the form.

The **FORM** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **FORM** element to create a basic form containing a text entry box for the user's name and a select control for choosing a favorite ice cream flavor. When the user clicks the Submit button, the form sends the data to the URL listed in the **ACTION** property. The value of the **METHOD** property determines how to send the data to the server.

```
<HTML>
  <FORM ACTION="http://example.microsoft.com/sample.asp" M
    Enter your name: <INPUT NAME="FName"><BR>
    Favorite Ice Cream Flavor:
    <SELECT NAME="Flavor">
      <OPTION VALUE="Chocolate">Chocolate
      <OPTION VALUE="Strawberry">Strawberry
      <OPTION VALUE="Vanilla" SELECTED>Vanilla
    </SELECT>
    <P><INPUT TYPE=SUBMIT>
  </FORM>
</HTML>
```

See Also

[1,001 ways to get input from web users](#)

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◆ ◀ FORM Element | FORM Objec... ▶ FR

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FRAME Element | FRAME Object

Specifies an individual frame within a [FRAMESET](#) element.

Remarks

If a user opens a [web folder](#) inside a frame and then clicks something in the Web folder, the file or folder that the user clicks takes over the entire window. For example, suppose that a page contains two frames, one frame pointing to <http://www.microsoft.com> and the second frame pointing to a network drive. If the user clicks a file or folder in the second frame, that frame takes control of the entire window, including the first frame. For file types that the browser cannot host, such as .txt files, a separate window in the appropriate host application is opened.

A Web folder is a part of the file system hierarchy, but it does not necessarily represent anything in the file system. An example is Network Neighborhood.

The **FRAME** element is a block element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **FRAME** element to define properties of the frame, including the location of the page loaded by the frame.

```
<FRAME FRAMEBORDER=0 SCROLLING=NO SRC="sample.l
```

This example shows how to reference an object with ID=sID in FRAME2, from another frame of the same frameset.

```
parent.frames.FRAME2.sID.innertext
```

See Also

[FRAMESET](#)

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◆ ◀ FRAME Element | FRAME Obj... ▶ HE

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FRAMESET Element | FRAMESET Object

Specifies a frameset, which is used to organize multiple frames and nested framesets.

Remarks

If a user opens a Web folder inside a frame and then clicks something in the Web folder, the file or folder that the user clicks takes over the entire window. For example, suppose that a page contains two frames, one frame pointing to <http://www.microsoft.com> and the second frame pointing to a network drive. If the user clicks a file or folder in the second frame, that frame takes control of the entire window, including the first frame. For file types that the browser cannot host, such as .txt files, a separate window in the appropriate host application is opened.

A Web folder is a part of the file system hierarchy, but it does not necessarily represent anything in the file system. An example is Network Neighborhood.

The **FRAMESET** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **FRAMESET** element to define three columns of rectangular frames on a page.

```
<FRAMESET COLS="25%, 50%, *">  
<FRAME SRC="contents.htm">  
<FRAME SRC="info.htm">  
<FRAME SCROLLING="NO" SRC="graphic.htm">  
</FRAMESET>
```

See Also

[FRAME](#)

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◆ ◀ FRAMESET Element | FRAMES... ▶

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HEAD Element | HEAD Object

Provides an unordered collection of information about the document.

Remarks

The **HEAD** element provides information that does not affect the rendering of the document but could be of use to the browser. The following tags are valid in this element:

- [BASE](#)
- [BASEFONT](#)
- [BGSOUND](#)
- [LINK](#)
- [META](#)
- [NEXTID](#)
- [SCRIPT](#)
- [STYLE](#)
- [TITLE](#)

The **HEAD** element requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **HEAD** element to create a document title.

```
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>A Simple Document</TITLE>  
</HEAD>
```

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◆ ◀ HEAD Element | HEAD Objec... ▶ Hn

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history Object

Contains information about the URLs visited by the client.

Remarks

For security reasons, the **history** object does not expose the actual URLs in the browser history. It does allow navigation through the browser history by exposing the [back](#), [forward](#), and [go](#) methods. A particular document in the browser history can be identified as an index relative to the current page. For example, specifying -1 as a parameter for the **go** method is the equivalent of clicking the Back button.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ history Object ▶ HR Element | HR Obj

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Hn Element | Hn Object

Renders text in heading style.

Remarks

Use H1 through H6 to specify different sizes and styles of headings.

The **Hn** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **H1** element to apply a level-1 heading style to the contained text.

```
<H1>Welcome to Internet Explorer!</H1>
```

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◆ ◀ Hn Object ▶ HTML Element | HTML O

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HR Element | HR Object

Draws a horizontal rule.

Remarks

The **HR** element is a block element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

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◆ ◀ HR Object ▶ HTML Comment Elemen

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HTML Element | HTML Object

Identifies the document as containing HTML elements.

Remarks

By default, the [document](#) object is the [parent](#) of the **HTML** element.

The **HTML** element requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **HTML** element to identify the document as an HTML document.

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<P>This is an HTML document.</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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◀ HTML Comment Element ▶ IFRAME E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

I Element | I Object

Specifies that the text should be rendered in italic, where available.

Remarks

The **I** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **I** element to italicize the text.

```
<I>This text is italic.</I>
```

See Also

[ADDRESS](#), [CITE](#), [DFN](#), [EM](#)

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 ◀ I Element | I Object ▶ IMG Element | II

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

IFRAME Element | IFRAME Object

Creates inline floating frames.

Remarks

The **IFRAME** element functions as a document within a document, or like a floating **FRAME**. The `frames` collection provides access to the contents of an **IFRAME**. Use the `frames` collection to read or write to elements contained in an **IFRAME**. For example, the syntax for accessing the `backgroundColor` style of the **BODY** object in an **IFRAME** is:

```
sColor = document.frames("sFrameName").document.body.style.ba
```

You can access the **IFRAME** object's properties, but not its contents, through the object model of the page where the **IFRAME** object resides. For example, the syntax for accessing the `border` style of the **IFRAME** object is:

```
sBorderValue = document.all.oFrame.style.border;
```

The **IFRAME** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **IFRAME** element and an HTML fragment to create a frame containing the page `sample.htm`.

```
<IFRAME ID=IFrame1 FRAMEBORDER=0 SCROLLING=NO S
```

This example returns a reference to the [all](#) collection of the document contained by the **IFRAME**.

```
var collAll = document.frames("IFrame1").document.all
```

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◆ ◀ IFRAME Element | IFRAME O... ▶ INF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

IMG Element | IMG Object

Embeds an image or a video clip in the document.

Remarks

This element does not fire the [onfocus](#) event when it receives the input focus, unless it has been associated with a [MAP](#) element.

The **IMG** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **IMG** element to embed a bitmap image (.bmp file) on a page.

```
<IMG SRC=mygraphic.bmp>
```

See Also

[INPUT](#)

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◆ ◀ IMG Element | IMG Object ▶ INPUT ty

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT Element | INPUT Object

Creates a variety of form input controls.

Remarks

The **TYPE** attribute for the **INPUT** element is used to specify one of the following form input controls:

button	checkbox	file	
hidden	image	password	
radio	reset	submit	text

The **INPUT** element controls are inline elements and do not require a closing tag.

Example

This example uses the **INPUT** element to create different types of input controls.

```
<FORM ACTION="http://intranet/survey" METHOD=POST>
<P>Name</P>
<BR><INPUT NAME="CONTROL1" TYPE=TEXT VALUE="Your Name" >
<P>Password</P>
<BR><INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD" NAME="CONTROL2" VALUE="Your Password" >
<P>Color</P>
<BR><INPUT TYPE="RADIO" NAME="CONTROL3" VALUE="1" >Green
<INPUT TYPE="RADIO" NAME="CONTROL3" VALUE="1">Green
<INPUT TYPE="RADIO" NAME="CONTROL3" VALUE="2">Blue
<P>Comments</P>
<BR><INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="CONTROL4" SIZE="20" VALUE="Your Comments" >
<P><INPUT NAME="CONTROL5" TYPE=CHECKBOX CHECKED="" >
<P><INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT" VALUE="OK"><INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT" VALUE="Cancel">
```

</FORM>

See Also

[BUTTON](#), [SELECT](#), [TEXTAREA](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=text Element |... ▶ INSINI

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INS Element | INS Object

Specifies text that has been inserted into the document.

Remarks

Text contained by the **INS** element is rendered underlined.

The **INS** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **INS** element to specify text inserted into a document.

```
<INS datetime="1997-10-01T12:15:30-05:00">This text has been i
```

See Also

[DEL](#)

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 ◀ INS Element | INS Object ▶ KBD Elen

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ISINDEX Element | ISINDEX Object

Causes the browser to display a dialog window that prompts the user for a single line of input.

Remarks

In HTML 4, this element is deprecated, and [INPUT](#) recommended for use instead. The [tagName](#) property for **ISINDEX** returns **INPUT**.

The **ISINDEX** element belongs in the [body](#) of the document.

The **ISINDEX** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **ISINDEX** element to replace the default prompt.

```
<ISINDEX PROMPT="Enter a keyword to search for in the index">
```

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 ◀ ISINDEX Element | ISINDEX... ▶ LAB

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

KBD Element | KBD Object

Renders text in a fixed-width font.

Remarks

The **KBD** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **KBD** element to render text in a fixed-width font.

```
<KBD>This text renders in a fixed-width font.</KBD>
```

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 ◀ KBD Element | KBD Object ▶ LEGENI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LABEL Element | LABEL Object

Specifies a label for another element on the page.

Remarks

To bind **LABEL** to another control, set the **FOR** attribute of the **LABEL** element equal to the **ID** of the control. Binding **LABEL** to the **NAME** attribute of the control has no effect. However, to submit a form, you must specify a **NAME** on the control to which the **LABEL** element is being bound.

There are two ways to underline the designated access key. The rich text support in the **LABEL** object makes it possible to wrap the **U** element around the character in the label text specified by the **accessKey** property. If you prefer to use cascading style sheets (CSS) to apply style formatting, enclose the designated character in a **SPAN** and set the style to "text-decoration: underline".

If the user clicks the label, the **onclick** event goes to the label and then bubbles to the control specified by the **htmlFor** property. Pressing the access key for the label is the same as clicking the label.

The **LABEL** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag. Labels cannot be nested.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **LABEL** object and the **accessKey** property to set focus on a text box.

```
<LABEL FOR="oCtrlID" ACCESSKEY="1">  
  #<U>1</U>: Press Alt+1 to set focus to textbox  
</LABEL>  
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="TXT1" VALUE="binding sample"  
  SIZE="20" TABINDEX="1" ID="oCtrlID">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



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 [LABEL Element | LABEL Obj...](#) [LI EI](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LEGEND Element | LEGEND Object

Inserts a caption into the box drawn by the [FIELDSET](#) object.

Remarks

This element must be the first element in **FIELDSET**.

The **LEGEND** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

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◆ ◀ LEGEND Element | LEGEND O... ▶ LI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LI Element | LI Object

Denotes one item in a list.

Remarks

The [TYPE](#) attribute values disc, circle, and square apply to unordered lists; the values 1, a, A, i, and I apply to ordered lists.

The **LI** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **LI** element to create individual items in a directory list.

```
<DIR>
<LI>Art
<LI>History
<LI>Literature
<LI>Sports
<LI>Entertainment
<LI>Science
</DIR>
```

See Also

[DIR](#), [MENU](#), [OL](#), [UL](#)

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 ◀ LI Element | LI Object ▶ LISTING Eler

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LINK Element | LINK Object

Enables the current document to establish links to external documents.

Remarks

The **LINK** element can be used only within the [HEAD](#) tag.

The **LINK** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **LINK** element to apply an external style sheet, called styles.css, to the page.

```
<LINK REL=stylesheet HREF="styles.css">
```

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◆ ◀ LINK Element | LINK Objec... ▶ locatic

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LISTING Element | LISTING Object

Renders text in a fixed-width font.

Remarks

This tag is no longer recommended. Use the [PRE](#) or [SAMP](#) tag instead.

Members

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 ◀ LISTING Element | LISTING... ▶ MAP

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

location Object

Contains information about the current URL.

Remarks

The [href](#) property contains the entire URL, while the other properties contain portions of the URL. The default property for the **location** object is **location.href**. For example, setting `location='http://microsoft.com'` is equivalent to setting `location.href='http://microsoft.com'`.

The browser immediately navigates to the specified URL when any of the properties listed below are set.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Applies To

[document](#), [window](#)

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 ◀ location Object ▶ MARQUEE Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MAP Element | MAP Object

Contains coordinate data for client-side image maps.

Remarks

An image map is a graphic image, with predefined regions, that contains links to other documents or anchors. For example, you could create an image of the solar system containing links that the user can click to navigate to pages for the individual planets.

The **MAP** object is referenced with the [USEMAP](#) attribute in an [IMG](#) element, as follows:

```
<IMG SRC="solarsys.gif" USEMAP="#SystemMap">
```

A **MAP** element contains a set of [AREA](#) elements defining the linking regions in the image.

The **MAP** element requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example provides the full code for an image map of the solar system. It creates links from the image map to individual images of the planets using the [AREA](#) element with the **MAP** element, [COORDS](#) value, and [SHAPE](#) attribute. The user clicks the sun or any planet to link to an

individual image. To return to the solar system image map, the user clicks the Back button.

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 ◀ MAP Element | MAP Object ▶ MENU |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MARQUEE Element | MARQUEE Object

Creates a scrolling text marquee.

Remarks

The default width of the **MARQUEE** element is equal to the width of its parent element. When a **MARQUEE** is in a **TD** that does not specify a width, you should explicitly set the width of **MARQUEE**. If neither the **MARQUEE** nor the **TD** has a width specified, the marquee is collapsed to a 1-pixel width.

To create a vertically scrolling **MARQUEE**, set its `scrollLeft` property to 0. To create a horizontally scrolling marquee, set its `scrollTop` property to 0, overriding any script setting.

The **MARQUEE** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **MARQUEE** element to scroll the marquee from left to right across the screen, moving it 10 pixels every 200 milliseconds.

```
<MARQUEE DIRECTION=RIGHT BEHAVIOR=SCROLL SCRC  
This is a scrolling marquee.  
</MARQUEE>
```

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◆ ◀ MARQUEE Element | MARQUEE... ▶

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MENU Element | MENU Object

Creates an unordered list of items.

Remarks

The **MENU** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **MENU** element to create a menu with two items.

```
<MENU>  
<LI>This is the first item in the menu.  
<LI>And this is the second item in the menu.  
</MENU>
```

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.">

 ◀ MENU Element | MENU Objec... ▶ na

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

META Element | META Object

Conveys hidden information about the document to the server and the client.

Remarks

The **META** element also embeds document information that some search engines use to index and categorize documents on the World Wide Web.

This element can be used only within the [HEAD](#) element.

The **META** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

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 ◀ META Element | META Objec... ▶ NE▶

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

navigator Object

Contains information about the Web browser.

Remarks

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Applies To

[window](#)

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 ◀ navigator Object ▶ NOBR Element | N

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NEXTID Object

Creates unique identifiers that text editing software can read.

Remarks

This element can be used only within the [HEAD](#) tag.

The **NEXTID** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

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◆ ◀ NEXTID Object ▶ NOFRAMES Eleme

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NOBR Element | NOBR Object

Renders text without line breaks.

Remarks

The **NOBR** element requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **NOBR** element to prevent text lines from breaking.

```
<NOBR>Here's a line of text I don't want to be broken . . .  
here's the end of the line.</NOBR>
```

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◆ NOBR Element | NOBR Objec... ▶ NC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NOFRAMES Element | NOFRAMES Object

Contains HTML for browsers that do not support [FRAMESET](#) elements.

Remarks

The **NOFRAMES** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **NOFRAMES** element to specify HTML that is rendered by browsers incapable of displaying frames.

```
<FRAMESET>  
<NOFRAMES>You need Internet Explorer version 3.0 or later to v.  
frames!</NOFRAMES>  
</FRAMESET>
```

See Also

[FRAME](#)

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 ◀ NOFRAMES Element | NOFRAM... ▶

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NOSCRIP**T** Element | NOSCRIP**T** Object

Specifies HTML to be displayed in browsers that do not support scripting.

Remarks

The **NOSCRIP**T**** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

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◆ ◀ NOSCRIPT Element | NOSCRI... ▶ ○

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

OBJECT Element | OBJECT Object

Inserts an object into the HTML page.

Remarks

An object can appear in the [HEAD](#) or the [BODY](#) of a document.

Possible return values (those generated by DHTML Object Model properties) on the **OBJECT** element depend on the implementation of the **OBJECT**. For example, the [readyState](#) property returns null or error if the **OBJECT** does not implement a **readyState** property. DHTML Object Model properties available for an **OBJECT** depend on the content of the **OBJECT**. For information about supported properties, see the documentation for the individual object.

Events are sent directly to the **OBJECT** element. If the event is returned by the embedded object, it bubbles accordingly. If the event is not returned, it does not bubble.

OBJECT event handlers also can be defined in script (see Example).

Note You can use the [object](#) property for the **OBJECT** element to reconcile DHTML Object Model members that are duplicated by the **OBJECT** element's implementation and by DHTML. For instance, if the **OBJECT** implements an item method, and DHTML implements an item method, use `document.all.objectID.object.item()` to access the one defined for the **OBJECT**.

The **OBJECT** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0,

and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses script to define event handlers on the **OBJECT** element.

```
<SCRIPT FOR=oObject EVENT=eEvent>  
:  
</SCRIPT>  
  
<OBJECT ID=oObject CLASSID="xyz.abc">  
</OBJECT>
```

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◆ OBJECT Element | OBJECT O... OF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

OL Element | OL Object

Draws lines of text as a numbered list.

Remarks

The **TYPE** attribute sets the list type for all ensuing lists unless a different type value is set.

The **OL** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **OL** element to create a numbered list.

```
<OL>
<LI>This is the first item in the list.
<LI>And this is the second item in the list.
</OL>

<OL START=3>
<LI>This is item number 3.
</OL>

<OL TYPE=A>
<LI>This is item A.
</OL>
```

See Also

[LI](#)

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 ◀ OL Element | OL Object ▶ P Element |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

OPTION Element | OPTION Object

Denotes one choice in a [SELECT](#) element.

Remarks

Although **OPTION** elements do not appear in the [all](#) collection, you can gain access to these elements by applying the [options](#) collection to the **SELECT** element.

You can add **OPTION** elements only to a **SELECT** element located in the same window where the **OPTION** elements are created.

Except for [background-color](#) and [color](#), style settings applied through the [style](#) object for the **OPTION** element are ignored. In addition, style settings applied directly to individual **options** override those applied to the containing **SELECT** element as a whole.

The **OPTION** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **OPTION** element to create individual items in a drop-down list box.

```
<SELECT ID="oCars" SIZE="1" onchange="fnChange()">  
<OPTION VALUE="1">BMW  
<OPTION VALUE="2">PORSCHE
```

```
<OPTION VALUE="3" SELECTED>MERCEDES  
</SELECT>  
<TEXTAREA ID="oData"></TEXTAREA>
```

This example uses the [options](#) collection to append the selected item of the list box in a text area.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">  
function fnChange(){  
    oData.value+=oCars.options[oCars.selectedIndex].text + "\n";  
}  
</SCRIPT>
```

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◆ ◀ OPTION Element | OPTION O... ▶ PA

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

P Element | P Object

Denotes a paragraph.

Remarks

The **P** element is a block element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **P** element to create a paragraph.

```
<P>This is a paragraph.</P>
```

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◆ ◀ P Element | P Object ▶ PLAINTEXT E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

PARAM Element | PARAM Object

Sets the property value for a given object.

Remarks

The **PARAM** element is valid within the [APPLET](#), [EMBED](#), and [OBJECT](#) elements.

The **PARAM** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

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 ◀ PARAM Element | PARAM Obj... ▶ PF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

PLAINTEXT Element | PLAINTEXT Object

Renders text in a fixed-width font without processing tags.

Remarks

This element is no longer recommended.

Members

See Also

[XMP](#)

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◆ PLAINTEXT Element | PLAIN... Q E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

PRE Element | PRE Object

Renders text in a fixed-width font.

Remarks

Text within the **PRE** element is formatted. Spaces and carriage returns are preserved.

The **PRE** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **PRE** element to format text so that it renders exactly as it's typed.

```
<PRE>
This text is formatted
  exactly
    as
      it
        is
          typed.
</PRE>
```

See Also

[XMP](#)

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◆ ◀ PRE Element | PRE Object ▶ RT Elen

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

Q Element | Q Object

Sets apart a quotation in text.

Remarks

The **Q** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **Q** element to set apart a quotation in text.

```
<P>He said,  
<Q>"Hi there!"</Q>
```

See Also

[BLOCKQUOTE](#)

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 ◀ Q Element | Q Object ▶ RUBY Elemer

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

RT Element | RT Object

Designates the ruby text for the [RUBY](#) element.

Remarks

A *ruby* is an annotation or pronunciation guide for a string of text. The string of text annotated with a ruby is referred to as the *base*.

The ruby text specified by the **RT** element is positioned above or inline with the [rubyPosition](#) property. Browsers that do not support the **RT** element render the ruby text inline with the base text.

The **RT** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **RT** element to specify a string of text as an annotation or pronunciation guide to the base text.

```
<RUBY>  
  Base Text  
  <RT>Ruby Text  
</RUBY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



See Also

[RUBY](#)

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◆ ◀ RT Element | RT Object ▶ rule Object

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

RUBY Element | RUBY Object

Designates an annotation or pronunciation guide to be placed above or inline with a string of text.

Remarks

A *ruby* is an annotation or pronunciation guide for a string of text. The string of text annotated with a ruby is referred to as the *base*.

The only valid object within the **RUBY** element is the **RT** element. Text not contained within the ruby text object, **RT**, is assumed to be a part of the base.

The **RUBY** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **RUBY** element to specify the first string of text as the base, and the **RT** element to specify the second string of text as the ruby.

```
<RUBY>  
  Base Text  
  <RT>Ruby Text  
</RUBY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to

install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



See Also

[RT](#)

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◆ RUBY Element | RUBY Objec... ▶ run

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

rule Object

Represents a style within a cascading style sheet (CSS) that consists of a selector and one or more declarations.

Remarks

The **rule** object defines a set of CSS attributes applied to a set of HTML elements. For example, a rule consisting of the selector **H1** and the declaration `font-family:Arial` defines all **H1** elements to render in the Arial font.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses a **rule** object consisting of the selector **H1** to define a single rule that changes the H1 heading(s) in a document to red.

```
<STYLE>  
  H1 { color: red }  
</STYLE>
```

If the style sheet containing the preceding rule is the first style sheet in the document, the following code returns the **rule** object associated with the rule.

```
oRule=document.styleSheets(0).rules(0)
```

See Also

rules

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◆ ◀ rule Object ▶ S Element | S Object ▲ [

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

runtimeStyle Object

Represents the cascaded format and style of the object that overrides the format and style specified in global style sheets, inline styles, and HTML attributes.

Remarks

The **runtimeStyle** object sets and retrieves the format and style of an object, and overrides existing formats and styles in the process. Other than having precedence over the [style](#) object and not persisting, the **runtimeStyle** object is equivalent to the **style** object.

Members

Example

This example sets a value on the **runtimeStyle** object to affect the **currentStyle** object, but not the **style** object.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnChangeValue(sValue){
    if(oDIV.runtimeStyle.backgroundColor == oDIV.style.backgroundColor)
        sValue="";
    }
    oDIV.runtimeStyle.backgroundColor = sValue;
    alert(oDIV.style.backgroundColor +
        "\n" + oDIV.currentStyle.backgroundColor +
        "\n" + oDIV.runtimeStyle.backgroundColor);
}
</SCRIPT>

<DIV ID = "oDIV">
```

This is a demonstration DIV.

```
</DIV>
```

```
<INPUT TYPE = "button" VALUE = "Change Color" onclick="fnC
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, rule, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[currentStyle](#)

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◆ ◀ runtimeStyle Object ▶ SAMP Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

S Element | S Object

Renders text in strike-through type.

Remarks

The **S** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **S** element to render the text with a line through it.

```
<S>This text has a line through it.</S>
```

See Also

[STRIKE](#)

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◆ ◀ S Element | S Object ▶ screen Object

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SAMP Element | SAMP Object

Specifies a code sample.

Remarks

The **SAMP** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **SAMP** element to create a code sample.

```
<SAMP>Here is some text in a small fixed-width font.</SAMP>
```

See Also

[CODE](#)

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◆ ◀ SAMP Element | SAMP Objec... ▶ SC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

screen Object

Contains information about the client's screen and rendering capabilities.

Remarks

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ screen Object ▶ SELECT Element | S

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SCRIPT Element | SCRIPT Object

Specifies a script for the page that is interpreted by a script engine.

Remarks

Code within the **SCRIPT** block that is not contained within a function is executed immediately as the page is loaded. To keep scripts from being displayed on down-level browsers, nest the **SCRIPT** block within a [COMMENT](#) block.

Script appearing after a [FRAMESET](#) element is ignored.

The **SCRIPT** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

See Also

[embedding an xml data island into an html page](#)

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◆ ◀ SCRIPT Element | SCRIPT O... ▶ sele

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SELECT Element | SELECT Object

Denotes a list box or drop-down list.

Remarks

The **SELECT** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **SELECT** element to create a drop-down list box.

```
<SELECT NAME="Cats" SIZE="1">
<OPTION VALUE="1">Calico
<OPTION VALUE="2">Tortie
<OPTION VALUE="3" SELECTED>Siamese
</SELECT>
```

This example uses the **SELECT** element to create a multi-select list box by setting the **SIZE** and **MULTIPLE** attributes. To retrieve the selected options for a multi-select list box, iterate through the [options](#) collection and check to see where **SELECTED** is set to true.

```
<SELECT NAME="Cars" SIZE="3" MULTIPLE>
<OPTION VALUE="1" SELECTED>BMW
<OPTION VALUE="2">PORSCHE
<OPTION VALUE="3" SELECTED>MERCEDES
```

```
</SELECT>
```

This example adds a new option to the end of an existing **SELECT** list. The new Option constructor can also be used in Microsoft® JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification).

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">  
var oOption = document.createElement("OPTION");  
oOption.text="Apples";  
oOption.value="5";  
document.all.oMyList.add(oOption);  
</SCRIPT>
```

See Also

[OPTION](#)

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◆ SELECT Element | SELECT O... ▶ SM

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

selection Object

Represents the active selection, which is a highlighted block of text, and/or other elements in the document on which a user or a script can carry out some action.

Remarks

You typically use the **selection** object as input from the user to identify which portion of the document to act on, or as output to the user to show the results of an action.

Users and scripts can create selections. Users create selections by dragging the mouse over a portion of the document. Scripts create selections by calling the [select](#) method on a text range or similar object. To retrieve the active selection, apply the **selection** keyword to the document object. To carry out work on a selection, create a text range object from the selection using the [createRange](#) method.

A document can have only one selection at a time. The selection has a type that determines whether it is empty or contains a block of text and/or elements. Although an empty selection contains nothing, you can use it to mark a position in the document.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Applies To

[document](#)

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◆ ◀ selection Object ▶ SPAN Element | SF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SMALL Element | SMALL Object

Specifies that the enclosed text should be displayed in a smaller font.

Remarks

The **SMALL** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **SMALL** element to display text in a smaller font.

```
<SMALL>This text is smaller</SMALL> than this text.
```

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 ◀ SMALL Element | SMALL Obj... ▶ STF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SPAN Element | SPAN Object

Specifies an inline text container.

Remarks

This element is especially useful for applying cascading style sheets (CSS) styles.

The **SPAN** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **SPAN** element to create an inline text container that changes the color of a word to blue.

```
<P>This paragraph contains a single <SPAN STYLE="color: blue">
```

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◆ ◀ SPAN Element | SPAN Objec... ▶ STF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

STRIKE Element | STRIKE Object

Renders text in strike-through type.

Remarks

The **STRIKE** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **STRIKE** element to create strike-through type.

```
<STRIKE>This text has a line through it.</STRIKE>
```

See Also

S

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◆ ◀ STRIKE Element | STRIKE O... ▶ STY

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

STRONG Element | STRONG Object

Renders text in bold.

Remarks

The **STRONG** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **STRONG** element to emphasize text in boldface type.

```
<STRONG>This text is strongly emphasized (shown as bold).</STRONG>
```

See Also

[ACRONYM](#), [ADDRESS](#), [B](#), [CITE](#)

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◆ ◀ STYLE Element | STYLE Obj... ▶ style

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

style Object

Represents the current settings of all possible inline styles for a given element.

Remarks

Inline styles are cascading style sheets (CSS) style assignments that you apply directly to individual HTML elements using the **STYLE=** attribute. Use the **style** object to examine these assignments and to make new assignments or change existing ones.

To retrieve the **style** object, apply the **style** keyword to an **element** object. To retrieve the current setting for an inline style, apply the corresponding **style** property to the **style** object.

The **style** object does not provide access to the style assignments in style sheets. To obtain information about styles in style sheets, use the [styleSheets](#) collection to access to the individual style sheets defined in the document.

The following properties are not available when the [rule](#) object accesses the **style** object: [posHeight](#), [posWidth](#), [posTop](#), [posLeft](#), [pixelHeight](#), [pixelWidth](#), [pixelTop](#), and [pixelLeft](#).

This object is available in script in Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **style** object to set the document body text font to Verdana.

```
document.body.style.fontFamily = "Verdana"
```

This example positions all absolutely positioned images in the given document at the top of the document.

```
var oImages = document.all.tags("IMG");
if (oImages.length) {
    for (var iImg = 0; iImg < oImages.length; iImg++) {
        var oImg = oImages(iImg);
        if (oImg.style.position == "absolute") {
            oImg.style.top = 0;
        }
    }
}
```

This example copies the inline style of the second element (div2) to the first (div1) while preserving the styles of the second. The background color of div1 is overwritten during the assignment.

```
<DIV ID="div1" STYLE="background-color:blue;font-weight:bold
<DIV ID="div2" STYLE="background-color:red;font-size:18pt;
    font-family:Verdana;">Item 2</DIV>

<SCRIPT>
div1.style.cssText += (';' + div2.style.cssText);
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, rule,

S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ STRONG Element | STRONG O... ▶ s

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

STYLE Element | style Object

Specifies a style sheet for the page.

Remarks

The **STYLE** element should appear in the [HEAD](#) section of an HTML document. Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 and later permit multiple style blocks.

The **STYLE** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example encloses style declarations in the **STYLE** tag and changes one of those settings using the **style** object.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  BODY { background-color: white; color: black; }
  H1 { font: 8pt Arial bold; }
  P { font: 10pt Arial; text-indent: 0.5in; }
  A { text-decoration: none; color: blue; }
</STYLE>
<SCRIPT>
  oParagraph.style.fontSize = 14;
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>  
<P>Sample Paragraph Text</P>  
</BODY>
```

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◆ ◀ style Object ▶ SUB Element | SUB Ob

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

styleSheet Object

Represents a single style sheet in the document.

Remarks

You can use this object to retrieve style sheet information, such as the URL of the source file for the style sheet and the element in the document that owns (defines) the style sheet. You also can use it to modify style sheets.

You can retrieve a **styleSheet** object from the [styleSheets](#) collection or from the [imports](#) collection. Each item in these collections is a style sheet. A **styleSheet** object is available for a style sheet only if it is included in a document with a [STYLE](#) or [LINK](#) element, or with an [@import](#) statement in a **STYLE** element.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **styleSheet** object to change the cascading style sheets (CSS) values of inline and imported styles.

```
<STYLE>
BODY {background-color: #CFCFCF;}
@import url("otherStyleSheet.css");
</STYLE>
<SCRIPT>
window.onload=fnInit;
function fnInit(){
```

```
// Access a rule in the styleSheet, change backgroundColor to blue
var oStyleSheet=document.styleSheets[0];
var oRule=oStyleSheet.rules[0];
oRule.backgroundColor="#0000FF";
// Add a rule for P elements to have yellow backgrounds.
oStyleSheet.addRule("P","background-color: #FFFF00;");
// Change and imported rule:
oStyleSheet.imports[0].color="#000000";
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[styleSheets](#)

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 ◀ styleSheet Object ▶ SUP Element | SU

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SUB Element | SUB Object

Specifies that the enclosed text should be displayed in subscript, using a smaller font than the current font.

Remarks

The **SUB** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **SUB** element to change some of the text to a subscript font.

```
(X<SUB>1</SUB>,Y<SUB>1</SUB>)
```

The preceding code causes the text to render as follows:

(X₁,Y₁)

See Also

[SUP](#)

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◆ SUB Element | SUB Object ▶ TABLE |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SUP Element | SUP Object

Specifies that the enclosed text should be displayed in superscript, using a smaller font than the current font.

Remarks

The **SUP** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **SUP** element to change some of the text to a superscript font.

```
(X<SUP>2</SUP> + Y<SUP>2</SUP>)
```

The preceding code causes the text to render as follows:

$(X^2 + Y^2)$

See Also

[SUB](#)

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◆ ◀ SUP Element | SUP Object ▶ TBODY

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TABLE Element | TABLE Object

Specifies that the contained content is organized into a table with rows and columns.

Remarks

The following tags are valid within a table: [CAPTION](#), [COL](#), [COLGROUP](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), [TFOOT](#), [TH](#), [THEAD](#), and [TR](#).

While a document loads, modifications to a table are restricted until the **window.onload** event occurs. Read-only access is allowed at any time.

The **TABLE** object model is read-only for databound tables. For example, script used to remove a table row works correctly on an unbound table, but not on a databound table. The properties of a **table** object are still available, but changes to the bound data in a table must be made to the data source.

The properties of a table are distinct from the properties of cells contained within the table. For example, the [offsetLeft](#) property of a multicolumn table is not the same as the **offsetLeft** property of the left-most cell in the table. Refer to the appropriate object when writing scripts involving table and/or cell objects.

The **TABLE** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **TABLE** element with **THEAD**, **TR**, and **TH** to create a table with three rows and two columns.

```
<TABLE BORDER=1 WIDTH=80%>
<THEAD>
<TR>
<TH>Heading 1</TH>
<TH>Heading 2</TH>
</TR>
</THEAD>
<TBODY>
<TR>
<TD>Row 1, Column 1 text.</TD>
<TD>Row 1, Column 2 text.</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD>Row 2, Column 1 text.</TD>
<TD>Row 2, Column 2 text.</TD>
</TR>
</TBODY>
</TABLE>
```

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◆ ◀ TABLE Element | TABLE Obj... ▶ TD E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TBODY Element | TBODY Object

Designates rows as the body of the table.

Remarks

Valid tags within the **TBODY** element include:

- [TD](#)
- [TH](#)
- [TR](#)

This element is exposed for all tables, even if the table does not explicitly define a **TBODY** element.

The **TBODY** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **TBODY** element with the [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [THEAD](#), and [TR](#) objects to create a table with the first row in the table head and the second row in the table body.

```
<TABLE>
<THEAD>
<TR>
<TD>
```

This text is in the THEAD.

```
</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</THEAD>
```

```
<TBODY>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD>
```

This text is in the TBODY.

```
</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TBODY>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

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◆ TBODY Element | TBODY Obj... TE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TD Element | TD Object

Specifies a cell in a table.

Remarks

The **TD** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

See Also

[TABLE](#), [TH](#), [TR](#), [borderCollapse](#)

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◆ TD Element | TD Object ▶ TextNode C

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TEXTAREA Element | TEXTAREA Object

Specifies a multiline text input control.

Remarks

The default font is fixed pitch.

The **TEXTAREA** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **TEXTAREA** element to set the cascading style sheets (CSS) [overflow](#) attribute to "hidden" to remove the scroll bars from the **TEXTAREA**.

```
<TEXTAREA STYLE="overflow:hidden" ID=txtComments>  
  The patient is in stable condition after suffering an attack of  
  the insatiable munchies.  
</TEXTAREA>
```

See Also

[INPUT](#)

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◆ ◀ TEXTAREA Element | TEXTAR... ▶ Te

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TextNode Object

Represents a string of text as a node in the document hierarchy.

Remarks

Use the [createTextNode](#) method to create a **TextNode** object. Once you create the **TextNode**, you can add to it using the [appendChild](#), [replaceNode](#), or [insertBefore](#) methods.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **TextNode** object to change the text of an [LI](#) object.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnChangeText(){
    var oTextNode = document.createTextNode("New List Item 1");
    var oReplaceNode = oItem1.firstChild.replaceNode(oTextNode);
}
</SCRIPT>

<UL onclick = "fnChangeText()">
<LI ID = oItem1>List Item 1
</UL>
```

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◆ ◀ TextNode Object ▶ TextRectangle Obj

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TextRange Object

Represents text in an HTML element.

Remarks

Use this object to retrieve and modify text in an element, to locate specific strings in the text, and to carry out commands that affect the appearance of the text.

To retrieve a text range object, apply the [createTextRange](#) method to a [BODY](#), [BUTTON](#), or [TEXTAREA](#) element or an [INPUT](#) element that has [text](#) type.

Modify the extent of the text range by moving its start and end positions with methods such as [move](#), [moveToElementText](#), and [findText](#). Within the text range, you can retrieve and modify plain text or HTML text. These forms of text are identical except that HTML text includes HTML tags, and plain text does not.

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. See article [q172976](#)  in the Microsoft® Knowledge Base for the latest information on Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example changes the text of a **BUTTON** element to "Clicked" through the **TextRange** object.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
var b = document.all.tags("BUTTON");
if (b!=null) {
    var r = b[0].createTextRange();
    if (r != null) {
        r.text = "Clicked";
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
```

See Also

[createTextRange](#)

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◀ TextRange Object ▶ TFOOT Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TextRectangle Object

Specifies a rectangle that contains a line of text in either an element or a [TextRange](#) object.

Remarks

Apply the [getClientRects](#) method to an element or text range object to retrieve a collection of **TextRectangle** objects. The **getClientRects** method returns a collection of rectangles, exposing for each rectangle the left, top, right, and bottom coordinates relative to the client.

In the following excerpt from the Gettysburg Address, four **TextRectangle** objects are contained in the **B** element (bold text).

Four score and seven years ago **our fathers brought forth . . . a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal**. Now we are engaged in a great civil war . . .

The four **TextRectangle** objects are:

1. "our fathers"
2. "brought forth . . . a new nation, conceived in liberty"
3. "and dedicated to the proposition that all men are"
4. "created equal"

If you resize the window containing this text, the **TextRectangle** objects do not update. Since the objects are a snapshot of the layout, the objects should update following after an [onresize](#) event occurs.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **getClientRects** and **getBoundingClientRect** methods to highlight text lines in an object.

This example uses the **TextRectangle** collection with the **getClientRects** and **getBoundingClientRect** methods to determine the position of the text rectangle within an element. In each line, the left-justified text does not extend to the right margin of the box that contains the text. Using this collection, you can determine the coordinates of the rectangle that surrounds only the content in each line. The example code reads these rectangle coordinates and instructs the ball to move over the text only, and not to the end of the line.

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◆ ◀ TextRectangle Object ▶ TH Element |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TFOOT Element | TFOOT Object

Designates rows as the table's footer.

Remarks

Valid tags within the **TFOOT** element include:

- [TD](#)
- [TH](#)
- [TR](#)

The **TFOOT** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **TFOOT** element with the [TABLE](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), and [TR](#) objects to create a table with the first row in the table body and the second row in the table footer.

```
<TABLE>
<TBODY>
<TR>
<TD>
This text is in the table body.
</TD>
</TR>
</TBODY>
```

```
<TFOOT>
<TR>
<TD>
This text is in the table footer.
</TD>
</TR>
</TFOOT>
</TABLE>
```

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◆ ◀ TFOOT Element | TFOOT Obj... ▶ TH

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TH Element | TH Object

Specifies a header column. Header columns are centered within the cell and are bold.

Remarks

The **TH** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

See Also

[TD, TR](#)

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 ◀ TH Element | TH Object ▶ TITLE Elen

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

THEAD Element | THEAD Object

Designates rows as the table's header.

Remarks

Valid tags within the **THEAD** element include:

- [TD](#)
- [TH](#)
- [TR](#)

The **THEAD** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **TFOOT** element with the [TABLE](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), and [TR](#) objects to create a table with the first row in the table header and the second row in the table body.

```
<TABLE>
<THEAD>
<TR>
<TD>
This text is in the table header.
</TD>
</TR>
</THEAD>
```

```
<TBODY>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD>
```

This text is in the table body.

```
</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TBODY>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

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◆ ◀ THEAD Element | THEAD Obj... ▶ TR

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TITLE Element | title Object

Contains the title of the document.

Remarks

This element can be used only within the [HEAD](#) element. Any text between the opening and closing **TITLE** tags displays in the browser title bar and in the Microsoft® Windows® taskbar. In Web pages, "Microsoft Internet Explorer" is appended to the title. In HTML Applications, by contrast, only the specified title appears.

The **TITLE** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **TITLE** element to specify a title for the document.

```
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>"Welcome to Internet Explorer!"</TITLE>  
</HEAD>
```

Applies To

[document](#)

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◀ TITLE Element | TITLE Obj... ▶ TT Ele

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TR Element | TR Object

Specifies a row in a table.

Remarks

The [TD](#) and [TH](#) tags are valid within a row.

The **TR** element does not explicitly support the [HEIGHT](#) attribute. To achieve the same effect, use the cascading style sheets (CSS) [height](#) attribute.

To change the HTML in the **TR** element, use the table object model. For example, use the [rowIndex](#) property or the [rows](#) collection to retrieve a reference to a specific table row. You can add or delete rows using the [insertRow](#) and [deleteRow](#) methods. To retrieve a reference to a specific cell, use the [cellIndex](#) property or the [cells](#) collection. You can add or delete rows using the [insertCell](#) and [deleteCell](#) methods. To change the content of a particular cell, use the [innerHTML](#) or [innerText](#) property.

The **TR** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

The following examples show how to create a table row in HTML and script.

See Also

TABLE, borderCollapse

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 ◀ TR Element | TR Object ▶ U Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TT Element | TT Object

Renders text in a fixed-width font.

Remarks

The **TT** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **TT** element to render text in a fix-width font.

```
<TT>Here's some plain text.</TT>
```

See Also

[XMP](#)

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 ◀ TT Element | TT Object ▶ UL Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

U Element | U Object

Renders text that is underlined.

Remarks

The **U** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **U** element to underline text.

```
<U>This text is underlined.</U>
```

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◆ ◀ U Element | U Object ▶ userProfile Ok

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

UL Element | UL Object

Draws lines of text as a bulleted list.

Remarks

The **TYPE** attribute sets the list type for all ensuing lists unless a different type value is set.

The **UL** element inherits its **line-height** from the height of the **font** attribute for the **BODY**. For example, if the **font-size** attribute for the **BODY** is larger than the **font-size** attribute for the **UL** element, the list items in the **UL** are spaced according to the **font-size** of the **BODY**.

The **UL** element is a block element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **UL** element to create a bulleted list.

```
<UL>
<LI>This is the first bulleted item in the list.
<LI>And this is the second bulleted item in the list.
</UL>
```

See Also

[LI](#)

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◆ ◀ UL Element | UL Object ▶ VAR Eleme

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

userProfile Object

Provides methods that allow a script to request read access to and perform read actions on a user's profile information.

Remarks

The script request is queued before reading or writing is performed. This simplifies user experience, because users are prompted only once for profile release permissions for a batch of requests.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This script example runs on the client and uses the **userProfile** object to read various values from the profile information.

```
// Queue a request for read access to multiple profile attributes.
navigator.userProfile.addReadRequest("vcard.displayname");
navigator.userProfile.addReadRequest("vcard.gender");

// Request access to the information.
navigator.userProfile.doReadRequest(usage-code, "Acme Corporati

// Now perform read operations to access the information.
name = navigator.userProfile.getAttribute("vcard.displayname");
gender = navigator.userProfile.getAttribute("vcard.gender");

// The script can now use the 'name' and 'gender' variables
// to personalize content or to send information back to the server.
```

```
// Clear the request queue to prepare for future information requests  
navigator.userProfile.clearRequest();
```

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

See Also

[profile assistant](#)

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 ◀ userProfile Object ▶ WBR Element | V

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

VAR Element | VAR Object

Renders text in a small fixed-width font.

Remarks

The **VAR** element is an inline element and requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **VAR** element to render the word "filename" in a small fixed-width font.

Enter the `<VAR>filename</VAR>` in the dialog box.

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 ◀ VAR Element | VAR Object ▶ window

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

WBR Element | WBR Object

Inserts a soft line break into a block of [NOBR](#) text.

Remarks

The **WBR** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, and in script as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **WBR** element to create line breaks. In contrast, the [NOBR](#) element does not break lines.

```
<NOBR>This line of text will not break, no matter how narrow the  
<NOBR>This one, however,<WBR> will break after the word "hov  
if the window gets small enough.</NOBR>
```

See Also

[BR](#)

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 ◀ WBR Element | WBR Object ▶ XML E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

window Object

Represents an open window in the browser.

Remarks

You can use the **window** object to retrieve information about the state of the window. You also can use this object to gain access to the document in the window, to the events that occur in the window, and to features of the browser that affect the window.

Typically, the browser creates one **window** object when it opens an HTML document. However, if a document defines one or more frames (that is, contains one or more [FRAME](#) or [IFRAME](#) tags), the browser creates one **window** object for the original document and one additional **window** object for each frame. These additional objects are *child windows* of the original window and can be affected by actions that occur in the original. For example, closing the original window causes all child windows to close. You can also create new windows (and corresponding window objects) using methods such as [open](#), [showModalDialog](#), and [showModelessDialog](#).

You can apply any window property, method, or collection to any variable or expression that evaluates to a **window** object, regardless of how that window was created. Additionally, you can access all window properties, methods, and collections in the current window by using the property, method, or collection name directly—that is, without prefixing it with an expression that evaluates to the current **window** object. However, to help make more readable code and to avoid potential ambiguities, many authors use the **window** keyword when accessing window properties, methods, and collections for the current window. This keyword always refers to the current window.

Note Window property, method, and collection names are reserved keywords and cannot be used as the names of variables and routines.

The [dialogArguments](#), [dialogHeight](#), [dialogLeft](#), [dialogTop](#), [dialogWidth](#), and [returnValue](#) properties are available only for windows created using the [showModalDialog](#) and [showModelessDialog](#) methods.

This object is available in script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Windows CE

In Microsoft® Windows® CE, the [document](#) object is not available through scripting for a **window** opened using the **open** method.

Members

Example

This example displays an alert for the current window.

```
alert("A simple message.")
```

This example checks whether the current window contains child windows and, if it does, displays the names of those child windows.

```
if ( window.frames != null ) {  
    for ( i = 0; i < window.frames.length; i++ )  
        window.alert ("Child window " +i+ " is named "+window.frame  
    }
```

This example shows a simple event handler function for the window's [onload](#) event. In the absence of a "window" element, the [BODY](#) element

hosts the following window object events: [onblur](#), [onbeforeunload](#), [onfocus](#), [onload](#), and [onunload](#).

```
<BODY onload="window.status='Page is loaded!'">
```

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◆ ◀ window Object ▶ XMP Element | XMP

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

XML Element | XML Object

Defines an `xml data island` on an HTML page.

Remarks

The `readyState` property of the **XML** element, available as a string value, corresponds to the `readystate` property of the `xml dom document` object, which is available as a long value. The string values correspond to the long values of the XML document object's property as follows:

0	uninitialized
1	loading
2	loaded
3	interactive
4	complete

Consider the following XML data island:

```
<XML ID=xml doc SRC="123.xml"></XML>
```

Use the following two methods to check the value of the **readyState** property to determine whether the XML data island is completely downloaded.

- This method uses the `readyState` property of the **XML** element:

```
if (xml doc.readyState == "complete")  
    window.alert ("The XML document is ready.");
```

- This method uses the `readystate` property of the **XML DOM Document** object:

```
if (xml doc.XMLDocument.readyState == 4)
```

```
window.alert ("The XML document is ready.");
```

The **XML** element requires a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

Example

This example uses the **XML** element to define a simple XML data island that can be embedded directly into an HTML page.

```
<XML ID="oMetaData">  
  <METADATA>  
    <AUTHOR>John Smith</AUTHOR>  
    <GENERATOR>Visual Notepad</GENERATOR>  
    <PAGETYPE>Reference</PAGETYPE>  
    <ABSTRACT>Specifies a data island</ABSTRACT>  
  </METADATA>  
</XML>
```

This script example retrieves the text contained within the **ABSTRACT** field of the data island.

```
var oNode = oMetaData.XMLDocument.selectSingleNode("MET  
alert(oNode.text);
```

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 ◀ XML Element | XML Object ▶ DHTML

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XMP Element | XMP Object

Renders text used for examples in a fixed-width font.

Remarks

Use of this element is no longer recommended. Use the [PRE](#) or [SAMP](#) element instead.

Members

See Also

[TT](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT Element | INPUT Obj... ▶ INPL

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=button Element | INPUT type=button Object

Creates a button control.

Remarks

The **button** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **button** element to define a button that responds appropriately when clicked.

```
<INPUT TYPE=button ID=btnEmergency VALUE="In case of emergency, push this button!"  
onClick="alert('Aaaaaaaggggghh!!!!!')">
```

The preceding HTML code creates this button:

In case of emergency, push this button!

See Also

[BUTTON](#), [INPUT](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=button Element... ▶ INPU

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=checkbox Element | INPUT type=checkbox Object

Creates a check box control.

Remarks

When a **checkbox** element is selected, a [name/value](#) pair is submitted with the [FORM](#). The default value of **checkbox** is *on*.

The [height](#) and [width](#) styles are exposed to the **checkbox** element as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. The size of the element is set based on the values provided by the author, except when a given size is below a particular minimum. The size is calculated as follows:

- If the **height** or **width** is greater than 20 pixels, the padding around the check box is set to 4 pixels, and the inner height or width is set to 8 pixels.
- If the **height** or **width** is less than 20 pixels but greater than 13 pixels, the padding around the check box is equal to one half the specified **height** or **width** minus 13. For example, if the specified **width** of the check box is 17, the equation would be: $(17-13)/2$.
- If the **height** or **width** is less than 12 pixels, the padding around the check box is set to 0 and the inner width is set to the value specified by the author.

The **checkbox** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **checkbox** element to create two check boxes with explanatory text. The **onclick** events call two script functions. The first check box is checked.

```
<INPUT TYPE=checkbox CHECKED ID=chk1 onclick="choosebox1()">C  
  this check box for some free advice.  
<P><INPUT TYPE=checkbox ID=chk2 onclick="choosebox2()">C  
  this check box for a message from our sponsors.  
<P ID=SampText>
```

This example implements the script when the user clicks either check box.

```
<SCRIPT>  
function choosebox1(){  
    alert("Never play leapfrog with a unicorn!")  
}  
function choosebox2(){  
    SampText.insertAdjacentHTML("AfterBegin","Buy WonderW  
}  
</SCRIPT>
```

The preceding HTML code and script examples create and implement the following check boxes:

- Uncheck this check box for some free advice.
- Or check this check box for a message from our sponsors.

See Also

[INPUT](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=checkbox Eleme... ▶ INP

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=file Element | INPUT type=file Object

Creates a file upload object with a text box and Browse button.

Remarks

For a file upload to take place:

- The **file** element must be enclosed within a **FORM** element.
- A value must be specified for the **NAME** attribute of the **file** element.
- The **METHOD** attribute of the **FORM** element must be set to post.
- The **ENCTYPE** attribute of the **FORM** element must be set to multipart/form-data.

To handle a file upload to the server, a server-side process must be running that can handle multipart/form-data submissions. For example, the [microsoft posting acceptor](#)  allows Microsoft® Internet Information Server to accept file uploads. Additional Common Gateway Interface (CGI) scripts that can handle multipart/form-data submissions are available on the Web.

The **file** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0. The file upload add-on is required to use the **file** element in Internet Explorer 3.02. Users can enter a file path in the text box or click the Browse button to browse the file system.

Members

Example

The following examples use the **file** element to upload a file to a server. The first example requires Microsoft® Posting Acceptor, which can be used with Internet Information Server (IIS) or Personal Web Server.

See Also

[INPUT, upload files to the internet information server](#) , [uploading a file to iis using a browser](#) 

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=file Element |... ▶ INPUT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=hidden Element | INPUT type=hidden Object

Transmits state information about client/server interaction.

Remarks

This input type presents no control to the user, but sends the value of the [value](#) property with the submitted form.

The **hidden** element does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

See Also

[INPUT](#), [INPUT type=submit](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=hidden Element... ▶ INPL

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=image Element | INPUT type=image Object

Creates an image control that, when clicked, causes the form to be immediately submitted.

Remarks

The x-coordinate is submitted under the name of the control with `.x` appended, and the y-coordinate is submitted under the name of the control with `.y` appended. Any `value` property is ignored. The `src` property specifies the **image** element the same way it specifies the `IMG` element.

The **image** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

See Also

[IMG, INPUT](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=image ▶ INPUT type=rad

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=password Element | INPUT type=password Object

Creates a single-line text entry control similar to the [text](#) control, except that text is not displayed as the user enters it.

Remarks

The **password** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **password** element to define a password field.

```
Username <INPUT TYPE=button ID=txtUser>  
Password <INPUT TYPE=password ID=txtPassword>
```

This example uses script to determine whether the password is valid for the specified user.

```
<SCRIPT>  
if (txtUser.value == "Paul")  
  if (txtPassword.value == "2ifbysea")  
  {  
    alert("Password accepted. Enjoy your ride.");  
    return true;  
  }
```

```
}  
</SCRIPT>
```

See Also

[INPUT](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=password ▶ INPUT type=

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INPUT type=radio Element | INPUT type=radio Object

Creates a radio button control.

Remarks

Use a radio button control to limit a user's selection to a single **value** within a set of values. To do this, you must link together each button in a set of radio buttons by assigning each button the same **name**.

When a user submits a form, a selected radio button only generates a **name/value** pair in the form data if the button has a **value**.

To select a radio button as the default button in a set, set the **checked** property of the button to true.

A user can select a radio button only if the button has a **name**. To clear a selected radio button, a user must select another button in the set.

The **radio** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **radio** element to create three radio buttons.

```
<INPUT type=radio name="radio" CHECKED>1-10 years old  
<INPUT type=radio name="radio">11 years old  
<INPUT type=radio name="radio">12-120 years old
```

This example uses script to detect which radio button the user selects.

```
<SCRIPT>
function detect()
{
  if (radio[0].checked)
    alert("You're between 1 and 10 years old.")
  else if (radio[1].checked)
    alert("You're 11 years old.")
  else
    alert("You're between 12 and 120 years old.")
}
</SCRIPT>
```

The preceding HTML code and script examples create and implement the following radio buttons.

- 1-10 years old
- 11 years old
- 12-120 years old

How old are you?

See Also

[INPUT, forms overview](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=radio ▶ INPUT type=subr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=reset Element | INPUT type=reset Object

Creates a button that, when clicked, resets the form's controls to their initial values.

Remarks

The [value](#) property specifies the label displayed on the Reset button the same way it specifies it on the [Submit](#) button.

The **reset** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

See Also

[BUTTON](#), [INPUT](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=reset ▶ INPUT type=text

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=submit Element | INPUT type=submit Object

Creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form.

Remarks

Use the [value](#) attribute to create a button with a display label that cannot be edited by the user. The default label is application-specific. If the user clicks the Submit button to submit the form, and that button has a [name](#) attribute specified, that button contributes a **name/value** pair to the submitted data.

The **submit** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

See Also

[BUTTON](#), [INPUT](#)

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◆ ◀ INPUT type=submit ▶ INS Element | II

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=text Element | INPUT type=text Object

Creates a single-line text entry control.

Remarks

The [SIZE](#) attribute sets the number of visible characters in the **text** element. The [MAXLENGTH](#) attribute sets the maximum number of characters that can be entered.

The **text** element is an inline element and does not require a closing tag.

This element is available in HTML and script as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0.

Members

Example

This example uses the **text** element to create an empty text control that can contain 15 characters without requiring the user to scroll to read all of the text.

```
<INPUT TYPE=text VALUE="" NAME="textbox" SIZE=15>
```

This example uses script to detect the content of the text box and display it in a dialog box.

```
<SCRIPT>
function detectEntry()
{
    alert("Your name is " + textbox.value)
```

```
}  
</SCRIPT>
```

The preceding HTML code and script examples implement the following text box. Click the What Is Your Name? button to call the detectEntry() function.

Enter your name:

See Also

[INPUT, TEXTAREA](#)

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◆ ▶ !important Declaration ▲ DHTML Refe

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DHTML Properties

The following table lists the properties in the Dynamic HTML Object Model. For properties that appear in multiple table cells, roll the mouse over the text to view a ToolTip indicating the objects to which the property applies. Click the text to jump to a full description of that property.

!important	@charset	@font-face
@import	@media	accessKey
action	activeElement	align
align	align	align
aLink	aLinkColor	alt
altHTML	altKey	appCodeName
appMinorVersion	appName	appVersion
autocomplete	availHeight	availWidth
background	background	background
backgroundAttachment	backgroundColor	backgroundImage
backgroundPosition	backgroundPositionX	backgroundPositionY
backgroundRepeat	balance	behavior
behavior	bgColor	bgProperties
border	border	border
borderBottom	borderBottomColor	borderBottomStyle
borderBottomWidth	borderCollapse	borderColor
borderColor	borderColorDark	borderColorLight
borderLeft	borderLeftColor	borderLeftStyle
borderLeftWidth	borderRight	borderRightColor
borderRightStyle	borderRightWidth	borderStyle
borderTop	borderTopColor	borderTopStyle
borderTopWidth	borderWidth	bottom
bottom	bottomMargin	boundingHeight
boundingLeft	boundingTop	boundingWidth
browserLanguage	bufferDepth	button
cancelBubble	canHaveChildren	caption
cellIndex	cellPadding	cellSpacing
checked	classid	className
clear	clear	clientHeight
clientLeft	clientTop	clientWidth
clientX	clientY	clip
clipBottom	clipLeft	clipRight
clipTop	closed	code
codeBase	codeType	color

color	colorDepth	cols
cols	cols	colSpan
compact	complete	content
cookie	cookieEnabled	coords
cpuClass	cssText	ctrlKey
cursor	data	data
dataFld	dataFld	dataFormatAs
dataPageSize	dataSrc	defaultCharset
defaultChecked	defaultSelected	defaultStatus
defaultValue	defer	designMode
dialogArguments	dialogHeight	dialogLeft
dialogTop	dialogWidth	dir
direction	direction	disabled
disabled	display	documentElement
domain	dropEffect	dynsrc
effectAllowed	encoding	event
expando	face	fgColor
fileCreatedDate	fileModifiedDate	fileSize
fileUpdatedDate	filter	firstChild
font	fontFamily	fontSize
fontSmoothingEnabled	fontStyle	fontVariant
fontWeight	form	frame
frameBorder	frameSpacing	fromElement
hash	height	height
height	hidden	host
hostname	href	href
href	href	hspace
htmlFor	htmlFor	htmlText
httpEquiv	id	imeMode
indeterminate	index	innerHTML
innerText	isMap	isTextEdit
keyCode	lang	language
lastChild	lastModified	layoutGrid
layoutGridChar	layoutGridCharSpacing	layoutGridLine
layoutGridMode	layoutGridType	left
left	leftMargin	length
length	letterSpacing	lineBreak
lineHeight	link	linkColor
listStyle	listStyleImage	listStylePosition
listStyleType	loop	loop
lowsrc	margin	marginBottom
marginHeight	marginLeft	marginRight
marginTop	marginWidth	maxLength
media	menuArguments	method
Methods	multiple	name

name	name	nameProp
nextSibling	nodeName	nodeType
nodeValue	noHref	noResize
noShade	noWrap	object
offscreenBuffering	offsetHeight	offsetLeft
offsetParent	offsetTop	offsetWidth
offsetX	offsetY	onLine
opener	outerHTML	outerText
overflow	overflowX	overflowY
owningElement	padding	paddingBottom
paddingLeft	paddingRight	paddingTop
pageBreakAfter	pageBreakBefore	palette
parent	parentElement	parentNode
parentStyleSheet	parentTextEdit	parentWindow
pathname	pixelBottom	pixelHeight
pixelLeft	pixelRight	pixelTop
pixelWidth	platform	pluginspage
port	posBottom	posHeight
position	posLeft	posRight
posTop	posWidth	previousSibling
propertyName	protocol	qualifier
readOnly	readOnly	readyState
reason	recordNumber	recordset
referrer	rel	repeat
returnValue	returnValue	rev
right	right	rightMargin
rowIndex	rows	rows
rowSpan	rubyAlign	rubyOverhang
rubyPosition	rules	scopeName
screenLeft	screenTop	screenX
screenY	scroll	scrollAmount
scrollDelay	scrollHeight	scrolling
scrollLeft	scrollTop	scrollWidth
search	sectionRowIndex	selected
selectedIndex	selectorText	self
shape	shiftKey	size
size	size	sourceIndex
span	specified	src
src	src	srcElement
srcFilter	srcUrn	start
start	status	status
styleFloat	systemLanguage	tabIndex
tableLayout	tagName	tagUrn
target	text	text
text	text	textAlign

textAutospace	textDecoration	textDecorationLineThrough
textDecorationNone	textDecorationOverline	textDecorationUnderline
textIndent	textJustify	textTransform
tFoot	tHead	title
title	toElement	top
top	top	topMargin
trueSpeed	type	type
type	type	type
type	type	type
type	unicodeBidi	uniqueID
units	updateInterval	URL
urn	useMap	userAgent
userLanguage	vAlign	vAlign
value	value	value
vcard_name	verticalAlign	visibility
vLink	vlinkColor	volume
vspace	whiteSpace	width
width	width	wordBreak
wordSpacing	wrap	x
XMLDocument	y	zIndex

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◆ ◀ empty Method ▶ execScript Method ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

execCommand Method

Executes a command over the given selection or text range.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = object.execCommand(sCommand [, bUserInterface] [, vValue])
```

Parameters

<i>sCommand</i>	Required. String that specifies the command to execute, which can be any valid command identifier .
<i>bUserInterface</i>	Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Default. Does not display a user interface. true Displays a user interface, if the command supports one.
<i>vValue</i>	Optional. Variant that specifies the string, number, or other value to assign. Possible values depend on <i>sCommand</i> .

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the command is successful, or false otherwise.

Remarks

Do not invoke the **execCommand** method until after the page loads.

Applies To

[document](#), [controlRange](#), [TextRange](#)

See Also

[queryCommandEnabled](#), [queryCommandIndeterm](#), [queryCommandState](#),
[queryCommandSupported](#), [queryCommandValue](#)

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 ◀ prompt Method ▶ queryCommandInde

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queryCommandEnabled Method

Returns whether the command can be successfully executed using [execCommand](#), given the current state of the document.

Syntax

```
bEnabled = object.queryCommandEnabled(sCmdID)
```

Parameters

sCmdID Required. String that specifies a [command identifier](#).

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the command is enabled, or false otherwise.

Remarks

Using **queryCommandEnabled**("delete") on a **TextRange** object returns true, while **queryCommandEnabled**("delete") on a **document** object returns false. However, **execCommand**("delete") can still be used to delete the selected text.

Applies To

[document](#), [controlRange](#), [TextRange](#)

See Also

[execCommand](#), [queryCommandIndeterm](#), [queryCommandState](#),
[queryCommandSupported](#), [queryCommandValue](#)

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◆ ◀ queryCommandEnabled Metho... ▶ qu

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

queryCommandIndeterm Method

Returns whether the specified command is in the indeterminate state.

Syntax

```
bIndeterminate = object.queryCommandIndeterm(sCmdID)
```

Parameters

sCmdID Required. String that specifies a [command identifier](#).

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if indeterminate, or false otherwise.

Applies To

[document](#), [controlRange](#), [TextRange](#)

See Also

[execCommand](#), [queryCommandEnabled](#), [queryCommandState](#),
[queryCommandSupported](#), [queryCommandValue](#)

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◆ ◀ queryCommandIndeterm Meth... ▶ qu

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queryCommandState Method

Returns the current state of the command.

Syntax

```
bDone = object.queryCommandState(sCmdID)
```

Parameters

sCmdID Required. String that specifies a [command identifier](#).

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the given command has been executed on the object, false if it has not, and null if it is not possible to determine the command state.

Applies To

[document](#), [controlRange](#), [TextRange](#)

See Also

[execCommand](#), [queryCommandEnabled](#), [queryCommandIndeterm](#),
[queryCommandSupported](#), [queryCommandValue](#)

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◆ ◀ queryCommandState Method ▶ query

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queryCommandSupported Method

Returns whether the current command is supported on the current range.

Syntax

```
bSupported = object.queryCommandSupported(sCmdID)
```

Parameters

sCmdID Required. String that specifies a [command identifier](#).

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the command is supported, or false otherwise.

Applies To

[document](#), [controlRange](#), [TextRange](#)

See Also

[execCommand](#), [queryCommandEnabled](#), [queryCommandIndeterm](#),
[queryCommandState](#), [queryCommandValue](#)

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◆ ◀ queryCommandSupported Met... ▶ re

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queryCommandValue Method

Returns the current value of the given command.

Syntax

```
vCmdValue = object.queryCommandValue(sCmdID)
```

Parameters

sCmdID Required. String that specifies a [command identifier](#).

Return Value

String or Boolean. Returns a string representing the command value if the command is supported, or true/false otherwise.

Remarks

If the command returns a value, such as a color, rather than a true/false state, this command retrieves the current value of the document or range.

Applies To

[document](#), [controlRange](#), [TextRange](#)

See Also

[execCommand](#), [queryCommandEnabled](#), [queryCommandIndeterm](#),
[queryCommandState](#), [queryCommandSupported](#)

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 ▶ BlockDirLTR Command | IDM... ▲ Cor

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BackColor Command | IDM_BACKCOLOR Command ID

Sets or retrieves the background color of the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	BackColor
execCommand vValue	Required. String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the Color Table .
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_BACKCOLOR
User interface	None
IoleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Required. VT_14 or VT_BSTR. Numeric red-green-blue (RGB) color value or color name (such as white or black) taken from the Color Table . <i>pvaOut</i> VT_14 or VT_BSTR. Numeric RGB color value or color name (such as white or black) taken from the Color Table .
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IoleCommandTarget::Exec , IoleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ BlockDirRTL Command | IDM... ▶ Bro

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Bold Command | IDM_BOLD Command ID

Toggles the current selection between bold and nonbold.

Scripting Information

Command	Bold
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_BOLD
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmcmd.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ BrowseMode Command | IDM_... ▶ C

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IECMDID_CLEAR_AUTOCOMplete_FOR_FORMS Command ID

Clears saved forms data.

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_InternetExplorer
Symbolic constant	IECMDID_CLEAR_AUTOCOMplete_FOR_FORMS
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<p><i>pvaIn</i> Required. One of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IECMDID_ARG_CLEAR_FORMS_ALL=0• IECMDID_ARG_CLEAR_FORMS_ALL_BUT_PASSWORDS• IECMDID_ARG_CLEAR_FORMS_PASSWORDS_ONLY <p><i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.</p>
Header file	Msiehost.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 5 and later

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◆ IECMDID_CLEAR_AUTOCOMPLET..

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

Copy Command | IDM_COPY Command ID

Copies the current selection to the clipboard.

Scripting Information

Command	Copy
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_COPY
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ Copy Command | IDM_COPY C... ▶ C

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CreateBookmark Command | IDM_BOOKMARK

Command ID

Retrieves the name of a bookmark anchor or creates a bookmark anchor for the current selection or insertion point.

Scripting Information

Command	CreateBookmark
execCommand vValue	Required. String that specifies a valid anchor name. Providing an empty string will create the tag but will leave the anchor name blank.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_BOOKMARK
User interface	Yes
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Required. VT_BSTR that specifies a valid anchor name. Providing an empty string will create the tag but will leave the anchor name blank. <i>pvaOut</i> VT_BSTR representing the anchor name of the bookmark.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ CreateBookmark Command | ... ▶ Cut

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CreateLink Command | IDM_HYPERLINK Command ID

Inserts a hyperlink on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	CreateLink
execCommand vValue	Required. String that specifies a URL. Providing an empty string will leave the URL blank.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported ,

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_HYPERLINK
User interface	Yes.
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Required. VT_BSTR specifying a URL. Providing an empty string will leave the URL blank. <i>pvaOut</i> Not Applicable.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ CreateLink Command | IDM_... ▶ Dele

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Cut Command | IDM_CUT Command ID

Copies the current selection to the clipboard and then deletes it.

Scripting Information

Command	Cut
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_CUT
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmcmd.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ Cut Command | IDM_CUT Com... ▶ D

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Delete Command | IDM_DELETE Command ID

Deletes the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	Delete
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_DELETE
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmcmd.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ EditMode Command | IDM_ED... ▶ Fc

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Find Command | IDM_FIND Command ID

Finds and selects text in the current document.

Scripting Information

Command	Find
execCommand vValue	Required. String that specifies the text to be found.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_FIND
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Required. BSTR specifying the text to be found. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 5 and later

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 ◀ Find Command | IDM_FIND C... ▶ For

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FontName Command | IDM_FONTNAME Command ID

Sets or retrieves the font for the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	FontName
execCommand vValue	Required. String that specifies a legal font name, as described by the FONT attribute.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_FONTNAME
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Required. VT_BSTR specifying a legal font name, as described by the FONT attribute. <i>pvaOut</i> VT_BSTR representing a legal font name, as described by the FONT attribute.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ FontName Command | IDM_FO... ▶ F

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FontSize Command | IDM_FONTSIZE Command ID

Sets or retrieves the font size for the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	FontSize
execCommand vValue	Required. String that specifies the font size, as described by the size attribute. This must be a value between 0 and 7, inclusive.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_FONTSIZE
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<p><i>pvaIn</i> Required. VT_I4 specifying the font size, as described by the size attribute. This must be a value between 0 and 7, inclusive.</p> <p><i>pvaOut</i> VT_I4 specifying the font size, as described by the size attribute. This will be a value between 0 and 7, inclusive.</p>
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ FontSize Command | IDM_FO... ▶ Fo

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ForeColor Command | IDM_FORECOLOR Command ID

Sets or retrieves the foreground (text) color of the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	ForeColor
execCommand vValue	Required. String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the Color Table .
Applies to	execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_FORECOLOR
User interface	None
IoleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<p><i>pvaIn</i> Required. VT_I4 or VT_BSTR specifying a color. This can be any one of the color names or values given in the Color Table.</p> <p><i>pvaOut</i> VT_I4 or VT_BSTR specifying a color. This will be one of the color names or values given in the Color Table.</p>
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IoleCommandTarget::Exec, IoleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ ForeColor Command | IDM_F... ▶ IDM

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FormatBlock Command | IDM_BLOCKFMT Command ID

Sets or retrieves the current block format tag.

Scripting Information

Command	FormatBlock
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies a valid block formatting tag.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_BLOCKFMT
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. BSTR specifying a valid block format tag. <i>pvaOut</i> Optional. BSTR representing a valid block format tag.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Remarks

The available block formatting strings may change in subsequent releases of the MSHTML component. Call **IOleCommandTarget::Exec** with the [IDM_GETBLOCKFMTS](#) Command ID to obtain the current list of available block formatting commands that can be passed with the **IDM_BLOCKFMT** Command ID.

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4 and later

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◀ IDM_GETBLOCKFMTS Command ...

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Indent Command | IDM_INDENT Command ID

Increases the indent of the selected text by one indentation increment.

Scripting Information

Command	Indent
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_INDENT
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InlineDirRTL Command | ID... ▶ Insert

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InsertButton Command | IDM_BUTTON Command ID

Overwrites a button control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertButton
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the button control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_BUTTON
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the button control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ InsertButton Command | ID... ▶ Insertl

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InsertFieldset Command | IDM_INSFIELDSET

Command ID

Overwrites a box on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertFieldset
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the box.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_INSFIELDSET
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the box. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ InsertFieldset Command | ... ▶ InsertIf

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InsertHorizontalRule Command | IDM_HORIZONTALLINE Command ID

Overwrites a horizontal line on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertHorizontalRule
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_HORIZONTALLINE
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the horizontal line. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertHorizontalRule Comm... ▶ Insert

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InsertIFrame Command | IDM_IFRAME Command ID

Overwrites an inline frame on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertIFrame
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the inline frame.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_IFRAME
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the inline frame. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertIFrame Command | ID... ▶ Insert

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InsertImage Command | IDM_IMAGE Command ID

Overwrites an image on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertImage
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies the path and name of the image file to be inserted.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_IMAGE
User interface	Yes
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. VT_BSTR that specifies the path and file name of the image to be inserted. If the default UI is toggled on, this parameter is ignored. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Remarks

If no path is provided for the image file, the path will default to the location of the current document.

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 5 and later

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◆ ◀ InsertImage Command | IDM... ▶ Inse

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InsertInputButton Command | IDM_INSINPUTBUTTON Command ID

Overwrites a button control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputButton
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the button control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_INSINPUTBUTTON
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the button control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertInputButton Command... ▶ Inser

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InsertInputCheckbox Command | IDM_CHECKBOX Command ID

Overwrites a check box control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputCheckbox
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the check box control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_CHECKBOX
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the check box control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertInputCheckbox Comma... ▶ Inse

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InsertInputFileUpload Command | IDM_INSINPUTUPLOAD Command ID

Overwrites a file upload control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputFileUpload
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the file upload control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_INSINPUTUPLOAD
User interface	None
IoleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the file upload control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IoleCommandTarget::Exec , IoleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertInputFileUpload Com... ▶ InsertI

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InsertInputHidden Command | IDM_INSINPUTHIDDEN Command ID

Inserts a hidden control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputHidden
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_INSINPUTHIDDEN
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the hidden control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertInputHidden Command... ▶ Inse

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InsertInputImage Command | IDM_INSINPUTIMAGE Command ID

Overwrites an image control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputImage
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the image control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_INSINPUTIMAGE
User interface	None
IoleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the image control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IoleCommandTarget::Exec , IoleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ InsertInputImage Command ... ▶ Inse

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InsertInputPassword Command | IDM_INSINPUTPASSWORD Command ID

Overwrites a password control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputPassword
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_INSINPUTPASSWORD
User interface	None
IoleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the password control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IoleCommandTarget::Exec , IoleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ InsertInputPassword Comma... ▶ Inse

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InsertInputRadio Command | IDM_RADIOBUTTON Command ID

Overwrites a radio control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputRadio
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the radio control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_RADIOBUTTON
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the radio control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertInputRadio Command ... ▶ Inser

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InsertInputReset Command | IDM_INSINPUTRESET Command ID

Overwrites a reset control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputReset
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the reset control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_INSINPUTRESET
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the reset control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

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 ◀ InsertInputReset Command ... ▶ Inser

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InsertInputSubmit Command | IDM_INSINPUTSUBMIT Command ID

Overwrites a submit control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputSubmit
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the submit control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_INSINPUTSUBMIT
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the submit control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ InsertInputSubmit Command... ▶ Inse

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InsertInputText Command | IDM_TEXTBOX Command ID

Overwrites a text control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertInputText
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the text control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_TEXTBOX
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the text control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ InsertInputText Command |... ▶ Insert()

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InsertMarquee Command | IDM_MARQUEE Command ID

Overwrites an empty marquee on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertMarquee
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the marquee.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_MARQUEE
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the marquee. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertMarquee Command | I... ▶ Inser

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InsertOrderedList Command | IDM_ORDERLIST Command ID

Toggles the current selection between an ordered list and a normal format block.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertOrderedList
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the ordered list.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_ORDERLIST
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the ordered list. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Remarks

If the previous format block is already an ordered list, this command identifier will append the current format block to that previous ordered list.

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◆ ◀ InsertOrderedList Command... ▶ Inser

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InsertParagraph Command | IDM_PARAGRAPH Command ID

Overwrites a line break on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertParagraph
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the paragraph.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_PARAGRAPH
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the paragraph. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshcmd.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ InsertParagraph Command |... ▶ Inser

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InsertSelectDropdown Command | IDM_DROPDOWNBOX Command ID

Overwrites a drop-down selection control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertSelectDropdown
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the drop-down selection control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_DROPDOWNBOX
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the drop-down selection control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshcmd.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◀ InsertSelectDropdown Comm... ▶ Inse

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InsertSelectListbox Command | IDM_LISTBOX Command ID

Overwrites a list box selection control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertSelectListbox
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the list box selection control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_LISTBOX
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the list box selection control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertSelectListbox Comma... ▶ Insert

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InsertTextArea Command | IDM_TEXTAREA Command ID

Overwrites a multiline text input control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertTextArea
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the text input control.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_TEXTAREA
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the text input control. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 ◀ InsertTextArea Command | ... ▶ Italic (

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InsertUnorderedList Command | IDM_UNORDERLIST Command ID

Toggles the current selection between an ordered list and a normal format block.

Scripting Information

Command	InsertUnorderedList
execCommand vValue	Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the unordered list.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_UNORDERLIST
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the unordered list. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Remarks

If the previous format block is already an ordered list, this command identifier will append the current format block to that previous ordered list.

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◆ ◀ InsertUnorderedList Comma... ▶ Justi

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Italic Command | IDM_ITALIC Command ID

Toggles the current selection between italic and nonitalic.

Scripting Information

Command	Italic
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_ITALIC
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmcmd.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ Italic Command | IDM_ITAL... ▶ Justify

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JustifyCenter Command | IDM_JUSTIFYCENTER Command ID

Centers the format block in which the current selection is located.

Scripting Information

Command	JustifyCenter
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_JUSTIFYCENTER
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

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 ◀ [JustifyFull Command | IDM...](#) ▶ [Justify](#)

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JustifyLeft Command | IDM_JUSTIFYLEFT Command ID

Left-justifies the format block in which the current selection is located.

Scripting Information

Command	JustifyLeft
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_JUSTIFYLEFT
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

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◆ ◀ JustifyNone Command | IDM... ▶ Ope

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JustifyRight Command | IDM_JUSTIFYRIGHT Command ID

Right-justifies the format block in which the current selection is located.

Scripting Information

Command	JustifyRight
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_JUSTIFYRIGHT
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ Open Command | IDM_OPEN C... ▶ C

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Outdent Command | IDM_OUTDENT Command ID

Decreases by one increment the indentation of the format block in which the current selection is located.

Scripting Information

Command	Outdent
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_OUTDENT
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

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◆ ◀ Outdent Command | IDM_OUT... ▶ Pa

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OverWrite Command | IDM_OVERWRITE Command ID

Toggles the text-entry mode between insert and overwrite.

Scripting Information

Command	OverWrite
execCommand vValue	Optional. Boolean that specifies the text-entry mode. If the value is set to true (the default), the text-entry mode is overwrite. If set to false, it is insert.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_OVERWRITE
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Optional. VT_BOOL. If this value is set to true (the default), the text-entry mode is overwrite. If this value is set to false, the text-entry mode is insert. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ OverWrite Command | IDM_O... ▶ Pla

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Paste Command | IDM_PASTE Command ID

Overwrites the contents of the clipboard on the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	Paste
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_PASTE
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ Redo Command | IDM_REDO C... ▶ F

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Refresh Command | IDM_REFRESH Command ID

Refreshes the current document.

Scripting Information

Command	Refresh
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_REFRESH
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmlcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ Refresh Command | IDM_REF... Re

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RemoveFormat Command | IDM_REMOVEFORMAT Command ID

Removes the formatting tags from the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	RemoveFormat
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_REMOVEFORMAT
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ SaveAs Command | IDM_SAVE... S

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SelectAll Command | IDM_SELECTALL Command ID

Selects the entire document.

Scripting Information

Command	SelectAll
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_SELECTALL
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

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◆ ◀ SuperScript Command | IDM... ▶ Unde

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UnBookmark Command | IDM_UNBOOKMARK Command ID

Removes any bookmark from the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	UnBookmark
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_UNBOOKMARK
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

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◆ ◀ UnBookmark Command | IDM_... ▶ UI

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Underline Command | IDM_UNDERLINE Command ID

Toggles the current selection between underlined and not underlined.

Scripting Information

Command	Underline
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_UNDERLINE
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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 Undo Command | UNDO Comma... ▶

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Unlink Command | IDM_UNLINK Command ID

Removes any hyperlink from the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	Unlink
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_UNLINK
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshtmcmd.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ Unlink Command | IDM_UNLI... ▶ Cor

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Unselect Command | IDM_CLEARSELECTION Command ID

Clears the current selection.

Scripting Information

Command	Unselect
execCommand vValue	Not applicable.
Applies to	execCommand , queryCommandEnabled , queryCommandIndeterm , queryCommandState , queryCommandSupported , queryCommandValue

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_CLEARSELECTION
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshmtcid.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ □ implementing dhtml behavi... ▲ DHTML

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Default Behaviors Reference

[dhtml behaviors](#) provide a means for Web developers to extend the Microsoft® Internet Explorer current object model. A number of behaviors have been implemented as part of Internet Explorer 5 and are referred to as *default behaviors*.

The following links provide access to the object model exposed by these default behaviors.

Behaviors

anchor	anim	animation	audio
clientCaps	download	homePage	httpFolder
img	media	par	saveFavorite
saveHistory	saveSnapshot	seq	time
userData	video		

Properties

accelerate	autoReverse	availHeight	availWidth
begin	beginAfter	beginEvent	beginWith
bufferDepth	clipBegin	clipEnd	clockSource
colorDepth	connectionType	cookieEnabled	cpuClass
currTime	decelerate	dur	end
endEvent	endHold	eventRestart	expires
folder	height	image	img
javaEnabled	localTime	onOffBehavior	platform
player	playerObject	progressBehavior	repeat
repeatDur	sound	src	statics
syncBehavior	syncTolerance	systemLanguage	target
timeAction	timeline	timelineBehavior	timeStartRule
type	userLanguage	width	XMLDocument

Methods

addComponentRequest	addDABehavior	beginElement	clearComponentRequest
compareVersions	doComponentRequest	endElement	getAttribute
getComponentVersion	isComponentInstalled	isHomePage	load

navigate	navigateFrame	navigateHomePage	pause
removeAttribute	removeDABehavior	resume	save
setAttribute	setHomePage	startDownload	

Events

onbegin	onend	onload	onmediacomplete
onmedialoadfailed	onmediaslip	onpause	onrepeat
onresume	onresync	onreverse	onsave
onscriptcommand			

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◆ ▶ ISO Latin-1 Character Set ▲ DHTML F

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HTML Character Sets

Character sets determine how the bytes that represent the text of your HTML document are translated to readable characters. Microsoft® Internet Explorer interprets the bytes in your document according to the applied character set translations. It interprets numeric or hex character references ("〹" or "ሴ") as ISO10646 code points, consistent with the Unicode Standard, version 2.0, and independent of the chosen character set. Named entities ("&") are displayed independently of the chosen character set as well. The display of an arbitrary numeric character reference requires the existence of a font that is able to display that particular character on the user's system. Accordingly, the content in the first column of the following tables may not render as expected on all systems.

- [ISO Latin-1 Character Set](#)
- [Additional Named Entities for HTML](#)
- [Character Entities for Special Symbols and BIDI Text](#)
- [Character Set Recognition](#)

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▶ all Collection ▶ DHTML References

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DHTML Collections

The following is a list of the collections exposed by the Dynamic HTML Object Model.

all	anchors	applets
areas	attributes	behaviorUrns
bookmarks	boundElements	cells
childNodes	children	controlRange
elements	embeds	filters
forms	frames	images
imports	links	mimeTypes
options	plugins	rows
rules	scripts	styleSheets
tBodies	TextRectangle	

The following is a list the methods that return collections.

getClientRects	getElementsByName	getElementsByTagName
tags	urns	

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▶ onabort Event ◀ DHTML References

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DHTML Events

The following events are exposed by the Dynamic HTML Object Model.

onabort	onafterprint	onafterupdate
onbeforecopy	onbeforecut	onbeforeeditfocus
onbeforepaste	onbeforeprint	onbeforeunload
onbeforeupdate	onblur	onbounce
oncellchange	onchange	onclick
oncontextmenu	oncopy	oncut
ondataavailable	ondatasetchanged	ondatasetcomplete
ondblclick	ondrag	ondragend
ondragenter	ondragleave	ondragover
ondragstart	ondrop	onerror
onerrorupdate	onfilterchange	onfinish
onfocus	onhelp	onkeydown
onkeypress	onkeyup	onload
onlosecapture	onmousedown	onmousemove
onmouseout	onmouseover	onmouseup
onpaste	onpropertychange	onreadystatechange
onreset	onresize	onrowenter
onrowexit	onrowsdelete	onrowsinserted
onscroll	onselect	onselectstart
onstart	onstop	onsubmit
onunload		

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▶ add ▲ DHTML References

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DHTML Methods

The following is a list of the methods exposed by the Dynamic HTML Object Model.

add	addBehavior	AddChannel
AddDesktopComponent	AddFavorite	addImport
addReadRequest	addRule	alert
appendChild	applyElement	assign
attachEvent	AutoCompleteSaveForm	AutoScan
back	blur	clear
clear	clearAttributes	clearData
clearInterval	clearRequest	clearTimeout
click	cloneNode	close
close	collapse	compareEndPoints
componentFromPoint	confirm	contains
createCaption	createControlRange	createElement
createRange	createStyleSheet	createTextNode
createTextRange	createTFoot	createTHead
deleteCaption	deleteCell	deleteRow
deleteTFoot	deleteTHead	detachEvent
doReadRequest	doScroll	duplicate
elementFromPoint	empty	execCommand
execScript	expand	findText
firstPage	focus	forward
getAdjacentText	getAttribute	getAttribute
getBookmark	getBoundingClientRect	getClientRects
getData	getElementById	getElementsByName
getElementsByTagName	getExpression	go
hasChildNodes	ImportExportFavorites	inRange
insertAdjacentElement	insertAdjacentHTML	insertAdjacentText
insertBefore	insertCell	insertRow
isEqual	IsSubscribed	item
javaEnabled	lastPage	mergeAttributes
move	moveBy	moveEnd
moveRow	moveStart	moveTo
moveToBookmark	moveToElementText	moveToPoint
namedRecordset	navigate	NavigateAndFind
nextPage	open	open
parentElement	pasteHTML	previousPage
print	prompt	queryCommandEnabled
queryCommandIndeterm	queryCommandState	queryCommandSupported

queryCommandValue	recalc	refresh
releaseCapture	reload	remove
removeAttribute	removeBehavior	removeChild
removeExpression	removeNode	removeRule
replace	replaceAdjacentText	replaceChild
replaceNode	reset	resizeBy
resizeTo	scroll	scrollBy
scrollIntoView	scrollTo	select
select	setAttribute	setCapture
setData	setEndPoint	setExpression
setInterval	setTimeout	ShowBrowserUI
showHelp	showModalDialog	showModelessDialog
splitText	start	stop
submit	swapNode	tags
taintEnabled	urns	write
writeln		

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 ◀ Color Table ▶ dhtml tutorials ◻ ▶ DHTML

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

Tips and Tricks

As with any type of programming, writing bug-free, efficient scripts that meet your expectations takes a bit of work. The following sections provide some tips and hints to make that work take less time and go more smoothly.

- [Checking the Internet Explorer Version Number](#)
- [Canceling a Button Click](#)
- [Preventing a Document From Being Cached](#)
- [Using Objects](#)
- [Replacing Custom Controls with Dynamic HTML](#)

Checking the Internet Explorer Version Number

Your scripts should always check the version of the client browser so your content will degrade gracefully if the browser does not support the new features of Microsoft® Internet Explorer version 4 or later. The easiest way to identify whether the browser is Internet Explorer and determine its version number is to use the following JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) function:

```
function msieversion()
// Return Microsoft Internet Explorer (major) version number, or 0 for
// This function works by finding the "MSIE " string and extracting th
// following the space, up to the decimal point for the minor version, v
{
    var ua = window.navigator.userAgent
    var msie = ua.indexOf ( "MSIE " )
    if ( msie > 0 )    // is Microsoft Internet Explorer; return version n
        return parseInt ( ua.substring ( msie+5, ua.indexOf ( ".", msie ) )
    else
        return 0    // is other browser
}
```

This function runs on most browsers and returns either the major version number for any Microsoft Internet Explorer browser or zero for all other browsers. Use of this function ensures that the script will be compatible with future versions of Internet Explorer.

Scripts should always check version numbers greater than or equal to a target version so as to be compatible with future versions. Existing scripts that check for `userAgent` equal to "MSIE 3" should be changed to check the version correctly so that these scripts will recognize Internet Explorer 4.0, which

supports all of the functionality of the previous version.

The following example shows how to correctly check the client browser version.

```
if ( msieversion() >= 4 )
    document.alert( "This is IE4 or later - safe to use all IE4 features" )
else if ( msieversion() >= 3 )
    document.alert( "This is IE3 - safe to use ActiveX" )
else
    document.alert( "This is not IE" )
```

Canceling a Button Click

The following HTML example shows a common scripting mistake related to event handling and canceling the default action.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Canceling the Default Action</TITLE>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=
"JScript"> function askConfirm()
    { return window.confirm ("Choose OK to follow hyperlink, Cancel
not.")
}

</SCRIPT> <BODYonload="b3.onclick=askConfirm">
<!-- Try links with different hookups - should be canceled by "Cancel

<BR><A NAME=b1 HREF="http://www.microsoft.com" onclick="as

<BR><A NAME=b2 HREF="http://www.microsoft.com" onclick="re

<BR><A NAME=b3 HREF="http://www.microsoft.com">3 Function

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The first [A](#) element in this example does not work properly. Without the **return** in the [onclick](#) JScript expression, the browser interprets the function expression, throws away the resulting value, and leaves the default action unaffected.

The other [A](#) elements correctly bind the return value to the event, hence the default action can be canceled when false is returned.

Preventing a Document From Being Cached

You can prevent a document from being cached by adding the following [META](#) tag to the document.

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Expires" CONTENT="0">
```

Preventing the document from being cached ensures that a fresh copy of the document will always be retrieved from the site, even during the user's current session, regardless of how the user has set the browser's caching options. This is useful if the content of the document changes frequently.

Using Objects

Objects are ActiveX® Controls or other similar components that provide custom capabilities and services for HTML documents. You can add a control to your document by using the **OBJECT** element, and you can gain access to the capabilities and services of the control by using its properties and methods from script.

When using objects, be aware that Dynamic HTML extends every object by providing these additional properties:

align	classid	code
codeBase	codeType	
data	form	
height	name	
object	recordset	
type	width	

If a control has properties with these same names, you will not be able to access the properties unless you preface the name with the **object** property. For example, assume that an ActiveX control is added to the document by using the following:

```
<OBJECT ID="MyControl" HEIGHT=100 WIDTH=200 CLASSID=  
</PARAM NAME="width" VALUE="400">  
</OBJECT>
```

In this example, there are two widths: an extended property set within the **OBJECT** element, and a property belonging to the control that is set using the **PARAM** element. To access these from script, you use the following code:

```
alert(MyControl.width); // this is Dynamic HTML's property; display  
alert(MyControl.object.width); // this is the object's property; display:
```

Replacing Custom Controls with Dynamic HTML

Dynamic HTML provides everything you need to generate animated effects without resorting to custom controls. For example, consider the following script, which is a replacement for the Path control.

```
var tickDuration;
tickDuration = 50;

var activeObjectCount;
var activeObjects;
var itemDeactivated;

var tickGeneration;

activeObjects = new Array();
activeObjectCount = 0;
timerRefCount = 0;
itemDeactivated = false;

tickGeneration = 0;

function initializePath(e) {
  e.waypointX = new Array();
  e.waypointY = new Array();
  e.duration = new Array();
}

function addWaypoint(e, number, x, y, duration) {
  e.waypointX[number] = x;
  e.waypointY[number] = y;
```

```
e.duration[number] = duration;
}

function compact() {
  var i, n, c;

  n = new Array();
  c = 0;
  itemDeactivated = false;
  for (i=0; i<activeObjectCount; i++) {
    if (activeObjects[i].active == true) {
      n[c] = activeObjects[i];
      c++;
    }
  }

  activeObjects = n;
  activeObjectCount = c;
}

function tick(generation) {

  if (generation < tickGeneration) {
    // alert("Error "+generation);
    return;
  }

  //alert("tick: "+generation);

  if (itemDeactivated)
    compact();

  if (activeObjectCount == 0) {
```

```
    return;
}
else {
    for (i=0; i<activeObjectCount; i++) {
        moveElement(activeObjects[i]);
    }

    window.setTimeout("tick("+generation+");", tickDuration);
}
}
```

```
function start(e) {
    if (itemDeactivated)
        compact();

    activeObjects[activeObjectCount] = e;
    activeObjectCount++;

    if (activeObjectCount == 1) {
        tickGeneration++;
        tick(tickGeneration);
    }
}
```

```
function runWaypoint(e, startPoint, endPoint) {

    var startX, startY, endX, endY, duration;

    if (e.waypointX == null)
        return;

    startX = e.waypointX[startPoint];
    startY = e.waypointY[startPoint];
```

```
endX = e.waypointX[endPoint];
endY = e.waypointY[endPoint];

duration = e.duration[endPoint];
e.ticks = duration / tickDuration;

e.endPoint = endPoint;
e.active = true;
e.currTick = 0;

e.dx = (endX - startX) / e.ticks;
e.dy = (endY - startY) / e.ticks;

e.style.posLeft = startX;
e.style.posTop = startY;

start(e);
}

function moveElement(e) {
  e.style.posLeft += e.dx;
  e.style.posTop += e.dy;

  e.currTick++;

  if (e.currTick > e.ticks) {
    e.active = false;
    itemDeactivated = true;
    if (e.onpathcomplete != null) {
      window.pathElement = e;
      e.onpathcomplete()
    }
  }
}
```

```
}
```

To use this script in your document, do the following:

1. Load the script by using the `src` attribute of the `SCRIPT` element.
2. Initialize the paths by using the `initializePath` function.
3. Set the way points by using the `addWaypoint` function.
4. Set the path-complete handlers using the `runWaypoint` function.

The following sample document show how this works.

```
<html>

<body>

<div id=Item1 style="position: absolute; left: 0; top: 0;">Item1</div>
<div id=Item2 style="position: absolute; left: 0; top: 0;">Item2</div>
<div id=Item3 style="position: absolute; left: 0; top: 0;">Item3</div>
<div id=Item4 style="position: absolute; left: 0; top: 0;">Item4</div>
<div id=Item5 style="position: absolute; left: 0; top: 0;">Item5</div>
<div id=Item6 style="position: absolute; left: 0; top: 0;">Item6</div>

<input type=button value="Start" onclick="runWaypoint(Item1, 0, 1);
<div id=Debug>Generation</div>

<script src="htmlpath.js">
</script>

<script>

// need to call initializePath on all objects that will be moved with this
initializePath(Item1);
```

```
initializePath(Item2);
initializePath(Item3);
initializePath(Item4);
initializePath(Item5);
initializePath(Item6);

// the 0th waypoint is the initial position for waypoint #1
// syntax is item, waypoint, endx, endy, duration in msec
addWaypoint(Item1, 0, 0, 0, 0);
addWaypoint(Item1, 1, 200, 200, 2000);

addWaypoint(Item2, 0, 100, 100, 0);
addWaypoint(Item2, 1, 400, 100, 4000);

addWaypoint(Item3, 0, 400, 400, 0);
addWaypoint(Item3, 1, 200, 100, 1000);

addWaypoint(Item4, 0, 0, 0, 0);
addWaypoint(Item4, 1, 200, 200, 2000);

addWaypoint(Item5, 0, 100, 100, 0);
addWaypoint(Item5, 1, 400, 100, 4000);

addWaypoint(Item6, 0, 400, 400, 0);
addWaypoint(Item6, 1, 200, 100, 1000);

function endfunction() {
    // syntax for runWaypoint is Item, start point, end point
    runWaypoint(Item3, 0, 1);
    runWaypoint(Item4, 0, 1);
    runWaypoint(Item5, 0, 1);
    runWaypoint(Item6, 0, 1);
}
```

```
}  
  
function endfunction2() {  
  runWaypoint(Item1, 0, 1);  
}  
  
Item1.onpathcomplete = endfunction;  
Item6.onpathcomplete = endfunction2;  
  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



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▸ DHTML, HTML & CSS

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Visual Filters and Transitions Reference

With the introduction of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0, Web page authors can now apply multimedia-style effects to their content through the use of visual filters and transitions. These effects are implemented in Web pages using a cascading style sheet (CSS) attribute. Visual filters and transitions can be applied to standard HTML controls, such as text containers, images, and any other windowless object. Transitions are time-varying filters that can create a transition from one visual state to another. By combining filters and transitions with basic scripting, authors have a powerful tool for creating visually engaging and interactive documents.

The following links provide access to the object model exposed by these Visual Filters and Transitions.

Filters

alpha	blendTrans	blur	chroma
dropShadow	flipH	flipV	glow
gray	invert	light	mask
redirect	revealTrans	shadow	wave
xray			

Properties

add	color	direction	duration
enabled	finishOpacity	finishX	finishY
freq	lightStrength	offX	offY
opacity	phase	positive	startX
startY	status	strength	style
transition			

Methods

addAmbient	addCone	addPoint	apply
changeColor	changeStrength	clear	elementImage

moveLight play stop

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▶ !DOCTYPE Element

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HTML Elements

The following topics list the set of elements defined by HTML. The links take you to the element definitions, which contain the set of members for the element.

!DOCTYPE	A	ACRONYM	ADDRESS	APPLET	AREA
B	BASE	BASEFONT	BDO	BGSOUND	BIG
BLOCKQUOTE	BODY	BR	BUTTON	CAPTION	CENTER
CITE	CODE	COL	COLGROUP	COMMENT	custom
DD	DEL	DFN	DIR	DIV	DL
DT	EM	EMBED	FIELDSET	FONT	FORM
FRAME	FRAMESET	HEAD	Hn	HR	HTML
HTML Comment	I	IFRAME	IMG	INPUT	INPUT type=button
INPUT type=checkbox	INPUT type=file	INPUT type=hidden	INPUT type=image	INPUT type=password	INPUT type=radio
INPUT type=reset	INPUT type=submit	INPUT type=text	INS	ISINDEX	KBD
LABEL	LEGEND	LI	LINK	LISTING	MAP
MARQUEE	MENU	META	NOBR	NOFRAMES	NOSCRIPT
OBJECT	OL	OPTION	P	PARAM	PLAINTEXT
PRE	Q	RT	RUBY	S	SAMP
SCRIPT	SELECT	SMALL	SPAN	STRIKE	STRONG
STYLE	SUB	SUP	TABLE	TBODY	TD
TEXTAREA	TFOOT	TH	THEAD	TITLE	TR
TT	U	UL	VAR	WBR	XML
XMP					

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◆ ◀ font-variant Attribute | ... ▶ form Prope

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font-weight Attribute | fontWeight Property

Sets or retrieves the weight of the font of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ font-weight : <i>sWeight</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.fontWeight</i> [= <i>sWeight</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sWeight</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: normal Font is normal. bold Font is bold. bolder Font is heavier than regular bold. lighter Font is lighter than normal. 100 Font is at least as light as the 200 weight. 200 Font is at least as bold as the 100 weight and at least as light as the 300 weight. 300 Font is at least as bold as the 200 weight and at least as light as the 400 weight. 400 Font is normal. 500 Font is at least as bold as the 400 weight and at least as light as the 600 weight. 600 Font is at least as bold as the 500 weight and at least as light as the 700 weight. 700 Font is bold. 800 Font is at least as bold as the 700 weight and at least as light as the 900 weight. 900 Font is at least as bold as the 800 weight.
----------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

Key words for **font-weight** values are mapped to specific font variations depending on the fonts that are installed on the user's computer. In many

cases, the user cannot see the difference between different **font-weight** settings because the system chooses the closest match.

Setting the **font-weight** to 400 is equivalent to normal, and 700 is equivalent to bold. A **font-weight** of bolder or lighter is interpreted relative to the parent object's weight. A value of bolder for text whose parent is normal would set the text to bold.

Internet Explorer 4.0 supports only normal and bold.

Internet Explorer 3.0 supports the **font-weight** attribute through the [font](#) attribute.

Example

The following examples use the **font-weight** attribute and the **fontWeight** property to change the font weight.

This example uses [LI](#) as a selector in an embedded (global) style sheet to set the font weight to bolder.

```
<STYLE>
LI { font-weight:bolder }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the font weight to bolder when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<P STYLE="font-size:14" onmouseover="this.style.fontWeight='bc
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[font](#)

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Web Workshop | Component Development

Component Development

For **navigation tips**, please see [using this site](#).

This section contains information you'll need to create components for your Web pages, using either ActiveX™ or Dynamic HTML scriptlet technology.

ActiveX

We recommend reading the ActiveX controls [introduction](#) and [overview](#) for starters. For a sampling of the technology's versatility, read [using activex with asp](#), [creating activex components in c++](#), and the [abcs of mfc activex controls](#).

HTML Components

Get acquainted with the DHTML Scriptlets [Introduction](#) and [Overview](#) before diving into the [Container Object Reference](#) and the [Object Model Extensions](#).

Component Object Model (COM)

The section also provides related information about the [component object model \(com\)](#), the

[//msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/components/dtctrl/doc/overview.asp](http://msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/components/dtctrl/doc/overview.asp)>design-time control sdk, the [HTML Components \(HTC\) Reference](#), [downloading code on the Web](#), and [offline browsing](#).



▸ Component Development

Web Workshop | Component Development

Welcome to Scriptlet Technology

Dynamic HTML (DHTML) scriptlets provide you with an easy but powerful way to create controls from Web pages (.htm files) that use Dynamic HTML. You can use scriptlets as ordinary controls in applications such as Microsoft® Visual Basic®, Microsoft® Internet Explorer version 4.0 and later, and Microsoft® Visual InterDev™.

To	See
Understand scriptlets and how they work	Scriptlets Overview
Create scriptlets and add them to your applications	Designing and Using Scriptlets
Find descriptions of the properties, methods, and events that you can use when including a scriptlet in your application	Scriptlet Container Object Reference
Find descriptions of the properties, methods, and events that you can use when creating a scriptlet	Scriptlet Model Extensions

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▸ Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

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Designing a Scriptlet

A scriptlet is simply a DHTML page that uses certain conventions to define its properties, methods, and events.

To define the page as a scriptlet:

- Create a JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) **public_description** object to manage properties and methods. With this convention, you explicitly define which properties and methods the scriptlet will make available. Any behavior that is not explicitly declared using the **public_description** object is not available. For more information, see [Creating a public_description Object](#).
- Or, use a default interface description. You do not explicitly declare properties or methods. Instead, any variables and functions that follow certain naming conventions become available as properties and methods. You can use this method if you want to create scriptlet properties and methods in an active scripting language other than JScript. For more information, see [Using Default Interface Descriptions](#).

Using a **public_description** object has several advantages. You can use any names for variables and functions that you want to expose as properties and methods because you assign them public names in the **public_description** object. In addition, using the **public_description** object provides you with a convenient way to summarize and document the properties and methods that the scriptlet exposes.

In contrast, if you use the default interface descriptions, you must use the **public_** prefix on any name that you want to expose. If a scriptlet already happens to have a variable or function with the **public_** prefix, it will always be exposed, whether you want it to be or not.

When you create the properties, methods, and events for the scriptlet, you can

make full use of the DHTML Object Model to display text, animate HTML elements, change colors, or define any other behavior that you want the control to have.

You can also use extensions to the DHTML Object Model that are available as part of the **window.external** object, which is unique to scriptlets. For a summary of the extensions, see [Scriptlet Model Extensions](#).

Note You can determine from within the .htm file whether it is being used as a scriptlet or simply as a standalone Web page. For details, see the [version](#) property.

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▸ Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

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Adding Scriptlets to Your Application

You can use scriptlets as you would any control.

To add a scriptlet to a Web page:

1. Define the scriptlet using an **OBJECT** tag, setting its **TYPE** attribute to "text/x-scriptlet".
2. Specify the scriptlet's URL by setting the **DATA** attribute in the **OBJECT** tag, as in the following example:

```
<OBJECT ID="Scriptlet1"  
  TYPE="text/x-scriptlet"  
  DATA="http://myserver/sample.htm">
```

Or, specify a URL using the object's **PARAM** tag, as in the following example:

```
<OBJECT ID="Scriptlet1" TYPE="text/x-scriptlet" WIDTH=300  
  <PARAM NAME="url" VALUE="http://myserver/sample.htm">  
</OBJECT>
```

Note If you insert a scriptlet into a Web page using a visual tool such as a toolbox or control insertion dialog box, the resulting object definition might include a **CLASSID** attribute instead of the **TYPE** attribute.

To add a scriptlet to a host application:

1. Create a scriptlet container object in your application and set its **name** property.
2. Set the scriptlet container object's **url** property to the URL of the scriptlet you want to use.

Important If you are adding the scriptlet to a Web page, do not set the **url** property to the URL of the current page. Doing so causes a recursive call to the page and will cause the browser to stop functioning.

You can add scroll bars if the scriptlet is too small to be displayed within the container object. For details, see [scrollbar](#).

You can also resize the container object from within the scriptlet by using a script to set the DHTML script object's [pixelHeight](#) and [pixelWidth](#) properties. The following example shows how you can resize the scriptlet container when the scriptlet is first loaded.

```
<HTML ID="MyPage">
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">
Sub window_onload()
  MyPage.style.pixelHeight = 300
  MyPage.style.pixelWidth = 400
End Sub
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
```

If you change the .htm file after creating the control, the display in the control is not updated until the next time the page is read. This occurs when the application is run or if you change the **url** property of the control again.

Note After the scriptlet has been initialized, the F5 key, used to refresh a page in Internet Explorer, is not active in the scriptlet container object.

After creating an instance of the scriptlet, you can write scripts for it as you would for any other control. The object you are using to work with properties and methods is the scriptlet container object; the exact properties and methods

you can use are defined by the scriptlet identified in the container's **url** property.

Note If you are working in an environment that can display an object's properties and methods, such as Visual Basic®, you will not see the properties, because these are not exposed to the development environment.

For example, the following code in a Visual Basic form sets a property and calls a method in the page referenced by the ScriptContainer1 control.

```
Sub cmdColor_Click()  
    ScriptContainer1.BackgroundColor="red"  
    ScriptContainer1.UpdateText (Text1.Text)  
End Sub
```

Note In Visual Basic, you must pass a parameter to a scriptlet method even if the method does not require one or errors can occur. For example, the following statement passes a placeholder parameter of zero to a scriptlet method that does not require parameters:

```
ScriptContainer1.ToggleColor (0)
```

Before getting a scriptlet's properties or calling its methods, be sure that the scriptlet has been fully loaded. For details, see the container object's [onreadystatechange](#) event and [readyState](#) property, and the scriptlet's [frozen](#) property.

Handling events that occur in the scriptlet is slightly different than it is for events in other objects. For details, see [Defining Event Handlers](#).

See Also

[Scriptlets Overview](#)

Designing a Scriptlet

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▸ Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

Web Workshop | Component Development

Defining Event Handlers

When you use a scriptlet in your host application, the application can be notified about events that occur in the scriptlet. The scriptlet can expose two types of events:

- Standard DHTML events such as the [onclick](#) event and the [onkeypress](#) event. These events are triggered for the scriptlet container object as a whole—using a standard event, you cannot distinguish which control within the scriptlet triggered the event. For more information, see [Handling Standard Events](#).
- Custom events (events that you define or DHTML events not provided as standard events). You can also use custom events to pinpoint which control in the scriptlet triggered the event. For more information, see [Defining Custom Events](#).

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◆ frozen Property ▲ Welcome to Scriptle

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event Property

Provides state information about a standard DHTML event passed from the scriptlet.

Applies To

Scriptlet object container

Syntax

value = *ScriptContainer*.**event**.*member*

Remarks

This property is read-only. The event property provides a way to get state information about any of the standard events passed from the scriptlet: [onclick](#), [ondblclick](#), [onkeydown](#), [onkeypress](#), [onkeyup](#), [onmousedown](#), [onmousemove](#), [onmouseup](#). This property corresponds to the DHTML event object.

To get state information, you can query the values of the event property's members, which include altKey, ctrlKey, keyCode, offsetX, offsetY, shiftKey, srcElement, type, and others. The following example script illustrates how you can use the event property to get more information about a standard event:

```
Sub ScriptContainer1_onkeyup()  
    MsgBox "The character typed was " & ScriptContainer1.event.keyCode  
    MsgBox "The Alt key state was " & ScriptContainer1.event.altKey  
    MsgBox "The Ctrl key state was " & ScriptContainer1.event.ctrlKey  
    MsgBox "The Shift key state was " & ScriptContainer1.event.shiftKey  
    MsgBox "The mouse was at " & offsetX & ", " & offsetY
```

```
MsgBox "The affected control was " & ScriptContainer1.event.srcE  
MsgBox "The event was " & ScriptContainer1.event.type  
End Sub
```

For more information about using the event property, refer to the event object in the DHTML documentation.

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◆ ◀ frozen Property ▶ scrollbar Property ▲

Web Workshop | Component Development

readyState Property

Returns information about the load state of the scriptlet hosted in the container object.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Syntax

ScriptContainer.**readyState** = *integer*

Remarks

This property is read-only. It is available only at runtime.

The readyState property returns an integer value between 1 and 4 indicating the load state of the scriptlet, with the following values:

Value	Definition
1 or 2	Undefined
3	Scriptlet text has been loaded, but controls on the scriptlet's .htm page might not yet be functional.
4	Scriptlet is completely loaded

In general, you should not attempt to access the scriptlet's functionality before the readyState property is set to 4. You can check the value of this property in a handler for the [onreadystatechange](#) event.

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◆ ◀ scrollbar Property ▶ selectableContent

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scrollbar Property

Specifies whether the scriptlet container object displays a scrollbar.

Applies To

scriptlet

Syntax

window.external.**scrollbar** = *boolean*

Remarks

This property provides a way to set the scriptlet container object's [scrollbar](#) property from within the scriptlet.

By default, the value of this property is false. If you set this property to true:

- A vertical scrollbar always appears in the scriptlet container object. If the scriptlet's height is less than the height of the scriptlet container object's window, the vertical scrollbar is disabled.
- A horizontal scrollbar appears if the scriptlet's width is greater than the width of the scriptlet container object's window

To set the size of the scriptlet container object window from within the scriptlet, see [Adding Scriptlets to Your Application](#).

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 ◀ selectableContent Propert... ▶ version

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url Property

Specifies the Universal Resource Locator (URL) of the scriptlet's .htm file to be displayed in the scriptlet container object.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Syntax

ScriptContainer.**url** = *URLString*

Remarks

You can specify the URL of any .htm file, either local or on a Web server. This property can be set at design time only.

Important If you are adding the scriptlet to a Web page, do not set this property to the URL of the current page. Doing so causes a recursive call to the page and will cause the browser stop functioning.

If you are using the scriptlet in a host application that has a Web context (such as Internet Explorer), you can specify an absolute path (for example, `http://myserver/start.htm`) or a relative path that does not include the protocol, or domain, or path (for example, `page2.htm`). If you specify a relative URL, the path is relative to the page in which the scriptlet appears.

If you specify a URL that is not valid, no error message is displayed, but the scriptlet container object remains blank.

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 ▶ ondblClick Event ◀ Welcome to Script

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onclick Event

Sent when the scriptlet forwards an **onclick** event.

Visual Basic Syntax

*ScriptContainer_***onclick**()

JavaScript Syntax

```
< SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
FOR=ScriptContainer  
EVENT= onclick>
```

Remarks

The scriptlet container object receives this event if both of these conditions are true:

- The scriptlet contains a handler for the **onclick** event.
- The scriptlet's handler calls the [bubbleEvent](#) method to pass the event to the host application.

You can get information about the state of the event by querying the scriptlet object container's [event](#) property.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

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◆ ◀ onClick Event ▶ onKeyDown Event ▶ \

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ondblclick Event

Sent when the scriptlet forwards an **ondblclick** event.

Visual Basic Syntax

*ScriptContainer_***ondblClick**()

JavaScript Syntax

```
< SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
FOR=ScriptContainer  
EVENT= ondblClick>
```

Remarks

The scriptlet container object receives this event if both of these conditions are true:

- The scriptlet contains a handler for the **ondblclick** event.
- The scriptlet's handler calls the [bubbleEvent](#) method to pass the event to the host application.

You can get information about the state of the event by querying the scriptlet object container's [event](#) property.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

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◆ ◀ ondblClick Event ▶ onKeyPress Event

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onkeydown Event

Sent when the scriptlet forwards an **onkeydown** event.

Visual Basic Syntax

ScriptContainer.**onkeydown**()

JavaScript Syntax

```
< SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
FOR=ScriptContainer  
EVENT= onkeydown()>
```

Remarks

The scriptlet container object receives this event if both of these conditions are true:

- The scriptlet contains a handler for the **onkeydown** event.
- The scriptlet's handler calls the [bubbleEvent](#) method to pass the event to the host application.

You can get information about the state of the event by querying the scriptlet object container's [event](#) property.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

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◆ ◀ onkeydown Event ▶ onkeyup Event ▲

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onkeypress Event

Sent when the scriptlet forwards an **onkeypress** event.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Visual Basic Syntax

ScriptContainer.**onkeypress**()

JavaScript Syntax

```
< SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
FOR=ScriptContainer  
EVENT= onkeypress()>
```

Remarks

The scriptlet container object receives this event if both of these conditions are true:

- The scriptlet contains a handler for the **onkeypress** event.
- The scriptlet's handler calls the [bubbleEvent](#) method to pass the event to the host application.

You can get information about the state of the event by querying the scriptlet object container's [event](#) property.

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◆ ◀ onKeyPress Event ▶ onMouseDown, o

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onkeyup Event

Sent when the scriptlet forwards an `onkeyup` event.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Visual Basic Syntax

ScriptContainer.**onkeyup**()

JavaScript Syntax

```
< SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
FOR=ScriptContainer  
EVENT= onkeyup()>
```

Remarks

The scriptlet container object receives this event if both of these conditions are true:

- The scriptlet contains a handler for the `onkeyup` event.
- The scriptlet's handler calls the `bubbleEvent` method to pass the event to the host application.

You can get information about the state of the event by querying the scriptlet object container's `event` property.

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◆ ◀ onKeyUp Event ▶ onMousemove Ever

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onmousedown, onmouseup Events

Sent when the scriptlet forwards an `onmousedown` or `onmouseup` event.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Visual Basic Syntax

```
ScriptContainer.onmousedown()
```

```
ScriptContainer.onmouseup()
```

JavaScript Syntax

```
< SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
FOR=ScriptContainer  
EVENT= onmousedown()>
```

```
< SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
FOR=ScriptContainer  
EVENT= onmouseup()>
```

Remarks

The scriptlet container object receives this event if both of these conditions are true:

- The scriptlet contains a handler for the `onmousedown` or `onmouseup` event.
- The scriptlet's handler calls the [bubbleEvent](#) method to pass the event to the host application.

You can get information about the state of the event by querying the scriptlet object container's [event](#) property.

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◆ ◀ onmousedown, onmouseup Ev... ▶ on

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onmousemove Event

Sent when the scriptlet forwards an `onmousemove` event.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Visual Basic Syntax

ScriptContainer.**onmousemove**()

JavaScript Syntax

```
< SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
FOR=ScriptContainer  
EVENT= onmousemove>
```

Remarks

The scriptlet container object receives this event if both of these conditions are true:

- The scriptlet contains a handler for the `onmousemove` event.
- The scriptlet's handler calls the [bubbleEvent](#) method to pass the event to the host application.

You can get information about the state of the event by querying the scriptlet object container's [event](#) property.

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◆ ◀ onmousemove Event ▶ onscriptletere

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onreadystatechange Event

Sent to indicate whether the scriptlet has completed loading.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Visual Basic Syntax

ScriptContainer.onreadystatechange ()

JavaScript Syntax

```
< SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
FOR=ScriptContainer  
EVENT= onreadystatechange>
```

Remarks

This event is fired multiple times while the scriptlet is loading. The final time, it indicates that the scriptlet's .htm page is fully loaded and its scripts can be called. To test the current state, you can get the value of the scriptlet container object's [readystatechange](#) property.

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◀ onreadystatechange Event ▶ Welcom

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onscriptletevent Event

Notifies the scriptlet container object that a custom event has occurred in the scriptlet.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Syntax

*ScriptContainer*_**onscriptletevent**(*eventName*, *eventObject*)

Parameters

eventName

A string that typically identifies the event that is being passed.

eventObject

A variant type that typically is a reference to an object on the scriptlet.

Note The exact content of both parameters depends on what information was passed in the scriptlet's corresponding [raiseEvent](#) method.

Remarks

This event is the complement of the scriptlet's `raiseEvent` method. For more information, see [Defining Custom Events](#). For information about notifying the host application about standard events, see [Handling Standard Events](#).

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◆ ◀ event Property ▶ readyState Property

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frozen Property

Indicates whether the scriptlet container object is ready to handle events.

Applies To

Scriptlet

Syntax

boolean = window.external.**frozen**

Remarks

This property is read-only. When it is True, events will not be received by the scriptlet container object because the container is not yet ready. When it is False, the container will receive event notification.

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◆ ◀ scrollbar Property ▶ url Property ▲ We

Web Workshop | Component Development

selectableContent Property

Specifies whether the user can select the contents of the scriptlet.

Applies To

Scriptlet

Syntax

window.external.**selectableContent** = *boolean*

Remarks

By default, the value of this property is false. If this property is true, users can select text or objects in the scriptlet while it is shown in the scriptlet container object, and then copy or drag them. If this property is false, users can click objects in the scriptlet, but cannot select them.

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◀ url Property ▶ Welcome to Scriptlet Te

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version Property

Returns the version and platform of the scriptlet container object DLL.

Applies To

Scriptlet

Syntax

```
version = window.external.version
```

Remarks

This property is read-only. Version is returned in the format *N.nnnn platform* where *N* is an integer representing the major version number, *nnnn* is any number of characters (except a space) representing the minor version number, and *platform* is the platform (win32, mac, alpha, and so on). The following is an example version number:

```
1.0a win32
```

You can use the `version` property to determine whether the page is being used as a scriptlet or as a standalone Web page. Use a statement such as the following:

```
controlMode = ( typeof( window.external.version) == "string" )
```

If the value of `controlMode` is true after this statement has executed, the page is being used as a scriptlet. Otherwise the page is being used as a standalone page.

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◆ ▶ raiseEvent Method ▲ Welcome to Scri

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bubbleEvent Method

Sends event notification for a standard event to the host application.

Applies To

Scriptlet

Syntax

window.external.**bubbleEvent()**

Remarks

Use this method to pass a standard DHTML event (such as onbuttonclick, onmousemove, or onkeypress) from the scriptlet to the host application. For more details, see [Handling Standard Events](#).

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◆ ◀ bubbleEvent Method ▶ setContextMer

Web Workshop | Component Development

raiseEvent Method

Passes a custom event notification from the scriptlet to the host application.

Applies To

Scriptlet

Syntax

```
window.external.raiseEvent( eventName, eventObject )
```

Parameters

eventName

A string that typically identifies the event that is being passed.

eventObject

A variant type that typically includes a reference to the object on the scriptlet that triggered the event.

Remarks

This method is the complement of the scriptlet container object's [onscriptletevent](#) event. Use this method to notify the host application about a non-standard event. For more information, see [Defining Custom Events](#). For information about notifying the host application about standard events, see [Handling Standard Events](#).

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◀ raiseEvent Method ▶ Welcome to Scri

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setContextMenu Method

Constructs a context menu that is displayed when a user right-clicks a scriptlet in the scriptlet container object.

Applies To

Scriptlet

Syntax

window.external.**setContextMenu**(*menuDefinition*)

Parameters

menuDefinition

Defines the command text and commands contained in the context menu. A one-dimensional array in which the menu items are defined using sequences of two elements, *n* and *n+1*.

Element <i>n</i>	The command text. Shortcut keys are defined by preceding a letter with "&".
Element <i>n+1</i>	The method to be called when the command is chosen. You cannot pass parameters to the method.

Note Context menus can only be defined in scripts written in VBScript or JavaScript, because only those languages can create arrays usable by the setContextMenu method.

For example, the following script defines a context menu with three commands:

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript" FOR="Menu" EVENT="onClic
' Define array
dim menuItems(6) ' 3 commands

' First menu item
menuItems(0) = "Display the &time" ' Command text
```

```
menuItem(1) = "SetTime"  
  
' Second menu item  
menuItem(2) = "Display the &date"    ' Command text  
menuItem(3) = "SetDate"  
  
' Third menu item  
menuItem(4) = "Display the document t&itle"    ' Command text  
menuItem(5) = "SetTitle"  
  
' Assigns the menu to the scriptlet  
' window.external.setContextMenu(menuItems)  
  
</SCRIPT>
```

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 ◀ BEHAVIOR Attribute | beha... ▶ BGCC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

behavior Attribute | behavior Property

Sets or retrieves the location of the [dynamic html \(dhtml\) behavior](#)□.

Syntax

HTML	{ behavior : <i>sBehavior</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.behavior</i> [= <i>sBehavior</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sBehavior</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
url(<i>sLocation</i>)	Script implementation of a DHTML behavior, where <i>sLocation</i> is an absolute or relative URL.
url(# <i>objID</i>)	Binary implementation of a DHTML behavior, where <i>objID</i> is the ID attribute specified in an OBJECT tag.
url(#default# <i>behaviorName</i>)	One of Internet Explorer's default behaviors , identified by its <i>behaviorName</i> .

The property is read/write with no default value; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

You can apply multiple behaviors to an element by specifying a space-delimited list of URLs for the **behavior** attribute, as shown in the following syntax:

```
<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(a1.htc) url(a2.htc) ..." >
```

In the following Example section, one example demonstrates how two

behaviors can be applied to an element to achieve a combination of effects. Conflicts resulting from applying multiple behaviors to an element are resolved based on the order in which the behavior is applied to the element. Each succeeding behavior takes precedence over the previous behavior in the order. For example, if multiple behaviors set the element's color, the prevailing color is the one set by the behavior last applied to the element. The same rule applies in resolving name conflicts, such as with property, method, or event names exposed by multiple behaviors.

Once the **behavior** property has been defined for the element, the [addBehavior](#) method can be used to dynamically attach additional behaviors to the element.

Note A behavior attached to an element by using the **addBehavior** method or by applying the proposed CSS **behavior** attribute inline is not automatically detached from the element when the element is removed from the document hierarchy. However, a behavior attached using a style rule defined in the document is detached automatically as the element is removed from the document tree.

Example

The following examples demonstrate various ways of applying the **behavior** property on a page.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, STYLE, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

See Also

[using dhtml behaviors](#)

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◆ ◀ DIRECTION Attribute | dir... ▶ DISABL

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

direction Attribute | direction Property

Sets or retrieves the reading order of the specified object.

Syntax

HTML	{ direction : <i>sDirection</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.direction</i> [= <i>sDirection</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sDirection</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: ltr Text flow is left-to-right. rtl Text flow is right-to-left. inherit Text flow value is inherited.
-------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **ltr**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#) .

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dir](#)

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◆ ◀ float Attribute | styleFl... ▶ font-family /

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

font Attribute | font Property

Sets or retrieves up to six separate **font** properties of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ font : <i>sFont</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.font</i> [= <i>sFont</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sFont</i>	String that specifies up to six of the space-delimited values listed first in the following table, plus one or more of the values listed after them:
<i>font-style</i>	Any of the range of font-style values available to the fontStyle property.
<i>font-variant</i>	Any of the range of font-variant values available to the fontVariant property.
<i>font-weight</i>	Any of the range of font-weight values available to the fontWeight property.
<i>font-size</i>	Any of the range of font-size values available to the fontSize property.
<i>line-height</i>	Any of the range of line-height values available to the lineHeight property.
<i>font-family</i>	Any of the range of font-family values available to the fontFamily property.
caption	Text font used in objects that have captions (buttons, labels, and so on).
icon	Text font used in icon labels.
menu	Text font used in menus.
messagebox	Text font used in dialog boxes.
smallcaption	Text font used in small controls.
statusbar	Text font used in window status bars.

The property is read/write with the default value set by the browser; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

This is a composite property that specifies up to six font values, in the following order: **font-style**, **font-variant**, **font-weight**, **font-size**, **line-**

height, font-family. Setting the **font** property also sets the component properties. In this case, the string must be a combination of valid values for the component properties, with no more than one value per property. If the string does not contain a value for a component property, that property is set to its default.

Example

The following examples use the **font** attribute and the **font** property to change font characteristics.

This example uses an inline style sheet to set the font attributes.

```
<SPAN STYLE="font:italic normal bolder 12pt Arial">  
:  
</SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the font properties.

```
<DIV onmouseover="this.style.font = 'italic small-caps bold 12pt se  
:  
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

CSS Length Units

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◆ ◀ @charset Rule ▶ @import Rule ▲ DH

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

@font-face Rule

Sets a font to embed in the HTML document.

Syntax

HTML	<code>@font-face { <i>sFace</i> }</code>
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

<i>sFace</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <code>font-family:<i>fontFamilyName</i></code> Any of the range of values available to the <code>fontFamily</code> property. <code>src:url(<i>sURL</i>)</code> Location of the font file, where <i>sURL</i> is an absolute or relative URL.
--------------	--

The rule has no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This feature allows you to use specific fonts that might not be available on your local system. The URL should point to an embedded OpenType file (.eot or .ote format). The file contains compressed font data that is converted to a TrueType font. For more information about the font embedding feature and pointers to a tool for creating .eot files, see [font embedding](#).

Example

This example embeds a font in an HTML document by referencing its source from another site.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  @font-face {
    font-family:comic;
    src:url(http://valid_url/some_font_file.eot);
  }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P STYLE="font-family:comic;font-size:18pt">
This paragraph uses the font-face rule defined
in the above style element. The rule embeds
an OpenType file for the Comic Sans font.
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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◆ ◀ font Attribute | font Pro... ▶ font-size A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

font-family Attribute | fontFamily Property

Sets or retrieves the name of the font used for text in the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ font-family : <i>sFamily</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.fontFamily</i> [= <i>sFamily</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sFamily</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>family-name</i>	Any of the available font families supported by the browser (for example, Times, Helvetica, Zapf-Chancery, Western, or Courier).
<i>generic-name</i>	Any of the following font families: serif, sans-serif, cursive, fantasy, or monospace.

The property is read/write with the default value set by the browser; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The value is a prioritized list of font family names and/or generic family names. List items are separated by commas to minimize confusion between multiple-word font family names. If the font family name contains white space, it should be quoted with single or double quotation marks; generic font family names are values and, accordingly, no quotes should be used.

Because you don't know which fonts users have installed, you should provide a list of alternatives with a generic font family at the end of the list. This list can include embedded fonts. For more information about

embedding fonts, see the [@font-face](#) rule.

If *fantasy* is specified for *generic-name*, the text renders in the default font.

Example

The following examples use the **font-family** attribute and the **fontFamily** property to change font characteristics.

This example uses a call to an embedded style sheet to set the font family.

```
<STYLE>
  P { font-family:"Arial"}
  .other { font-family:"Courier"}
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the font family when an [onmousedown](#) event occurs.

```
<DIV onmousedown="this.style.fontFamily='Courier'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING,

MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[font](#)

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◆ ◀ font-family Attribute | f... ▶ fontSmooth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

font-size Attribute | fontSize Property

Sets or retrieves the size of the font used for text in the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ font-size: <i>sSize</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.fontSize</i> [= <i>sSize</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sSize</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>absolute-size</i>	Set of keywords that indicate predefined font sizes. Possible keywords include [xx-small x-small small medium large x-large xx-large]. Named font sizes scale according to the user's font setting preferences.
<i>relative-size</i>	Set of keywords that are interpreted as relative to the font size of the parent object. Possible values include [larger smaller].
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the parent object's font size. In Internet Explorer 3.0, the value is calculated as a percentage of the default font size.

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Negative values are not allowed. Font sizes using the proportional "em" measure are based on the font size of the parent object.

Possible length values specified in a relative measurement, using the height of the element's font (em) or the height of the letter "x" (ex), are supported

in Internet Explorer 4.0 and later.

Example

The following examples use the **font-size** attribute and the **fontSize** property to change font characteristics.

This example sets the font size on several paragraphs using different size values.

```
<STYLE>
  BODY {font-size: 10pt }
  .P1 {font-size: 14pt }
  .P2 {font-size: 75% }
  .P3 {font-size: xx-large }
  .P4 {font-size: larger }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the font size to 14pt when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<DIV STYLE="font-size:12pt" onmouseover="this.style.fontSize='
:
">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[font, CSS Length Units](#)

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◆ ◀ fontSmoothingEnabled Prop... ▶ font-\

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

font-style Attribute | fontStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the font style of the object as italic, normal, or oblique.

Syntax

HTML	{ font-style : <i>sStyle</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.fontStyle</i> [= <i>sStyle</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sStyle</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">normal Font is normal.<i>italic</i> Font is italic.<i>oblique</i> Font is italic.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The oblique value is available as of Internet Explorer 4.0. Internet Explorer 4.0 renders italic and oblique identically.

Example

The following examples use the **font-style** attribute and the **fontStyle** property to change font characteristics.

This example uses [H3](#) as a selector to set the font style to italic in H3 headings.

```
<STYLE>
  H3 { font-style:italic }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the font style to italic when an [onmousedown](#) event occurs.

```
<DIV onmousedown="this.style.fontStyle='italic'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[font](#)

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◆ ◀ font-style Attribute | fo... ▶ font-weight

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

font-variant Attribute | fontVariant Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text of the object is in small capital letters.

Syntax

HTML	{ font-variant : <i>sVariant</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.fontVariant</i> [= <i>sVariant</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sVariant</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: normal Font is normal. small-caps Font is in small capital letters.
-----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

Internet Explorer 4.0 renders small-caps as uppercase letters in a smaller size.

Example

The following examples use the **font-variant** attribute and the **fontVariant** property to change the font to small capitals.

This example uses P as a selector in an embedded (global) style sheet to set the font style to small-caps in all paragraphs.

```
<P STYLE="font-variant:small-caps">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the font style to small-caps when an [onmousedown](#) event occurs.

```
<DIV onmousedown="this.style.fontVariant='small-caps'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[font](#)

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◆ ◀ ID Attribute | id Propert... ▶ indetermin

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ime-mode Attribute | imeMode Property

Sets or retrieves the state of an Input Method Editor (IME).

Syntax

HTML	{ ime-mode : <i>sMode</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.imeMode</i> [= <i>sMode</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sMode</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	IME is not affected. This is the same as not specifying the ime-mode attribute.
<i>active</i>	All characters are entered through the IME. Users can still deactivate the IME.
<i>inactive</i>	All characters are entered without IME. Users can still activate the IME.
<i>disabled</i>	IME is completely disabled. Users cannot activate the IME if the control has focus.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

An Input Method Editor (IME) allows users to enter and edit Chinese, Japanese, and Korean characters. The IME is an essential component for writing Chinese, Japanese, and Korean scripts. These writing systems have more characters than can be encoded for a regular keyboard. The IMEs for these languages use sequences of base characters that describe an individual character or group of characters to enter a larger set of characters. Base characters can be component letters from Hangul syllables, phonetic components for Japanese Kanji characters, or various combinations for

Chinese characters.

To compose text with an IME, the user generally uses dictionary lookup and contextual analysis, especially in languages where homonyms are frequent, as in Japanese. A user typically starts by entering a few component characters, optionally selecting from various choices, and a confirmation command.

Input Method Editors have two principle states:

- Inactive mode. The keyboard acts like a regular keyboard and input is limited to a small set of characters.
- Active mode. The IME accepts component characters or processing commands.

HTML authors can provide users with some control by specifying an IME mode for a specific text entry. For example, if Japanese users enter information in a registration form, they might be required to enter their names in Kanji and Roman characters. By default, the users would have to make sure that the IME is inactive when entering their names in the Latin alphabet. The user would activate the IME to enter Kanji letters, then deactivate the IME to complete the form in the Latin alphabet. By controlling the IME mode, the HTML author prevents the user from having to activate and deactivate the IME.

Example

This example uses the **ime-mode** attribute.

```
<INPUT TYPE = text STYLE = "ime-mode:active" >
```

Applies To

INPUT_text, TEXTAREA

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◆ ◀ lastModified Property ▶ layout-grid-ch

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

layout-grid Attribute | layoutGrid Property

Sets or retrieves the composite document grid properties that specify the layout of text characters.

Syntax

HTML	{ layout-grid : <i>sLayout</i> ... }
Scripting	<i>oObject.style.layoutGrid</i> [= <i>sLayout</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sLayout</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>mode</i> Any of the range of mode values available to the layoutGridMode property.<i>type</i> Any of the range of type values available to the layoutGridType property.<i>line</i> Any of the range of line values available to the layoutGridLine property.<i>char</i> Any of the range of character values available to the layoutGridChar property.<i>space</i> Any of the range of space values available to the layoutGridCharSpacing property.
----------------	--

The property is read/write with no default value; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Web documents in East Asian languages, such as Chinese or Japanese, usually create a page layout for characters using a one- or two-dimensional grid. You can use the **layout-grid** attribute to incorporate this layout into Web documents.

Example

This example uses the **layout-grid** attribute to specify character layout for a block of text.

```
<STYLE>
DIV.layout { layout-grid: char line 12px 12px .5in }
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS = "layout">
This is a block element containing a sentence of sample text.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 [◀ layout-grid Attribute | I...](#) [▶ layout-grid-](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

layout-grid-char Attribute | layoutGridChar Property

Sets or retrieves the size of the character grid used for rendering the text content of an element.

Syntax

HTML	{ layout-grid-char : <i>sCharSize</i> }
Scripting	<i>oObject</i> .style.layoutGridChar [= <i>sCharSize</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sCharSize</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	No character grid is set.
auto	Largest character in the font of the element is used to set the character grid.
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage derived from the dimensions of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The visual effects of the **layout-grid-char** attribute are similar to the [lineHeight](#) property.

Web documents in East Asian languages, such as Chinese or Japanese, usually create a page layout for characters using a one- or two-dimensional grid. You can use the [layout-grid](#) attribute to incorporate this layout into

Web documents.

The **layout-grid-char** attribute applies only to block-level elements.

Note For this property to have an effect, the [layout-grid-mode](#) attribute must be set to line or both.

Example

This example uses the **layout-grid-char** attribute to specify character layout for a block of text.

```
<STYLE>
DIV.layout { layout-grid-char: auto }
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS = "layout">
This is a block element containing a sentence of sample text.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

[BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [CENTER](#), [currentStyle](#), [DD](#), [DIR](#), [DIV](#), [DL](#), [DT](#), [FIELDSET](#), [FORM](#), [Hn](#), [HR](#), [LI](#), [LISTING](#), [MARQUEE](#), [MENU](#), [OL](#), [P](#), [PLAINTEXT](#), [PRE](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [style](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TH](#), [TR](#), [UL](#), [XMP](#)

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◆ ◀ layout-grid-char Attribut... ▶ layout-gric

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

layout-grid-char-spacing Attribute | layoutGridCharSpacing Property

Sets or retrieves the character spacing used for rendering the text content of an element with the [layout-grid-type](#) attribute set to loose.

Syntax

HTML	{ layout-grid-char-spacing : <i>sCharSpace</i> }
Scripting	<i>oObject</i> .style.layoutGridCharSpacing [= <i>sCharSpace</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sCharSpace</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Largest character in the font of the element is used to set the character grid.
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage derived from the dimensions of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The visual effects of the **layout-grid-char-spacing** attribute are similar to the [lineHeight](#) property.

Web documents in East Asian languages, such as Chinese or Japanese, usually create a page layout for characters using a one- or two-dimensional grid. You can use the [layout-grid](#) attribute to incorporate this layout into

Web documents.

The **layout-grid-char-spacing** attribute applies only to block-level elements.

Note For this property to have an effect, the [layout-grid-mode](#) attribute must be set to char or both, and the [layout-grid-type](#) attribute must be set to loose.

Example

This example uses the **layout-grid-char-spacing** attribute to specify character layout for a block of text.

```
<STYLE>
DIV.layout { layout-grid-char-spacing: auto }
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS = "layout">
This is a block element containing a sentence of sample text.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

[BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [CENTER](#), [currentStyle](#), [DD](#), [DIR](#), [DIV](#), [DL](#), [DT](#), [FIELDSET](#), [FORM](#), [Hn](#), [HR](#), [LI](#), [LISTING](#), [MARQUEE](#), [MENU](#), [OL](#), [P](#), [PLAINTEXT](#), [PRE](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [style](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TH](#), [TR](#), [UL](#), [XMP](#)

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◆ layout-grid-char-spacing ... layout-gi

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

layout-grid-line Attribute | layoutGridLine Property

Sets or retrieves the grid line value used for rendering the text content of an element.

Syntax

HTML	{ layout-grid-line : <i>sLineStyle</i> }
Scripting	<i>oObject</i> .style.layoutGridLine [= <i>sLineStyle</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sLineStyle</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	No grid line is set.
auto	Largest character in the font of the element is used to set the character grid.
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage derived from the dimensions of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The visual effects of the **layout-grid-line** attribute are similar to the [lineHeight](#) property.

Web documents in East Asian languages, such as Chinese or Japanese, usually create a page layout for characters using a one- or two-dimensional grid. You can use the [layout-grid](#) attribute to incorporate this layout into

Web documents.

The **layout-grid-line** attribute applies only to block-level elements.

Note For this property to have an effect, the [layout-grid-mode](#) attribute must be set to line or both.

Example

This example uses the **layout-grid-line** attribute to specify character layout for a block of text.

```
<STYLE>
DIV.layout { layout-grid-line: auto }
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS = "layout">
This is a block element containing a sentence of sample text.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

[BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [CENTER](#), [currentStyle](#), [DD](#), [DIR](#), [DIV](#), [DL](#), [DT](#), [FIELDSET](#), [FORM](#), [Hn](#), [HR](#), [LI](#), [LISTING](#), [MARQUEE](#), [MENU](#), [OL](#), [P](#), [PLAINTEXT](#), [PRE](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [style](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TH](#), [TR](#), [UL](#), [XMP](#)

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◆ ◀ layout-grid-line Attribut... ▶ layout-grid

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

layout-grid-mode Attribute | layoutGridMode Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text layout grid uses two dimensions.

Syntax

HTML	{ layout-grid-mode : <i>sMode</i> }
Scripting	<i>oObject</i> .style.layoutGridMode [= <i>sMode</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sMode</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
both	Both the char and line grid modes are enabled. This setting is necessary to fully enable layout grid on an element.
none	No grid is used.
line	Only a line grid is used. This is recommended for use with inline elements, such as a SPAN , to disable the horizontal grid on runs of text that act as a single entity in the grid layout.
char	Only a character grid is used. This is recommended for use with block-level elements, such as a BLOCKQUOTE , where the line grid is intended to be disabled.

The property is read/write with a default value of **both**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

Web documents in East Asian languages, such as Chinese or Japanese, usually create a page layout for characters using a one- or two-dimensional grid. You can use the [layout-grid](#) attribute to incorporate this layout into Web documents.

Example

This example uses the **layout-grid-mode** attribute to specify character layout for a block of text.

```
<STYLE>
DIV.layout { layout-grid-mode: line }
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS = "layout">
This is a block element containing a sentence of sample text.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ layout-grid-mode Attribut... ▶ left Attrib

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

layout-grid-type Attribute | layoutGridType Property

Sets or retrieves the type of grid used for rendering the text content of an element.

Syntax

HTML	{ layout-grid-type : <i>sType</i> }
Scripting	<i>oObject.style.layoutGridType</i> [= <i>sType</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">loose Grid used for Chinese (Genko) and Korean characters. Only the ideographs, kanas, and wide characters are snapped to the grid. Other characters are rendered as usual, as though the layout-grid-mode attribute is set to none or line for text spans containing these characters. This mode also disables special text justification and character width adjustments normally applied to the element. Finally, if there is no line-break opportunity in a text span that exceeds the line boundary, the text is pushed to the next line and the last part of the previous line is left blank.strict Grid used for Japanese characters. In this mode, a constant width increment is applied to characters as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wide characters are incremented to obtain an exact grid fit, if no other width adjustment effect is applied.• Narrow characters, except cursive scripts and cursive fonts, are incremented by half of the increment amount applied to wide characters.fixed Grid used for monospaced layout. The layout rules are as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All noncursive characters are treated as equal; every character is centered within a single grid space by default.• Runs of cursive characters are treated as strips the same way as in a strict grid.• Justification or any other character-width changing behaviors are disabled.
--------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **loose**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

Web documents in East Asian languages, such as Chinese or Japanese, usually create a page layout for characters using a one- or two-dimensional grid. You can use the [layout-grid](#) attribute to incorporate this layout into Web documents.

The **layout-grid-type** attribute applies only to block-level elements.

Example

This example uses the **layout-grid-type** attribute to specify character layout for a block of text.

```
<STYLE>
DIV.layout { layout-grid-type: strict }
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS = "layout">
This is a block element containing a sentence of sample text.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

[BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [CENTER](#), [currentStyle](#), [DD](#), [DIR](#), [DIV](#), [DL](#), [DT](#), [FIELDSET](#), [FORM](#), [Hn](#), [HR](#), [LI](#), [LISTING](#), [MARQUEE](#), [MENU](#), [OL](#), [P](#), [PLAINTEXT](#), [PRE](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [style](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TH](#), [TR](#), [UL](#), [XMP](#)

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◆ ◀ letter-spacing Attribute ... ▶ line-height

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

line-break Attribute | lineBreak Property

Sets or retrieves line-breaking rules for Japanese text.

Syntax

HTML	{ line-break : <i>sBreak</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.lineBreak</i> [= <i>sBreak</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sBreak</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: normal Normal line-breaking mode is applied. strict Stricter line-breaking rules are enforced.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension property is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

ADDRESS, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CENTER, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, TABLE, TD, TH, TR, UL, XMP

See Also

[wordBreak](#)

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 [◀ line-break Attribute | li...](#) [▶ link Pseudo](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

line-height Attribute | lineHeight Property

Sets or retrieves the distance between lines in the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ line-height : <i>sHeight</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.lineHeight</i> [= <i>sHeight</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sHeight</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
normal	Default height.
<i>height</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Line height is the distance between the descender of the font and the top of the internal leading of the font. A negative line height is allowed to achieve various shadowing effects.

If a formatted line contains more than one object, the maximum line height applies. In this case, negative values are not allowed.

Internet Explorer 3.0 supports the **line-height** attribute through the [font](#) attribute.

Example

The following examples use the **line-height** attribute and the **lineHeight** property to control the height of paragraph lines.

This example uses **P** and **BLOCKQUOTE** as selectors in an embedded (global) style sheet to change the distance between the lines in all **P** and **BLOCKQUOTE** objects.

```
<STYLE>
  P { line-height:8mm}
  BLOCKQUOTE { line-height:4mm }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the distance between lines when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<DIV STYLE="font-size:14" onmouseover="this.style.lineHeight=
:
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ length Property ▶ line-break Attribute |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

letter-spacing Attribute | letterSpacing Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of additional space between letters in the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ letter-spacing : <i>sSpacing</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.letterSpacing</i> [= <i>sSpacing</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sSpacing</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">normal Default spacing.<i>length</i> Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.
-----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

When specified as a positive *length* value, the **letter-spacing** attribute adds the specified value to the default spacing between characters within an element. A negative *length* value decreases the space between characters. Letter spacing can be influenced by justification.

Example

The following examples use the **letter-spacing** attribute and the **letterSpacing** property to change the space between letters.

This example uses [BLOCKQUOTE](#) as a selector to change the spacing to -0.2 millimeters for all **BLOCKQUOTE** objects on the page.

```
<STYLE>
  BLOCKQUOTE { letter-spacing:-0.2mm }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the spacing to 1 millimeter when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<DIV STYLE="font-size:14" onmouseover="this.style.letterSpacin
:
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ ROWSPAN Attribute | rowSp... ▶ ruby

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ruby-align Attribute | rubyAlign Property

Sets or retrieves the position of the ruby text specified by the [RT](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	{ ruby-align : <i>sRubyAlign</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.rubyAlign</i> [= <i>sRubyAlign</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sRubyAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Browser determines how the ruby text is aligned. The recommended behavior for an ideographic (East Asian Character) ruby is to be aligned in the distribute-space mode. The recommended behavior for a Latin character ruby is to be aligned in the center mode.
left	Ruby text is left-aligned with the base.
center	Ruby text is centered within the width of the base. If the length of the base is smaller than the length of the ruby text, the base is centered within the width of the ruby text.
right	Ruby text is right-aligned with the base.
distribute-letter	Ruby text is evenly distributed across the width of the base if the width of the ruby text is smaller than the width of the base. If the width of the ruby text is at least the width of the base, the ruby text is center-aligned.
distribute-space	Ruby text is evenly distributed across the width of the base if the width of the ruby text is smaller than the width of the base. White space precedes the first and follows the last character in the ruby text, equal to half the kerning of the ruby text. If the width of the ruby text is at least the width of the base, the ruby text is centered.
line-edge	Ruby text is centered if it is not adjacent to a line edge. If it is adjacent to a line edge, the side of the ruby lines up with the side of the base text.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The **rubyAlign** property specifies the alignment of the ruby text defined by the **RT** object, and is set on the **RUBY** object.

Example

This example uses the **ruby-align** attribute and the **rubyAlign** property to set the alignment of the ruby text. It uses an inline style sheet to set the **ruby-align** attribute to right.

```
<RUBY ID=oRuby STYLE = "ruby-align: right">  
Ruby base.  
<RT>Ruby text.  
</RUBY>  
<INPUT  
TYPE=button VALUE="Center"  
onclick="oRuby.style.rubyAlign='center';"  
>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[RUBY](#)

See Also

[rubyPosition](#), [rubyOverhang](#)

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 [ruby-align Attribute | ru...](#) [ruby-positi](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ruby-overhang Attribute | rubyOverhang Property

Sets or retrieves the position of the ruby text specified by the [RT](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	{ ruby-overhang : <i>sRubyOverhang</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.rubyOverhang</i> [= <i>sRubyOverhang</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sRubyOverhang</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">auto Ruby text overhangs any other text adjacent to the base text.whitespace Ruby text overhangs only white-space characters.none Ruby text overhangs only text adjacent to its base.
----------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **rubyOverhang** property specifies the overhang of the ruby text defined by the **RT** object, and is set on the [RUBY](#) object.

Example

This example uses the **ruby-overhang** attribute and the **rubyOverhang** property to set the overhang of the ruby text. It uses an inline style sheet to set the **ruby-overhang** attribute to none.

```
<RUBY ID=oRuby STYLE = "ruby-overhang: none">
```

```
Ruby base.  
<RT>Ruby text.  
</RUBY>  
<INPUT  
TYPE=button VALUE="Whitespace"  
onclick="oRuby.style.rubyOverhang='whitespace';"  
>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[RUBY](#)

See Also

[rubyAlign](#), [rubyPosition](#)

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◆ ruby-overhang Attribute |... RULES ,

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ruby-position Attribute | rubyPosition Property

Sets or retrieves the position of the ruby text specified by the [RT](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	{ ruby-position : <i>sRubyPlacement</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.rubyPosition</i> [= <i>sRubyPlacement</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sRubyPlacement</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: above Ruby text is positioned above the base text. inline Ruby text is positioned inline with the base text.
-----------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **above**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The **rubyPosition** property specifies the position of the ruby text defined by the **RT** object, and is set on the [RUBY](#) object.

Example

This example uses the **ruby-position** attribute and the **rubyPosition** property to set the position of the ruby text. It uses an inline style sheet to set the **ruby-position** attribute to inline.

```
<RUBY ID=oRuby STYLE = "ruby-position: inline">  
Ruby base.
```

```
<RT>Ruby text.  
</RUBY>  
<P>  
<INPUT  
TYPE=button VALUE="Above"  
onclick="oRuby.style.rubyPosition='above';"  
>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[RUBY](#)

See Also

[rubyAlign](#), [rubyOverhang](#)

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◆ ◀ text Property ▶ text-autospace Attribut

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

text-align Attribute | textAlign Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text in the object is left-aligned, right-aligned, centered, or justified.

Syntax

HTML	{ text-align : <i>sAlign</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.textAlign</i> [= <i>sAlign</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
left	Text is aligned to the left.
right	Text is aligned to the right.
center	Text is centered.
justify	Text is justified.

The property is read/write with a default value of **left**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The justify possible value is available as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

Because this property is inherited, all block-level objects inside a **DIV** object having **textAlign=center** are centered.

Example

This examples uses the **text-align** attribute and the **textAlign** property to

align text within the object.

This example uses **P** as a selector and two classes to call an embedded style sheet that aligns the text according to the respective rule.

```
<STYLE>
  P { text-align:center }
  .align1 { text-align:right }
  .align2 { text-align:justify }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P onclick= "this.className='align1'"
  ondblclick="this.className='align2'">
... </P>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the alignment of the text when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<P STYLE="font-size:14"
  onmouseover="this.style.textAlign='center'">
... </P>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CENTER, currentStyle, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=text, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TR, UL, XMP

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 ◀ [text-autospace Attribute ...](#) ▶ [textDeco](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

text-decoration Attribute | textDecoration Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text in the object has blink, line-through, overline, or underline decorations.

Syntax

HTML	{ text-decoration: <i>sDecoration</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.textDecoration</i> [= <i>sDecoration</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sDecoration</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following values:
none	Text has no decoration.
underline	Text is underlined.
overline	Text has a line over it.
line-through	Text has a line drawn through it.
blink	Not implemented.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none** (see the Remarks section); the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The default value is different for the following tags:

- Default value is underline for **A** when used with [href](#), [U](#), and [INS](#).
- Default value is line-through for [STRIKE](#), [S](#), and [DEL](#).

If the value none is placed at the end of the values, all values are cleared. For example, setting {**text-decoration:** underline overline blink none}

causes none of the decorations to render.

If the object has no text (for example, the [IMG](#) object in HTML) or is an empty object (for example, " "), this property has no effect.

If you set the **text-decoration** attribute to none on the [BODY](#) object, the **A** objects are still underlined. To remove the underline from the **A** objects, either set the style inline or use **A** as a selector in the global style sheet.

Specifying the **textDecoration** property for block elements affects all inline children. If it is specified for, or affects, an inline element, it affects all boxes generated by the element.

The overline and blink possible values are available as of Internet Explorer 4.0. Although blink is exposed, it is not rendered.

Example

The following examples use the **text-decoration** attribute and the **textDecoration** property to decorate text within the object.

This example uses an inline style sheet to draw a line through the text within the object.

```
<DIV STYLE="text-decoration:line-through">  
:  
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to underline the text within the [SPAN](#)

object when the user moves the mouse over the **SPAN**.

```
<SPAN STYLE="font-size:14"  
onmouseover=this.style.textDecoration="underline"  
:  
</SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[textDecorationLineThrough](#), [textDecorationNone](#), [textDecorationOverline](#), [textDecorationUnderline](#)

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 [◀ text-indent Attribute | t...](#) [▶ text-transfo](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

text-justify Attribute | textJustify Property

Sets or retrieves the type of alignment used to justify text in the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ text-justify : <i>sAlign</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.textJustify</i> [= <i>sAlign</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
inter-word	Aligns text by increasing spacing between words. This value's spacing behavior is the fastest way to make all lines of text equal in length. Its justification behavior does not affect the last line of the paragraph.
newspaper	Increases or decreases spacing between letters and between words. It is the most sophisticated form of justification for Latin alphabets.
distribute	Handles spacing much like the newspaper value. This form of justification is optimized for East Asian documents, particularly Thai.
distribute-all-lines	Justifies lines in the same way as the distribute value, except that it also justifies the last line of the paragraph. This form of justification is intended for ideographic text.
inter-ideograph	Provides full justification for ideographic text. It increases or decreases both inter-ideograph and inter-word spacing.
auto	Allows the browser user agent to determine which justification algorithm to apply.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

For this property to affect text layout, the [text-align](#) property must be set to justify.

Applies To

ADDRESS, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CENTER, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, TABLE, TD, TH, TR, UL, XMP

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◆ ◀ textDecorationUnderline P... ▶ text-jus

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

text-indent Attribute | textIndent Property

Sets or retrieves the indentation of the text in the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ text-indent : <i>sIndent</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.textIndent</i> [= <i>sIndent</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sIndent</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. This value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property can be negative. An indent is not inserted in the middle of an object that was broken by another object (such as **BR** in HTML).

Example

The following examples use the **text-indent** attribute and the **textIndent** property to indent the object's text.

This example uses calls to an embedded style sheet to change the indent on the text when an [onclick](#) event occurs. The text was originally indented 2

centimeters using **DIV** as a selector in the style sheet.

```
<STYLE>
  DIV { text-indent:2cm }
  .click1 { text-indent:50% }
  .click2 { text-indent: }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV onclick="this.className='click1'"
  ondblclick="this.className='click2'">
... </DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to indent the text within the **DIV** when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<DIV onmouseover=this.style.textIndent="2cm"
:
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CENTER, currentStyle, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, style, TABLE, TD, TH, TR, UL, XMP

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◆ ◀ text-justify Attribute | ... ▶ tFoot Proper

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

text-transform Attribute | textTransform Property

Sets or retrieves the rendering of the text in the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ text-transform : <i>sTransform</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.textTransform</i> [= <i>sTransform</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sTransform</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">none Text is not transformed.capitalize Transforms the first character of each word to uppercase.uppercase Transforms all the characters to uppercase.lowercase Transforms all the characters to lowercase.
-------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Example

The following examples use the **text-transform** attribute and the **textTransform** property to transform a block of text from lower case to upper case when the user moves the mouse over the text. The text transforms back to lower case when the user clicks the text.

This example uses three calls to an embedded (global) style sheet to transform the text.

```
<STYLE>
```

```
.transform1 { text-transform:uppercase }
.transform2 { text-transform:lowercase }
.transform3 { text-transform:none }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV STYLE="font-size:14"
  onmouseover="this.className='transform1'"
  onclick= "this.className='transform2'"
  ondblclick="this.className='transform3'">
:
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to transform the text when different mouse events occur.

```
<DIV STYLE="font-size:14"
  onmouseover="this.style.textTransform='uppercase'"
  onmouseout="this.style.textTransform='lowercase'"
  onclick="this.style.textTransform='none'">
:
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ TYPE Attribute | type Pro... ▶ uniqueI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

unicode-bidi Attribute | unicodeBidi Property

Sets or retrieves the level of embedding with respect to the bidirectional algorithm.

Syntax

HTML	{ unicode-bidi : <i>sEmbedLevel</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.unicodeBidi</i> [= <i>sEmbedLevel</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sEmbedLevel</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
normal	Element does not open an additional level of embedding. For inline elements, implicit reordering works across element boundaries.
embed	Element opens an additional level of embedding. The value of the direction property specifies the embedding level. Reordering is implicit inside the element.
bidirectional-override	Same as the embed value, except that, inside the element, reordering is strictly in sequence according to the direction property. This value overrides the implicit bidirectional algorithm.

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Remarks

The **unicodeBidi** property is used with the [direction](#) property.

The Unicode bidirectional algorithm automatically reverses embedded character sequences according to their inherent direction. For example, the base direction of an English document is left-to-right. If portions of a paragraph within the document contain a language with a right-to-left reading order, the direction of that language displays correctly right-to-left. The user agent applying the bidirectional algorithm correctly reverses the language direction.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ VCARD_NAME Attribute | vc... ▶ visib

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

vertical-align Attribute | verticalAlign Property

Sets or retrieves the vertical positioning of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ vertical-align : <i>sAlign</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.verticalAlign</i> [= <i>sAlign</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
baseline	Aligns the contents of an object supporting VALIGN to the base line.
sub	Vertically aligns the text to subscript.
super	Vertically aligns the text to superscript.
top	Vertically aligns the contents of an object supporting VALIGN to the top of the object.
middle	Vertically aligns the contents of an object supporting VALIGN to the middle of the object.
bottom	Vertically aligns the contents of an object supporting VALIGN to the bottom of the object.
text-top	Vertically aligns the text of an object supporting VALIGN to the top of the object.
text-bottom	Vertically aligns the text of an object supporting VALIGN to the bottom of the object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **baseline**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The values sub and super are supported on text. The other values are supported for objects that support **VALIGN**.

Example

This example uses of the **verticalAlign** property to align text within a table cell.

```
<TABLE BORDER width=100>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.style.verticalAlign='bottom'"
  onmouseout="this.style.verticalAlign=''">
    text to align</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[COL](#), [currentStyle](#), [custom](#), [IMG](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [SPAN](#), [style](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), [TFOOT](#), [TH](#), [THEAD](#), [TR](#)

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 [◀ width Attribute | width P...](#) [▶ word-spac](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

word-break Attribute | wordBreak Property

Sets or retrieves line-breaking behavior within words, particularly where multiple languages appear in the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ word-break : <i>sBreak</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.wordBreak</i> [= <i>sBreak</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sBreak</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">normal Allows line breaking within words.break-all Behaves the same as normal for Asian text, yet allows the line to break arbitrarily for non-Asian text. This value is suited to Asian text that contains some excerpts of non-Asian text.keep-all Does not allow word breaking for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Functions the same way as normal for all non-Asian languages. This value is optimized for text that includes small amounts of Chinese, Japanese, or Korean.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

ADDRESS, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CENTER, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, TABLE, TD, TH, TR, UL, XMP

See Also

[lineBreak](#)

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 [word-break Attribute | wo...](#) [WRAP /](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

word-spacing Attribute | wordSpacing Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of additional space between words in the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ word-spacing : <i>sSpacing</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.wordSpacing</i> [= <i>sSpacing</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sSpacing</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">normal Default spacing.<i>length</i> Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.
-----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **normal**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **word-spacing** attribute is available only on the Macintosh, beginning with Internet Explorer 4.01.

The attribute adds the specified spacing after each word. Justification can influence word spacing.

The *length* value indicates an addition to the default space between words. Negative values are permitted.

Example

This example uses the **word-spacing** attribute and the **wordSpacing** property to increase the amount of space between words in a **SPAN**.

```
<STYLE>
  SPAN.spacing{word-spacing: 10;}
</STYLE>

<SCRIPT>
function fnChangeSpace(){
  oSpan.style.wordSpacing =
    oSelSpace.options[oSelSpace.selectedIndex].text;
}
</SCRIPT>

<SELECT ID = "oSelSpace" onchange = "fnChangeSpace()">
  <OPTION>10
  <OPTION>15
  <OPTION>20
</SELECT>
<SPAN ID = "oSpan" CLASS = "spacing">
The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
</SPAN>
```

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◀ availWidth Property ▶ BACKGROUND

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

background Attribute | background Property

Sets or retrieves up to five separate background properties of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ background: <i>sBackground</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.background</i> [= <i>sBackground</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sBackground</i>	String that specifies up to five of the following space-delimited values, in any order:
<i>color</i>	Any of the range of color values available to the backgroundColor property.
<i>image</i>	Any of the range of image values available to the backgroundImage property.
<i>repeat</i>	Any of the range of repeat values available to the backgroundRepeat property.
<i>attachment</i>	Any of the range of attachment values available to the backgroundAttachment property.
<i>position</i>	Any of the range of position values available to the backgroundPosition property.

The property is read/write with a default value of **transparent none repeat scroll 0% 0%**. The cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **background** property is a composite property. Separate properties can be used to specify each of the individual properties, but in many cases it is more convenient to set them in one place using this composite property.

Individual background properties not set by the composite background property are set to their default values. For example, the default value for *image* is none. Setting **background:** white is equivalent to setting

background: white none repeat scroll 0% 0%. So, in addition to setting the background color to white, setting **background:** white clears any *image*, *repeat*, *attachment*, or *position* values previously set.

The background properties render in the object's content and padding; however, borders are set using the [border](#) properties.

In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0, elements that expose the **background** property only support the *color* and *image* values; the *attachment* value is only supported by the [BODY](#), [TABLE](#), and [TD](#) elements. In block elements, such as [P](#) and [DIV](#), background images and colors appear only behind text in Internet Explorer 3.0; in Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, backgrounds stretch from margin to margin when used with block elements.

Although objects do not inherit the **background** property, the background image or color of an object's parent appears behind an object if a background is not specified.

For more information about supported colors, see the [Color Table](#).

Example

The following examples use the **background** property and the **background** attribute to set the background values.

This example uses inline event handlers to modify the [background-color](#) and [background-position](#) attributes of an image. These attributes are specified in an embedded style sheet using the **background** attribute.

```
<STYLE>
.style1{background:beige url(sphere.jpg) no-repeat top center}
.style2{background:ivory url(sphere.jpeg) no-repeat bottom right}
```

```
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SPAN onmouseover="this.className='style1'"
      onmouseout="this.className='style2'">
... </SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to modify the **backgroundColor** and **backgroundPosition** properties of an image.

```
<SPAN onclick="this.style.background='beige url(sphere.jpeg)
no-repeat top center'">
... </SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ BACKGROUND Attribute | ba... ▶ bac

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

background-attachment Attribute | backgroundAttachment Property

Sets or retrieves how the background image is attached to the object within the document.

Syntax

HTML	{ background-attachment : <i>sAttachment</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.backgroundAttachment</i> [= <i>sAttachment</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sAttachment</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">scroll Background image scrolls with the object as the document is scrolled.fixed Background image stays fixed within the viewable area of the object.
--------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **scroll**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

This property can be set with the other background properties by using the [background](#) composite property.

Microsoft® Internet Explorer 3.0 supports the **background-attachment** attribute, but only when it's set by using the [background](#) attribute.

Example

The following examples use the **background-attachment** attribute and the

backgroundAttachment property to set the background to "fixed", so that the background does not scroll with the text.

This example uses an inline style sheet to set the background to fixed.

```
<STYLE >  
  BODY { background-attachment:fixed }  
</STYLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY background="some.jpg">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the background to fixed.

```
<BODY ID="oBdy" background="marble05.jpg"  
onload="oBdy.style.backgroundAttachment = 'fixed'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[BODY](#), [currentStyle](#), [HTML](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [style](#)

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◆ ◀ background-attachment Att... ▶ backg

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

background-color Attribute | backgroundColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color behind the content of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ background-color : <i>sColor</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.backgroundColor</i> [= <i>sColor</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sColor</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">transparent Color of the next parent object through which the background is visible.<i>color</i> Any color value, including those specified in the Color Table.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **transparent**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

This property can be set with the other background properties by using the [background](#) composite property.

Internet Explorer 3.0 supports the **background-color** attribute, but only when it's set by using the [background](#) attribute.

Windows CE

In Microsoft® Windows® CE, specifying a value for the **backgroundColor** property of the [OPTION](#) element when applied through the [style](#) object has no effect.

Example

The following examples use the **background-color** attribute and the **backgroundColor** property to specify the background color.

This example uses an inline style sheet to set the background color to beige.

```
<SPAN STYLE="font-size:14; background-color:beige">  
... </SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the background color to beige.

```
<SPAN onmouseover="this.style.backgroundColor='beige'">  
... </SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ background-color Attribut... ▶ backgro

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

background-image Attribute | backgroundImage Property

Sets or retrieves the background image of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ background-image : <i>sLocation</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.backgroundImage</i> [= <i>sLocation</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sLocation</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">none Color of the next parent through which the background is visible.<code>url(<i>sUrl</i>)</code> Location of the background image, where <i>sUrl</i> is an absolute or relative URL.
------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The URL identifies the image file. When setting a background image, you can set a background color to be used when the image is unavailable. When the image is available, it overlays the background color.

This property may be set with other background properties by using the [background](#) composite property.

Internet Explorer 3.0 supports the **background-image** attribute, but only when it's set through the [background](#) attribute.

Example

The following examples use the **background-image** attribute and the **backgroundImage** property to specify the background's image.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to show and hide the background image.

```
<STYLE>
  .setUrl { background-image: url(sphere.jpg) }
  .loseUrl { background-image: url(none) }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SPAN STYLE="font-size:14" onmouseover="this.className='set'
  onmouseout="this.className='loseUrl'">
... </SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to show and hide the background image.

```
<SPAN onmouseover="this.style.backgroundImage='url(sphere.jpg)'"
... </SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT

type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ background-image Attribut... ▶ backgr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

background-position Attribute | backgroundPosition Property

Sets or retrieves the position of the background of the element.

Syntax

HTML	{ background-position : <i>sPosition</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.backgroundPosition</i> [= <i>sPosition</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sPosition</i>	String that specifies one or two of the following values:
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width or height of the object.
<i>vAlignment</i>	Vertical alignment value consisting of one of the following: top Vertical alignment is at the top. center Vertical alignment is centered. bottom Vertical alignment is at the bottom.
<i>hAlignment</i>	Horizontal alignment value consisting of one of the following: left Horizontal alignment is to the left. center Horizontal alignment is centered. right Horizontal alignment is to the right.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0% 0%**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If only one value is set, that value applies to the horizontal coordinate, and the vertical is set to 50%. If both values are set, the first value applies to the horizontal coordinate and the second value applies to the vertical.

Setting the values to 0% 0% positions the [background-image](#) to the upper left corner of the element's content excluding the padding.

Specifying right center has the following effect: Because right is assumed to be an x-coordinate direction, right will overwrite the center value; the background shifts right accordingly.

This property may be set together with the other background properties using the [background](#) composite property.

Example

The following examples use the **background-position** attribute and the **backgroundPosition** property to specify the position of a background image.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to move the sphere.

```
<STYLE>
  .style1 { background-position:top center }
  .style2 { background-position:bottom right }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY onload="oSpan.className='style1'">
<SPAN STYLE="font-size:14; width:250;" ID="oSpan"
  onmouseover="this.className='style2'" onmouseout="this.classl
... </SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses an inline style to move the sphere.

```
<SPAN onmouseover="this.style.backgroundColor='bottom right"
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ [backgroundPositionY Prope...](#) ▶ BALA

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

background-repeat Attribute | backgroundRepeat Property

Sets or retrieves how the [backgroundImage](#) property of the object is tiled.

Syntax

HTML	{ background-repeat : <i>sRepeat</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.backgroundRepeat</i> [= <i>sRepeat</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sRepeat</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
repeat	Image is repeated horizontally and vertically.
no-repeat	Image is not repeated.
repeat-x	Image is repeated horizontally.
repeat-y	Image is repeated vertically.

The property is read/write with a default value of **repeat**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The repeat-x and repeat-y values make the image repeat horizontally and vertically, respectively, creating a single band of images from one side to the other.

This property can be set with other background properties by using the [background](#) composite property.

Example

The following examples use the **background-repeat** attribute and the **backgroundRepeat** property to specify whether the background image is tiled.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to tile the image.

```
<STYLE>
  .style1 { background-image:url(sphere.jpg);
            background-repeat:repeat }
  .style2 { background-image:url(sphere.jpeg);
            background-repeat:no-repeat }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SPAN onmouseover="this.className='style1'"
onmouseout="this.className='style2'" onclick="this.className=""
... </SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example shows how to use inline scripting to tile the image.

```
<SPAN onmouseover="this.style.backgroundImage='url(sphere.jpeg);
this.style.backgroundRepeat='repeat'">
:
</SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ COLOR Attribute | color P... ▶ colorDe

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

color Attribute | color Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the text of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code>{ color : sColor }</code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.color [= sColor]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with no default value; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

These are different ways to specify a color—in this example, red.

```
EM { color: red }          /* natural language / CNS */
EM { color: #F00 }        /* #RGB */
EM { color: #FF0000 }     /* #RRGGBB */
EM { color: rgb 1.0 0.0 0.0 } /* float range: 0.0 - 1.0 */
```

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize red-green-blue (RGB) color values and display them correctly.

Windows CE

In Microsoft® Windows® CE, specifying a value for the **color** property of the **OPTION** element when applied through the **style** object has no effect.

Example

The following examples use the **color** attribute and the **color** property to change the text color of an object.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the text color to red when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<STYLE>
  .color1 { color:red }
  .color2 { color: }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SPAN STYLE="font-size:14" onmouseover="this.className='color1'
  onmouseout="this.className='color2'"> . . .
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the text color to red when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<SPAN STYLE="font-size:14" onmouseover="this.style.color='red'
:
</SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to

install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ BGPROPERTIES Attribute | ... ▶ BOR

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border Attribute | border Property

Sets or retrieves the properties to be drawn around the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border: <i>sBorder</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.border</i> [= <i>sBorder</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sBorder</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>width</i> Any of the range of width values available to the borderWidth property.<i>style</i> Any of the range of style values available to the borderStyle property.<i>color</i> Any of the range of color values available to the borderColor property.
----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **border** property is a composite property that sets the *width*, *style*, and *color* values for all four sides of an object.

You must specify a *style* when specifying a *width* and/or *color*; otherwise, the border does not render.

All individual border properties not set by the composite border property are set to their default values. For example, the default value for *width* is medium.

The setting **border**=thin is identical to **border**=thin none; the default value for the border color is the same as the text color if one is not initially set. So, not only does the property set *width* to thin, it also clears any *style* or *color* values previously set.

Setting a border to zero or omitting the attribute causes no border to be displayed. Supplying the border attribute without a value defaults to a single border.

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

If a *color* is not specified, the text color is used.

For more information about supported colors, see the [Color Table](#).

Example

The following examples use the **border** attribute and the **border** property to specify the composite border properties.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to modify the **border** attribute.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  .applyBorder { border:0.2cm groove orange }
  .removeBorder { border:none }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
```

```
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='applyBorder'"
    onmouseout="this.className='removeBorder'">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg"></TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to modify the **border** property.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.border='0.2cm groove pink'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

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 [◀ BORDER Attribute | border...](#) [▶ border](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-bottom Attribute | borderBottom Property

Sets or retrieves the properties of the bottom border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-bottom: <i>sBottom</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderBottom</i> [= <i>sBottom</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sBottom</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values: <i>width</i> Any of the range of width values available to the borderBottomWidth property. <i>style</i> Any of the range of style values available to the borderBottomStyle property. <i>color</i> Any of the range of color values available to the borderBottomColor property.
----------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **borderBottom** property is a composite property that sets the *width*, *color*, and *style* values for the bottom border of an object.

All individual border properties not set by the composite **borderBottom** property are set to their default values. For example, the default value for *width* is medium.

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

If a *color* is not specified, the text color is used.

For more information about supported colors, see the [Color Table](#).

Example

The following examples use the **borderBottom** property and the **border-bottom** attribute to specify the various properties for the bottom border.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the attributes of the bottom border.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD    { border-bottom:0.5cm solid yellow }
  .change { border-bottom:0.5cm groove pink }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE>
<TR>
<TD onmouseover="this.className='change'"
  onmouseout="this.className=''"><IMG src="sphere.jpg"></TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the bottom border.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderBottom='0.3cm groove yellow"
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◆ ◀ border-bottom Attribute |... ▶ border-b

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-bottom-color Attribute | borderBottomColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the bottom border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code>{ border-bottom-color: <i>sColor</i> }</code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.borderBottomColor [= <i>sColor</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with a default value equal to the value of the [color](#) property; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Example

The following examples use the **border-bottom-color** attribute and the **borderBottomColor** property to specify the border color.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the color of the bottom border.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-bottom-color: red;
        border-width: 0.5cm; border-style: groove}
  .blue { border-bottom-color: blue}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  TD onmouseover="this.className='blue'"
    onmouseout="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the color of the bottom border.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';
  this.style.borderBottomColor='blue'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

currentStyle, border

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◀ border-bottom-color Attri... ▶ border-b

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-bottom-style Attribute | borderBottomStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the bottom border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-bottom-style : <i>sStyle</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderBottomStyle</i> [= <i>sStyle</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sStyle</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	Border is not drawn, regardless of any border-width .
dotted	Border is a dotted line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
dashed	Border is a dashed line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
solid	Border is a solid line.
double	Border is a double line drawn on top of the background of the object. The sum of the two single lines and the space between equals the border-width value. The border width must be at least 3 pixels wide to draw a double border.
groove	3-D groove is drawn in colors based on the value.
ridge	3-D ridge is drawn in colors based on the value.
inset	3-D inset is drawn in colors based on the value.
outset	3-D outset is drawn in colors based on the value.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

A **border-width** greater than 0 must be set for the **border-bottom-style**

attribute to render.

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Example

The following examples use the **border-bottom-style** attribute and the **borderBottomStyle** property to specify the border style.

This example uses a call to an embedded style sheet to change the style of the bottom border to groove.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-bottom-style:solid;
        border-width=0.3cm }
  .change { border-bottom-style:groove}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='change'"
      onmouseout="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the style of the bottom border to groove.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';  
this.style.borderBottomStyle='groove'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◀ border-bottom-style Attri... ▶ border-cc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-bottom-width Attribute | borderBottomWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the bottom border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-bottom-width : <i>sWidth</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderBottomWidth</i> [= <i>sWidth</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">medium Default width.thin Less than the default width.thick Greater than the default width.width Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must either have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

The property is supported on block and replaced objects only.

Example

The following examples use the **border-bottom-width** attribute and the **borderBottomWidth** property to specify the border width.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the width of the bottom border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-bottom-width:3mm }
  .changeborder1 { border-bottom-width:1cm }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onclick="this.className='changeborder1'"
    ondblclick="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the width of the bottom border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<TD onclick="this.style.borderBottomWidth='1cm'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to

install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◀ border-bottom-width Attri... ▶ border-c

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-collapse Attribute | borderCollapse Property

Sets or retrieves a value indicating whether the row and cell borders of a table are joined into a single border or detached as in standard HTML.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-collapse : <i>sCollapse</i> }
Scripting	<i>table.style.borderCollapse</i> [= <i>sCollapse</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sCollapse</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">separate Borders are detached (standard HTML).collapse Borders are collapsed, where adjacent, into a single border.
------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **separate**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Example

This example demonstrates how to use the **border-collapse** attribute and the **borderCollapse** property to manipulate the border on a table.

```
<TABLE ID=oTable STYLE="border-collapse:collapse">
<TR><TD>EST</TD><TD>9:00 a.m.</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>CST</TD><TD>8:00 a.m.</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>PST</TD><TD>6:00 a.m.</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
```

```
<P>
<INPUT TYPE=button
  onclick="oTable.style.borderCollapse='separate'"
  VALUE="separate">
<INPUT TYPE=button
  onclick="oTable.style.borderCollapse='collapse'"
  VALUE="collapse">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[border](#)

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◆ ◀ border-collapse Attribute... ▶ BORDER

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-color Attribute | borderColor Property

Sets or retrieves the border color of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-color : <i>sColor</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderColor</i> [= <i>sColor</i>]

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies up to four color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with a default value equal to the value of the [color](#) property; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Up to four different colors can be specified in the following order: top, right, bottom, left. If one color is supplied, it is used for all four sides. If two colors are supplied, the first is used for the top and bottom, and the second is used for left and right. If three colors are supplied, they are used for top, right and left, and bottom, respectively.

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

The **borderColor** property does not render if the [borderStyle](#) property is set to none.

The property is supported on block and replaced objects only.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Example

The following examples use the **border-color** attribute and the **borderColor** property to specify the border color.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the color of the border to blue from an initial value of red when the mouse moves over the image.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-color: red; border-width: 0.5cm }
  .blue { border-color: blue }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='blue'"
    onmouseout="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the color of the border to blue when the mouse moves over the image.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';  
this.style.borderColor='blue';  
this.style.borderStyle='solid'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◆ ◀ [borderColorLight Property](#) ▶ [border-le](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-left Attribute | borderLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the properties of the left border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-left: <i>sLeft</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderLeft</i> [= <i>sLeft</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sLeft</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>width</i> Any of the range of width values available to the borderLeftWidth property.<i>style</i> Any of the range of style values available to the borderLeftStyle property.<i>color</i> Any of the range of color values available to the borderLeftColor property.
--------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **borderLeft** property is a composite property that sets the *width*, *color*, and *style* values for the left border of an object.

All individual border properties not set by the composite **borderLeft** property are set to their default values. For example, the default value for *width* is medium.

If the *color* value is not specified, the text color is used.

For more information about supported colors, see the [Color Table](#).

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Example

The following examples use the **borderLeft** property and the **border-left** attribute to specify the composite **border-left** properties.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to modify the attributes of the left border.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-left:0.5cm solid yellow }
  .change { border-left:0.5cm groove pink }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='change'"
    onmouseout="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the properties of the left border.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderLeft='0.3cm groove yellow'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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 [◀ border-left Attribute | b...](#) [▶ border-left-](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-left-color Attribute | borderLeftColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the left border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-left-color : <i>sColor</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderLeftColor</i> [= <i>sColor</i>]

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with a default value equal to the value of the [color](#) property; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Example

The following examples use the **border-left-color** attribute and the **borderLeftColor** property to specify the color of the left border.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the

color of the left border from red to blue when an `onmouseover` event occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-left-color: red;
        border-width: 0.5cm; border-style: groove}
  .blue { border-left-color: blue}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='blue'"
        onmouseout="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the color of the left border from red to blue when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';
  this.style.borderLeftColor='blue'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◀ border-left-color Attribu... ▶ border-left

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-left-style Attribute | borderLeftStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the left border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-left-style : <i>sStyle</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderLeftStyle</i> [= <i>sStyle</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sStyle</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	No border is drawn, regardless of any specified border-width .
dotted	Border is a dotted line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
dashed	Border is a dashed line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
solid	Border is a solid line.
double	Border is a double line drawn on top of the background of the object. The sum of the two single lines and the space between equals the border-width value. The border width must be at least 3 pixels wide to draw a double border.
groove	3-D groove is drawn in colors based on the value.
ridge	3-D ridge is drawn in colors based on the value.
inset	3-D inset is drawn in colors based on the value.
outset	3-D outset is drawn in colors based on the value.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

A **border-width** greater than 0 must be set for the **border-left-style** attribute to render.

Inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout to use this property. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Example

The following examples use the **border-left-style** attribute and the **borderLeftStyle** property to specify the style of the left border.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the style of the left border from solid to groove when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-left-style:solid; border-width=0.3cm }
  .change { border-left-style:groove }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='change'"
    onmouseout="this.className="">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the style of the left border to groove when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';  
this.style.borderLeftStyle='groove'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◀ border-left-style Attribu... ▶ border-righ

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-left-width Attribute | borderLeftWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the left border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-left-width : <i>sWidth</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderLeftWidth</i> [= <i>sWidth</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">medium Default width.thin Less than the default width.thick Greater than the default width.width Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must either have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

The property is supported on block and replaced objects only.

Example

The following examples use the **border-left-width** attribute and the **borderLeftWidth** property to specify the border width.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the width of the left border width to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-left-width:3mm }
  .changeborder1 { border-left-width:1cm }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onclick="this.className='changeborder1'"
    ondblclick="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR></TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the width of the left border width to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<TD onclick="this.style.borderLeftWidth='1cm'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#), [borderWidth](#)

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◀ border-left-width Attribu... ▶ border-rig

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-right Attribute | borderRight Property

Sets or retrieves the properties of the right border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-right : <i>sRight</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderRight</i> [= <i>sRight</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sRight</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>width</i> Any of the range of width values available to the borderRightWidth property.<i>style</i> Any of the range of style values available to the borderRightStyle property.<i>color</i> Any of the range of color values available to the borderRightColor property.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **borderRight** property is a composite property that sets the *width*, *color*, and *style* values for the right border of an object.

All individual border properties not set by the composite **borderRight** property are set to their default values. For example, the default value for *width* is medium.

If a *color* is not specified, the text color is used.

For more information about supported colors, see the [Color Table](#).

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Example

The following examples use the **borderRight** property and the **border-right** attribute to specify the composite properties.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the attributes of the right border when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-right:0.5cm solid yellow }
  .change { border-right:0.5cm groove pink }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='change'"
    onmouseout="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg"></TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the attributes of the right

border when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderRight='0.3cm groove yellow'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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 [◀ border-right Attribute | ... ▶ border-right](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-right-color Attribute | borderRightColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the right border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-right-color : <i>sColor</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderRightColor</i> [= <i>sColor</i>]

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with a default value equal to the value of the [color](#) property; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Example

The following examples use the **border-right-color** attribute and the **borderRightColor** property to specify the color of the right border.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the

color of the right border from red to blue when an `onmouseover` event occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-right-color: red;
        border-width: 0.5cm; border-style: groove}
  .blue { border-right-color: blue }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='blue'"
      onmouseout="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the color of the right border to blue when an `onmouseover` event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';
  this.style.borderColor='blue';>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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 ◀ border-right-color Attrib... ▶ border-rigl

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-right-style Attribute | borderRightStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the right border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-right-style: <i>sStyle</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderRightStyle</i> [= <i>sStyle</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sStyle</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	No border is drawn, regardless of any specified border-width .
dotted	Border is a dotted line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
dashed	Border is a dashed line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
solid	Border is a solid line.
double	Border is a double line drawn on top of the background of the object. The sum of the two single lines and the space between equals the border-width value. The border width must be at least 3 pixels wide to draw a double border.
groove	3-D groove is drawn in colors based on the value.
ridge	3-D ridge is drawn in colors based on the value.
inset	3-D inset is drawn in colors based on the value.
outset	3-D outset is drawn in colors based on the value.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or

the [width](#) property.

A **border-width** greater than 0 must be set for the **border-right-style** attribute to render.

Example

The following examples use the **border-right-style** attribute and the **borderRightStyle** property to specify the border style.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the style of the right border from solid to groove when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-right-style:solid; border-width=0.3cm }
  .change { border-right-style:groove }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='change'"
    onmouseout="this.className="">>
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the style of the right border to groove when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';  
this.style.borderRightStyle='groove'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◀ border-right-style Attrib... ▶ border-sty

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-right-width Attribute | borderRightWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the right border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-right-width : <i>sWidth</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderRightWidth</i> [= <i>sWidth</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">medium Default width.thin Less than the default width.thick Greater than the default width.width Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must either have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

The property is supported on block and replaced objects only.

Example

The following examples use the **border-right-width** attribute and the **borderRightWidth** property to specify the width of the right border.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the width of the right border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-right-width:3mm }
  .changeborder1 { border-right-width:1cm }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onclick="this.className='changeborder1'"
    ondblclick="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR></TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline script to change the width of the right border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<TD onclick="this.style.borderRightWidth='1cm'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#), [borderWidth](#)

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◀ border-right-width Attrib... ▶ border-top

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-style Attribute | borderStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the left, right, top, and bottom borders of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-style: <i>sStyle</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderStyle</i> [= <i>sStyle</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sStyle</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	No border is drawn, regardless of any specified border-width .
dotted	Border is a dotted line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
dashed	Border is a dashed line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
solid	Border is a solid line.
double	Border is a double line drawn on top of the background of the object. The sum of the two single lines and the space between equals the border-width value. The border width must be at least 3 pixels wide to draw a double border.
groove	3-D groove is drawn in colors based on the value.
ridge	3-D ridge is drawn in colors based on the value.
inset	3-D inset is drawn in colors based on the value.
outset	3-D outset is drawn in colors based on the value.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or

the [width](#) property.

A **border-width** greater than 0 must be set for the **border-style** attribute to render.

Example

The following examples use the **border-style** attribute and the **borderStyle** property to specify the border style.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the style of the border to groove when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD    { border-style:solid; border-width=0.5cm }
  .change { border-style:groove }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='change'"
    onmouseout="this.className="">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the style of the border to groove when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';  
this.style.borderStyle='groove'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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 [◀ border-style Attribute | ... ▶ border-top](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-top Attribute | borderTop Property

Sets or retrieves the properties of the top border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-top: <i>sTop</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderTop</i> [= <i>sTop</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sTop</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>width</i> Any of the range of width values available to the borderTopWidth property.<i>style</i> Any of the range of style values available to the borderTopStyle property.<i>color</i> Any of the range of color values available to the borderTopColor property.
-------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **borderTop** property is a composite property that sets the *width*, *color*, and *style* values for the top border of an object.

All individual border properties not set by the composite **borderTop** property are set to their default values. For example, the default value for *width* is medium.

If a *color* is not specified, the text color is used.

For more information about supported colors, see the [Color Table](#).

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Example

The following examples use the **border-top** attribute and the **borderTop** property to specify the composite properties.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the attributes of the top border when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD    { border-top:0.5cm solid yellow }
  .change { border-top:0.5cm groove pink }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='change'"
    onmouseout="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the top border when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderTop='0.3cm groove yellow'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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 [◀ border-top Attribute | bo...](#) [▶ border-to](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-top-color Attribute | borderTopColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the top border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-top-color : <i>sColor</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderTopColor</i> [= <i>sColor</i>]

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with a default value equal to the value of the [color](#) property; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Example

The following examples use the **border-top-color** attribute and the **borderTopColor** property to specify the color of the top border.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the

color of the top border to blue when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-top-color: red;
        border-width: 0.5cm; border-style: groove }
  .blue { border-top-color: blue }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='blue'"
      onmouseout="this.className=''">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the color of the top border to blue when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';
  this.style.borderTopColor='blue'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◆ ◀ border-top-color Attribut... ▶ border-to

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-top-style Attribute | borderTopStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the top border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-top-style : <i>sStyle</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderTopStyle</i> [= <i>sStyle</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sStyle</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	No border is drawn, regardless of any specified border-width .
dotted	Border is a dotted line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
dashed	Border is a dashed line on the Macintosh platform as of Internet Explorer 4.01, and a solid line on the Windows and Unix platforms.
solid	Border is a solid line.
double	Border is a double line drawn on top of the background of the object. The sum of the two single lines and the space between equals the border-width value. The border width must be at least 3 pixels wide to draw a double border.
groove	3-D groove is drawn in colors based on the value.
ridge	3-D ridge is drawn in colors based on the value.
inset	3-D inset is drawn in colors based on the value.
outset	3-D outset is drawn in colors based on the value.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or

the [width](#) property.

A **border-width** greater than 0 must be set for the **border-top-style** attribute to render.

Example

The following examples use the **border-top-style** attribute and the **borderTopStyle** property to specify the style of the top border.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the style of the top border from solid to groove when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-top-style:solid;
        border-width=0.3cm }
  .change { border-top-style:groove}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='change'"
        onmouseout="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the style of the top border to groove when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderWidth='0.5cm';  
this.style.borderTopStyle='groove'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◀ border-top-style Attribut... ▶ border-wi

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-top-width Attribute | borderTopWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the top border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-top-width : <i>sWidth</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderTopWidth</i> [= <i>sWidth</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">medium Default width.thin Less than the default width.thick Greater than the default width.width Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

The property is supported on block and replaced objects only.

Example

The following examples use the **border-top-width** attribute and the **borderTopWidth** property to specify the width of the top border.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the width of the top border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-top-width:3mm }
  .changeborder1 { border-top-width:1cm }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onclick="this.className='changeborder1'"
    ondblclick="this.className=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline script to change the width of the top border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<TD onclick="this.style.borderTopWidth='1cm'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to

install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◀ border-top-width Attribut... ▶ bottom P

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

border-width Attribute | borderWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the left, right, top, and bottom borders of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ border-width : <i>sWidth</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.borderWidth</i> [= <i>sWidth</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies up to four of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">medium Default width.thin Width less than the default.thick Width greater than the default.width Width consisting of a floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex).
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **medium**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Up to four different widths can be specified, in the following order: top, right, bottom, left. If one width is specified, it is used for all four sides. If two widths are specified, the first is used for the top and bottom borders, and the second is used for left and right borders. If three widths are specified, they are used for top, right/left, and bottom borders, respectively.

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or

layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

The **borderWidth** property does not render if the [borderStyle](#) property is set to none.

Example

The following examples use the **border-width** attribute and the **borderWidth** property to specify the width of the border.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to change the width of the border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
  TD { border-width:3mm }
  .changeborder1 { border-width:1cm }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onclick="this.className='changeborder1'"
    ondblclick="this.className="">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg"></TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline script to change the width of the border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```
<TD onclick="this.style.borderWidth='1cm'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[border](#)

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◆ CLASS Attribute | className... ▶ CLEAF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clear Attribute | clear Property

Sets or retrieves whether the object allows floating objects on its left and/or right sides, so that the next text displays past the floating objects.

Syntax

HTML	{ clear : <i>sClear</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.clear</i> [= <i>sClear</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sClear</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">none Floating objects are allowed on both sides.left Object is moved below any floating object on the left side.right Object is moved below any floating object on the right side.both Object is moved below any floating object.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The value of this property lists the sides where floating objects are not accepted.

Example

The following examples use the **clear** attribute and the **clear** property to specify placement of text relative to floating objects.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to move the text below the floating objects when italic text is encountered.

```
<STYLE>
  I { clear:left }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example changes the position of the paragraph relative to the floating object on its left side.

```
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT>
function fnClear(){
  oClear.style.clear="left";
}
function fnClear2(){
  oClear.style.clear="none";
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
  
  <SPAN ID="oClear">
    <P>This is an example of the clear attribute.<P>
  </span>

  <P>
```

```
<INPUT TYPE=button value="clear = left" onclick="fnClear(  
<INPUT TYPE=button value="clear = none" onclick="fnClear  
</P>  
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ firstChild Property ▶ font Attribute | for

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

float Attribute | styleFloat Property

Sets or retrieves on which side of the object the text will flow.

Syntax

HTML	{ float : <i>sFloat</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.styleFloat</i> [= <i>sFloat</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sFloat</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">none Object displays where it appears in the text.left Text flows to the right of the object.right Text flows to the left of the object.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute has a default value of **none** and is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

With a value of left or right, the object is treated as block-level—that is, the [display](#) property is ignored. For example, floating paragraphs allow the paragraphs to appear side-by-side on a page.

Objects following a floating object move in relation to the position of the floating object.

The floating object is moved left or right until it reaches the border, padding, or margin of another block-level object.

DIV and **SPAN** objects must have a width set for the **float** attribute to render. In Internet Explorer 5, **DIV** and **SPAN** objects are assigned a width by default and will render if a width is not specified.

Example

This example shows how the **float** attribute affects the flow of the text. The sphere image floats to the left of the text, and the cone floats to the right.

```
  

```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting and the **styleFloat** property to swap images when the mouse moves over the button.

```
<IMG ID=oSphere SRC="sphere.jpeg" STYLE="float:left">  
<IMG ID=oCone SRC="cone.jpeg" STYLE="float:right">  
:  
<BUTTON onmouseover="oSphere.style.styleFloat='right';  
oCone.style.styleFloat='left'"  
onmouseout="oSphere.style.styleFloat='left';  
oCone.style.styleFloat='right'">  
Flip-flop images.  
</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PRE, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ LOWSRC Attribute | lowsrc... ▶ margin

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

margin Attribute | margin Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the left, right, bottom, and top margins of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ margin: <i>sMargin</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.margin</i> [= <i>sMargin</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sMargin</i>	String that specifies up to four of the following space-delimited values:
<i>auto</i>	Value is equal to the opposite margin.
<i>width</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

This is a composite property that specifies up to four width values, in the following order: top, right, bottom, left. If one width value is specified, it is used for all four sides. If two width values are specified, the first is used for the top and bottom borders, and the second is used for left and right borders. If three width values are specified, they are used for the top, right/left, and bottom borders, respectively. Negative margins are supported except for top and bottom margins on inline objects.

As of Internet Explorer 4.0, you can specify length values relative to the height of the element's font (em) or the height of the letter "x" (ex).

In Internet Explorer 3.0, the specified margin value is added to the default value of the object. In Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, the margin value is absolute. The margin properties do not work with the **TD** and **TR** objects in Internet Explorer 4.0, but they do work in Internet Explorer 3.0. To set margins in the cell for Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, apply the margin to an object, such as **DIV** or **P**, within the **TD**.

To use this property, inline objects must have an absolute **position** or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the **height** property or the **width** property.

Margins are always transparent.

Example

The following examples use the **margin** attribute and the **margin** property to change the margin of the object.

This example uses the **IMG** object as a selector to set the margin of images to 1 centimeter.

```
<STYLE>  
  IMG { margin:1cm }  
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the margin of the image to 5 millimeters when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<IMG src="sphere.jpg" onmouseover="this.style.margin='5mm'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[CSS Length Units](#)

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◆ ◀ margin Attribute | margin... ▶ MARGIN

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

margin-bottom Attribute | marginBottom Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the bottom margin of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ margin-bottom : <i>sHeight</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.marginBottom</i> [= <i>sHeight</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sHeight</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>auto</i>	Bottom margin is set equal to the top margin.
<i>height</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

As of Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, you can specify possible length values relative to the height of the element's font (em) or the height of the letter "x" (ex).

In Internet Explorer 3.0, the specified margin value is added to the default value of the object. In Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, the margin value is absolute. The margin properties do not work with the [TD](#) and [TR](#) objects in Internet Explorer 4.0, but they do work in Internet Explorer 3.0. To set

margins in the cell for Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, apply the margin to an object, such as [DIV](#) or [P](#), within the **TD**.

To use this property, inline objects must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Negative margins are supported, except for top and bottom margins on inline objects.

Example

The following examples use the **margin-bottom** attribute and the **marginBottom** property to change the margin of the object.

This example uses the [IMG](#) object as a selector to set the bottom margin on images to 2 centimeters.

```
<STYLE>
  IMG { margin-bottom:2cm }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the bottom margin of the image to 1 centimeter when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<IMG src="sphere.jpg"onmouseover="this.style.marginBottom='1c
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to

install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[CSS Length Units](#)

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◆ ◀ MARGINHEIGHT Attribute | ... ▶ marg

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

margin-left Attribute | marginLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the left margin of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ margin-left: <i>sWidth</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.marginLeft</i> [= <i>sWidth</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>auto</i>	Left margin is set equal to the right margin.
<i>width</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

As of Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, you can specify possible length values relative to the height of the element's font (em) or the height of the letter "x" (ex).

In Internet Explorer 3.0, the specified margin value is added to the default value of the object. In Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, the margin value is absolute. The margin properties do not work with the [TD](#) and [TR](#) objects in Internet Explorer 4.0, but they do work in Internet Explorer 3.0. To set

margins in the cell for Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, apply the margin to an object, such as **DIV** or **P**, within the **TD**.

To use this property, inline objects must have an absolute **position** or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the **height** property or the **width** property.

Negative margins are supported, except for top and bottom margins on inline objects.

Example

The following examples use the **margin-left** attribute and the **marginLeft** property to change the margin of the object.

This example uses the **IMG** object as a selector to set the left margin to 2 centimeters for all images.

```
<STYLE>
  IMG { margin-left:2cm }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the left margin of the image to 1 centimeter when an **onclick** event occurs.

```
<IMG src="sphere.jpg" onclick="this.style.marginLeft='1cm'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to

install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[CSS Length Units](#)

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◀ margin-left Attribute | m... ▶ margin-to

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

margin-right Attribute | marginRight Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the right margin of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ margin-right : <i>sWidth</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.marginRight</i> [= <i>sWidth</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>auto</i>	Right margin is set equal to the left margin.
<i>width</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

As of Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, you can specify possible length values relative to the height of the element's font (em) or the height of the letter "x" (ex).

In Internet Explorer 3.0, the specified margin value is added to the default value of the object. In Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, the margin value is absolute. The margin properties do not work with the [TD](#) and [TR](#) objects in Internet Explorer 4.0, but they do work in Internet Explorer 3.0. To set

margins in the cell for Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, apply the margin to an object, such as [DIV](#) or [P](#), within the **TD**.

To use this property, inline objects must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Negative margins are supported, except for top and bottom margins on inline objects.

Example

The following examples use the **margin-right** attribute and the **marginRight** property to change the margin of the object.

This example uses [IMG](#) as a selector and margin1 as a class in an embedded style sheet to set the right margin of an image when an [onclick](#) event or [ondblclick](#) event occurs.

```
<STYLE>
  IMG { margin-right:1cm }
  .margin1 { margin-right:2cm }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<IMG src="sphere.jpg" onclick="this.className='margin1'"
ondblclick="this.className=''">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the right margin of the image to 1 centimeter when the **onclick** event occurs.

```
<IMG src="sphere.jpeg" onclick="this.style.marginRight='1cm'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, currentStyle, custom, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, UL, XMP

See Also

[CSS Length Units](#)

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◆ ◀ margin-right Attribute | ... ▶ MARGIN

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

margin-top Attribute | marginTop Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the top margin of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ margin-top : <i>sHeight</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.marginTop</i> [= <i>sHeight</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sHeight</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>auto</i>	Top margin is set equal to the bottom margin.
<i>height</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

As of Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, you can specify possible length values relative to the height of the element's font (em) or the height of the letter "x" (ex).

In Internet Explorer 3.0, the specified margin value is added to the default value of the object. In Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, the margin value is absolute. The margin properties do not work with the [TD](#) and [TR](#) objects in Internet Explorer 4.0, but they do work in Internet Explorer 3.0. To set

margins in the cell for Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, apply the margin to an object, such as [DIV](#) or [P](#), within the **TD**.

To use this property, inline objects must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Negative margins are supported, except for top and bottom margins on inline objects.

Example

The following examples use the **margin-top** attribute and the **marginTop** property to change the margin of the object.

This example uses [HR](#) as a selector and margin1 as a class in an embedded style sheet to set the top margin of the horizontal rule.

```
<STYLE>
  HR { margin-top:2cm }
  .margin1 { margin-top:4cm }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<HR onclick="this.className='margin1'" ondblclick="this.classNa
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set and reset the margin when the

[onclick](#) and [ondblclick](#) events occur, respectively.

```
<HR onclick="this.style.marginTop='2cm'"  
ondblclick="this.style.marginTop='"'>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [BUTTON](#), [CAPTION](#), [CENTER](#), [currentStyle](#), [custom](#), [DD](#), [DIR](#), [DIV](#), [DL](#), [DT](#), [EMBED](#), [FIELDSET](#), [FORM](#), [Hn](#), [HR](#), [IFRAME](#), [IMG](#), [INPUT type=button](#), [INPUT type=checkbox](#), [INPUT type=file](#), [INPUT type=image](#), [INPUT type=password](#), [INPUT type=radio](#), [INPUT type=reset](#), [INPUT type=submit](#), [INPUT type=text](#), [ISINDEX](#), [LI](#), [LISTING](#), [MARQUEE](#), [MENU](#), [OBJECT](#), [OL](#), [P](#), [PLAINTEXT](#), [PRE](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [SPAN](#), [style](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TEXTAREA](#), [TH](#), [UL](#), [XMP](#)

See Also

[CSS Length Units](#)

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◀ owningElement Property ▶ padding-bc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

padding Attribute | padding Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of space to insert between the object and its margin or, if there is a border, between the object and its border.

Syntax

HTML	{ padding : <i>sPadding</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.padding</i> [= <i>sPadding</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sPadding</i>	String that specifies up to four of the following space-delimited values:
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This is a composite property that specifies up to four padding values, in the following order: top, right, bottom, left. If one width value is specified, it is used for all four sides. If two width values are specified, the first is used for the top and bottom borders, and the second is used for left and right borders. If three width values are specified, they are used for top, right/left, and bottom borders, respectively. Negative values are not allowed.

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or

layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Example

The following examples use the **padding** attribute and the **padding** property to change the padding of the object.

This example uses **TD** as a selector and padding1 as a class in an embedded style sheet to set the padding for the **TD** object.

```
<STYLE>
  TD { padding:3mm 8mm }
  .padding1 { padding:1cm }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
  <TD onmouseover="this.className='padding1'"
  onmouseout="this.className=''" ALIGN=middle>
  <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
  </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the cell's top and bottom padding to 0.5 centimeters and its left and right padding to 0.2 centimeters when an

[onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.padding='0.5cm 0.2cm'"  
  onmouseout="this.style.padding=''" ALIGN=middle>  
  <IMG src="sphere.jpeg">  
</TD>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ padding Attribute | paddi... ▶ padding-

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

padding-bottom Attribute | paddingBottom Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of space to insert between the bottom border of the object and the content.

Syntax

HTML	{ padding-bottom : <i>sPadding</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.paddingBottom</i> [= <i>sPadding</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sPadding</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Negative values are not allowed.

Example

The following examples use the **padding-bottom** attribute and the

paddingBottom property to change the padding of the object.

This example uses **TD** as a selector in an embedded style sheet to set the bottom padding for all table cells to 1 centimeter.

```
<STYLE>
  TD { padding-bottom:1cm }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the cell's bottom padding to 1 centimeter when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.paddingBottom='1cm'"
  onmouseout="this.style.paddingBottom="">
  <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
</TD>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ padding-bottom Attribute ... ▶ padding

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

padding-left Attribute | paddingLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of space to insert between the left border of the object and the content.

Syntax

HTML	{ padding-left : <i>sPadding</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.paddingLeft</i> [= <i>sPadding</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sPadding</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Negative values are not allowed.

Example

The following examples use the **padding-left** attribute and the

paddingLeft property to change the padding of the object.

This example uses **TD** as a selector in an embedded style sheet to set the left padding for all table cells to 1 centimeter.

```
<STYLE>
  TD { padding-left:1cm }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the cell's left padding to 1 centimeter when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.paddingLeft='1cm'"
  onmouseout="this.style.paddingLeft=''">
  <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
</TD>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 ◀ padding-left Attribute | ... ▶ padding-to

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

padding-right Attribute | paddingRight Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of space to insert between the right border of the object and the content.

Syntax

HTML	{ padding-right : <i>sPadding</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.paddingRight</i> [= <i>sPadding</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sPadding</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Negative values are not allowed.

Example

The following examples use the **padding-right** attribute and the

paddingRight property to change the padding of the object.

This example uses **TD** as a selector in an embedded style sheet to set the right padding for all table cells to 1 centimeter.

```
<STYLE>
  TD { padding-right:1cm }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the cell's right padding to 1 centimeter when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.paddingRight='1cm'"
  onmouseout="this.style.paddingRight="">
  <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
</TD>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ padding-right Attribute |... ▶ page-break

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

padding-top Attribute | paddingTop Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of space to insert between the top border of the object and the content.

Syntax

HTML	{ padding-top : <i>sPadding</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.paddingTop</i> [= <i>sPadding</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sPadding</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To use this property, inline elements must have an absolute [position](#) or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the [height](#) property or the [width](#) property.

Negative values are not allowed.

Example

The following examples use the **padding-top** attribute and the **paddingTop**

property to change the padding of the object.

This example uses **TD** as a selector in an embedded style sheet to set the top padding for all table cells to 1 centimeter.

```
<STYLE>
  TD { padding-top:1cm }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the cell's top padding to 1 centimeter when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.paddingTop='1cm'"
  onmouseout="this.style.paddingTop=''">
  <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
</TD>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ TABINDEX Attribute | tabl... ▶ tagNar

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

table-layout Attribute | tableLayout Property

Sets or retrieves whether the table layout is fixed.

Syntax

HTML	{ table-layout : <i>sLayout</i> }
Scripting	<i>table.style.tableLayout</i> [= <i>sLayout</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sLayout</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">auto Column width is set by the widest unbreakable content in the column cells.fixed Table and column widths are set either by the sum of the widths on the COL objects or, if these are not specified, by the width of the first row of cells.
----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

You can optimize table rendering performance by specifying the **tableLayout** property. This property causes Internet Explorer to render the table one row at a time, providing users with information at a faster pace. The **tableLayout** property determines column widths for a table in the following order:

1. By using information in the [width](#) property for the [COL](#) or [COLGROUP](#) element.
2. By using information in the **width** property for the [TD](#) elements in the first row.

3. By dividing the table columns equally, regardless of the size of the content.

If the content of a cell exceeds the fixed width of the column, the content is wrapped or, if wrapping is not possible, it is clipped. If the **tableLayout** property is set to fixed, the **overflow** property can be used to handle content that exceeds the width of a **TD** element. If the row height is specified, wrapped text is clipped when it exceeds the set height.

Setting the property to fixed significantly improves table rendering speed, particularly for longer tables.

Setting row height further improves rendering speed, again enabling the browser's parser to begin rendering the row without having to examine the content of each cell in the row to determine row height.

Example

This example uses the CSS attribute to set the table layout to fixed.

```
<TABLE STYLE="table-layout:fixed" WIDTH=600>  
<COL WIDTH=100><COL WIDTH=300><COL WIDTH=200>  
<TR HEIGHT=20>  
<TD>...</TD><TD>...</TD><TD>...</TD>  
</TR>  
:  
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[currentStyle](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [style](#), [TABLE](#)

See Also

[enhancing table presentation](#), [width](#)

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◆ disabled Property ▶ documentElemen

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

display Attribute | display Property

Sets or retrieves whether the object is rendered.

Syntax

HTML	{ display : <i>sDisplay</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.display</i> [= <i>sDisplay</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sDisplay</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
block	Object is rendered as a block element.
none	Object is not rendered.
inline	Object is rendered as an inline element sized by the dimensions of the content.
list-item	Object is rendered as a block element, and a list-item marker is added.
table-header-group	Table header is always displayed before all other rows and row groups, and after any top captions. The header is displayed on each page spanned by a table.
table-footer-group	Table footer is always displayed after all other rows and row groups, and before any bottom captions. The footer is displayed on each page spanned by a table.

The property is read/write with a default value of **block** for block elements and **inline** for inline elements; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

In Internet Explorer 4.0, the block, inline, and list-item values are not supported explicitly, but do render the element.

The block and inline values are supported explicitly as of Internet Explorer 5.

All visible HTML [objects](#) are block or inline. For example, a [DIV](#) object is a block element, and a [SPAN](#) object is an inline element. Block elements typically start a new line and can contain other block elements and inline elements. Inline elements do not typically start a new line and can contain other inline elements or data. Changing the values for the **display** property affects the layout of the surrounding content by:

- Adding a new line after the element with the value block.
- Removing a line from the element with the value inline.
- Hiding the data for the element with the value none.

In contrast to the [visibility](#) property, **display=none** reserves no space for the object on the screen.

The table-header-group and table-footer-group values can be used to specify that the contents of the [THEAD](#) and [TFOOT](#) objects are displayed on every page for a table that spans multiple pages.

Example

This example show the effect of changing the values for the **display** property between inline, block, and none.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ linkColor Property ▶ list-style-image A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

list-style attribute | listStyle Property

Sets or retrieves up to three separate listStyle properties of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ list-style: <i>sStyle</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.listStyle</i> [= <i>sStyle</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sStyle</i>	String that specifies up to three of the following values, in any order:
<i>type</i>	Any of the range of type values available to the listStyleType property.
<i>position</i>	Any of the range of position values available to the listStylePosition property.
<i>image</i>	Any of the range of image values available to the listStyleImage property.

The property is read/write with a default value set by the browser; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **listStyle** property is a composite property. When specifying both the *type* and *image* values, the *image* value takes precedence, unless the *image* value is set to none or the image pointed to by the URL cannot display.

When the left margin of a list item is set to 0 using one of the [margin](#) properties, the list item markers do not show. The margin should be set to a minimum of 30 points.

Example

The following examples use the **list-style** attribute and the **listStyle** property to set the list style.

This example uses **UL** and **UL.compact** as selectors in an embedded (global) style sheet to define the styles of two different unordered lists.

Note For the **UL.compact** to override the image that is set with the **UL** selector, you must explicitly set the **list-style-image** attribute to 'none'.

```
<STYLE>
  UL { list-style: outside url(dot.gif) }
  UL.compact { list-style-image:none; list-style: inside circle }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<UL>
  <LI>...
  <LI>...
</UL>
<UL CLASS=compact>
  <LI>...
  <LI>...
</UL>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the style of the list. If the default image cannot be located, a hollow circle is used.

```
<UL onmouseover="this.style.listStyle='url(dot.gif) circle'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[LI](#), [OL](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [style](#), [UL](#)

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◆ ◀ list-style attribute | li... ▶ list-style-posit

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

list-style-image Attribute | listStyleImage Property

Sets or retrieves which image to use as a list-item marker for the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ list-style-image : <i>sLocation</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.listStyleImage</i> [= <i>sLocation</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sLocation</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: none No image is specified. <code>url(<i>sURL</i>)</code> Location of the image, where <i>sURL</i> is an absolute or relative URL.
------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

When the image is available, it replaces the marker that is set with the [listStyleType](#) marker.

If the left margin of the list item is set to 0 using one of the [margin](#) properties, the list-item markers do not show. The margin should be set to a minimum of 30 points.

Example

The following examples use the **list-style-image** attribute and the **listStyleImage** property to set the image for markers.

This example uses **UL** as a selector in an embedded (global) style sheet to set the marker to the dot.gif image.

```
<STYLE>
  UL { list-style-image:url(dot.gif) }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the style of the list-item marker to an image when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<UL onmouseover="this.style.listStyleImage='url(dot.gif)'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[currentStyle](#), [LI](#), [OL](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [style](#), [UL](#)

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◆ ◀ list-style-image Attribut... ▶ list-style-ty

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

list-style-position Attribute | listStylePosition Property

Sets or retrieves how the list-item marker is drawn relative to the content of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code>{ list-style-position: <i>sPosition</i> }</code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.listStylePosition [= <i>sPosition</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sPosition</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">outside Marker is placed outside the text, and any wrapping text is not aligned under the marker.inside Marker is placed inside the text, and any wrapping text is aligned under the marker.
------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **outside**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property applies only to objects with a [display](#) value of list-item.

If the left margin of a list item is set to 0 using one of the [margin](#) properties, the list-item markers do not show. The margin should be set to a minimum of 30 points.

Example

The following examples use the **list-style-position** attribute and the

listStylePosition property to set the position for markers.

This example uses **UL** and **UL.compact** as selectors in an embedded (global) style sheet to set the position of the list-item markers.

```
<STYLE>
  UL    { list-style-position:inside }
  UL.compact { list-style-position:outside }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<UL>
  <LI>...
  <LI>...
</UL>
<UL CLASS=compact>
  <LI>...
  <LI>...
</UL>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the marker position when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<SPAN STYLE="width:3cm" onmouseover="this.style.listStylePos
  onmouseout="this.style.listStylePosition='outside'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

currentStyle, LI, OL, runtimeStyle, style, UL

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◆ ◀ list-style-position Attri... ▶ LOOP Attrib

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

list-style-type Attribute | listStyleType Property

Sets or retrieves the predefined type of the line-item marker for the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ list-style-type : <i>sType</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.listStyleType</i> [= <i>sType</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
disc	Solid circles.
circle	Outlined circles.
square	Solid squares.
decimal	1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.
lower-roman	i, ii, iii, iv, and so on.
upper-roman	I, II, III, IV, and so on.
lower-alpha	a, b, c, d, and so on.
upper-alpha	A, B, C, D, and so on.
none	No marker is shown.

The property is read/write with a default value of **disc**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **listStyleType** property determines the appearance of the list-item marker if the value of the [list-style-image](#) attribute is set to none, or if the image pointed to by the URL cannot be displayed.

If the left margin of a line item is set to 0 using one of the [margin](#)

properties, the list-item markers do not show. The margin should be set to a minimum of 30 points.

Example

The following examples use the **list-style-type** attribute and the **listStyleType** property to set the markers.

This example uses **UL** as a selector in an embedded (global) style sheet to change the marker type to circle.

```
<STYLE>
  UL { list-style-type:circle }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the marker type on when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs.

```
<UL onmouseover="this.style.listStyleType='circle'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[currentStyle](#), [LI](#), [OL](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [style](#), [UL](#)

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◀ bottom Property ▶ BOTTOMMARGIN

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

bottom Attribute | bottom Property

Sets or retrieves the bottom position of the object in relation to the bottom of the next positioned object in the document hierarchy.

Syntax

HTML	{ bottom : <i>sBottom</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.bottom</i> [= <i>sBottom</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sBottom</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Default position, according to the regular HTML layout of the page.
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The **bottom** attribute should be used only when the [position](#) attribute is set; otherwise, the value of the **bottom** attribute is ignored.

Because the value of the **bottom** property is a string, the property cannot be used in script to calculate the position of the object in the document; instead, the [pixelBottom](#) property or the [posBottom](#) property should be used.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the DHTML object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the **bottom** attribute to set a **DIV** object 50 pixels from the bottom of the client area.

```
<DIV STYLE = "position:absolute; bottom:50px">  
...  
</DIV>
```

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[pixelTop](#), [posTop](#)

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◆ ◀ clientY Property ▶ clipBottom Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clip Attribute | clip Property

Sets or retrieves which part of a positioned object is visible.

Syntax

HTML	{ clip : <i>sClip</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.clip</i> [= <i>sClip</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sClip</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Clip to expose entire object.
<i>rect(top right bottom left)</i>	<i>Top, right, bottom, and left</i> specify length values, any of which may be replaced by auto , leaving that side not clipped.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property defines the shape and size of the positioned object that is visible. The [position](#) must be set to absolute. Any part of the object that is outside the clipping region is transparent. Any coordinate can be replaced by the value auto, which exposes the respective side (meaning the side is not clipped).

The order of the values **clip:rect(0 0 50 50)** renders the object invisible as it sets the top and right positions of the clipping region to 0. To achieve a 50-by-50 view port, use **clip:rect(0 50 50 0)**.

The **clip** attribute and the **clip** property are available on the Macintosh platform, as of Internet Explorer 5.

Example

The following examples use **clip** attribute and the **clip** property to modify the appearance of an image.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to clip the image.

```
<DIV Style="position:absolute;top:0;left:200;
  clip:rect(0.6cm 3cm 2cm 0.5cm)">
<IMG SRC="sphere.jpg">
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to clip the image.

```
<IMG ID="sphere" SRC="sphere.jpeg"
  STYLE="position:absolute;top:0cm;left:0cm;">
<BUTTON
  onclick="sphere.style.clip='rect(0.2cm 0.6cm 1cm 0.1cm)'">
  Clip Image</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PRE, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[clipBottom](#), [clipLeft](#), [clipRight](#), [clipTop](#)

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◆ ◀ height Property ▶ HEIGHT Attribute | I

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

height Attribute | height Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ height : <i>sHeight</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.height</i> [= <i>sHeight</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sHeight</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Default height.
<i>height</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the CSS attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If the **height** property of an **IMG** is specified, but **width** property is not specified, the resulting width of the **IMG** is sized proportionally according to the specified **height** property and the actual width (in pixels) of the image in the source file.

Consider the following:

Dimensions of image in source file (pixels):	100 X 50 (W X H)
Specified image height:	2in
Specified image width:	<i>not specified</i>

Resulting image height:	2in
Resulting image width:	4in ((100 / 50) * 2 inches)

If you specify the **height** property of an **IMG**, and both the height and width of the image in the source file are identical, the width of the image will match the height.

If you specify the **height** property and **width** property of an **IMG**, the resulting image dimensions will match those specified.

The height of a block object encompasses **border-top**, **border-bottom**, **padding-top**, **padding-bottom**, **margin-top**, **margin-bottom**, and **height**. The sum of the values of each of the attributes equals the height of the parent object's content.

Percentage values refer to the parent object's height. Negative values are not allowed.

To perform operations on the numeric value of this property, use [pixelHeight](#) or [posHeight](#).

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

The following examples use the **height** attribute and the **height** property to change the height of the object.

This example uses an inline style sheet to set the height of an image to 4 centimeters.

```
<IMG SRC="sphere.jpg" STYLE="height:4cm">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the height of an image when an [onclick](#) event occurs.

```
<BUTTON onclick="height1.style.height='1cm'">Shrink sphere</E
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

APPLET, BUTTON, currentStyle, custom, DIV, EMBED, FIELDSET, HR, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, MARQUEE, OBJECT, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TR

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◆ ◀ layout-grid-type Attribut... ▶ left Propert

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

left Attribute | left Property

Sets or retrieves the position of the object relative to the left edge of the next positioned object in the document hierarchy.

Syntax

HTML	{ left: <i>sPosition</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.left</i> [= <i>sPosition</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sPosition</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Default position, according to the regular HTML layout of the page.
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

This property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

You should use the **left** attribute only when the [position](#) attribute is set; otherwise, the value of the **left** attribute is ignored.

Because the value of the **left** property is a string, you cannot use the property in script to calculate the position of the object in the document; instead, you should use the [pixelLeft](#) property or the [posLeft](#) property.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of

objects on the page through the DHTML object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#)□.

Example

The following examples use the **left** attribute and the **left** property to change the position of the object.

This example uses an inline style sheet to set the position of an image 100 pixels to the right of the parent object's left edge.

```
<DIV STYLE="position:absolute;left:100px">  
<IMG SRC="cone.jpg"></DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to change the position of two images when an [onclick](#) event occurs.

```
<BUTTON onclick="cone.style.left='100px'; sphere.style.left='200px'"  
...></BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, *currentStyle*, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PRE, *runtimeStyle*, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, *style*, SUB, SUP, TABLE,

[TEXTAREA](#), [TT](#), [U](#), [UL](#), [VAR](#), [XMP](#)

See Also

[pixelLeft](#), [posLeft](#)

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◀ outerText Property ▶ overflow-x Attribu

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

overflow Attribute | overflow Property

Sets or retrieves how to manage the content of the object when the content exceeds the height and/or width of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ overflow : <i>sOverflow</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.overflow</i> [= <i>sOverflow</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sOverflow</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">visible Content is not clipped, and scroll bars are not added.scroll Content is clipped, and scroll bars are added even if the content does not exceed the dimensions of the object.hidden Content that exceeds the dimensions of the object is not shown.auto Content is clipped, and scrolling is added only when necessary.
------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **visible**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The default value for the **BODY** element is auto.

For the **TEXTAREA** object, only the hidden value is valid. Setting the **overflow** property to hidden on a **TEXTAREA** object hides its scroll bars.

The default value for the **TABLE** element is hidden.

As of Internet Explorer 5, the **TD** element supports the **overflow** property,

with a default value of hidden, if the `tableLayout` property for the parent `TABLE` is set to fixed. In a fixed table layout, content that exceeds the dimensions of the cell is clipped if the `overflow` property is set to either hidden, scroll, or auto. Otherwise, setting the value of the `overflow` property to visible causes the extra text to overflow into the right neighboring cell (or left if the `direction` property is set to rtl), continuing until the end of the row.

Setting the `overflow` property to visible causes the content to clip to the size of the window or frame that contains the object.

This property is available on the Macintosh® platform as of Internet Explorer 5.

Example

The following examples use the `overflow` attribute and the `overflow` property to manage content of the object.

This example uses an inline style to automatically adjust itself to overflowing content when the page is loaded.

```
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="width: 200px; height: 200px; overflow: auto;">  
:  
</DIV>
```

This example allows the user to dynamically change the `overflow` property of a `DIV` object by choosing one of the possible overflow values from a `SELECT` object.

```
<SCRIPT>  
function SetOverflow(o, sValue)
```

```
{
  o.style.overflow = sValue;
}
</SCRIPT>

<DIV ID="div1"
  STYLE="font-size:18pt;background-color:yellow;height:50px;w
The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
</DIV>

<SELECT onchange="SetOverflow(div1,
  this.options[this.selectedIndex].text)">
<OPTION SELECTED>visible
<OPTION>scroll
<OPTION>hidden
<OPTION>auto
</SELECT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CENTER, CITE, CODE, `currentStyle`, `custom`, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, I, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, `runtimeStyle`, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, `style`, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[overflowX](#), [overflowY](#), [position](#)

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 ◀ overflow Attribute | over... ▶ overflow-y

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

overflow-x Attribute | overflowX Property

Sets or retrieves how to manage the content of the object when the content exceeds the width of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ overflow-x : <i>sOverflow</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.overflowX</i> [= <i>sOverflow</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sOverflow</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
visible	Content is not clipped, and scroll bars are not added. Elements are clipped to the size of the containing window or frame.
scroll	Content is clipped, and scroll bars are added even if the content does not exceed the dimensions of the object.
hidden	Content that exceeds the dimensions of the object is not shown.
auto	Content is clipped, and scrolling is added only when necessary.

The property is read/write with a default value of **visible**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

For the [TEXTAREA](#) object, only the hidden value is valid. Setting the property to hidden on a **TEXTAREA** object hides its scroll bars.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CENTER, CITE, CODE, currentStyle, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, I, IFRAME, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[overflow](#), [overflowY](#), [position](#)

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 ◀ [overflow-x Attribute | ov...](#) ▶ [owningEle](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

overflow-y Attribute | overflowY Property

Sets or retrieves how to manage the content of the object when the content exceeds the height of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ overflow-y : <i>sOverflow</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.overflowY</i> [= <i>sOverflow</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sOverflow</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
visible	Content is not clipped, and scroll bars are not added. Elements are clipped to the size of the containing window or frame.
scroll	Content is clipped, and scroll bars are added even if the content does not exceed the dimensions of the object.
hidden	Content that exceeds the dimensions of the object is not shown.
auto	Content is clipped, and scrolling is added only when necessary.

The property is read/write with a default value of **visible**; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

For the [TEXTAREA](#) object, only the hidden value is valid. Setting the property to hidden on a **TEXTAREA** object hides its scroll bars.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CENTER, CITE, CODE, currentStyle, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, I, IFRAME, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[overflow](#), [overflowX](#), [position](#)

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◆ ◀ posHeight Property ▶ posLeft Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

position Attribute | position Property

Retrieves the type of positioning used for the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ position: <i>sPosition</i> }
Scripting	[<i>sPosition</i> =] <i>object.style.position</i>

Possible Values

<i>sPosition</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">static Object has no special positioning; it follows the layout rules of HTML.absolute Object is positioned relative to parent element's position—or to the BODY object if its parent element is not positioned—using the top and left properties.relative Object is positioned according to the normal flow, and then offset by the top and left properties.
------------------	--

The property is read-only with a default value of **static**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Remarks

Setting the property to absolute pulls the object out of the "flow" of the document and positions it regardless of the layout of surrounding objects. If other objects already occupy the given position, they do not affect the positioned object, nor does the positioned object affect them. Instead, all objects are drawn at the same place, causing the objects to overlap. This overlap is controlled by using the **z-index** attribute or property. Absolutely positioned objects do not have margins, but they do have borders and padding.

Setting the property to relative places the object in the natural HTML flow of the document, but offsets the position of the object based on the preceding content. The following syntax shows how to create superscript

text by placing the text in a **SPAN** that is positioned relative to the remaining text in the paragraph.

```
<P>The superscript in this name  
  <SPAN STYLE="position:relative;  
  top:-3px">xyz </SPAN> is "xyz".</P>
```

Text and objects that follow a relatively positioned object occupy their own space and do not overlap the natural space for the positioned object. In contrast, text and objects that follow an absolutely positioned object occupy what would have been the natural space for the positioned object before it was pulled out of the flow.

The size of the content determines the size of objects with layout. For example, setting the [height](#) and **position** properties on a **DIV** object gives it layout. The content of the **DIV** determines the size. In this case, the content determines the size of the [width](#).

For an overview about how to use dynamic positioning, see [positioning](#) .

See the Applies To section for elements that can be relatively and absolutely positioned.

Example

This examples uses the **position** property's absolute, static, and relative values to change the position of the text.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PRE, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH,

TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ right Property ▶ RIGHTMARGIN Attrik

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

right Attribute | right Property

Sets or retrieves the position of the object relative to the right edge of the next positioned object in the document hierarchy.

Syntax

HTML	{ right : <i>sPosition</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.right</i> [= <i>sPosition</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sPosition</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Default position according to the regular HTML layout of the page.
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

Only use the **right** attribute when the [position](#) attribute is set; otherwise, the value of the **right** attribute is ignored.

You cannot use the **right** property in script to calculate the position of the object in the document, because the value of the **right** property is a string. Instead, use the [pixelRight](#) property or the [posRight](#) property.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of

objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the **right** attribute to set a **DIV** object 50 pixels from the right of the client area.

```
<DIV STYLE = "position:absolute; right:50px">  
...  
</DIV>
```

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, currentStyle, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 ◀ toElement Property ▶ top Property ▲ [

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

top Attribute | top Property

Sets or retrieves the position of the object relative to the top of the next positioned object in the document hierarchy.

Syntax

HTML	{ top : <i>sTop</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.top</i> [= <i>sTop</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sTop</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Default position according to the regular HTML layout of the page.
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. This value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the CSS attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The **top** attribute should be used only when the [position](#) attribute is set; otherwise, the value of the **top** attribute is ignored.

Because the value of the **top** property is a string, you cannot use the property in script to calculate the position of the object in the document; instead, use the [pixelTop](#) or the [posTop](#) property.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of

objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#)□.

Example

The following examples use the **top** attribute and the **top** property to change the position of the object.

This example uses an inline style to set the position of a [DIV](#) object.

```
<DIV STYLE="position:absolute;top:100px">  
... </DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline script to change the position of the image set by an inline style. The change occurs during [onmouseover](#) and [onmouseout](#) events.

```
<IMG SRC="cone.jpg" STYLE="position:absolute;  
top:80px;" onmouseover="this.style.top='100px'"  
onmouseout="this.style.top='80px'" >
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, `currentStyle`, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset,

[INPUT type=submit](#), [INPUT type=text](#), [ISINDEX](#), [KBD](#), [LABEL](#), [LEGEND](#), [LI](#), [LISTING](#), [MARQUEE](#), [MENU](#), [OBJECT](#), [OL](#), [P](#), [PRE](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [S](#), [SAMP](#), [SELECT](#), [SMALL](#), [SPAN](#), [STRIKE](#), [STRONG](#), [style](#), [SUB](#), [SUP](#), [TABLE](#), [TEXTAREA](#), [TT](#), [U](#), [UL](#), [VAR](#), [XMP](#)

See Also

[pixelTop](#), [posTop](#)

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◆ ◀ vertical-align Attribute ... ▶ visited Pse

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

visibility Attribute | visibility Property

Sets or retrieves whether the content of the object is displayed.

Syntax

HTML	{ visibility : <i>sVisibility</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.visibility</i> [= <i>sVisibility</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sVisibility</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">inherit Object inherits the visibility of the next parent object.visible Object is visible.hidden Object is hidden.
--------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **inherit**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited unless the value is set to **inherit**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Unlike [display:none](#), objects that are not visible still reserve the same physical space in the content layout as they would if they were visible. You can change the visibility through scripting to show and hide overlapping content based on user interaction. For a child object to be visible, the parent object also must be visible. For document style scripting information, see [dynamic styles](#).

Example

The following examples use the **visibility** attribute and the **visibility**

property to determine whether the object is visible.

This example uses two calls to an embedded (global) style sheet to hide and then show the image when the user moves the mouse over and off the text.

```
<STYLE>
  .vis1 { visibility:visible }
  .vis2 { visibility:hidden }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<IMG ID="oSphere" SRC="sphere.jpg">
<P onmouseover="oSphere.className='vis2'"
  onmouseout="oSphere.className='vis1'">
  Move the mouse over this text to make the sphere
  disappear.</P>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses a call to a function to hide the image.

```
<SCRIPT>
function disappear()
{
  oSphere.style.visibility="hidden";
}
function reappear()
{
  oSphere.style.visibility="visible";
}
```

```
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<IMG SRC="sphere.jpeg" ID="oSphere">
Move the mouse over <SPAN ID="oTxt" onmouseover="disappear()
onmouseout="reappear()"> this text</SPAN>
to see the sphere disappear.
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ WIDTH Attribute | width P... ▶ word-br

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

width Attribute | width Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ width : <i>sWidth</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.width</i> [= <i>sWidth</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Default width of the object.
<i>width</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If you specify the **width** property of an **IMG**, but not the **height** property, the resulting height of the **IMG** is sized proportionally to the specified **width** property and the actual height, in pixels, of the source image file. Consider the following example:

Dimensions of image in source file (pixels):	100 X 50 (W X H)
Specified image width :	2in
Specified image height:	<i>not specified</i>
Resulting image width:	2in
Resulting image height:	1in ((50/100) * 2 inches)

If you specify the **width** property of an **IMG**, and the height and width of the image in the source file are identical, the height of the image matches the width.

If you specify the **height** property and the **width** property of an **IMG**, the resulting image dimensions match the height and width specified.

The width of a block object encompasses [borderLeft](#), [borderRight](#), [paddingLeft](#), [paddingRight](#), [marginLeft](#), [marginRight](#), and **width**—the sum of which equals the width of the parent's content.

Percentage values refer to the parent object's width. Negative values are not allowed.

To perform operations on the numeric value of this property, use [pixelWidth](#) or [posWidth](#).

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of elements on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

The following examples use the **width** attribute and the **width** property to change the width of the object.

This example uses an inline style sheet to set the width of an image.

```
<DIV STYLE="position:absolute;top:10px;left:10px;width=1in">  
... </DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the width of an image when an [onclick](#) event occurs.

```
<IMG SRC="sphere.jpg" onclick="this.style.width='1cm'"  
ondblclick="this.style.width=''">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, currentStyle, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR

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y Property ▲ DHTML Properties

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

z-index Attribute | zIndex Property

Sets or retrieves the stacking order of positioned objects.

Syntax

HTML	{ z-index : <i>vOrder</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.zIndex</i> [= <i>vOrder</i>]

Possible Values

<i>vOrder</i>	Variant that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">auto String that specifies the stacking order of the positioned objects based on the order in which the objects appear in the HTML source.<i>order</i> Integer that specifies the position of the object in the stacking order.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Positive **z-index** values are positioned above a negative (or lesser value) **z-index**. Two objects with the same **z-index** are stacked according to source order.

Example

The following examples use the **z-index** attribute and the **zIndex** property to change the stacking order of objects.

This example uses an inline style sheet to set the stacking order.

```
<IMG SRC="cone.jpg" STYLE="position:absolute;
  top:100; left:100; z-index:4">
<DIV STYLE="position:absolute; top:100; left:100;
  color:red; background-color:beige; font-weight:bold;
  z-index:1">
... </DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the stacking order.

```
<IMG ID="cone" SRC="cone.jpeg"
  STYLE="position:absolute;top:10px;left:10px;"
  onclick="cone.style.zIndex=1; sphere.style.zIndex=2">
<IMG ID="sphere" SRC="sphere.jpg"
  STYLE="position:absolute;top:1px;left:1px;"
  onclick="cone.style.zIndex=2; sphere.style.zIndex=1">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 ◀ padding-top Attribute | p... ▶ page-bre

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

page-break-after Attribute | pageBreakAfter Property

Sets or retrieves whether a page break occurs after the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ page-break-after : <i>sBreak</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.pageBreakAfter</i> [= <i>sBreak</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sBreak</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
always	Always insert a page break after the object.
auto	Neither force nor forbid a page break after the object.
""	Empty string does not insert a page break.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property applies when printing the document.

If there are conflicts between this property and the [pageBreakBefore](#) value on the object previously displayed in the browser, the value that results in the largest number of page breaks is used.

Page breaks are not permitted inside positioned objects.

Example

The following examples use the **page-break-after** attribute and the **pageBreakAfter** property to start printing on a new page.

This example uses the **P** element as a selector in an embedded style sheet to break the page at the end of all paragraphs.

```
<STYLE>
  P { page-break-after: always }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P>
:
</P>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses a call to a function to turn off the page break after the object that has an **id** value of idParagraph.

```
<SCRIPT>
function offBreak()
{
  idParagraph.style.pageBreakAfter="";
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BUTTON onClick="offBreak()">Turn off break</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CENTER, currentStyle, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, style, TABLE, TD, TR, UL, XMP

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◆ ◀ page-break-after Attribut... ▶ palette P

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

page-break-before Attribute | pageBreakBefore Property

Sets or retrieves whether a page break occurs before the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ page-break-before : <i>sBreak</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.pageBreakBefore</i> [= <i>sBreak</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sBreak</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">always Always insert a page break before the object.auto Neither force nor forbid a page break before the object."" Empty string does not insert a page break.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property applies when printing the document.

If there are conflicts between this property and the [pageBreakAfter](#) value object previously displayed in the browser, the value that results in the largest number of page breaks is used.

Page breaks are not permitted inside positioned objects.

Example

The following examples use the **page-break-before** attribute and the **pageBreakBefore** property to start printing on a new page.

This example uses the **H3** element as a selector in an embedded style sheet to break the page before all **H3** headings.

```
<STYLE>
  H3 { page-break-before: always }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H3>Start New Section on New Page</H3>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses a call to a function to turn off the page break before the object that has an **id** value of **idParagraph**. When the page is printed, a page break occurs before the first paragraph unless the user clicks the Turn Off Break button.

```
<SCRIPT>
function offBreak()
{
  idParagraph.style.pageBreakBefore="";
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BUTTON onClick="offBreak()">Turn off break</BUTTON>
<P ID="Paragraph" STYLE="page-break-before:always">
```

:
</P>

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CENTER, currentStyle, DD, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, ISINDEX, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, style, TABLE, TD, TR, UL, XMP

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◆ ◀ fileUpdatedDate Property ▶ firstChild |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

filter Attribute | filter Property

Sets or retrieves the filter or collection of filters applied to the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ filter : <i>sFilter</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.filter</i> [= <i>sFilter</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sFilter</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <i>filtertype1</i> (<i>parameter1</i> , <i>parameter2</i> ,...) Any of the filters listed in the Visual Filters and Transitions Reference . <i>filtertype2</i> (<i>parameter1</i> , <i>parameter2</i> ,...) Any of the filters listed in the Visual Filters and Transitions Reference .
----------------	--

The property is read/write with no default value; the proposed cascading style sheets (CSS) extension attribute is not inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

When using a [SPAN](#) or [DIV](#) object, be sure to specify at least one of the three required CSS attributes: [height](#), [width](#), or [position](#) (absolute or relative).

The shadow filter can be applied to the [IMG](#) object by setting the filter on the image's parent container.

For more information about filters, see [creating multimedia effects with visual filters and transitions](#). The filter mechanism is extensible and

allows you to develop and add additional filters later.

Not available on the Macintosh platform.

Example

The following examples use the **filter** attribute and the **filter** property to apply filters.

This example uses an inline style sheet to set the filter on an image.

```
<IMG STYLE="filter:blur(strength=50) flipv()"
SRC="cone.jpg">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the filter on an image.

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, custom, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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◆ ACTION Attribute | action... ▶ activeE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

active Pseudo-class

Sets the style of anchor when the link is engaged or active.

Syntax

HTML	[A]:active { <i>attribute1:parameter1</i> [; <i>attribute2:parameter2</i> [; . . .]] }
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

<i>attribute</i>	Any attribute applicable to text.
<i>parameter</i>	Any of the range of values available to the corresponding attribute.

The default value is browser-specific.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

Active means that the user currently is navigating the link. The **active** pseudo-class is often used to set specific styles for the other states of a link: [link](#), [visited](#), and [hover](#). Using pseudo-classes on objects other than the **A** object has no effect.

Example

This example uses the **active** pseudo-class to set the attributes of the active link.

```
A:active { font-weight:bold; color:purple }
```

Applies To

HTML	A
Scripting	N/A

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◆ ◀ ctrlKey Property ▶ DATA Attribute | da:

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

cursor Attribute | cursor Property

Sets or retrieves the type of cursor to display as the mouse pointer moves over the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ cursor : <i>sCursor</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.style.cursor</i> [= <i>sCursor</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sCursor</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
auto	Browser determines which cursor to display based on the current context.
crosshair	Simple cross hair.
default	Platform-dependent default cursor (usually an arrow).
hand	Hand.
move	Crossed arrows indicating something is to be moved.
*-resize	Arrow indicating edge is to be moved (*may be n, ne, nw, s, se, sw, e, or w—each representing a compass direction).
text	Editable text (usually an I-bar).
wait	Hourglass or watch indicating that the program is busy and the user should wait.
help	Arrow with question mark indicating Help is available.

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Example

The following examples use the **cursor** attribute and the **cursor** property to change the cursor as it passes over an object.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to set the cursor to hand as the cursor passes over all paragraphs.

```
<STYLE>
  P { cursor:hand }
</STYLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses inline scripting to set the cursor to hand as the cursor passes over the paragraph.

```
<P onmouseover="this.style.cursor='hand'">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, currentStyle, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ hostname Property ▶ href Property ▲ |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

hover Pseudo-class

Sets the style of the anchor when the user hovers the mouse over the links.

Syntax

HTML	[A]:hover { <i>attribute1:parameter1</i> [; <i>attribute2:parameter2</i> [; . . .]] }
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

<i>attribute</i>	Any attribute applicable to text.
<i>parameter</i>	Any of the range of values available to the corresponding attribute.

The default value is browser-specific.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

Hover means that the user has the mouse positioned over the link and has hesitated. If the user simply passes the mouse over the link, the style does change. The **hover** pseudo-class is often used with specific styles for the other states of a link: [active](#), [link](#), and [visited](#).

Using pseudo-classes on objects other than the [A](#) object has no effect.

The syntax in the following example uses a colon (:) to specify a pseudo-class.

Example

This example sets the style of an anchor. When the user hovers the mouse

over a hyperlink to which the following style sheet has been applied, the text displays in red, converts to uppercase, and is spaced 1 centimeter apart.

```
<STYLE>  
  A:hover { color:red; text-transform:uppercase; letter-spacing:1cm  
</STYLE>
```

Applies To

[A](#)

See Also

[active](#), [link](#), [visited](#)

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◆ ◀ @font-face Rule ▶ @media Rule ▲ Df

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

@import Rule

Imports an external style sheet.

Syntax

HTML	<code>@import url(<i>sUrl</i>);</code>
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

sUrl String that specifies the URL that references a cascading style sheet.

The rule has no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The semicolon in the syntax is required; if omitted, the style sheet is not imported properly and an error message is generated.

The **@import** rule, like the **LINK** element, links an external style sheet to a document. This helps the Web author establish a consistent "look" across multiple HTML pages. Whereas the **LINK** element specifies the name of the style sheet to import using its **HREF** attribute, the **@import** rule specifies the style sheet definition inside a **LINK** or a **STYLE** tag. In the scripting model, this means the **owningElement** property of the style sheet defined through the **@import** rule is either a **STYLE** or a **LINK** object.

The **@import** rule should occur at the start of a style sheet, before any declarations. Although Internet Explorer 4.0 allows **@import** statements to

appear anywhere within the style sheet definition, the rules contained within the **@import** style sheet are applied to the document before any other rules defined for the containing style sheet. This rule order affects expected rendering.

Rules in the style sheet override rules in the imported style sheet.

Example

This example uses the **@import** rule to import a style sheet located at `http://anotherStyleSheet.css`.

```
<STYLE type="css/text">  
  @import url(http://anotherStyleSheet.css);  
  P {color:blue}  
</STYLE>
```

See Also

[imports](#), [link](#), [style](#), [styleSheet](#)

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◆ ▶ @charset Rule ▲ DHTML Properties

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

!important Declaration

Increases the weight or importance of a particular rule.

Syntax

HTML	{ <i>sAttribute</i> : <i>sValue</i> !important }
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

<i>sAttribute</i>	Any cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute.
<i>sValue</i>	Any of the range of values available to the corresponding attribute.

The declaration has no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Example

This example includes the **!important** declaration in the style rule. The color of the text normally would be green, because inline styles overrule the rules set in a style tag. By including the **!important** declaration in the style rule, the content of the paragraph is instead set to red.

```
<STYLE>
  P {color:red!important}
</STYLE>
<P STYLE="color:green">This will be red.</P>
```

Applies To

[A](#), [ADDRESS](#), [B](#), [BIG](#), [BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [CAPTION](#), [CENTER](#), [CITE](#), [CODE](#), [COL](#), [COLGROUP](#), [DD](#), [DFN](#),

DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 [◀ line-height Attribute | I...](#) [▶ LINK Attribu](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

link Pseudo-class

Sets or retrieves the style of the <A> element for the default state of the link.

Syntax

HTML	[A]:link { <i>attribute1:parameter1</i> [; <i>attribute2:parameter2</i> [; . . .]] }
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

<i>attribute</i>	Any attribute applicable to text.
<i>parameter</i>	Any of the range of values available to the corresponding attribute.

The pseudo-class is read/write with a browser-specific default.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **link** pseudo-class often is set with specific styles for the other states—[active](#), [visited](#), and [hover](#)—of a link.

Internet Explorer 3.0 applies the **link** pseudo-class value to the **visited** psuedo-class.

Example

This example uses the **link** pseudo-class.

```
<STYLE>
  A:link{ color: #FF0000 }    // unvisited link
  A:visited { color: #CFCFCF } // visited links
```

</STYLE>

Applies To

[A](#)

See Also

[hover, visited](#)

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◆ ◀ visibility Attribute | vi... ▶ VLINK ATTR

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

visited Pseudo-class

Sets the style of the anchor for previously visited links.

Syntax

HTML	[A]:visited { <i>attribute1:parameter1</i> [; <i>attribute2:parameter2</i> [; . . .]] }
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

<i>attribute</i>	Any attribute applicable to text.
<i>parameter</i>	Any of the range of values available to the corresponding attribute.

The default value is browser-specific.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The **visited** pseudo-class often is used with the [active](#), [link](#), and [hover](#) pseudo-elements to define the various states of a link.

Using pseudo-classes on elements other than the [A](#) element has no effect.

Example

This example sets unvisited links to red and visited links to blue, and uses a colon (:) to specify a pseudo-class.

```
:link { color: red }      // unvisited link
:visited { color: blue }  // visited links
```

Applies To

HTML	A
Scripting	N/A

See Also

[active](#), [hover](#), [link](#)

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◆ ◀ cloneNode Method ▶ close Method ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

close Method

Closes the current browser window or HTML Application (HTA).

Syntax

```
window.close()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The way that you close a window programmatically determines whether the user gets prompted. If you invoke the **close** method on a window that you did not open with script, the user sees a confirm dialog box. This also happens if you use close to exit the last running instance of Microsoft® Internet Explorer. You can only use the **close** method silently with HTAs. In the case of HTAs, the application is trusted and follows a different security model.

When a function fired by an [event](#) on the **BODY** object calls the **close** method, the `window.close` method is implied. When an **event** on the **BODY** object calls the **close** method, the `document.close` method is implied.

Applies To

[window](#)

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 [◀ top Attribute | top Prope...](#) [▶ top Prope](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

top Property

Retrieves the topmost ancestor window, which is its own parent.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oTop</i> =] <i>window.top</i>

Possible Values

oTop String that specifies the topmost parent window.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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◆ selectorText Property ▶ SHAPE Attrib

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

self Property

Retrieves a reference to the current window or frame.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oSelf</i> =] <i>object.self</i>

Possible Values

oSelf Object that specifies the current window or frame.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

You can use the property to explicitly refer to the current window or frame. To improve scripting efficiency, you also can use it to make implicit window references explicit.

Applies To

FRAME, window

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◆ ◀ recordset Property ▶ REL Attribute | re

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

referrer Property

Retrieves the URL of the location that referred the user to the current page.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sUrl</i> =] <code>document.referrer</code>

Possible Values

sUrl String that specifies the URL of the referring page.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

This property returns a value only when the user reaches the current page through a link from the previous page. Otherwise, **document.referrer** returns an empty string; it also returns an empty string when the link is from a secure site.

For example, if PageA.htm includes a link to PageB.htm, and the user clicks that link, the **document.referrer** on PageB.htm returns "PageA.htm". However, if the user is on PageA.htm and types PageB.htm into the address line or uses Open in the File menu to get to PageB.htm, the **document.referrer** returns an empty string.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document</code>

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 ◀ onLine Property ▶ outerHTML Propert

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

opener Property

Sets or retrieves a reference to the window that created the current window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>window.opener</code> [= <i>sWindow</i>]

Possible Values

sWindow String that specifies the window reference.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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◆ ◀ href Property ▶ HREF Attribute | href f

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

HREF Attribute | href Property

Sets or retrieves the destination URL or anchor point.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENThref = sURL ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.href [=sURL]</code>

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL or anchor point.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

HREF attributes on anchors can be used to jump to bookmarks or any object's identification attribute.

When an anchor is specified, the link to that address is represented by the text between the opening and closing anchor tags.

Applies To

[A](#), [AREA](#), [LINK](#)

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◆ ◀ NAME Attribute | name Pro... ▶ name

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NAME Attribute | name Property

Sets or retrieves the name of the control, bookmark, or application.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT NAME = sName ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.name [= sName]</code>

Possible Values

sName String that specifies the name.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

When submitting a [FORM](#), use the **name** property to bind the value of the control. The name is not the value displayed for the [button](#), [reset](#), and [submit](#) input types. The internally stored value, not the displayed value, is the one submitted with the form.

Microsoft® JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) allows the name to be changed at run time. This does not cause the name in the programming model to change in the collection of elements, but it does change the name used for submitting elements.

In Internet Explorer 5, the **name** property cannot be set at run time on [anchor](#) objects dynamically created with the `createElement` method. To create an **anchor** with a **NAME** attribute, include the attribute and value

when using the **createElement** method, or use the [innerHTML](#) property.

Example

This example sets the **NAME** attribute on a dynamically created **anchor**.

```
var oAnchor = document.createElement("<A NAME='AnchorName
```

Applies To

A, APPLET, BUTTON, FORM, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, LINK, MAP, OBJECT, PARAM, RT, RUBY, SELECT, TEXTAREA

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

A Element | A Object Members

Designates the start or destination of a hypertext link.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [hash](#) , [host](#) , [hostname](#) , [href](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [Methods](#) , [name](#) , [nameProp](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [pathname](#) , [port](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [protocol](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [rel](#) , [rev](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [search](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [target](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [urn](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#)

, onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

anchor , clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

widthpadding-rightpaddingcursorvisibilityfont-styletext-autospaceleftoverflow-xfont-variantoverflow-ylinkbackgrounddirectionpositionbackground-positionclearvisitedword-spacingtoppadding-lefthoverlayout-grid-modepadding-bottomrightfont-sizeoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familyactivebehaviorbackground-repeattext-transformbackground-imagebottomclip-text-decorationcolorz-indexfontfont-weightbackground-colorunicode-bidiline-heightlayout-gridpadding-top

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ACRONYM Element | ACRONYM Object Members

Indicates an acronym abbreviation.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onblur](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
 , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthdirectionoverflowpadding-rightdisplaypaddingunicode-
bidibehaviorpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-
autospacepadding-topoverflow-xpadding-bottomoverflow-y](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ADDRESS Element | ADDRESS Object Members

Specifies information, such as address, signature, and authorship, of the current document.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

widthfont-sizeoverflowpadding-rightletter-spacingfloatdisplaypaddingfont-familycursorbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatbackground-imagebottomvisibilityfont-stylecliptext-autospaceleftoverflow-xfont-varianttext-decorationoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundcolordirectionz-indextext-justifypositionbackground-positionclearfontunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightword-spacingline-heightpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modepadding-toppadding-bottomright

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

APPLET Element | APPLET Object Members

Places executable content on the page.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [altHTML](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [codeBase](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [hspace](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [src](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vspace](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [namedRecordset](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [oncellchange](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondataavailable](#) , [ondatachanged](#) , [ondatacomplete](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onload](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onrowenter](#) , [onrowexit](#) , [onrowsdelete](#) , [onrowsinserted](#) , [onscroll](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthfont-sizeoverflowpadding-rightfloatdisplaypaddingcursorbehaviorbottomvisibilitycliptext-autospaceleftoverflow-xoverflow-ycolorz-indexpositioncleartoppadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-toppadding-bottomright](#)

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◆ ◀ cookieEnabled Property ▶ cpuClass P

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COORDS Attribute | coords Property

Sets or retrieves the coordinates of a hyperlink [AREA](#) within an image [MAP](#).

Syntax

HTML	<code><AREA COORDS = <i>sCoords</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.coords [= <i>sCoords</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sCoords</i>	String that specifies the coordinates. The format of this string depends on the value of the SHAPE attribute of the AREA element. For details, see the Remarks section.
----------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The format of *sCoords* depends on the value of the [SHAPE](#) attribute as follows:

SHAPE = "circ" or "circle"	COORDS = " <i>x1,y1,r</i> " – Where <i>x1,y2</i> are the coordinates of the center of the circle, and <i>r</i> is the radius of the circle.
SHAPE = "poly" or "polygon"	COORDS = " <i>x1,y1,x2,y2...xn,yn</i> " – Where each <i>x,y</i> pair contains the coordinates of one vertex of the polygon.
SHAPE = "rect" or "rectangle"	COORDS = " <i>x1,y1,x2,y2</i> " – Where <i>x1,y1</i> are the coordinates of the upper-left corner of the rectangle and <i>x2,y2</i> are the coordinates of the lower-right coordinates of the rectangle.

Example

This example provides the full code for an image map of the solar system. Clicking on the sun or any planet links to an individual image. The user can click the Back button from the image to return to the solar system image

map.

Applies To

AREA

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◆ ◀ self Property ▶ shiftKey Property ▲ DT

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SHAPE Attribute | shape Property

Sets or retrieves the shape of a hyperlink [AREA](#) in an image [MAP](#).

Syntax

HTML	<code><AREA SHAPE = sShape ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>area.shape [= sShape]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sShape</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
circ	Circle.
circle	Circle.
poly	Polygon.
polygon	Polygon.
rect	Rectangle.
rectangle	Rectangle.

The property is read/write with no default value.

The value of the **SHAPE** attribute determines the format of the [COORDS](#) attribute.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Example

This example provides the full code for an image map of the solar system. When you click on the sun or any planet, you will link to the image associated with the x,y coordinate. You can click the Back button from the image to return to the solar system image map.

Applies To

AREA

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AREA Element | AREA Object Members

Defines the shape, coordinates, and associated URL of one hyperlink region within a client-side image [MAP](#).

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [alt](#) , [className](#) , [coords](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [hash](#) , [host](#) , [hostname](#) , [href](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [noHref](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [pathname](#) , [port](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [protocol](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [search](#) , [shape](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [target](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthdirectionunicode-bidi](#)[behaviorlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-autospace](#)

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 ◀ areas Collection ▶ behaviorUrns Colle

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attributes Collection

Retrieves a collection of attributes of the object.

Syntax

```
[ collAttributes = ] object.attributes  
[ oObject = ] object.attributes(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

<i>collAttributes</i>	Zero-based array of attributes applied to the object.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual attribute in the array of attributes assigned to the object.
<i>iIndex</i>	Required. Integer that indicates the zero-based index of the item to be returned.

Members

Remarks

The **attributes** collection does not include [expando](#) properties. To access the **expando** properties of an object, use the JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) **for...in** construct.

The **attributes** collection does not expose the [style](#) object. Use the [cssText](#) property of the object's **style** property to retrieve the persistent representation of the cascading styles associated with an object.

Unlike other DHTML collections, such as [all](#) and [children](#), the **attributes** collection is static. Modifications to the properties of an object are not automatically reflected by an existing reference to the **attributes** collection of that object.

Example

This example shows how to iterate through the collection of attributes of

the specified object, displaying the name and value of the attributes as well as the language of the attribute (HTML or script).

```
<SCRIPT>
function ShowAttribs(oElem)
{
    txtAttribs.innerHTML = "";

    // Retrieve the collection of attributes for the specified object.
    var oAttribs = oElem.attributes;

    // Iterate through the collection.
    for (var i = 0; i < oAttribs.length; i++)
    {
        var oAttrib = oAttribs[i];

        // Print the name and value of the attribute.
        // Additionally print whether or not the attribute was specified
        // in HTML or script.
        txtAttribs.innerHTML += oAttrib.nodeName + '=' +
            oAttrib.nodeValue + ' (' + oAttrib.specified + ')<BR>';
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ EVENT Attribute | event P... ▶ FACE A

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expando Property

Sets or retrieves whether arbitrary variables can be created within an object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document.expando [=<i>bExpand</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bExpand</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Creation of arbitrary variables is allowed. false Creation of arbitrary variables is not allowed.
----------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **true**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

You can extend the properties on an object by creating arbitrary properties with values. You should be careful, however, because you can unintentionally set a property value when scripting in a case-sensitive language such as Microsoft® JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification). For example, if the property value is `borderColor` and you type the value `"bordercolor = 'blue'"`, you have, in fact, created another property on the style object called `bordercolor` with the value `'blue'`. If you query the value of the property, the value `"blue"` is returned. However, the borders for the element do not turn blue.

Microsoft® Visual Basic® Scripting Edition (VBScript) does not support

expando properties on its native language objects, nor does it cause Microsoft® Internet Explorer to create **expando** properties on its objects. Internet Explorer supports creation of **expando** properties on its objects, in any language, through [setAttribute](#).

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	document

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Attribute Object Members

Represents an attribute or property of an HTML element as an object.

Properties

[nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [specified](#)

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 [SPAN Attribute | span Pro...](#) [SRC At](#)

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specified Property

Retrieves whether an attribute has been specified.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bSpecified</i> =] <i>object.specified</i>

Possible Values

<i>bSpecified</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Attribute is specified. false Attribute is not specified.
-------------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

An attribute is specified if it is set through HTML or script.

Example

This example uses the **specified** property to determine the attributes set for an object. The function checks each attribute, and lists all of the attributes of the object and the value of each attribute. In addition, each attribute that is set is displayed.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnFindSpecified(){
  var oAttributes=oList.attributes;
  alert(oAttributes(0).nodeName);
  for(var i=0;i<oAttributes.length;i++){
    var oNode=document.createElement("LI");
    var oNodeValue=document.createTextNode(i + " ")
```

```
        + oAttributes(i).nodeName + " = "  
        + oAttributes(i).nodeValue);  
oList.appendChild(oNode);  
oNode.appendChild(oNodeValue);  
if(oAttributes(i).nodeValue!=null){  
    alert(oAttributes(i).nodeName  
    + " specified: " + oAttributes(i).specified);  
}  
}  
}  
</SCRIPT>  
  
<UL ID = oList onclick = "fnFindSpecified()">  
<LI>Click to Find Specified Attributes  
</UL>
```

Applies To

[Attribute](#)

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B Element | B Object Members

Specifies that the text should be rendered in bold.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bid](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BASE Element | BASE Object Members

Specifies an explicit URL used to resolve links and references to external sources such as images and style sheets.

Properties

[currentStyle](#) , [firstChild](#) , [href](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [target](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthbehaviorlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-autospace](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BASEFONT Element | BASEFONT Object Members

Sets a base font value to be used as the default font when rendering text.

Properties

[color](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [face](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthfont-familybehaviorlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-autospace](#)

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◆ ◀ dialogWidth Property ▶ DIRECTION A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DIR Attribute | dir Property

Sets or retrieves the reading order of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTDIR = sDir ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.dir [=sDir]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sDir</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: ltr Text flow is left-to-right. rtl Text flow is right-to-left.
-------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **ltr**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[direction](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BDO Element | BDO Object Members

Allows authors to disable the bidirectional algorithm for selected fragments of text.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#)

Methods

[appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onafterupdate](#) , [onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onbeforeupdate](#) , [onblur](#) , [oncellchange](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onerrorupdate](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onscroll](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#) , [filters](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[directionoverflowpositionpadding-rightdisplaypaddingunicode-
bidpadding-leftlayout-gridcliplayout-grid-modepadding-toptext-
autospaceoverflow-xpadding-bottomoverflow-y](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BGSOUND Element | BGSOUND Object Members

Enables pages with background sounds or soundtracks to be created.

Properties

[balance](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [id](#) , [loop](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [src](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [volume](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[behaviortext-autospace](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BIG Element | BIG Object Members

Specifies that the enclosed text should be displayed in a larger font than the current font.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

[onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthfont-sizeoverflowpadding-rightletter-spacingfloatdisplaypaddingfont-familycursorbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatbackground-imagebottomvisibilityfont-stylecliptext-autospaceleftoverflow-xfont-varianttext-decorationoverflow-ybackgroundcolordirectionz-indexpositionbackground-positionclearfontunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightword-spacingline-heightpadding-leftpadding-rightpadding-toppadding-bottomright](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BLOCKQUOTE Element | BLOCKQUOTE Object Members

Sets apart a quotation in text.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-justifypositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modepadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicodebidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◆ ◀ onbeforeupdate Event ▶ onbounce Ev

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onblur Event

Fires when the object loses the input focus.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onblur = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onblur = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) and VBScript
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onblur></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Cause an object to lose focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click the mouse on the document background or another control.• Use the keyboard to navigate from one object to the next.• Invoke the blur method when an object has focus.• Switch focus to a different application or open a second browser window.
Default action	Switches focus away from the object on which the event is fired.

The **onblur** event fires on the original object before the [onfocus](#) or [onclick](#) event fires on the object that is receiving focus. Where applicable, the **onblur** event fires after the [onchange](#) event.

Use the focus events to determine when to prepare an object to receive or validate input from the user.

As of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, you must set the [TABINDEX](#) attribute of elements that expose the **onblur** event.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the document object model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example shows how to display the name of the object that has lost focus—that is, the object that fires the **onblur** event.

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<INPUT TYPE=text NAME=txtFName VALUE="First Name"
  onblur="alert(event.srcElement.name)">
<INPUT TYPE=text NAME=txtLName VALUE="Last Name"
  onblur="alert(event.srcElement.name)">
<INPUT TYPE=text NAME=txtPhone VALUE="Phone"
  onblur="alert(event.srcElement.name)">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, window, XMP

See Also

[blur](#), [focus](#)

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 ◀ onfinish Event ▶ onhelp Event ▲ DHTI

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onfocus Event

Fires when the object receives the focus.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onfocus = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onfocus = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onfocus></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Give focus to an object: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click an object.• Use keyboard navigation.• Invoke the focus method.
Default action	Sets focus to an object.

When one object loses focus and another object receives focus, the **onfocus** event fires on the object receiving focus only after the [onblur](#) event fires on the object losing focus. Use the focus events to determine when to prepare an object to receive input from the user.

As of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, you can force elements that do not implicitly receive focus to receive focus by adding them to the document tabbing order using the [TABINDEX](#) attribute.

Elements cannot receive focus until the document is finished loading.

As of Internet Explorer 5, elements retain focus within the current browser history when the user returns to a page. To avoid firing the **onfocus** event unintentionally for an element when the document loads, invoke the [focus](#)

method on another element.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the document object model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onfocus** event to make [INPUT_text](#) and [LABEL](#) objects more accessible. When the **INPUT_text** object has focus, the **onfocus** event fires and the [backgroundColor](#), [fontSize](#), and [fontWeight](#) properties are changed to give the control more prominence.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, window, XMP

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 ◀ onkeyup Event ▶ onlosecapture Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onload Event

Fires immediately after the browser loads the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onload = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onload = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onload></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Open a page in the browser to invoke this event for the document or any object within it.
Default action	Loads the object for which the event is specified.

The browser loads applications, embedded objects, and images as soon as it encounters the [APPLET](#), [EMBED](#), and [IMG](#) objects during parsing.

Consequently, the **onload** event for these objects occurs before the browser parses any subsequent objects. To ensure that an event handler receives the **onload** event for these objects, place the [SCRIPT](#) object that defines the event handler before the object and use the **onload** attribute in the object to set the handler.

The **onload** attribute of the [BODY](#) object sets an **onload** event handler for the [window](#). This technique of calling the window **onload** event through the **BODY** object is overridden by any other means of invoking the window **onload** event, provided the handlers are in the same script language.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses an **onload** event handler to display a message in the window's status bar when the page has finished loading.

```
<BODY>
<SCRIPT FOR=window EVENT=onload LANGUAGE="JScript">
  window.status = "Page is loaded!";
</SCRIPT>
</BODY>
```

This example sets an **onload** event handler for an **IMG** object. The handler uses the **event** object to retrieve the URL of the image.

```
<SCRIPT>
function imageLoaded()
{
  window.status = "Image " + event.srcElement.src + " is loaded";
}
</SCRIPT>
<BODY>
<IMG SRC="sample.gif" onload="imageLoaded()">
</BODY>
```

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [EMBED](#), [FRAMESET](#), [IMG](#), [LINK](#), [SCRIPT](#), [window](#)

See Also

[onreadystatechange](#), [onunload](#)

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◀ onsubmit Event ▶ DHTML Events

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onunload Event

Fires immediately before the object is unloaded.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onunload = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onunload = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onunload></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancels	No
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Close the current browser window.• Navigate to another location by entering a new address or selecting a Favorite.• Click the Back, Forward, Refresh, or Home button.• Click on an anchor that refers the browser to another Web page.• Invoke the anchor click method.• Invoke the document write method.• Invoke the document open method.• Invoke the document close method.• Invoke the window close method.• Invoke the window open method, providing the possible value <code>_self</code> for the window name.• Invoke the window navigate or NavigateAndFind method.• Invoke the location replace method.• Invoke the location reload method.• Specify a new value for the location href property.• Submit a FORM to the address specified in the ACTION attribute via the INPUT_submit control, or invoke the form submit method.
Default action	Removes the object or document from the browser window.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example shows how to use the **onunload** event to run script when the window object has been unloaded.

```
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT FOR=window EVENT=onunload>
  alert("The onunload event fired for the window object.");
</SCRIPT>

<SCRIPT>
  function fnRelocate()
  {
    location.href="/workshop/samples/author/dhtml/refs/onunloadEX
  }
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <INPUT TYPE=button VALUE="Go To Page 2" onclick="fnRelo
  <IMG ID=imgTest SRC="/workshop/graphics/prop_rw.gif">
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[FRAMESET](#), [window](#)

See Also

[onload](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BODY Element | body Object Members

Specifies the beginning and end of the document body.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [aLink](#) , [background](#) , [bgColor](#) , [bgProperties](#) , [bottomMargin](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataFormatAs](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [leftMargin](#) , [link](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [noWrap](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [rightMargin](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scroll](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [text](#) , [title](#) , [topMargin](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vLink](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [createControlRange](#) , [createTextRange](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [doScroll](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onafterprint](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onbeforeprint](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) ,

onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste ,
onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onscroll , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-
beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltertext-
indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-
autospaceoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-
breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-
justifybackground-positionborder-right-colorborder-rightword-
spacingpadding-leftlayout-grid-modepadding-bottomfont-sizeborder-
bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-
breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-
charbackground-imagefont-sizecolorborder-styleborder-top-
widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-
styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-
heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-
spacingborder-left-widthbackground-attachmentborder-leftpadding-
topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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BR Element | BR Object Members

Inserts a line break.

Properties

[className](#) , [clear](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onlosecapture](#) , [onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthbehaviorlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-autospace](#)

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◆ ◀ value Property ▶ VALUE Attribute | va

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VALUE Attribute | value Property

Sets or retrieves the value of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT VALUE = sValue ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.value [= sValue]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sValue</i>	String that specifies the value of an object or a FORM control. The purpose of the string depends on the type of control, as follows:
checkbox	The selected value. The control submits this value only if the user has selected the control. Otherwise, the control submits no value.
file	The value, a file name, typed by the user into the control. Unlike other controls, this value is read-only.
hidden	The control submits this value when the form is submitted.
OPTION	The selected value. The containing list box control submits this value only if the user has selected the option.
password	The default value. The control displays this value when it is first created and when the user clicks the reset button.
radio	The button label. If not set, the label defaults to "Reset".
reset	The selected value. The control submits this value only if the user has selected the control. Otherwise, the control submits no value.
submit	The button label. If not set, the label defaults to "Submit Query."
text	The default value. The control displays this value when it is first created and when the user clicks the reset button.

This property is read/write with a default value of **on** for the **checkbox** and **radio** objects, **Submit Query** for the **submit** object, and **Reset** for the **reset** object. All other objects have no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The **VALUE** attribute of the **PARAM** object specifies a value passed to an **APPLET**, **EMBED**, or **OBJECT** object.

Example

This example sets the value for each option to an integer string (for example, a part number).

```
<SELECT>  
<OPTION VALUE="123">Item One  
<OPTION VALUE="456">Item Two  
<OPTION VALUE="789">Item Three  
</SELECT>
```

Applies To

[BUTTON](#), [INPUT type=button](#), [INPUT type=checkbox](#), [INPUT type=file](#), [INPUT type=hidden](#), [INPUT type=image](#), [INPUT type=password](#), [INPUT type=radio](#), [INPUT type=reset](#), [INPUT type=submit](#), [INPUT type=text](#), [OPTION](#), [PARAM](#)

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◆ ◀ innerHTML Property ▶ ISMAP Attribute

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innerText Property

Sets or retrieves the text between the start and end tags of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.innerText [= sTxt]</code>

Possible Values

sTxt String that specifies the text between the start and end tags.

The property is read/write with no default value (see Remarks).

Remarks

The **innerText** property is read-only on the [HTML](#), [TABLE](#), [TBODY](#), [TFOOT](#), [THEAD](#), and [TR](#) objects.

When the **innerText** property is set, the given string completely replaces the existing content of the object.

You can set this property only after the [onload](#) event fires on the [window](#). When dynamically creating a tag using [TextRange](#), [innerHTML](#), or [outerHTML](#), use Microsoft® JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) to create new events to handle the newly formed tags. Microsoft® Visual Basic® Scripting Edition (VBScript) is not supported.

You can change the value of the **TITLE** element using the [document.title](#) property.

To change the contents of the **TABLE**, **TFOOT**, **THEAD**, and **TR**

elements, use the table object model. For example, use the [rowIndex](#) property or the [rows](#) collection to retrieve a reference to a specific table row. You can add or delete rows using the [insertRow](#) and [deleteRow](#) methods. To retrieve a reference to a specific cell, use the [cellIndex](#) property or the [cells](#) collection. You can add or delete rows using the [insertCell](#) and [deleteCell](#) methods. To change the content of a particular cell, use the **innerHTML** property.

Example

This example uses the **innerText** property to replace an object's contents. The object surrounding the text is not replaced.

```
<P ID=oPara>Here's the text that will change.</P>
:
<BUTTON onclick="oPara.innerText='WOW! It changed!'">Change
<BUTTON onclick="oPara.innerText='And back again'">Reset</B
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IFRAME, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, STYLE, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP, XMP

See Also

[insertAdjacentText](#)

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BUTTON Element | BUTTON Object Members

Specifies a container for rich HTML that is rendered as a button.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataFormatAs](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [createTextRange](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) ,

onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthfiltertext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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CAPTION Element | CAPTION Object Members

Specifies a brief description for a [TABLE](#).

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vAlign](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[font-variant](#)[background](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-rightword-spacing](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[background-image](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-topz-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-leftpadding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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CENTER Element | CENTER Object Members

Centers subsequent text and images.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[page-break-before](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[font-variant](#)[overflow-y](#)[line-break](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-rightword-spacing](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[overflow](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-topz-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[page-break-after](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-leftpadding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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CITE Element | CITE Object Members

Indicates a citation by rendering text in italic.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bid](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[toppadding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clientInformation Object Members

Contains information about the Web browser.

Properties

[appCodeName](#) , [appMinorVersion](#) , [appName](#) , [appVersion](#) ,
[browserLanguage](#) , [cookieEnabled](#) , [cpuClass](#) , [onLine](#) , [platform](#) ,
[systemLanguage](#) , [userAgent](#) , [userLanguage](#) , [userProfile](#)

Methods

[javaEnabled](#) , [taintEnabled](#)

Collections

[plugins](#)

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 ◀ USEMAP Attribute | useMap... ▶ userl

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

userAgent Property

Retrieves a string equivalent to the HTTP user-agent request header.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sUserAgent</i> =] <i>navigator.userAgent</i>

Possible Values

sUserAgent String that specifies a valid HTTP user agent.

The property is read-only with a browser-specific default value.

Remarks

The HTTP user-agent request header contains information about compatibility, the browser, and the platform name. For more information about the browser, see the [appName](#) property. For more information about the platform, see the [appVersion](#) property.

The **userAgent** property returns a different value depending on the browser and platform versions. For example, Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.01 returns the following string for Microsoft ® Windows® 95.

```
Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 4.01; Windows 95)
```

Example

This example uses the **userAgent** property to specify a required platform before additional script is executed. For example, if Windows 95 is a requirement for the document, you can use a variable to determine whether the user is running the necessary operating system. The "bIs95" variable is

set to true if Windows 95 is found in the **userAgent** value and the additional script is processed.

```
<SCRIPT>
var bIs95=false;
window.onload=fnInit;
function fnInit(){
  if(navigator.userAgent.indexOf("Windows 95")>-1){
    bIs95=true;
  }
  if(bIs95==true){
    // Process additional script.
  }
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

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clipboardData Object Members

Provides access to predefined clipboard formats for use in editing operations.

Methods

[clearData](#) , [getData](#) , [setData](#)

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CODE Element | CODE Object Members

Specifies a code sample.

Properties

[canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bid](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

COL Element | COL Object Members

Specifies column-based defaults for the table properties.

Properties

[align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [span](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vAlign](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

widthfont-sizepadding-rightletter-spacingdisplaypaddingfont-familycursorbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatbackground-imagevertical-alignvisibilityfont-styletext-autospacefont-varianttext-decorationbackgroundcolordirectionz-indexbackground-positionclearfontunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightword-spacingline-heightpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modepadding-toppadding-bottom

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

COLGROUP Element | COLGROUP Object Members

Contains a group of columns.

Properties

[align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [span](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vAlign](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[text-autospace](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[fontunicode](#)[bid](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)

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◆ ◀ childNodes Collection ▶ controlRange

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

children Collection

Retrieves a collection of [elements](#) that are direct descendants of the object.

Syntax

```
[ collChildren = ] object.children  
[ oObject = ] object.children(vIndex [, iSubIndex])
```

Possible Values

<i>collChildren</i>	Array containing the direct descendants of an object.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

Similar to the objects contained in the [all](#) collection, the objects contained in the **children** collection are undefined if the child elements are overlapping tags.

The **children** collection can contain HTML elements.

Example

This example shows how to determine the collections for two **DIV** elements, `divONE` and `divTWO`. The **children** collection for `divONE` includes [IMG](#), [DIV](#), and [BUTTON](#). The **children** collection for `divTWO` includes [P](#).

```
<DIV id=divONE>  
<IMG src=mygif.gif>  
<DIV id=divTWO>  
<P>Some text in a paragraph  
</DIV>  
<BUTTON> The label for the button </BUTTON>  
</DIV>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

COMMENT Element | COMMENT Object Members

Indicates a comment that is not displayed.

Properties

[canHaveChildren](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthbehaviortext-autospace](#)

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◆ HTML Element | HTML Objec... | Ele

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HTML Comment Element

Prevents any enclosed text or HTML source code from being parsed and displayed in the browser window.

Remarks

Comments can contain other HTML elements. Comments do not nest.

Start and end tags are required.

Example

This example uses **HTML COMMENT** tags, "<!-- -->", to insert a comment in an HTML document.

```
<!-- This text will not appear in the browser window. -->
```

See Also

[COMMENT](#)

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◆ ◀ AddFavorite Method ▶ addReadRequ

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addImport Method

Adds a style sheet to the [imports](#) collection for the given style sheet.

Syntax

```
iIndex = stylesheet.addImport(sURL [, iIndex])
```

Parameters

<i>sURL</i>	Required. String that specifies the location of the source file for the style sheet.
<i>iIndex</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the requested position for the style sheet in the collection. If this value is not given, the style sheet is added to the end of the collection.

Return Value

Integer. Returns a zero-based index value that specifies the position of the imported style sheet in the **imports** collection.

Applies To

[styleSheet](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

currentStyle Object Members

Represents the cascaded format and style of the object as specified by global style sheets, inline styles, and HTML attributes.

Properties

[backgroundAttachment](#) , [backgroundColor](#) , [backgroundImage](#) ,
[backgroundPositionX](#) , [backgroundPositionY](#) , [backgroundRepeat](#) ,
[borderBottomColor](#) , [borderBottomStyle](#) , [borderBottomWidth](#) ,
[borderColor](#) , [borderLeftColor](#) , [borderLeftStyle](#) , [borderLeftWidth](#) ,
[borderRightColor](#) , [borderRightStyle](#) , [borderRightWidth](#) , [borderStyle](#) ,
[borderTopColor](#) , [borderTopStyle](#) , [borderTopWidth](#) , [borderWidth](#) , [bottom](#) ,
[clear](#) , [clipBottom](#) , [clipLeft](#) , [clipRight](#) , [clipTop](#) , [color](#) , [cursor](#) , [direction](#) ,
[fontFamily](#) , [fontSize](#) , [fontStyle](#) , [fontVariant](#) , [fontWeight](#) , [height](#) ,
[layoutGridChar](#) , [layoutGridCharSpacing](#) , [layoutGridLine](#) ,
[layoutGridMode](#) , [layoutGridType](#) , [left](#) , [letterSpacing](#) , [lineHeight](#) ,
[listStyleImage](#) , [listStylePosition](#) , [listStyleType](#) , [margin](#) , [marginBottom](#) ,
[marginLeft](#) , [marginRight](#) , [marginTop](#) , [overflow](#) , [overflowX](#) , [overflowY](#) ,
[pageBreakAfter](#) , [pageBreakBefore](#) , [right](#) , [styleFloat](#) , [tableLayout](#) ,
[textAlign](#) , [textDecoration](#) , [textIndent](#) , [textTransform](#) , [top](#) , [unicodeBidi](#) ,
[verticalAlign](#) , [visibility](#) , [width](#) , [zIndex](#)

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◆ XMLDocument Property ▶ y Property

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XMLNS Attribute

Declares a namespace for custom tags in an HTML document.

Syntax

HTML	<HTML XMLNS: <i>sNamespace</i> ... >
Script	N/A

Possible Values

<i>sNamespace</i>	String that specifies the namespace used as a prefix to custom tags, or the following value: <i>urn</i> Uniform Resource Name (URN) that uniquely identifies the namespace.
-------------------	--

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The syntax for **XMLNS** is based on the W3C [xml namespace spec](#). Although the W3C draft allows you to declare namespaces on all tags, Internet Explorer supports namespace declaration only on the **HTML** tag.

You can declare multiple namespaces on the **HTML** tag, as the syntax below shows:

```
<HTML XMLNS:Prefix1 XMLNS:Prefix2="www.microsoft.com">
```

Example

This example shows how to declare a namespace when one of the [default behaviors](#) in Internet Explorer, [clientCaps](#), is used as a custom tag in an HTML document. Note how you must add the declared namespace (in this

case, MSIE) to the custom tag when it is defined.

This example also shows how the **clientCaps** behavior can be used to install the Internet Explorer Data Binding component, if the component does not already exist in the user's system.

Applies To

[HTML](#)

See Also

[xml namespaces spec](#) [MS](#) 

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◆ ◀ @import Rule ▶ ACCESSKEY Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

@media Rule

Sets the media types for a set of [styleSheet](#) rules.

Syntax

HTML	<code>@media sMediaType { sRules }</code>
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

<i>sMediaType</i>	screen Output is intended for computer screens.
	print Output is intended for printed material and for documents on screen viewed in Print Preview mode.
	all Applies to all devices.
<i>sRules</i>	One or more rules in a styleSheet object.

The rule has no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example shows how to implement the **@media** rule.

```
// For computer screens, the font size is 12pt.  
@media screen {  
  BODY {font-size: 12pt;}  
}  
// When printed, the font size is 8pt.  
@media print {  
  BODY {font-size: 8pt;}  
}
```

Applies To

STYLE

See Also

[media](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

custom Element | custom Object Members

Represents a user-defined element.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [document](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [doScroll](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#)

Events

[onafterupdate](#) , [onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onbeforeupdate](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onerrorupdate](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onscroll](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

all , behaviorUrns , children , filters

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorvertical-alignfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xfont-variantoverflow-ybackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◆ ◀ setCapture Method ▶ setEndPoint Me

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setData Method

Assigns data in a specified format to the [dataTransfer](#) or [clipboardData](#) object.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = object.setData(sDataFormat, sData)
```

Parameters

<i>sDataFormat</i>	Required. String that specifies the format of the data to be transferred, using one of the following values: Text Transfers data formatted as text. URL Transfers data formatted as a URL.
<i>sData</i>	Required. String that specifies the data supplied by the source object. This information can be descriptive text, a source path to an image, or a URL for an anchor. When you pass URL as the <i>sDataFormat</i> parameter, you must use <i>sData</i> to provide the location of the object being transferred.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the data was successfully added, or false otherwise.

Remarks

The value of the *sDataFormat* parameter is not case-sensitive.

Example

This example uses the **setData** and [getData](#) methods with the **dataTransfer** object to create a shortcut to an image.

Applies To

[clipboardData](#), [dataTransfer](#)

See Also

[data transfer overview](#), [clearData](#), [getData](#)

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◆ ◀ getClientRects Method ▶ getElementE

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getData Method

Retrieves the data in the specified format from the clipboard through the [dataTransfer](#) or [clipboardData](#) objects.

Syntax

```
sRetrieveData = object.getData(sDataFormat)
```

Parameters

<i>sDataFormat</i>	Required. String that specifies one of the following data format values: Text Retrieves data formatted as text. URL Retrieves data formatted as a URL.
--------------------	--

Return Value

String. Returns the data in the format retrieved from clipboard through the **dataTransfer** or **clipboardData** object. Depending on the information contained in [setData](#), this variable can retrieve a path to an image, text, or an anchor URL.

Remarks

The **getData** method enforces cross-frame security and allows data transfers within the same domain only. To the user this means that dragging a selection between different security protocols, such as HTTP and HTTPS, will fail. In addition, dragging a selection between two instances of the browser with different security levels, where the first instance is set to medium and the second is set to high, will fail. Finally, dragging a selection into the browser from another drag-enabled application, such as Microsoft® Word, also will fail.

To use the **getData** method to retrieve data from the clipboard within the [oncopy](#) or [oncut](#) event, specify `window.event.returnValue=false` within the event handler script.

Example

The following examples use the **setData** and **getData** methods of the **dataTransfer** object to drop text in a new location and create a desktop shortcut.

Applies To

[clipboardData](#), [dataTransfer](#)

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [clearData](#), [setData](#)

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dataTransfer Object Members

Provides access to predefined clipboard formats for use in drag-and-drop operations.

Properties

[dropEffect](#) , [effectAllowed](#)

Methods

[clearData](#) , [getData](#) , [setData](#)

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DD Element | DD Object Members

Indicates the definition in a definition list. The definition is usually indented in the definition list.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [noWrap](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#)

, onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-justifypositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-right-word-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modepadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicodibidbackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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DEL Element | DEL Object Members

Indicates text that has been deleted from the document.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onblur](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[, saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthdirectionoverflowpadding-rightdisplaypaddingunicode-](#)
[bidibehaviorpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-](#)
[autospacepadding-topoverflow-xpadding-bottomoverflow-y](#)

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DFN Element | DFN Object Members

Indicates the defining instance of a term.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflowpadding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[floatdisplaypaddingfont-family](#)[cursorbehavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[leftoverflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[backgroundcolor](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[fontunicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[toppadding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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DIR Element | DIR Object Members

Denotes a directory list.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[page-break-before](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[font-variant](#)[overflow-y](#)[line-break](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-rightword-spacing](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[overflow](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-topz-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[page-break-after](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-leftpadding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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DIV Element | DIV Object Members

Specifies a container that renders HTML.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataFormatAs](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [noWrap](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [doScroll](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#)

, onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onscroll , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltertext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-justifypositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicodibidbackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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DL Element | DL Object Members

Denotes a definition list.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [compact](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) ,

onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-justifypositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modepadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◆ ◀ nextPage Method ▶ open Method ▲ D

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open Method

Opens a new window and loads the document specified by a given URL, or opens a blank document if a URL is not provided.

Syntax

```
oNewWindow=window.open([sURL] [, sName] [, sFeatures] [, bRepla
```

Parameters

<i>sURL</i>	Optional. String that specifies the URL of the document to display. If no URL is specified, a new window with about:blank is displayed.
<i>sName</i>	Optional. String that specifies the name of the window. This name is used as the value for the TARGET attribute on a FORM or an A element. In Internet Explorer 5 and later, specifying the value <code>_search</code> opens <i>sURL</i> in the browser's search pane.
<i>sFeatures</i>	Optional. String that specifies the window ornaments to display. The following features are supported: <code>channelmode = { yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether to display the window in theater mode and show the channel band. The default is no . <code>directories = { yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether to add directory buttons. The default is yes . <code>fullscreen = { yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether to display the browser in a full-screen or normal window. The default is no , which displays the browser in a normal window. Use full-screen mode carefully. Because this mode hides the browser's title bar and menus, you should always provide a button or other visual clue to help the user close the window. ALT+F4 also closes the new window. <code>height = <i>number</i></code> Specifies the height of the window, in pixels. The minimum value is 100. <code>left = <i>number</i></code> Specifies the left position, in pixels. This value is relative to the upper-left corner of the screen. <code>location = { yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether to display the input field for entering URLs directly into the browser. The default is yes . <code>menubar = { yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether to display the menu bar. The default is yes . <code>resizable = { yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether to display resize handles at the corners of the window. The default is yes . <code>scrollbars = { yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether to display horizontal and vertical scroll bars. The default is yes .

<code>status = { yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether to add a status bar at the bottom of the window. The default is yes .
<code>titlebar = { yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether to display a title bar for the window. This parameter is ignored unless the caller is an html application or a trusted dialog box. The default is yes .
<code>toolbar = { yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether to display the browser toolbar, making buttons such as Back, Forward, and Stop available. The default is yes .
<code>top = number</code>	Specifies the top position, in pixels. This value is relative to the upper-left corner of the screen.
<code>width = number</code>	Sets the width of the window, in pixels. The minimum value is 100.
<code>bReplace</code>	Optional. Boolean that specifies whether the URL that is loaded into the new page should create a new entry in the window's browsing history or replace the current entry in the browsing history. If set to true, no new history entry is created.

Return Value

Returns a reference to the new window object. Use this reference to script properties and methods on the new window.

Remarks

By default, the **open** method creates a window that has a default width and height and the standard menu, toolbar, and other features of Microsoft® Internet Explorer. You can alter this set of features by using the *sFeatures* parameter. This parameter is a string consisting of one or more feature settings. When one feature is specified, any additional features that are not specified are disabled. If no features are specified, the window features maintain their default values. In addition to enabling a feature with the specified possible value, simply listing the feature name also enables that feature for the new window.

Internet Explorer 5 allows further control over windows through the implementation of title in the *sFeatures* parameter of the **open** method. Turn off the title bar by opening the window from a trusted application, such as Microsoft® Visual Basic® or an HTML Application (HTA). These

applications are considered trusted, because each uses Internet Explorer interfaces instead of the browser.

Windows CE

In Microsoft® Windows® CE, the [document](#) object is not available through scripting for a [window](#) opened using the **open** method.

Example

This example uses the **open** method to create a new window that contains Sample.htm. The new window is 200 pixels by 400 pixels and has a status bar, but it does not have a toolbar, menu bar, or address field.

```
window.open("Sample.htm",null,  
    "height=200,width=400,status=yes,toolbar=no,menubar=no,locat
```

Applies To

[window](#)

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document Object Members

Represents the HTML document in a given browser window.

Properties

[activeElement](#) , [aLinkColor](#) , [bgColor](#) , [cookie](#) , [defaultCharset](#) , [designMode](#) , [documentElement](#) , [domain](#) , [expando](#) , [fgColor](#) , [fileCreatedDate](#) , [fileModifiedDate](#) , [fileSize](#) , [lastModified](#) , [linkColor](#) , [location](#) , [parentWindow](#) , [protocol](#) , [readyState](#) , [referrer](#) , [selection](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [URL](#) , [vlinkColor](#)

Methods

[attachEvent](#) , [clear](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [close](#) , [createElement](#) , [createStyleSheet](#) , [createTextNode](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [elementFromPoint](#) , [execCommand](#) , [getElementById](#) , [getElementsByName](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [open](#) , [queryCommandEnabled](#) , [queryCommandIndeterm](#) , [queryCommandState](#) , [queryCommandSupported](#) , [queryCommandValue](#) , [recalc](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [write](#) , [writeln](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onstop](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [anchors](#) , [applets](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#) , [embeds](#) , [forms](#) , [frames](#) , [images](#) , [links](#) , [scripts](#) , [styleSheets](#)

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DT Element | DT Object Members

Indicates a definition term within a definition list.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [noWrap](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[page-break-before](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[font-variant](#)[overflow-y](#)[line-break](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-rightword-spacing](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[overflow](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[background-image](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-topz-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[page-break-after](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-leftpadding](#)[top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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EM Element | EM Object Members

Emphasizes text, usually by rendering it in italic.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)

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EMBED Element | EMBED Object Members

Allows documents of any type to be embedded.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [height](#) , [hidden](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [palette](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [pluginspage](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [src](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [units](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onload](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onscroll](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthborder-bottomoverflowpadding-rightfloatdisplaypaddingmargin-rightborder-right-widthcursorbehaviorborder-top-stylevisibilityclipborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xoverflow-yborder-styleborder-topborder-top-widthdirectionborder-bottom-colormargin-bottompositionclearborder-left-styleborder-right-colorborder-rightmarginborder-widthunicode-biditoppadding-leftborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftheightlayout-grid-modepadding-toppadding-bottomborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◆ ◀ FRAMESPACING Attribute | ... ▶ has

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fromElement Property

Retrieves the object the mouse pointer is exiting during the [onmouseover](#) and [onmouseout](#) events.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oObject</i> =] <i>event.fromElement</i>

Possible Values

oObject Object that specifies the previous location of the mouse pointer.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

In this example, the alert returns "mouse arrived" when the mouse pointer moves over the button.

```
<SCRIPT>
function testMouse(oObject) {
    if(!oObject.contains(event.fromElement)) {
        alert("mouse arrived");
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<BUTTON ID=oButton onmouseover="testMouse(this)">Mouse O
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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 [◀ TITLE Attribute | title P...](#) [▶ top Attribut](#)

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toElement Property

Retrieves a reference to the object to which the user is moving the mouse pointer.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oObject</i> =] event.toElement

Possible Values

oObject Object that specifies the object being moved to by the mouse.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example uses the **toElement** property to display the [tagName](#) of the object to which the user moves the mouse pointer.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnGetTo(){
    spanTo.innerHTML=window.event.toElement.tagName;
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<SPAN onmouseout="fnGetTo()">
    <P>Mouse Over This</P>
    <P>toElement: <SPAN ID="spanTo"></SPAN></P>
</SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to

install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◆ ◀ onmouseout Event ▶ onmouseover Event

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onmouseover Event

Fires when the user moves the mouse pointer into the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onmouseover = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onmouseover = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onmouseover></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Move the mouse pointer into an object.
Default action	Initiates any action associated with this event.

The event occurs when the user moves the mouse pointer into the object, and it does not repeat unless the user moves the mouse pointer out of the object and then back into it.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onmouseover** event to apply a new style to an object.

```
<DIV>  
<P onmouseover="this.style.color='red'"  
  onmouseout="this.style.color='black'">
```

Move the mouse pointer over this text, then move it elsewhere in the document. Move the mouse pointer over this text, then move it elsewhere in the document.

```
</DIV>
```

This example shows how to change the value of a text area in response to mouse events.

```
<DIV>
<P>Move the mouse pointer into the text area to fire the
  onmouseover event. Move it out to clear the text.
<TEXTAREA NAME=txtMouseTrack
  onmouseover="this.value='onmouseover fired'"
  onmouseout="this.value=''">
</TEXTAREA>
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[onmousedown](#), [onmousemove](#), [onmouseout](#), [onmouseup](#)

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◆ ◀ onmousemove Event ▶ onmouseover

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onmouseout Event

Fires when the user moves the mouse pointer outside the boundaries of the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onmouseout = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onmouseout = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onmouseout></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Move the mouse pointer out of an object.
Default action	Initiates any action associated with this event.

When the user moves the mouse over an object, one [onmouseover](#) event occurs, followed by one or more [onmousemove](#) events as the user moves the mouse pointer within the object. One **onmouseout** event occurs when the user moves the mouse pointer out of the object.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

The following examples use the **mouseout** event to create interactive effects.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[onmousedown](#), [onmousemove](#), [onmouseover](#), [onmouseup](#)

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event Object Members

Represents the state of an event, such as the element in which the event occurred, the state of the keyboard keys, the location of the mouse, and the state of the mouse buttons.

Properties

[altKey](#) , [button](#) , [cancelBubble](#) , [clientX](#) , [clientY](#) , [ctrlKey](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataTransfer](#) , [fromElement](#) , [keyCode](#) , [offsetX](#) , [offsetY](#) , [propertyName](#) , [qualifier](#) , [reason](#) , [recordset](#) , [repeat](#) , [returnValue](#) , [screenX](#) , [screenY](#) , [shiftKey](#) , [srcElement](#) , [srcFilter](#) , [srcUrn](#) , [toElement](#) , [type](#) , [x](#) , [y](#)

Collections

[bookmarks](#) , [boundElements](#)

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external Object Members

Allows access to an additional object model provided by host applications of the Microsoft® Internet Explorer browser components.

Properties

[menuArguments](#)

Methods

[AddChannel](#) , [AddDesktopComponent](#) , [AddFavorite](#) ,
[AutoCompleteSaveForm](#) , [AutoScan](#) , [ImportExportFavorites](#) ,
[IsSubscribed](#) , [NavigateAndFind](#) , [ShowBrowserUI](#)

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FIELDSET Element | FIELDSET Object Members

Draws a box around the text and other elements that the field set contains.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) ,

onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , time

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-justifypositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicodbidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FONT Element | FONT Object Members

Specifies a new font, size, and color to be used for rendering the enclosed text.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [color](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [face](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthdirectionoverflowpadding-rightdisplaypaddingunicode-
bidibehaviorpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-
autospacepadding-topoverflow-xpadding-bottomoverflow-y](#)

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◆ ◀ MULTIPLE Attribute | mult... ▶ NAME

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NAME Attribute | name Property

Sets or retrieves the window or frame name.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT NAME = sName ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.name [= sName]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sName</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<code>_blank</code>	Link is loaded into a new, unnamed window.
<code>_parent</code>	Link is loaded over the parent. If the frame has no parent, this value refers to <code>_self</code> .
<code>_self</code>	Page is replaced with the specified link.
<code>_top</code>	Link is loaded at the topmost level.
<i>name</i>	Arbitrary name used to identify the object.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **name** property identifies which frame displays the content of a linked document.

To access a window's **name** property, use the [window](#) keyword.

Example

This example assigns the **name** property to the window object.

```
window.name="MyWindow";
```

This example uses scripting to set the **name** property of a frame.

```
parent.frames[0].name="Left";
```

This example shows how the **NAME** attribute for a window can be persisted in HTML, but only when defined in a frame within a frameset.

```
<FRAMESET>  
  <FRAME NAME="Left" SRC="blank.htm">  
  <FRAME NAME="Right" SRC="contents.htm">  
</FRAMESET>
```

This example uses the window's [open](#) method to assign the **name** property.

```
window.open("file.htm","Frame1");
```

Applies To

[FRAME](#), [IFRAME](#), [window](#)

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◆ HTTP-EQUIV Attribute | ht... ime-mc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ID Attribute | id Property

Retrieves the string identifying the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT ID = sID ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[sID =] object.id</code>

Possible Values

sID Any alphanumeric string that begins with a letter. The underscore (_) can also be used.

In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 and later, the property is read/write. The property has no default value.

Remarks

In versions earlier than Internet Explorer 5, the property is read-only.

The **id** should be unique throughout the scope of the current document. If a document contains more than one object with the same identifier, the objects are exposed as a collection that can be referenced only in ordinal position.

Example

This example sets the **ID** attribute and then passes it to a function to manipulate the object that the attribute is attached to.

```
<SCRIPT>
function checkCols(oObject)
{
    var iColumns = oObject.cols;
```

```
    alert (iColumns);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE ID=oTable BORDER COLS=3 onclick="checkCols(this)"
<TR><TD>Column 1</TD><TD>Column 2</TD><TD>Column 3
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, styleSheet, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

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◆ ◀ controlRange Collection ▶ embeds Cc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

elements Collection

Retrieves a collection, in source order, of all objects in a given form.

Syntax

```
[collElements = ]form.elements  
[oObject= ]form.elements(vIndex [,iSubIndex])
```

Possible Values

<i>collElements</i>	Array of INPUT , SELECT , and TEXTAREA objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

This collection can contain any combination of the **INPUT**, **SELECT**, and **TEXTAREA** objects.

Applies To

FORM

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◆ onstop Event ▶ onunload Event ▲ DH

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onsubmit Event

Fires when a [form](#) is about to be submitted.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><FORM onsubmit = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>form.onsubmit = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = form EVENT = onsubmit></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Submit a form using the INPUT TYPE=submit , INPUT TYPE=image , or BUTTON TYPE=submit object.
Default action	Causes a form to be sent to whatever location is stipulated in the ACTION attribute of the form object.

You can override this event by returning `false` in the event handler. Use this capability to validate data on the client side to prevent invalid data from being submitted to the server. If the event handler is called by the **onsubmit** attribute of the **form** object, the code must explicitly request the return value using the return function, and the event handler must provide an explicit return value for each possible code path in the event handler function.

The [submit](#) method does not invoke the **onsubmit** event handler.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example shows how to use **onsubmit** on a **form** to request the return value using the return function.

```
<BODY>  
<FORM NAME="oDoSubmit" onsubmit="return(myOnSubmitEve  
</FORM>  
</BODY>
```

Applies To

[FORM](#)

See Also

[ACTION, METHOD](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FORM Element | FORM Object Members

Specifies that the contained controls take part in a form.

Properties

action , autocomplete , canHaveChildren , className , clientHeight , clientLeft , clientTop , clientWidth , currentStyle , dir , encoding , firstChild , id , innerHTML , innerText , isTextEdit , lang , language , lastChild , method , name , nextSibling , nodeName , nodeType , nodeValue , offsetHeight , offsetLeft , offsetParent , offsetTop , offsetWidth , outerHTML , outerText , parentElement , parentNode , parentTextEdit , previousSibling , readyState , recordNumber , runtimeStyle , scopeName , scrollHeight , scrollLeft , scrollTop , scrollWidth , sourceIndex , style , tabIndex , tagName , tagUrn , target , title , uniqueID

Methods

addBehavior , appendChild , applyElement , attachEvent , blur , clearAttributes , click , cloneNode , componentFromPoint , contains , detachEvent , focus , getAdjacentText , getAttribute , getBoundingClientRect , getClientRects , getElementsByTagName , getExpression , hasChildNodes , insertAdjacentElement , insertAdjacentHTML , insertAdjacentText , insertBefore , mergeAttributes , releaseCapture , removeAttribute , removeBehavior , removeChild , removeExpression , removeNode , replaceAdjacentText , replaceChild , replaceNode , reset , scrollIntoView , setAttribute , setCapture , setExpression , submit , swapNode , urns

Events

onbeforecopy , onbeforecut , onbeforepaste , onblur , onclick , oncontextmenu , oncopy , oncut , ondblclick , ondrag , ondragend , ondragenter , ondragleave , ondragover , ondragstart , ondrop , onfocus , onhelp , onkeydown , onkeypress , onkeyup , onlosecapture , onmousedown , onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste ,

onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onreset , onresize , onselectstart ,
onsubmit

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children , elements

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory
, saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-
beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-
indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-
autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-
breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-
justifypositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-
spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modepadding-bottomrightfont-
sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-
rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-
stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imagebottomcliptext-
decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-
bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-
bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-
gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-
leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◆ ◀ ACCESSKEY Attribute | acc... ▶ active

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ACTION Attribute | action Property

Sets or retrieves the URL to which the **FORM** content is to be sent for processing.

Syntax

HTML	<code><FORM ACTION = <i>sURL</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code><i>form.action</i> [= <i>sURL</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL to be used. If a relative path is specified, the base URL of the document is assumed.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The way the data is submitted depends on the value of the [method](#) and [encoding](#) properties.

Example

This example uses the **ACTION** attribute to post a form to a specified URL.

```
<HTML>
  <FORM ACTION="http://example.microsoft.com/sample.asp"
    METHOD="POST">
    Enter your name: <INPUT NAME="FName"><BR>
```

```
Favorite Ice Cream Flavor:
<SELECT NAME="Flavor">
  <OPTION VALUE="Chocolate">Chocolate
  <OPTION VALUE="Strawberry">Strawberry
  <OPTION VALUE="Vanilla" SELECTED>Vanilla
</SELECT>
<P><INPUT TYPE=SUBMIT>
</FORM>
</HTML>
```

This example uses the **ACTION** attribute to specify a URL for the [mailto protocol](#).

```
<form ACTION="mailto:sales@widgets.com" method=GET>
  <input name=subject type=hidden
    value="Widget%20Product%20Information%20Request">
  Enter your full mailing address<BR>
  <TextArea name=body cols=40></textarea>
  <input type=submit value="Send Request"
</form>
```

Applies To

FORM

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◆ ◀ menuArguments Property ▶ METHOD

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

METHOD Attribute | method Property

Sets or retrieves how to send the form data to the server.

Syntax

HTML	<code><FORM METHOD = sMethod ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>form.method [=sMethod]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sMethod</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: get Append the arguments to the action URL and open it as if it were an anchor. post Send the data through an HTTP post transaction.
----------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[FORM](#)

See Also

[action](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FRAME Element | FRAME Object Members

Specifies an individual frame within a [FRAMESET](#) element.

Properties

[borderColor](#) , [className](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [firstChild](#) , [frameBorder](#) , [height](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [marginHeight](#) , [marginWidth](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [noResize](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrolling](#) , [self](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [src](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onblur](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onresize](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthpadding-rightdisplaypaddingbehaviorpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-](#)

grid-modepadding-toptext-autospacepadding-bottom

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FRAMESET Element | FRAMESET Object Members

Specifies a frameset, which is used to organize multiple frames and nested framesets.

Properties

[border](#) , [borderColor](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [cols](#) , [firstChild](#) , [frameBorder](#) , [frameSpacing](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [rows](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onafterprint](#) , [onbeforeprint](#) , [onbeforeunload](#) , [onblur](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onload](#) , [onunload](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthbehaviorlayout-gridlayout-grid-mode](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

HEAD Element | HEAD Object Members

Provides an unordered collection of information about the document.

Properties

[canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

widthbehaviorlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-autospace

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 ◀ autoscan Method ▶ blur Method ▲ DH

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back Method

Loads a URL from the History list.

Syntax

```
history.back([iDistance])
```

Parameters

iDistance Optional. Integer that specifies the number of URLs to go back. If no value is provided, the previous URL is loaded.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method performs the same action as when a user clicks the Back button in the browser. The **back** method works the same as **history.go(-1)**. An error does not occur if the user tries to go beyond the beginning of the history. Instead, the user remains at the current page.

Applies To

[history](#)

See Also

[forward](#), [go](#)

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◆ ◀ focus Method ▶ getAdjacentText Meth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

forward Method

Loads the next URL in the History list.

Syntax

```
history.forward()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method performs the same action as when a user clicks the Forward button in the browser. The **forward** method works the same as **history.go(1)**. An error does not occur if the user tries to go beyond the end of the history. Instead, the user remains at the current page.

Applies To

[history](#)

See Also

[back](#), [go](#)

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◆ ◀ `getExpression Method` ▶ `hasChildNode`

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

go Method

Loads a URL from the History list.

Syntax

```
history.go(vLocation)
```

Parameters

vLocation Required. Variant that specifies an integer or a string. The integer indicates the relative position of the URL in the History list, and the string indicates all or part of a URL in the browser history.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

An error does not occur if the user tries to go beyond the beginning or end of the history. Instead, the user remains at the current page.

Applies To

[history](#)

See Also

[back](#), [forward](#)

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history Object Members

Contains information about the URLs visited by the client.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[back](#) , [forward](#) , [go](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

Hn Element | Hn Object Members

Renders text in heading style.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[page-break-before](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[font-variant](#)[overflow-y](#)[line-break](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-right-word-spacing](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[overflow](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-top](#)[margin-bottom](#)[page-break-after](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-left](#)[padding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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HR Element | HR Object Members

Draws a horizontal rule.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [className](#) , [color](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [noShade](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[line-break](#)[text-align](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-right](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[height](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)[border-bottom](#)[display](#)[float](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-top](#)[margin-bottom](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[layout-grid](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left](#)[border-left-width](#)[padding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)

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◆ ◀ parent Property ▶ parentNode Property

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parentElement Property

Retrieves the parent object in the object hierarchy.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] <i>object.parentElement</i>

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies parent.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The topmost object returns null as its parent.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

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HTML Element | HTML Object Members

Identifies the document as containing HTML elements.

Properties

[canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

colorbackgroundfont-sizeletter-spacingbackground-positionfontfont-familycursorbackground-colorfont-weightbehaviorword-spacingtext-transformbackground-repeatline-heightbackground-imagevisibilityfont-stylebackground-attachmenttext-autospacefont-varianttext-decoration

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

I Element | I Object Members

Specifies that the text should be rendered in italic, where available.

Properties

accessKey , canHaveChildren , className , clientHeight , clientLeft , clientTop , clientWidth , currentStyle , dir , firstChild , id , innerHTML , innerText , isTextEdit , lang , language , lastChild , nextSibling , nodeName , nodeType , nodeValue , offsetHeight , offsetLeft , offsetParent , offsetTop , offsetWidth , outerHTML , outerText , parentElement , parentNode , parentTextEdit , previousSibling , readyState , recordNumber , runtimeStyle , scopeName , scrollHeight , scrollLeft , scrollTop , scrollWidth , sourceIndex , style , tabIndex , tagName , tagUrn , title , uniqueID

Methods

addBehavior , appendChild , applyElement , attachEvent , blur , clearAttributes , click , cloneNode , componentFromPoint , contains , detachEvent , focus , getAdjacentText , getAttribute , getBoundingClientRect , getClientRects , getElementsByTagName , getExpression , hasChildNodes , insertAdjacentElement , insertAdjacentHTML , insertAdjacentText , insertBefore , mergeAttributes , releaseCapture , removeAttribute , removeBehavior , removeChild , removeExpression , removeNode , replaceAdjacentText , replaceChild , replaceNode , scrollIntoView , setAttribute , setCapture , setExpression , swapNode

Events

onbeforecopy , onbeforecut , onbeforepaste , onblur , onclick , oncontextmenu , oncopy , oncut , ondblclick , ondrag , ondragend , ondragenter , ondragleave , ondragover , ondragstart , ondrop , onfocus , onhelp , onkeydown , onkeypress , onkeyup , onlosecapture , onmousedown , onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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 [forms Collection](#) [images Collection](#)

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frames Collection

Retrieves a collection of all [window](#) objects defined by the given document or defined by the document associated with the given window.

Syntax

```
[ collFrames = ] object.frames  
[ oObject = ] object.frames(vIndex [, iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collFrames</i>	Array of window objects.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

If the HTML source document contains a **BODY** tag, the collection contains one window for each **IFRAME** object in the document. If the source document contains **FRAMESET** tags, the collection contains one window for each **FRAME** tag in the document. In both cases, the order is determined by the HTML source.

This collection contains only [window](#) objects and does not provide access to the corresponding **FRAME** and **IFRAME** objects. To access these objects, use the [all](#) collection for the document containing the objects.

Although you can use names with the [item](#) method on this collection, the method never returns a collection. Instead, it always returns the first

window having the given name. To ensure that all windows are accessible, make sure that no two windows in a document have the same name.

Example

This example in JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) shows how to display the URLs of the HTML documents contained in windows created by the [IFRAME](#) objects in the document.

```
var frm = document.frames;  
for (i=0; i < frm.length; i++)  
    alert(frm(i).location);
```

This example in JScript shows how to display the name of each window defined by [FRAME](#) tags in the parent window of the current document.

```
var frm = window.parent.frames;  
for (i=0; i < frm.length; i++)  
    alert(frm(i).name);
```

Applies To

[document](#), [window](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

IFRAME Element | IFRAME Object Members

Creates inline floating frames.

Properties

[align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [firstChild](#) , [frameBorder](#) , [hspace](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [marginHeight](#) , [marginWidth](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrolling](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [src](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vspace](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onblur](#) , [onfocus](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , time

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthborder-bottompadding-rightfloatdisplaypaddingmargin-rightborder-right-widthcursorbehaviorborder-top-stylebottomvisibilityclipborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xoverflow-yborder-styleborder-topborder-top-widthborder-bottom-colormargin-bottompositionclearborder-left-styleborder-right-colorborder-rightmarginborder-widthtoppadding-leftborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftheightlayout-grid-modepadding-toppadding-bottomborder-colorborder-right-styleborderright

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 ▶ anchors Collection ▲ DHTML Collectic

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all Collection

Returns a reference to the collection of elements contained by the object.

Syntax

```
[ collAll = ] object.all
```

```
[ oObject = ] object.all(vIndex [, iSubIndex])
```

Possible Values

<i>collAll</i>	Array of elements contained by the object.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

The **all** collection includes one element object for each valid HTML tag. If a valid tag has a matching end tag, both tags are represented by the same element object.

The collection returned by the document's **all** collection always includes a reference to the [HTML](#), [HEAD](#), [TITLE](#), and [BODY](#) objects regardless of whether the tags are present in the document.

If the document contains invalid or unknown tags, the collection includes one element object for each. Unlike valid end tags, unknown end tags are represented by their own element objects. The order of the element objects is the HTML source order. Although the collection indicates the order of

tags, it does not indicate hierarchy.

Example

This example in JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) shows how to display the names of all tags in the document in the order the tags appear in the document.

```
for(i = 0; i < document.all.length; i++){
    alert(document.all(i).tagName);
}
```

This example in JScript shows how to use the [item](#) method on the **all** collection to retrieve all element objects for which the **name** property or **ID** attribute is set to sample. Depending on the number of times the **name** or **ID** is defined in the document, the **item** method returns null, a single element object, or a collection of element objects. The value of the [length](#) property of the collection determines whether **item** returns a collection or a single object.

```
var oObject = document.all.item("sample");
if (oObject != null){
    if (oObject.length != null){
        for (i = 0; i < oObject.length; i++){
            alert(oObject(i).tagName);
        }
    }
}
else{
    alert(oObject.tagName);
}
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

IMG Element | IMG Object Members

Embeds an image or a video clip in the document.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [alt](#) , [border](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [complete](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [dynsrc](#) , [fileCreatedDate](#) , [fileModifiedDate](#) , [fileSize](#) , [fileUpdatedDate](#) , [firstChild](#) , [height](#) , [hspace](#) , [id](#) , [isMap](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [loop](#) , [lowsrc](#) , [name](#) , [nameProp](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [protocol](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [src](#) , [start](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [useMap](#) , [vspace](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onabort](#) , [onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onerror](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onload](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

[onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#) , [filters](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[vertical-align](#)[filter](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[font-variant](#)[background](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-right](#)[word-spacing](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[height](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)[border-bottom](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-top](#)[margin-bottom](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-left](#)[padding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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◆ ◀ type Property ▶ TYPE Attribute | type

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TYPE Attribute | type Property

Retrieves the type of intrinsic control represented by the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTTYPE =sType ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[sType =] object.type</code>

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:		
	INPUT	button	Creates a button control.
		checkbox	Creates a checkbox for simple Boolean attributes or for attributes that can take multiple values at the same time. The input consists of a number of check box controls, each of which has the same name. Each selected check box generates a separate name/value pair in the submitted data, even if this results in duplicate names. The default value is on .
		file	Creates a file upload object.
		hidden	Creates a control hidden from the user, but the value of the value property is sent with the submitted form.
		image	Creates an image control that can be clicked, causing the form to be immediately submitted. The coordinates of the selected point are measured in pixels from the upper-left corner of the image and are submitted with the form as two name/value pairs. The x-coordinate is submitted under the name of the control with <code>.x</code> appended, and the y-coordinate is submitted under the name of the control with <code>.y</code> appended. Any value property is ignored. The image is specified by the <code>src</code> property, exactly as for the IMG object.
		password	Creates a control similar to the text control, except that text is not displayed as the user enters it.
		radio	Creates radio buttons used for mutually exclusive sets of values. Each radio button control in the group should be given the same name. Only the selected radio button in the group generates a name/value pair in the submitted data. Radio buttons require an explicit value property.
		reset	Creates a button that resets the form's controls to their specified initial values. You can specify the label to display on this button just as you can for the Submit button.
		submit	Creates a button that submits the form. Use the value attribute to specify a label that cannot be edited and is displayed on the button. The default label is application-specific. If the user clicks the Submit button to submit the form, and that button has a name attribute specified, that button contributes a name/value pair to the submitted data.

	text	Creates a single-line text-entry control. Use the value in conjunction with the size and maxLength properties.
SELECT	select-multiple	Creates a list box from which the user can select multiple items.
	select-one	Creates a list box from which the user can select one item.
TEXTAREA	textarea	Creates multiple-line text-entry controls. Use this value with the size and maxLength properties.

The property is read-only with a default value of **text** for the **INPUT** element, **select-one** for the **SELECT** element, and **textarea** for the **TEXTAREA** element.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

As of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, the **type** property is read/write-once, but only before an **INPUT** element created with the [createElement](#) method is added to the document.

The **SELECT** element exposes only the **type** property.

Applies To

[INPUT type=button](#), [INPUT type=checkbox](#), [INPUT type=file](#), [INPUT type=hidden](#), [INPUT type=image](#), [INPUT type=password](#), [INPUT type=radio](#), [INPUT type=reset](#), [INPUT type=submit](#), [INPUT type=text](#), [SELECT](#), [TEXTAREA](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INS Element | INS Object Members

Specifies text that has been inserted into the document.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onblur](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [time](#)

Styles

widthdirectionoverflowpadding-rightdisplaypaddingunicode-
bidibehaviorpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-
autospacepadding-topoverflow-xpadding-bottomoverflow-y

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 ◀ [table-layout Attribute](#) | ... ▶ [tagUrn Pro](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

tagName Property

Retrieves the tag name of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sName</i> =] <i>object.tagName</i>

Possible Values

sName String that specifies the tag name.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example retrieves the tag name of an object that has the identifier specified in the prompt window.

```
<SCRIPT>
var idValue = window.prompt("Get the tag with this ID:;
if (idValue != null) {
    alert(document.all[idValue].tagName)
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ISINDEX Element | ISINDEX Object Members

Causes the browser to display a dialog window that prompts the user for a single line of input.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [id](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [parentElement](#) , [readyState](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagUrn](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [blur](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [focus](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [removeBehavior](#)

Events

[onblur](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#)

Collections

[behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[margin-top](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[border-bottom](#)[page-break-before](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[border-right-width](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[background](#)[border-style](#)[color](#)[border-top](#)[border-top-width](#)[z-](#)

indexborder-bottom-colormargin-bottompage-break-
afterpositionbackground-positionclearfontborder-left-styleborder-right-
colorborder-rightmarginborder-widthfont-weightbackground-colorword-
spacingline-heighttopborder-bottom-styleheightborder-left-widthborder-
leftborder-colorborderborder-right-stylerright

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

KBD Element | KBD Object Members

Renders text in a fixed-width font.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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 ◀ FOR Attribute | htmlFor P... ▶ htmlText

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FOR Attribute | htmlFor Property

Sets or retrieves the object to which the given label object is assigned.

Syntax

HTML	<code><LABEL FOR = sID ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>label.htmlFor [=sID]</code>

Possible Values

sID String that specifies the identifier of the element to which the label element is assigned.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[LABEL](#)

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◆ ◀ @media Rule ▶ ACTION Attribute | ac

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ACCESSKEY Attribute | accessKey Property

Sets or retrieves the accelerator key for the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT ACCESSKEY = sAccessKey ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.accessKey [= sAccessKey]</code>

Possible Values

sAccessKey String of characters that specify a key on an alphanumeric keyboard.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

By default, the **accessKey** property sets focus to the object. The object receives focus when the user simultaneously presses the ALT key and the accelerator key assigned to an object. Some controls perform an action after receiving focus. For example, using **accessKey** on a [button](#) causes the [onclick](#) event to fire. By comparison, applying the **accessKey** on a radio button causes the **onclick** event to fire and toggles the **checked** property, visibly selecting or deselecting the control.

As of Internet Explorer 5, some scoped elements do not implicitly support the **accessKey** property. Instead, they support the property by setting the [TABINDEX](#) attribute to any valid negative or positive integer.

Example

This example uses the **LABEL** object and the **accessKey** property to set focus on a text box. The rich text support in the **LABEL** object makes it possible to underline the designated **accessKey**.

```
<LABEL FOR="fp1" ACCESSKEY="1">#<U>1</U>:  
  Press Alt+1 to set focus to textbox</LABEL>  
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="T1" VALUE=text1 SIZE="20"  
  TABINDEX="1" ID="fp1">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ onchange Event ▶ oncontextmenu Ev

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onclick Event

Fires when the user clicks the left mouse button on the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onclick = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onclick = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onclick></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancels	Yes
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click the object.• Invoke the click method.• Press the ENTER key in a form.• Press the access key for a control.• Select an item in a combo box or list box by clicking the left mouse button or by pressing the arrow keys and then pressing the ENTER key.
Default action	Initiates any action associated with the object. For example, if the user clicks an A object, the browser loads the document specified by the href property. To cancel the default behavior, set the returnValue property of the event object to FALSE.

If the user clicks the left mouse button, the **onclick** event for an object occurs only if the mouse pointer is over the object and an [onmousedown](#) and an [onmouseup](#) event occur in that order. For example, if the user clicks the mouse on the object but moves the mouse pointer away from the object before releasing, no **onclick** event occurs.

The **onclick** event changes the value of a control in a group. This change initiates the event for the group, not for the individual control. For example, if the user clicks a radio button or check box in a group, the **onclick** event occurs after the [onbeforeupdate](#) and [onafterupdate](#) events for the control group.

If the user clicks an object that can receive the input focus but does not already have the focus, the [onfocus](#) event occurs for that object before the **onclick** event. If the user double-clicks the left mouse button in a control, an [ondblclick](#) event occurs immediately after the **onclick** event.

Although the **onclick** event is available on a large number of HTML elements, if a Web page is to be accessible to keyboard users, you should restrict its use to the [A](#), [INPUT](#), [AREA](#), and [BUTTON](#) elements. These elements automatically allow keyboard access through the TAB key, making Web pages that use the elements accessible to keyboard users. For more information, please see the section on [writing accessible Dynamic HTML](#).

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

The following examples show how to use the **onclick** event handlers for the document.

Applies To

[A](#), [ADDRESS](#), [APPLET](#), [AREA](#), [B](#), [BDO](#), [BIG](#), [BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [BUTTON](#), [CAPTION](#), [CENTER](#), [CITE](#), [CODE](#), [custom](#), [DD](#), [DFN](#), [DIR](#), [DIV](#), [DL](#), [document](#), [DT](#), [EM](#), [EMBED](#), [FIELDSET](#), [FONT](#), [FORM](#), [Hn](#), [HR](#), [I](#), [IMG](#), [INPUT type=button](#), [INPUT type=checkbox](#), [INPUT type=file](#), [INPUT type=image](#), [INPUT type=password](#), [INPUT type=radio](#), [INPUT type=reset](#), [INPUT type=submit](#), [INPUT type=text](#), [KBD](#), [LABEL](#), [LEGEND](#), [LI](#), [LISTING](#), [MAP](#), [MARQUEE](#), [MENU](#), [NEXTID](#), [NOBR](#), [OBJECT](#), [OL](#), [P](#), [PLAINTEXT](#), [PRE](#), [RT](#), [RUBY](#), [S](#), [SAMP](#), [SELECT](#), [SMALL](#), [SPAN](#), [STRIKE](#), [STRONG](#), [SUB](#), [SUP](#), [TABLE](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), [TEXTAREA](#), [TFOOT](#), [TH](#), [THEAD](#), [TR](#), [TT](#), [U](#), [UL](#), [VAR](#), [XMP](#)

See Also

[click](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LABEL Element | LABEL Object Members

Specifies a label for another element on the page.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataFormatAs](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [htmlFor](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

[onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[, saveSnapshot](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthfont-sizeoverflowpadding-rightletter-spacingfloatdisplaypaddingfont-familycursorbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatbackground-imagebottomvisibilityfont-stylecliptext-autospaceleftoverflow-xfont-varianttext-decorationoverflow-ybackgroundcolordirectionz-indexpositionbackground-positionclearfontunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightword-spacingline-heightpadding-leftpadding-rightpadding-toppadding-bottompadding-right](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LEGEND Element | LEGEND Object Members

Inserts a caption into the box drawn by the [FIELDSET](#) object.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [time](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[line-break](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font-unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[toppadding](#)[left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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◆ TRUE SPEED Attribute | tru... type F

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TYPE Attribute | type Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the list.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT TYPE = sType ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.type [= sType]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
1	Associate numbers with each item in an ordered list.
a	Associate lowercase letters with each item in an ordered list.
A	Associate uppercase letters with each item in an ordered list.
i	Associate Roman numerals with each item in an ordered list.
I	Associate Roman numerals with each item in an ordered list.
disc	Associate a solid disc with each item in an unordered list.
circle	Associate a hollow circle with each item in an unordered list.
square	Associate a solid square with each item in an unordered list.

The property is read/write with a default value of **1** for an ordered list and a default value of **disc** for an unordered list.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **TYPE** attribute to set the line item markers to lowercase Roman numerals.

```
<OL TYPE="i">  
<LI>First Item  
<LI>Second Item
```

```
<LI>Third Item  
</OL>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[LI](#), [OL](#), [UL](#)

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LI Element | LI Object Members

Denotes one item in a list.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-ylist-styleline-breaklist-style-typebackgroundtext-alignlist-style-imagewidthborder-bottom-colorborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingpadding-leftpadding-bottompadding-rightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charlist-style-positionbackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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LINK Element | LINK Object Members

Enables the current document to establish links to external documents.

Properties

[currentStyle](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [href](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lastChild](#) , [media](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [rel](#) , [rev](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onload](#) , [onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthbehaviortext-autospace](#)

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LISTING Element | LISTING Object Members

Renders text in a fixed-width font.

Properties

`accessKey` , `canHaveChildren` , `className` , `clientHeight` , `clientLeft` , `clientTop` , `clientWidth` , `currentStyle` , `dir` , `firstChild` , `id` , `innerHTML` , `innerText` , `isTextEdit` , `lang` , `language` , `lastChild` , `nextSibling` , `nodeName` , `nodeType` , `nodeValue` , `offsetHeight` , `offsetLeft` , `offsetParent` , `offsetTop` , `offsetWidth` , `outerHTML` , `outerText` , `parentElement` , `parentNode` , `parentTextEdit` , `previousSibling` , `readyState` , `recordNumber` , `runtimeStyle` , `scopeName` , `scrollHeight` , `scrollLeft` , `scrollTop` , `scrollWidth` , `sourceIndex` , `style` , `tabIndex` , `tagName` , `tagUrn` , `title` , `uniqueID`

Methods

`addBehavior` , `appendChild` , `applyElement` , `attachEvent` , `blur` , `clearAttributes` , `click` , `cloneNode` , `componentFromPoint` , `contains` , `detachEvent` , `focus` , `getAdjacentText` , `getAttribute` , `getBoundingClientRect` , `getClientRects` , `getElementsByTagName` , `getExpression` , `hasChildNodes` , `insertAdjacentElement` , `insertAdjacentHTML` , `insertAdjacentText` , `insertBefore` , `mergeAttributes` , `releaseCapture` , `removeAttribute` , `removeBehavior` , `removeChild` , `removeExpression` , `removeNode` , `replaceAdjacentText` , `replaceChild` , `replaceNode` , `scrollIntoView` , `setAttribute` , `setCapture` , `setExpression` , `swapNode`

Events

`onbeforecopy` , `onbeforecut` , `onbeforepaste` , `onblur` , `onclick` , `oncontextmenu` , `oncopy` , `oncut` , `ondblclick` , `ondrag` , `ondragend` , `ondragenter` , `ondragleave` , `ondragover` , `ondragstart` , `ondrop` , `onfocus` , `onhelp` , `onkeydown` , `onkeypress` , `onkeyup` , `onlosecapture` , `onmousedown` , `onmousemove` , `onmouseout` , `onmouseover` , `onmouseup` , `onpaste` , `onpropertychange` , `onreadystatechange` , `onresize` , `onselectstart`

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colormargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-justifypositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modepadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicodebidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◀ HREF Attribute | href Pro... ▶ HSPACE

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href Property

Sets or retrieves the entire URL as a string.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>location.href [= <i>sURL</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies a URL.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example shows a select list of URLs. The user is taken to the URL selected from the options, if the selection is different from the list's default value.

```
<SELECT onchange="window.location.href=this.options[this.selectedIndex].value">  
<OPTION VALUE="http://www.microsoft.com/ie">Internet Explorer  
<OPTION VALUE="http://www.microsoft.com">Microsoft Home  
<OPTION VALUE="http://msdn.microsoft.com">Developer Network  
</SELECT>
```

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>location</code>

See Also

[navigate](#)

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location Object Members

Contains information about the current URL.

Properties

[hash](#) , [host](#) , [hostname](#) , [href](#) , [pathname](#) , [port](#) , [protocol](#) , [search](#)

Methods

[assign](#) , [reload](#) , [replace](#)

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◀ URN Attribute | urn Prope... ▶ userAge

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USEMAP Attribute | useMap Property

Sets or retrieves the URL, often with a bookmark extension (`#name`), to use as a client-side image map.

Syntax

HTML ``

Scripting `img.useMap [= sURL]`

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL of the image map.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **useMap** property identifies the image as a client-side image map by associating a **MAP** object with the image. This **MAP** object contains **AREA** objects that define regions within the image. The user can click these regions to navigate to a designated URL.

You can dynamically assign the maps to the image through the **useMap** property.

Example

This example specifies `map1` as the image map underlying `image.gif`. The map can be changed to another map, `map2`, by clicking the button.

```
<MAP NAME="map1">
<AREA NAME="area1" COORDS="0,0,40,40" HREF="doc1.htm'
  TARGET="frame1">
<AREA NAME="area2" COORDS="40,0,80,40" HREF="doc2.htn
  TARGET="frame1">
<AREA NAME="area3" COORDS="10,40,40,80" HREF="doc3.ht
  TARGET="frame1">
<AREA NAME="area4" COORDS="40,40,80,80" HREF="doc4.ht
  TARGET="frame1">
</MAP>
:
<IMG USEMAP="#map1" ID=idImg SRC="image.gif">
:
<BUTTON onclick="idImg.useMap='#map2'">
  Change Maps</BUTTON>
```

Applies To

IMG

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MAP Element | MAP Object Members

Contains coordinate data for client-side image maps.

Properties

[canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onscroll](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [areas](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
 , [saveSnapshot](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthdirectionunicode-bidibehaviorlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-autospace](#)

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◆ ◀ SCROLLING Attribute | scr... ▶ scrollT

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scrollLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the distance between the left edge of the object and the leftmost portion of the content currently visible in the window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.scrollLeft [= <i>iDistance</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iDistance Integer that specifies the distance, in pixels.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **scrollLeft** property's value is equal to the horizontal distance scrolled by the content of the object. Although the value can be set to any positive or negative value, if the assigned value is less than 0, the property is set to 0. If the assigned value is greater than the maximum possible, the property is set to the maximum possible.

You can set this property inline, but the results might be inconsistent while the page loads.

This property is always 0 for objects that do not have scroll bars. For these objects, setting the property has no effect.

When a [MARQUEE](#) object scrolls vertically, its **scrollLeft** property is set to 0, overriding any script setting.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of elements on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the **scrollLeft** property to determine the amount scrolled by the object.

```
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="position:absolute; width:200px;
  height:100px; overflow:scroll"
  onclick=alert(this.scrollLeft)>
<SPAN STYLE="width:250px"> . . . </SPAN></DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[scrollHeight](#), [scrollTop](#), [scrollWidth](#)

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◆ ◀ scrollLeft Property ▶ scrollWidth Property

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scrollTop Property

Sets or retrieves the distance between the top of the object and the topmost portion of the content currently visible in the window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.scrollTop [= <i>iDistance</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iDistance Integer that specifies the distance, in pixels.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property's value is equal to the vertical distance scrolled by the content of the object. Although the value can be set to any positive or negative value, if the assigned value is less than 0, the property is set to 0. If the assigned value is greater than the maximum possible, the property is set to the maximum possible.

You can set this property inline, but the results might be inconsistent while the page is loading.

This property is always 0 for objects that do not have scroll bars. For these objects, setting the property has no effect.

When a [MARQUEE](#) object scrolls horizontally, its **scrollTop** property is set to 0, overriding any script setting.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of elements on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#)□.

Example

This example uses the **scrollTop** property to determine the amount scrolled by the object.

```
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="position:absolute; width:200px;
  height:100px; overflow:scroll"
  onclick=alert(this.scrollTop)>
<SPAN STYLE="width:250px"> . . . </SPAN></DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[scrollHeight](#), [scrollLeft](#), [scrollWidth](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MARQUEE Element | MARQUEE Object Members

Creates a scrolling text marquee.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [behavior](#) , [bgColor](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataFormatAs](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [direction](#) , [firstChild](#) , [height](#) , [hspace](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [loop](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollAmount](#) , [scrollDelay](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [trueSpeed](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vspace](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [start](#) , [stop](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onbounce](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfinish](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) ,



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MENU Element | MENU Object Members

Creates an unordered list of items.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[page-break-before](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[font-variant](#)[overflow-y](#)[line-break](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-rightword-spacing](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[overflow](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-topz-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[page-break-after](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-leftpadding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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META Element | META Object Members

Conveys hidden information about the document to the server and the client.

Properties

[clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [content](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [defaultCharset](#) , [httpEquiv](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [name](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#)

Methods

[contains](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [setAttribute](#)

Styles

[widthlayout-gridlayout-grid-mode](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

navigator Object Members

Contains information about the Web browser.

Properties

[appCodeName](#) , [appMinorVersion](#) , [appName](#) , [appVersion](#) ,
[browserLanguage](#) , [cookieEnabled](#) , [cpuClass](#) , [onLine](#) , [platform](#) ,
[systemLanguage](#) , [userAgent](#) , [userLanguage](#) , [userProfile](#)

Methods

[javaEnabled](#) , [taintEnabled](#)

Collections

[plugins](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NEXTID Object Members

Creates unique identifiers that text editing software can read.

Properties

[canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#) , [filters](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

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NOBR Element | NOBR Object Members

Renders text without line breaks.

Properties

[className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [click](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthdirectionpadding-rightdisplaypaddingunicode-bidibehaviorpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modepadding-toptext-autospacepadding-bottom](#)

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NOFRAMES Element | NOFRAMES Object Members

Contains HTML for browsers that do not support [FRAMESET](#) elements.

Properties

[id](#) , [parentElement](#) , [readyState](#) , [scopeName](#) , [tagUrn](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [removeBehavior](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[behaviortext-autospace](#)

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NOSCRIPT Element | NOSCRIPIT Object Members

Specifies HTML to be displayed in browsers that do not support scripting.

Properties

[id](#) , [parentElement](#) , [readyState](#) , [scopeName](#) , [tagUrn](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [removeBehavior](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[behaviortext-autospace](#)

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◆ READONLY Attribute | read... reaso

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readyState Property

Retrieves the current state of the object being downloaded.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sState</i> =] <i>object.readyState</i>

Possible Values

<i>sState</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
uninitialized	Object is not initialized with data.
loading	Object is loading its data.
loaded	Object has finished loading its data.
interactive	User can interact with the object even though it is not fully loaded.
complete	Object is completely initialized.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Each object determines which of the five states it exposes.

All objects, except **OBJECT**, that expose the **readyState** property return the value as a string. The **OBJECT** tag returns an integer in the range of 0 (uninitialized) through 4 (complete).

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XML, XMP

See Also

[onreadystatechange](#)

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◆ ◀ NOWRAP Attribute | noWrap... ▶ offsc

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object Property

Retrieves the contained object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oObject</i> =] <i>object.object</i>

Possible Values

oObject Object that specifies the contained object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

If the control's object model uses a conflicting namespace, precede the control's property with **object** to resolve the conflict.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	OBJECT

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OBJECT Element | OBJECT Object Members

Inserts an object into the HTML page.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [altHTML](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [classid](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [code](#) , [codeBase](#) , [codeType](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [data](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [form](#) , [height](#) , [hspace](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [object](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [recordset](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vspace](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [namedRecordset](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onblur](#) , [oncellchange](#) , [onclick](#) , [ondataavailable](#) , [ondatasetchanged](#) , [ondatasetcomplete](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onerror](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onrowenter](#) , [onrowexit](#) , [onrowsdelete](#) , [onrowsinserted](#) , [onscroll](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[saveSnapshot](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[border-bottompadding-right](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[margin-right](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[border-top-style](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[clip](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[border-style](#)[border-topborder-top-width](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[margin-bottom](#)[position](#)[clear](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-rightmargin](#)[border-width](#)[unicode-bid](#)[itoppadding-left](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-leftheight](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[borderright](#)

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OL Element | OL Object Members

Draws lines of text as a numbered list.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [start](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-ylist-styleline-breaklist-style-typebackgroundtext-alignlist-style-imagewidthborder-bottom-colorborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingpadding-leftpadding-bottompadding-rightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charlist-style-positionbackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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 ◀ mimeTypes Collection ▶ plugins Colle

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options Collection

Retrieves a collection of the **OPTION** objects in a **SELECT** object.

Syntax

```
[ collOptions = ] select.options  
[ oObject = ] select.options(vIndex [, iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collOptions</i>	Array of OPTION objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

To delete an **OPTION** object from a **SELECT** object, assign the **OPTION** object a null value. This compresses the array.

If duplicate identifiers are found, a collection of those items is returned. Collections of duplicates must be referenced subsequently by ordinal position.

Example

This example shows how to display the text and values of all **OPTION** objects in the first **SELECT** object in the document.

```
var coll = document.all.tags("SELECT");
if (coll.length>0) {
  for (i=0; i< coll(0).options.length; i++)
    alert("Element " + i + " is " + coll(0).options(i).text +
          " and has the value " + coll(0).options(i).value);
}
```

Applies To

SELECT

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OPTION Element | OPTION Object Members

Denotes one choice in a [SELECT](#) element.

Properties

[canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [defaultSelected](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [index](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [selected](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [text](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onlosecapture](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
 , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[colorwidthdirectionclearunicode-bidibackground-colorbehaviorlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-autospace](#)

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P Element | P Object Members

Denotes a paragraph.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[page-break-before](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[font-variant](#)[overflow-y](#)[line-break](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-rightword-spacing](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[overflow](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-topz-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[page-break-after](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-leftpadding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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PARAM Element | PARAM Object Members

Sets the property value for a given object.

Properties

[dataFld](#) , [dataFormatAs](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [name](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[removeExpression](#) , [setExpression](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

PLAINTEXT Element | PLAINTEXT Object Members

Renders text in a fixed-width font without processing tags.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-indentfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-justifybackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingpadding-leftlayout-grid-modepadding-bottomfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imageborder-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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PRE Element | PRE Object Members

Renders text in a fixed-width font.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[page-break-before](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[font-variant](#)[overflow-y](#)[line-break](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-right](#)[word-spacing](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[overflow](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-top](#)[z-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[page-break-after](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-left](#)[padding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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Q Element | Q Object Members

Sets apart a quotation in text.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onblur](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
 , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthdirectionoverflowpadding-rightdisplaypaddingunicode-
bidibehaviorpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-
autospacepadding-topoverflow-xpadding-bottomoverflow-y](#)

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RT Element | RT Object Members

Designates the ruby text for the [RUBY](#) element.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [className](#) , [dir](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [name](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [readyState](#) , [scopeName](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [blur](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [focus](#) , [getExpression](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [setExpression](#)

Events

[onafterupdate](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onbeforeupdate](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [onerrorupdate](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[behaviorUrns](#) , [children](#) , [filters](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthdirection](#)[overflowpadding-rightfloatdisplaypaddingunicode-bidi](#)[behaviorpadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-autospacepadding-topoverflow-xpadding-bottomoverflow-y](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

RUBY Element | RUBY Object Members

Designates an annotation or pronunciation guide to be placed above or inline with a string of text.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [className](#) , [dir](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [name](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [scopeName](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [blur](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [focus](#) , [getExpression](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [setExpression](#)

Events

[onafterupdate](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onbeforeupdate](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [onerrorupdate](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[behaviorUrns](#) , [children](#) , [filters](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthoverflowpadding-rightfloatdisplaypaddingruby-](#)

overhangbehaviorcliptext-autospaceoverflow-xoverflow-
ydirectionpositionruby-positionunicode-bidipadding-leftlayout-gridlayout-
grid-modepadding-toppadding-bottomruby-align

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rule Object Members

Represents a style within a cascading style sheet (CSS) that consists of a selector and one or more declarations.

Properties

[readOnly](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [selectorText](#) , [style](#)

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 ◀ rows Collection ▶ scripts Collection ▲

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rules Collection

Retrieves a collection of rules defined in the style sheet.

Syntax

```
[ collRules = ] stylesheet.rules  
[ oObject = ] stylesheet.rules(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

<i>collRules</i>	Array of rules.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>iIndex</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the zero-based index of the item to be returned.

Members

Remarks

This collection is always accessible, even if the style sheet is not enabled. Rules are added to the **rules** collection with the [addRule](#) method on the individual style sheet. A rule that is added to a [disabled](#) style sheet does not apply to the document unless the style sheet is enabled. Rules are deleted with the [removeRule](#) method.

The rules in this collection are in the source order of the document. As rules are added or deleted through the cascading style sheets (CSS) Object Model, a rule's absolute position in the **rules** collection might change, but its position relative to other rules remains the same. When you add rules without specifying an index, the rule gets added to the document last. If you specify an index, however, the rule is inserted before the rule currently in that ordinal position in the collection. If the specified index is greater than the number of rules in the collection, the rule is added to the end.

Example

This example shows how to use the **rules** collection to identify the color specified in style sheet rules.

Applies To

[styleSheet](#)

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runtimeStyle Object Members

Represents the cascaded format and style of the object that overrides the format and style specified in global style sheets, inline styles, and HTML attributes.

Properties

background , backgroundAttachment , backgroundColor ,
backgroundImage , backgroundPosition , backgroundPositionX ,
backgroundPositionY , backgroundRepeat , border , borderBottom ,
borderBottomColor , borderBottomStyle , borderBottomWidth ,
borderColor , borderLeft , borderLeftColor , borderLeftStyle ,
borderLeftWidth , borderRight , borderRightColor , borderRightStyle ,
borderRightWidth , borderStyle , borderTop , borderTopColor ,
borderTopStyle , borderTopWidth , borderWidth , bottom , clear , clip ,
color , cssText , cursor , direction , filter , font , fontFamily , fontSize ,
fontStyle , fontVariant , fontWeight , height , layoutGrid , layoutGridChar ,
layoutGridCharSpacing , layoutGridLine , layoutGridMode ,
layoutGridType , left , letterSpacing , lineHeight , listStyle , listStyleImage ,
listStylePosition , listStyleType , margin , marginBottom , marginLeft ,
marginRight , marginTop , overflow , overflowX , overflowY ,
pageBreakAfter , pageBreakBefore , pixelBottom , pixelHeight , pixelLeft ,
pixelRight , pixelTop , pixelWidth , posBottom , posHeight , position ,
posLeft , posRight , posTop , posWidth , right , styleFloat , tableLayout ,
textAlign , textDecoration , textDecorationLineThrough ,
textDecorationNone , textDecorationOverline , textDecorationUnderline ,
textIndent , textTransform , top , unicodeBidi , verticalAlign , visibility ,
width , zIndex

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S Element | S Object Members

Renders text in strike-through type.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bid](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[toppadding](#)[left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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SAMP Element | SAMP Object Members

Specifies a code sample.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

screen Object Members

Contains information about the client's screen and rendering capabilities.

Properties

[availHeight](#) , [availWidth](#) , [bufferDepth](#) , [colorDepth](#) ,
[fontSmoothingEnabled](#) , [height](#) , [updateInterval](#) , [width](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SCRIPT Element | SCRIPT Object Members

Specifies a script for the page that is interpreted by a script engine.

Properties

[clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [defer](#) , [event](#) , [firstChild](#) , [htmlFor](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [src](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [text](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onload](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [saveSnapshot](#)

Styles

[widthbehaviorlayout-gridlayout-grid-modetext-autospace](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SELECT Element | SELECT Object Members

Denotes a list box or drop-down list.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [length](#) , [multiple](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [selectedIndex](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#) , [urns](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onchange](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) ,

◆ ◀ METHODS Attribute | Metho... ▶ NAM

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MULTIPLE Attribute | multiple Property

Sets or retrieves whether multiple items can be selected from a list.

Syntax

HTML	<code><SELECT MULTIPLE ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>select.multiple [= <i>bMultiple</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bMultiple</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Multiple items cannot be selected. true Multiple items can be selected.
------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **MULTIPLE** attribute and the **multiple** property to switch between allowing the user to select one item or multiple items from a list.

```
<SELECT ID=oSelect MULTIPLE>
<OPTION>Item 1</OPTION>
<OPTION>Item 2</OPTION>
<OPTION>Item 3</OPTION>
</SELECT>
:
<BUTTON onclick="oSelect.multiple=false">One</BUTTON>
```

```
<BUTTON onclick="oSelect.multiple=true">Many</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

SELECT

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◆ ◀ `sectionRowIndex` Property ▶ `selectedI`

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SELECTED Attribute | selected Property

Sets or retrieves whether the option in the list box is the default item.

Syntax

HTML	<code><OPTION SELECTED ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>select.options[iIndex].selected [=bSelected]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bSelected</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Item is not selected as the default. true Item is selected as the default.
------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Remarks

If the property is not set, the first item is selected by default.

The property determines whether a value is submitted with the form. If the value of the control matches the default value, the control's value is not submitted. The value is submitted only when the control's value does not match the default value.

To select an item in HTML, it is not necessary to set the value of the **SELECTED** attribute to true. The mere presence of the **SELECTED** attribute set its value to true.

Applies To

[OPTION](#)

See Also

defaultSelected

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◆ ◀ scrollTo Method ▶ select Method ▲ Df

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select Method

Highlights the input area of a form element.

Syntax

```
object.select()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Use this method with the [focus](#) method to highlight a field and position the cursor for a user response.

Applies To

INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, TEXTAREA

See Also

[onselect](#)

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◆ ◀ createElement Method ▶ createStyleS

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createRange Method

Creates a [TextRange](#) object from the current selection.

Syntax

```
selection.createRange()
```

Return Value

Returns a **TextRange** object.

Applies To

[selection](#)

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selection Object Members

Represents the active selection, which is a highlighted block of text, and/or other elements in the document on which a user or a script can carry out some action.

Properties

[type](#)

Methods

[clear](#) , [createRange](#) , [empty](#)

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SMALL Element | SMALL Object Members

Specifies that the enclosed text should be displayed in a smaller font.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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SPAN Element | SPAN Object Members

Specifies an inline text container.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataFormatAs](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [doScroll](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#)

, onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorvertical-alignfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xfont-variantoverflow-ybackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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STRIKE Element | STRIKE Object Members

Renders text in strike-through type.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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STRONG Element | STRONG Object Members

Renders text in bold.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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 [◀ scripts Collection](#) [▶ tbodies Collection](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

styleSheets Collection

Retrieves a collection of [styleSheet](#) objects representing the style sheets that correspond to each instance of a [LINK](#) or [STYLE](#) object in the document.

Syntax

```
[ collStyleSheets = ] document.styleSheets  
[ oObject = ] document.styleSheets(vIndex [, iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collStyleSheets</i>	Array of styleSheet objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

Style sheets that are imported using the [@import](#) rule and are contained within the **STYLE** object are available through the [imports](#) collection.

Example

This example shows how to display the titles of the style sheets in the document.

```
for ( i = 0; i < document.styleSheets.length; i++ )  
{  
    alert("Style sheet " + i + " is titled " + document.styleSheets(i).tit
```

}

Applies To

document

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◆ ◀ posBottom Property ▶ position Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

posHeight Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the object in the units specified by the cascading style sheets (CSS) [height](#) attribute.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.posHeight [= <i>iHeight</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies any valid floating-point number that uses the same [length units](#) as the **height** attribute.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Unlike the **height** property, the **posHeight** property value is a floating-point number, not a string. Setting the **posHeight** property changes the value of the height, but leaves the units designator for the property unchanged.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the **posHeight** property to increase the height of the first **IMG** element by 10 units.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
document.all.tags("IMG").item(0).style.posHeight += 10;
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[pixelHeight](#)

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◀ posTop Property ▶ previousSibling Proc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

posWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the object in the units specified by the cascading style sheets (CSS) [width](#) attribute.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.posWidth [= <i>iWidth</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies any valid floating-point number that uses the same [length units](#) as the **width** attribute.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Setting the **posWidth** property changes the value of the width, but leaves the units designator for the property unchanged.

Unlike the [width](#) property, the **posWidth** property value is a floating-point number, not a string.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the **posWidth** property to increase the width of the first

IMG object by 10 units.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
document.all.tags("IMG").item(0).style.posWidth += 10;
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[pixelWidth](#)

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◀ posRight Property ▶ posWidth Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

posTop Property

Sets or retrieves the top position of the object in the units specified by the cascading style sheets (CSS) [top](#) attribute.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.posTop [= <i>iTop</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iTop Integer that specifies any valid floating-point number that uses the same [length units](#) as the **top** attribute.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property reflects the value of the CSS **top** attribute for positioned items. This property always returns 0 for nonpositioned items, because "top" has meaning only when the object is positioned. Use the [offsetTop](#) property to calculate actual positions within the document area.

Setting this property changes the value of the top position, but leaves the units designator for the property unchanged.

Unlike the [top](#) property, the **posTop** property value is a floating-point number, not a string.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of

objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#)□.

Example

This example uses the **posTop** property to move the first **IMG** object up by 10 units.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
document.all.tags("IMG").item(0).style.posTop -= 10;
</SCRIPT>
```

This example uses a timer to move the **posTop** property in increments of 10.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
function moveThis()
{
:
  if (sphere.style.posLeft<900) {
    sphere.style.posTop += 2;
    sphere.style.posLeft += 2;
    window.setTimeout("moveThis();", 1);
  }
}
:
</SCRIPT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[pixelTop](#)

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◆ ◀ position Attribute | posi... ▶ posRight F

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

posLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the left position of the object in the units specified by the cascading style sheets (CSS) [left](#) attribute.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.posLeft [= <i>iLeft</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iLeft Integer that specifies any valid floating-point number that uses the same [length units](#) as the **left** attribute.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property reflects the value of the CSS **left** attribute for positioned items. This property always returns 0 for nonpositioned items, because "left" has meaning only when the object is positioned. Use the [offsetLeft](#) property to calculate actual positions within the document area.

Setting this property changes the value of the left position, but leaves the units designator for the property unchanged.

Unlike the [left](#) property, the **posLeft** property value is a floating-point number, not a string.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of

elements on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#)□.

Example

This example uses the **posLeft** property to move the first **IMG** object left by 10 units.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
document.all.tags("IMG").item(0).style.posLeft -= 10;
</SCRIPT>
```

This example uses a timer to move the **posLeft** property in increments of 10.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
function moveThis()
{
:
  if (sphere.style.posLeft<900) {
    sphere.style.posTop += 2;
    sphere.style.posLeft += 2;
    window.setTimeout("moveThis();", 1);
  }
}
:
</SCRIPT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[pixelLeft](#)

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◀ pixelBottom Property ▶ pixelLeft Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

pixelHeight Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.pixelHeight [= <i>iHeight</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the height, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Setting this property changes the value of the height without changing the units designator. Unlike the [height](#) property, this property's value is an integer, not a string, and is always interpreted in pixels.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses a timer to increment the **pixelHeight** property.

```
<SCRIPT>
```

```
function scaleThis()
{
  if (sphere.style.pixelWidth <900) {
    sphere.style.pixelWidth += 4;
    sphere.style.pixelHeight +=4;
    window.setTimeout("scaleThis();", 1);
  }
}
:
</SCRIPT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[posHeight](#)

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 ◀ pixelTop Property ▶ platform Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

pixelWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.pixelWidth [= <i>iWidth</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the width, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Setting this property changes the value of the width without changing the units designator. Unlike the [width](#) property, the **pixelWidth** value is an integer, not a string, and is always interpreted in pixels.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses a timer to increment the **pixelWidth** property.

```
<SCRIPT>
```

```
function scaleThis()
{
  if (sphere.style.pixelWidth <900) {
    sphere.style.pixelWidth += 4;
    sphere.style.pixelHeight +=4;
    window.setTimeout("scaleThis();", 1);
  }
}
:
</SCRIPT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[posWidth](#)

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◀ pixelRight Property ▶ pixelWidth Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

pixelTop Property

Sets or retrieves the top position of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.pixelTop [=<i>iTop</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iTop Integer that specifies the top position, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **pixelTop** property reflects the value of the cascading style sheets (CSS) [top](#) attribute for positioned items. The property always returns 0 for nonpositioned items, because "top" has meaning only when the object is positioned. Use the [offsetTop](#) property to calculate actual positions within the document area.

Unlike the [top](#) property, the **pixelTop** value is an integer, not a string, and is always interpreted in pixels.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[posTop](#)

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◆ ◀ pixelHeight Property ▶ pixelRight Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

pixelLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the left position of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.pixelLeft [=<i>iLeft</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iLeft Integer that specifies the left position, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **pixelLeft** property reflects the value of the cascading style sheets (CSS) [left](#) attribute for positioned items. The property always returns 0 for nonpositioned items, because "left" has meaning only when the object is positioned. Use the [offsetLeft](#) property to calculate actual positions within the document area.

Unlike the [left](#) property, the **pixelLeft** value is an integer, not a string, and is always interpreted in pixels.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[posLeft](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

style Object Members

Represents the current settings of all possible inline styles for a given element.

Properties

[background](#) , [backgroundAttachment](#) , [backgroundColor](#) ,
[backgroundImage](#) , [backgroundPosition](#) , [backgroundPositionX](#) ,
[backgroundPositionY](#) , [backgroundRepeat](#) , [border](#) , [borderBottom](#) ,
[borderBottomColor](#) , [borderBottomStyle](#) , [borderBottomWidth](#) ,
[borderColor](#) , [borderLeft](#) , [borderLeftColor](#) , [borderLeftStyle](#) ,
[borderLeftWidth](#) , [borderRight](#) , [borderRightColor](#) , [borderRightStyle](#) ,
[borderRightWidth](#) , [borderStyle](#) , [borderTop](#) , [borderTopColor](#) ,
[borderTopStyle](#) , [borderTopWidth](#) , [borderWidth](#) , [bottom](#) , [clear](#) , [clip](#) ,
[color](#) , [cssText](#) , [cursor](#) , [direction](#) , [filter](#) , [font](#) , [fontFamily](#) , [fontSize](#) ,
[fontStyle](#) , [fontVariant](#) , [fontWeight](#) , [height](#) , [layoutGrid](#) , [layoutGridChar](#) ,
[layoutGridCharSpacing](#) , [layoutGridLine](#) , [layoutGridMode](#) ,
[layoutGridType](#) , [left](#) , [letterSpacing](#) , [lineHeight](#) , [listStyle](#) , [listStyleImage](#) ,
[listStylePosition](#) , [listStyleType](#) , [margin](#) , [marginBottom](#) , [marginLeft](#) ,
[marginRight](#) , [marginTop](#) , [overflow](#) , [overflowX](#) , [overflowY](#) ,
[pageBreakAfter](#) , [pageBreakBefore](#) , [pixelBottom](#) , [pixelHeight](#) , [pixelLeft](#) ,
[pixelRight](#) , [pixelTop](#) , [pixelWidth](#) , [posBottom](#) , [posHeight](#) , [position](#) ,
[posLeft](#) , [posRight](#) , [posTop](#) , [posWidth](#) , [right](#) , [styleFloat](#) , [tableLayout](#) ,
[textAlign](#) , [textDecoration](#) , [textDecorationLineThrough](#) ,
[textDecorationNone](#) , [textDecorationOverline](#) , [textDecorationUnderline](#) ,
[textIndent](#) , [textTransform](#) , [top](#) , [unicodeBidi](#) , [verticalAlign](#) , [visibility](#) ,
[width](#) , [zIndex](#)

Methods

[getExpression](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [setExpression](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

STYLE Element | style Object Members

Specifies a style sheet for the page.

Properties

[behavior](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [media](#) , [type](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [setAttribute](#)

Events

[onerror](#) , [onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[behaviorUrns](#)

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 [◀ images Collection ▶](#) [links Collection ▶](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

imports Collection

Retrieves a collection of all the imported style sheets defined for the respective `styleSheet` object.

Syntax

```
[ collImports = ] styleSheet.imports  
[ oObject = ] styleSheet.imports(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

<i>collImports</i>	Array of imported style sheets.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>iIndex</i>	Required. Integer that indicates the zero-based index of the item to be returned.

Members

Remarks

An imported style sheet is one that is brought into the document using the cascading style sheets (CSS) `@import` rule.

Example

This example shows how to display the URLs of the imported style sheets in the document.

```
for ( i = 0; i < document.styleSheets.length; i++ )  
{  
    if ( document.styleSheets(i).owningElement.tagName == "STYLE" )  
    {  
        for ( j = 0; j < document.styleSheets(i).imports.length; j++ )  
            alert("Imported style sheet " + j + " is at " +  
                document.styleSheets(i).imports(j).href);  
    }  
}
```

```
}  
}
```

Applies To

styleSheet

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styleSheet Object Members

Represents a single style sheet in the document.

Properties

[disabled](#) , [id](#) , [owningElement](#) , [parentStyleSheet](#) , [readOnly](#) , [type](#)

Methods

[addImport](#) , [addRule](#) , [removeRule](#)

Collections

[imports](#) , [rules](#)

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SUB Element | SUB Object Members

Specifies that the enclosed text should be displayed in subscript, using a smaller font than the current font.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

[onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthfont-sizeoverflowpadding-rightletter-spacingfloatdisplaypaddingfont-familycursorbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatbackground-imagebottomvisibilityfont-stylecliptext-autospaceleftoverflow-xfont-varianttext-decorationoverflow-ybackgroundcolordirectionz-indexpositionbackground-positionclearfontunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightword-spacingline-heightpadding-leftpadding-rightpadding-toppadding-bottomright](#)

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SUP Element | SUP Object Members

Specifies that the enclosed text should be displayed in superscript, using a smaller font than the current font.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

[onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)
[saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[widthfont-sizeoverflowpadding-rightletter-spacingfloatdisplaypaddingfont-familycursorbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatbackground-imagebottomvisibilityfont-stylecliptext-autospaceleftoverflow-xfont-varianttext-decorationoverflow-ybackgroundcolordirectionz-indexpositionbackground-positionclearfontunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightword-spacingline-heightpadding-leftpadding-rightpadding-toppadding-bottomright](#)

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◆ ◀ offsetHeight Property ▶ offsetParent P

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offsetLeft Property

Retrieves the calculated left position of the object relative to the layout or coordinate parent, as specified by the [offsetParent](#) property.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iCoord</i> =] <i>object.offsetLeft</i>

Possible Values

iCoord Integer that specifies the left position, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

You can determine the location, width, and height of an object by using a combination of the **offsetLeft**, [offsetTop](#), [offsetHeight](#), and [offsetWidth](#) properties. These numeric properties specify the physical coordinates and dimensions of the object relative to the object's offset parent.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the **offsetLeft** property to determine whether an object is in the user's view.

```
<SCRIPT>  
function isInView(oObject)
```

```

{
  var oParent = oObject.offsetParent;
  var iOffsetLeft = oDiv.offsetLeft;
  var iClientWidth = oParent.clientWidth;
  if (iOffsetLeft > iClientWidth) {
    alert("Scroll right for the message.");
  }
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<BUTTON onclick="isInView(this)">Click here</BUTTON>
:
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="position:absolute; top:200; left:1200;">
:
</DIV>

```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextRange, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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TABLE Element | TABLE Object Members

Specifies that the contained content is organized into a table with rows and columns.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [background](#) , [bgColor](#) , [border](#) , [borderColor](#) , [borderColorDark](#) , [borderColorLight](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [caption](#) , [cellPadding](#) , [cellSpacing](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [cols](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataPageSize](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [frame](#) , [height](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [rules](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [tfoot](#) , [thead](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [createCaption](#) , [createTfoot](#) , [createThead](#) , [deleteCaption](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [firstPage](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [insertRow](#) , [lastPage](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [moveRow](#) , [nextPage](#) , [previousPage](#) , [refresh](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) ,

oncontextmenu , oncut , ondblclick , ondrag , ondragend , ondragenter , ondragleave , ondragover , ondragstart , ondrop , onfilterchange , onfocus , onhelp , onkeydown , onkeypress , onkeyup , onlosecapture , onmousedown , onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onscroll , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , cells , childNodes , children , filters , rows , tBodies

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltertext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-justifypositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoplayout-grid-modeheightrightborder-collapsefont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imagebottomtable-layoutcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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TBODY Element | TBODY Object Members

Designates rows as the body of the table.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [bgColor](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vAlign](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [deleteRow](#) , [deleteTFoot](#) , [deleteTHead](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [insertRow](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [moveRow](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) ,

onreadystatechange , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children , rows

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , time

Styles

widthfont-sizeletter-spacingdisplaypaddingfont-familycursorbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatbackground-imagevertical-alignvisibilityfont-styletext-autospacefont-varianttext-decorationbackgroundcolordirectionz-indexbackground-positionclearfontunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightword-spacingline-heightlayout-gridlayout-grid-mode

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TD Element | TD Object Members

Specifies a cell in a table.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [background](#) , [bgColor](#) , [borderColor](#) , [borderColorDark](#) , [borderColorLight](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [cellIndex](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [colSpan](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [height](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [noWrap](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [rowSpan](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vAlign](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) ,

[onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#) , [filters](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [time](#)

Styles

[border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorvertical-alignfiltertext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospacelayout-grid-linefont-variantline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typepadding-leftpaddingborder-bottomborder-bottom-colorborder-bottom-styleborder-bottom-widthborder-bottom-z-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typepadding-leftpaddingborder-bottomborder-bottom-colorborder-bottom-styleborder](#)

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TEXTAREA Element | TEXTAREA Object Members

Specifies a multiline text input control.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [cols](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readOnly](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [rows](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#) , [wrap](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [createTextRange](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [doScroll](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onafterupdate](#) , [onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onbeforeupdate](#) , [onblur](#) , [onchange](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onerrorupdate](#) ,

[onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onscroll](#) , [onselect](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#) , [filters](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[filter](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[leftoverflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[overflow-y](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-rightword-spacing](#)[toppadding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[height](#)[padding-bottom](#)[rightfont-size](#)[border-bottomoverflow](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-topz-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bid](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[time-model](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-leftpadding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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◆ ◀ createStyleSheet Method ▶ createTex

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createTextNode Method

Creates a text string from the specified value.

Syntax

```
oTextNode = document.createTextNode([sText])
```

Parameters

sText Optional. String that specifies the [nodeValue](#) property of the text node.

Return Value

Returns a [TextNode](#) object.

Example

This example uses the **createTextNode** method to create a text node and replace it with an existing text node in a [SPAN](#) object.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnChangeNode(){
  var oTextNode = document.createTextNode("New Text");
  var oReplaceNode = oSpan.childNodes(0);
  oReplaceNode.replaceNode(oTextNode);
}
</SCRIPT>

<SPAN ID = oSPAN onclick="fnChangeNode()">
Original Text
</SPAN>
```

Applies To

[document](#)

See Also

[createElement](#)

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◆ ◀ alert Method ▶ applyElement Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

appendChild Method

Appends an element as a child to the object.

Syntax

```
oElement = object.appendChild(oNode)
```

Parameters

oNode Required. Object that specifies the element to append.

Return Value

Returns a reference to the element that is appended to the object.

Remarks

The **appendChild** method appends elements to the end of the [childNodes](#) collection.

To display new elements on the page, you must append them within the [BODY](#) element. For example, the following syntax demonstrates how to add a [DIV](#) element to the **BODY**.

```
var oDiv=document.createElement("DIV");  
document.body.appendChild(oDiv);
```

This method is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

Example

This example uses the **appendChild** method to add an item to an unordered list.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnAppend(){
  var oNewNode = document.createElement("LI");
  oList.appendChild(oNewNode);
  oNewNode.innerText="List node 5";
}
</SCRIPT>
<BODY>
<UL ID = oList>
<LI>List node 1
<LI>List node 2
<LI>List node 3
<LI>List node 4
</UL>

<INPUT
  TYPE = "button"
  VALUE = "Append Child"
  onclick = "fnAppend()">
</BODY>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IFRAME, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

cloneNode, insertBefore

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 ◀ replaceChild Method ▶ reset Method

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replaceNode Method

Replaces the object with another element.

Syntax

```
oReplace = object.replaceNode(oNewNode)
```

Parameters

oNewNode Required. Object that specifies the new element to replace the object.

Return Value

Returns a reference to the object that is replaced.

Remarks

When a node is replaced, all values associated with the replaced object are removed. For example, if a **B** object is replaced with an **I** object, any attributes and text between the opening and closing tags are also replaced. To preserve these values, copy them to the new element before the original object is replaced.

This method is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

Example

This example uses the **replaceNode** method to replace an unordered list with an ordered list.

```
<SCRIPT>
```

```
function fnReplace(){
  var sPreserve = oList.innerHTML;
  var oNewNode = document.createElement("OL");
  oList.replaceNode(oNewNode);
  oNewNode.innerHTML = sPreserve;
}
</SCRIPT>

<UL ID = oList>
<LI>List Item 1
<LI>List Item 2
<LI>List Item 3
<LI>List Item 4
</UL>
<INPUT TYPE = button VALUE = "Replace List" onclick = "fnRepl
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IFRAME, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[replaceChild](#)

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 ◀ insertAdjacentText Method ▶ insertCe

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insertBefore Method

Inserts an element into the document hierarchy.

Syntax

```
oElement = object.insertBefore(oNewNode [, oChildNode])
```

Parameters

oNewNode Required. Object that specifies the new element to be inserted into the document hierarchy. Elements can be created with the [createElement](#) method.

oChildNode Optional. Object that specifies the new element to be inserted before this child element, if specified.

Return Value

Returns a reference to the element that is inserted into the document.

Remarks

Do not specify an *oChildNode* parameter when inserting the first child node. If children already exist and you do not specify the *oChildNode* parameter, the *oNewNode* becomes the last child of the parent object.

This method is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag has been parsed, areas of the document might not render.

Example

This example uses the **insertBefore** method to insert a block of bold text into the document.

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<SCRIPT>
function insertElement()
{
    var nod=document.createElement("B");
    document.body.insertBefore(nod);
    nod.innerText="A New bold object has been
        inserted into the document."
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV ID=Div1 onclick="insertElement()">
Click here to insert a new bold element into this div.
</DIV>
</BODY>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IFRAME, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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TextNode Object Members

Represents a string of text as a node in the document hierarchy.

Properties

[data](#) , [length](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) ,
[previousSibling](#)

Methods

[splitText](#)

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◆ ◀ createTextNode Method ▶ createTFoc

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createTextRange Method

Creates a [TextRange](#) object for the given object.

Syntax

```
oTextRange = object.createTextRange()
```

Return Value

Returns a **TextRange** object if successful, or null otherwise.

Remarks

Use a text range to examine and modify the text within an object.

Example

This example uses the **createTextRange** method to create a text range for the document, and then uses the text range to display all the text and HTML tags in the document.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
var rng = document.body.createTextRange( );
if (rng!=null) {
    alert(rng.htmlText);
}
</SCRIPT>
```

This example uses the **createTextRange** method to create a text range for the first [BUTTON](#) element in the document, and then uses the text range to change the text in the button.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
var coll = document.all.tags("BUTTON");
if (coll!=null && coll.length>0) {
    var rng = coll[0].createTextRange();
    rng.text = "Clicked";
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, INPUT TYPE=button, INPUT TYPE=hidden, INPUT TYPE=password, INPUT TYPE=reset, INPUT TYPE=submit, INPUT TYPE=text, TEXTAREA

See Also

[TextRange](#)

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 ◀ mergeAttributes Method ▶ moveBy Me

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move Method

Collapses the given text range, and moves the empty range by the given number of units.

Syntax

```
iMoved = TextRange.move(sUnit [, iCount])
```

Parameters

<i>sUnit</i>	Required. String that specifies the units to move, using one of the following values: character Moves one or more characters. word Moves one or more words. A word is a collection of characters terminated by a space or some other white-space character, such as a tab. sentence Moves one or more sentences. A sentence is a collection of words terminated by a punctuation character, such as a period. textedit Moves to the start or end of the original range.
<i>iCount</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the number of units to move. This can be positive or negative. The default is 1 .

Return Value

Integer. Returns the number of units moved.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

See Also

moveEnd, moveStart

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◆ ◀ moveToBookmark Method ▶ moveToF

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moveToElementText Method

Moves the text range so that the start and end positions of the range encompass the text in the given element.

Syntax

```
TextRange.moveToElementText(oElement)
```

Parameters

oElement Required. Object that specifies the element object to move to.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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◆ ◀ expand Method ▶ firstPage Method ▲

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findText Method

Searches for text in the document, and positions the start and end points of the range to encompass the search string.

Syntax

```
bFound = TextRange.findText(sText [, iSearchScope] [, iFlags])
```

Parameters

<i>sText</i>	Required. String that specifies the text to find.
<i>iSearchScope</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the number of characters to search from the starting point of the range. A positive integer indicates a forward search; a negative integer indicates a backward search.
<i>iFlags</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies one or more of the following flags to indicate the type of search: 2 Match whole words only. 4 Match case.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the search text is found, or false otherwise.

Remarks

A range has two distinct states: degenerate and nondegenerate.

A degenerate range is like a text editor caret (insertion point)—it does not actually select any characters. Instead, it specifies a point between two characters. The end points of a degenerate range are adjacent.

A nondegenerate range is like a text editor selection, in that it selects a certain amount of text. The end points of a nondegenerate range are not adjacent.

The value passed for the *iSearchScope* parameter controls the part of the

document, relative to the range, that is searched. The behavior of the **findText** method depends on whether the state is degenerate or nondegenerate:

- If the range is degenerate, passing a large positive number causes the text to the right of the range to be searched. Passing a large negative number causes the text to the left of the range to be searched.
- If the range is nondegenerate, passing a large positive number causes the text to the right of the start of the range to be searched. Passing a large negative number causes the text to the left of the end of the range to be searched. Passing 0 causes only the text selected by the range to be searched.

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

A text range is not modified if the text specified for the **findText** method is not found.

Example

This example creates a [TextRange](#) over the body of the document, and then uses the **findText** method to search for text with various flag combinations. The results are indicated in the example code comments.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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TextRange Object Members

Represents text in an HTML element.

Properties

[boundingHeight](#) , [boundingLeft](#) , [boundingTop](#) , [boundingWidth](#) , [htmlText](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [text](#)

Methods

[collapse](#) , [compareEndpoints](#) , [duplicate](#) , [execCommand](#) , [expand](#) , [findText](#) , [getBookmark](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [inRange](#) , [isEqual](#) , [move](#) , [moveEnd](#) , [moveStart](#) , [moveToBookmark](#) , [moveToElementText](#) , [moveToPoint](#) , [parentElement](#) , [pasteHTML](#) , [queryCommandEnabled](#) , [queryCommandIndeterm](#) , [queryCommandState](#) , [queryCommandSupported](#) , [queryCommandValue](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setEndPoint](#)

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◀ getBoundingClientRect Met... ▶ getDa

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getClientRects Method

Retrieves a collection of rectangles that describes the layout of the contents of an object or range within the client. Each rectangle describes a single line.

Syntax

```
collRect = object.getClientRects()
```

Return Value

collRect. Returns the [TextRectangle](#) collection. Each rectangle has four integer properties ([top](#), [left](#), [right](#), and [bottom](#)) that each represent a coordinate of the rectangle, in pixels.

Example

This example uses the [getClientRects](#) and [getBoundingClientRect](#) methods to highlight text lines in an object.

This example uses the [TextRectangle](#) collection with the [getClientRects](#) and [getBoundingClientRect](#) methods to determine the position of the text rectangle within an element. In each line, the left-justified text does not extend to the right margin of the box that contains the text. Using the collection, you can determine the coordinates of the rectangle that surrounds only the content in each line. The example code reads these rectangle coordinates and instructs the ball to move over the text only, and not to the end of the line.

Applies To

[A](#), [ACRONYM](#), [ADDRESS](#), [APPLET](#), [AREA](#), [B](#), [BASE](#), [BASEFONT](#), [BIG](#), [BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [BUTTON](#),

CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextRange, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[TextRectangle Object](#)

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◆ ◀ onreset Event ▶ onrowenter Event ▲ [

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onresize Event

Fires when the size of the object is about to change.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonresize = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onresize =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onresize></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Change the height or width of the object.
Default action	No default action.

The **onresize** event fires for block and inline objects with layout, even if document or CSS (cascading style sheets) property values are changed. Objects have layout when measurements such as the [height](#) and [width](#) attributes are set, or when the [position](#) of the object is set. Intrinsic objects, such as [BUTTON](#), and windowed objects, such as [window](#) and [IFRAME](#), fire as expected. This event does not fire for files with embedded controls.

Resizing HTML applications also fires the **onresize** event.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[A](#), [ADDRESS](#), [APPLET](#), [B](#), [BIG](#), [BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BUTTON](#), [CENTER](#), [CITE](#), [CODE](#), [custom](#), [DD](#), [DFN](#), [DIR](#), [DIV](#), [DL](#), [DT](#), [EM](#), [EMBED](#), [FIELDSET](#), [FORM](#), [FRAME](#), [Hn](#), [HR](#), [I](#), [IMG](#), [INPUT type=button](#), [INPUT type=file](#), [INPUT type=image](#), [INPUT type=password](#), [INPUT type=reset](#), [INPUT type=submit](#), [INPUT type=text](#), [ISINDEX](#), [KBD](#), [LABEL](#),

LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, window, XMP

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TextRectangle Object Members

Specifies a rectangle that contains a line of text in either an element or a [TextRange](#) object.

Properties

[bottom](#) , [left](#) , [right](#) , [top](#)

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◆ ◀ [getBookmark Method](#) ▶ [getClientRect](#)

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getBoundingClientRect Method

Retrieves an object specifying the bounds of a collection of [TextRectangle](#) objects.

Syntax

```
[ oRect ] = object.getBoundingClientRect()
```

Return Value

oRect. Returns a **TextRectangle** object. Each rectangle has four integer properties ([top](#), [left](#), [right](#), and [bottom](#)) that represent a coordinate of the rectangle, in pixels.

Remarks

This method retrieves an object that exposes the left, top, right, and bottom coordinates of the union of rectangles relative to the client's upper-left corner. In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, the window's upper-left is at 2,2 (pixels) with respect to the true client.

Example

This example uses the [getClientRects](#) and **getBoundingClientRect** methods to highlight text lines in an object.

This example uses the [TextRectangle](#) collection with the **getClientRects** and **getBoundingClientRect** methods to determine the position of the text rectangle within an element. In each line, the left-justified text does not extend to the right margin of the box that contains the text. Using the collection, you can determine the coordinates of the rectangle that

surrounds only the content in each line. The example code reads these rectangle coordinates and instructs the ball to move over the text only, and not to the end of the line.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextRange, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 [tbodyes Collection](#) [DHTML Collection](#)

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TextRectangle Collection

Returns a collection of [TextRectangle](#) objects.

Members

Remarks

The collection returns an empty collection for objects that do not have text.

If the window is resized, the collection is not updated. Because the collection is a snapshot of the layout, always update the collection following the [onresize](#) event.

The **TextRectangle** collection is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Example

This example shows how to use the [getClientRects](#) method and the **TextRectangle** collection to iterate through the lines of text in an object.

```
<SCRIPT>
function newHighlite(obj) {
  oRcts = obj.getClientRects();
  iLength = oRcts.length
  for (i = 0; i < iLength; i++)
  {
    alert("Line number " + (i + 1) + " is " +
      (oRcts(i).right - oRcts(i).left) + " pixels wide.")
  }
}
</SCRIPT>
```

See Also

[TextRectangle](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TFOOT Element | TFOOT Object Members

Designates rows as the table's footer.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [bgColor](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vAlign](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [deleteRow](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [insertRow](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [moveRow](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#) , [rows](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [time](#)

Styles

[widthfont-sizeletter-spacingdisplaypaddingfont-familycursorbehavior](#)
[text-transformbackground-repeatbackground-imagevertical-alignvisibilityfont-styletext-autospacefont-varianttext-decorationbackgroundcolor](#)
[directionz-indexbackground-positionclearfontunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightword-spacingline-heightlayout-gridlayout-grid-mode](#)

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TH Element | TH Object Members

Specifies a header column. Header columns are centered within the cell and are bold.

Properties

`accessKey` , `align` , `background` , `bgColor` , `borderColor` , `borderColorDark` , `borderColorLight` , `canHaveChildren` , `className` , `clientHeight` , `clientLeft` , `clientTop` , `clientWidth` , `colSpan` , `currentStyle` , `dir` , `firstChild` , `height` , `id` , `innerHTML` , `innerText` , `isTextEdit` , `lang` , `language` , `lastChild` , `nextSibling` , `nodeName` , `nodeType` , `nodeValue` , `noWrap` , `offsetHeight` , `offsetLeft` , `offsetParent` , `offsetTop` , `offsetWidth` , `outerHTML` , `outerText` , `parentElement` , `parentNode` , `parentTextEdit` , `previousSibling` , `readyState` , `recordNumber` , `rowSpan` , `runtimeStyle` , `scopeName` , `scrollHeight` , `scrollLeft` , `scrollTop` , `scrollWidth` , `sourceIndex` , `style` , `tabIndex` , `tagName` , `tagUrn` , `title` , `uniqueID` , `vAlign` , `width`

Methods

`addBehavior` , `appendChild` , `applyElement` , `attachEvent` , `blur` , `clearAttributes` , `click` , `cloneNode` , `componentFromPoint` , `contains` , `detachEvent` , `focus` , `getAdjacentText` , `getAttribute` , `getBoundingClientRect` , `getClientRects` , `getElementsByTagName` , `getExpression` , `hasChildNodes` , `insertAdjacentElement` , `insertAdjacentHTML` , `insertAdjacentText` , `insertBefore` , `mergeAttributes` , `releaseCapture` , `removeAttribute` , `removeBehavior` , `removeChild` , `removeExpression` , `removeNode` , `replaceAdjacentText` , `replaceChild` , `replaceNode` , `scrollIntoView` , `setAttribute` , `setCapture` , `setExpression` , `swapNode`

Events

`onbeforecopy` , `onbeforecut` , `onbeforepaste` , `onblur` , `onclick` , `oncontextmenu` , `oncopy` , `oncut` , `ondblclick` , `ondragenter` , `ondragstart` , `onfilterchange` , `onfocus` , `onhelp` , `onkeydown` , `onkeypress` , `onkeyup` ,

[onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [filters](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [time](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[vertical-align](#)[filter](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[font-variant](#)[line-break](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-right](#)[word-spacing](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[background-image](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-top](#)[z-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-left](#)[padding-top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

THEAD Element | THEAD Object Members

Designates rows as the table's header.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [bgColor](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vAlign](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [deleteRow](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [insertRow](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [moveRow](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#) , [rows](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [time](#)

Styles

[widthfont-size](#)[letter-spacing](#)[displaypadding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[vertical-align](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[text-autospace](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[backgroundcolor](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[background-position](#)[clearfont](#)[unicode-bid](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TITLE Element | title Object Members

Contains the title of the document.

Properties

[currentStyle](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [text](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[widthbehaviortext-autospace](#)

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 [◀ height Attribute | height...](#) [▶ hidden Pro](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

HEIGHT Attribute | height Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTHEIGHT = sHeight ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.height [=sHeight]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sHeight</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>height</i>	Integer that specifies the height of the object, in pixels.
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

If the **height** property of an **IMG** is specified, but the **width** property is not specified, the resulting width of the **IMG** is sized proportionally according to the specified **height** property and the actual width (in pixels) of the image in the source file.

Consider the following:

Dimensions of image in source file (pixels):	100 X 50 (W X H)
Specified image height:	2in
Specified image width:	<i>not specified</i>
Resulting image height:	2in
Resulting image width:	4in ((100 / 50) * 2 inches)

If you specify the **height** property of an **IMG**, and the height and width of the image in the source file are identical, the width of the image will match the height.

If you specify the **height** property and the **width** property of an **IMG**, the

resulting image dimensions will match those specified.

Percentage values are based on the height of the parent object.

When scripting the height property, use either the [pixelHeight](#) or [posHeight](#) property to numerically manipulate the height value.

This property specifies the calculated height of the object, in pixels. For table rows and table cells, this property has a range of 0 to 32750 pixels.

If you set the value of the corresponding HTML attribute using a percentage, this property will specify the height, in pixels, represented by that percentage.

The scripting property is read/write for the [IMG](#) object, but read-only for other objects.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Applies To

[EMBED](#), [FRAME](#), [IMG](#), [MARQUEE](#), [OBJECT](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TH](#), [TR](#)

See Also

[width](#)

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◆ ◀ RIGHTMARGIN Attribute | r... ▶ ROW

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rowIndex Property

Retrieves the position of the object in the [rows](#) collection for the [TABLE](#).

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iIndex</i> =] <i>oTR</i> . rowIndex

Possible Values

iIndex Integer that specifies the index number.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

This property is different from [sectionRowIndex](#), which indicates the object's position in the [TBODY](#), [THEAD](#), or [TFOOT](#)**rows** collection. These sections are mutually exclusive, so the [TR](#) is always contained in one of these sections and in the [TABLE](#). You can determine the **rowIndex** property of an object by the order in which the object appears in the HTML source.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TR

See Also

[cellIndex](#), [sourceIndex](#)

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 [◀ plugins Collection ▶ rules Collection ▲](#)

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rows Collection

Retrieves a collection of **TR** objects (rows) from a **TABLE** object.

Syntax

```
[ collRows = ] object.rows  
[ oObject = ] object.rows(vIndex [, iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collRows</i>	Array of TR objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

The scope of the **rows** collection is for the **THEAD**, **TBODY**, or **TFOOT** object of the table. In addition, there is also a **rows** collection for the **TABLE** object, which contains all the rows for the entire table. A row that appears in one of the table sections also appears in the **rows** collection for the **TABLE**. The **TR** object has two index properties, **rowIndex** and **sectionRowIndex**, that indicate where a given row appears. The **rowIndex** property indicates where the **TR** appears with respect to the **rows** collection for the whole table. By contrast, **sectionRowIndex** returns where the **TR** appears with respect to the **rows** collection for the specific table section in which it is located.

If duplicate identifiers are found, a collection of those items is returned.

Collections of duplicates must be referenced subsequently by ordinal position.

Example

This example shows how to use the **rows** and **cells** collections to insert a number into each cell of the table.

```
<HTML>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
function numberCells() {
    var count=0;
    for (i=0; i < document.all.oTable.rows.length; i++) {
        for (j=0; j < document.all.oTable.rows(i).cells.length; j++) {
            document.all.oTable.rows(i).cells(j).innerText = count;
            count++;
        }
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
<BODY onload="numberCells()">
<TABLE id=oTable border=1>
<TR><TH>&nbsp;</TH><TH>&nbsp;</TH><TH>&nbsp;</TH><
<TR><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><
<TR><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Applies To

TABLE, TBODY, TFOOT, THEAD

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◆ ◀ insertCell Method ▶ isEqual Method ▲

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insertRow Method

Creates a new row (**TR**) in the table, and adds the row to the **rows** collection.

Syntax

```
oTR = object.insertRow([iIndex])
```

Parameters

iIndex Optional. Integer that specifies where to insert the row in the **rows** collection. The default value is **-1**, which appends the new row to the end of the **rows** collection.

Return Value

Returns the **TR** element object if successful, or null otherwise.

Remarks

If you insert a row in a **TFOOT**, **TBODY**, or **THEAD**, you also need to add the row to the **rows** collection for the **TABLE**. If you insert a row in the **TABLE**, you also need to add the row to the **rows** collection for the **TBODY**. If you specify an index, the index should be relative to the **rows** collection for the element that first contains the **TR**. For example, if you call this method for a **TBODY**, you must specify an index value relative to the **rows** collection that is on the **TBODY**, not the **TABLE**.

The preferred technique for inserting a row is to add the row at the end of the **rows** collection. It is faster to add a row at the end of a table than somewhere in the middle. To add a row at the end of the collection, specify the **-1** value, or the length of the **rows** collection minus 1.

Example

This example uses the **insertRow** method to add a row to the **TABLE**.

```
myNewRow = document.all.myTable.insertRow()
```

Applies To

[TABLE](#), [TBODY](#), [TFOOT](#), [THEAD](#)

See Also

[rowIndex](#), [rows](#), [sectionRowIndex](#)

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 ◀ deleteCell Method ▶ deleteTFoot Meth

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deleteRow Method

Deletes the specified row (**TR**) in the **TABLE**, and removes the row from the **rows** collection.

Syntax

```
object.deleteRow([iRowIndex])
```

Parameters

iRowIndex Optional. Integer that specifies the row to delete.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

If you delete a row from a **TFOOT**, **TBODY**, or **THEAD**, you also remove the row from the **rows** collection for the **TABLE**. Deleting a row in the **TABLE** also removes a row from the **rows** collection for the **TBODY**.

If you delete a row from a **TBODY**, **TFOOT**, or **THEAD**, *iRowIndex* must contain the **sectionRowIndex** of the **TR**. When deleting a row from the **TABLE**, *iRowIndex* must contain the **rowIndex** of the **TR**.

Example

This example uses the **deleteRow** method to delete the specified row (**TR**) in the **TABLE**.

```
myNewRow = document.all.myTable.deleteRow()
```

Applies To

[TABLE](#), [TBODY](#), [TFOOT](#), [THEAD](#)

See Also

[insertRow](#), [rowIndex](#), [rows](#), [sectionRowIndex](#)

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◆ ◀ caption Property ▶ CELLPADDING At

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cellIndex Property

Retrieves the position of the object in the [cells](#) collection of a given row.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iIndex</i> =] <i>td.cellIndex</i>

Possible Values

iIndex Integer that specifies the position of the object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Collection indexes are in the source order of the HTML document. When a cell spans multiple rows, that cell only appears in the **cells** collection for the first row that the cell spans.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TD

See Also

[rowIndex](#), [sectionRowIndex](#), [sourceIndex](#)

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 ◀ boundElements Collection ▶ childNode

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cells Collection

Retrieves a collection of all cells in the table row or in the entire table.

Syntax

```
[ collCells = ] object.oTR.cells  
[ oCells = ] object.cells(vIndex [, iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collCells</i>	Array of TD and TH elements contained by the object. If the object is a TR , the array contains elements only in that table row. If the object is a TABLE , the array contains all elements in the table.
<i>oCells</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements. The parameter can specify a string as a range of table rows and columns by providing a spreadsheet format, such as A1:B1.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

A **cells** collection is comprised of **TH** and **TD** objects.

When a cell spans multiple rows, that cell appears only in the **cells** collection for the first of the rows that the cell spans.

If duplicate identifiers are found, a collection of those items is returned. Collections of duplicates must be referenced subsequently by ordinal position.

Individual **cells** or an array of **cells** can be specified using a spreadsheet format. By specifying a colon-delimited string of the starting and ending

cells, a **cells** collection can be retrieved from anywhere in the table. Specifying a particular cell with this format returns that object. The format of this string uses letters to indicate columns, starting with A, and numbers to indicate rows, starting with 1. A **cells** collection on a table row includes only the elements within that row if the *vIndex* string specifies a range of multiple rows using the spreadsheet format.

Example

This example shows how to use the [rows](#) collection on the [TABLE](#) object and the **cells** collection to insert a number into each cell of the table.

```
<HTML>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
function numberCells() {
    var count=0;
    for (i=0; i < document.all.oTable.rows.length; i++) {
        for (j=0; j < document.all.oTable.rows(i).cells.length; j++) {
            document.all.oTable.rows(i).cells(j).innerText = count;
            count++;
        }
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
<BODY onload="numberCells()">
<TABLE id=oTable border=1>
<TR><TH>&nbsp;</TH><TH>&nbsp;</TH><TH>&nbsp;</TH><
<TR><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><
<TR><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Applies To

TABLE, TR

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◆ ◀ insertBefore Method ▶ insertRow Metl

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insertCell Method

Creates a new cell in the table row (**TR**), and adds the cell to the **cells** collection.

Syntax

```
oTD = TR.insertCell([iIndex])
```

Parameters

iIndex Optional. Integer that specifies where to insert the cell in the **TR**. The default value is **-1**, which appends the new cell to the end of the **cells** collection.

Return Value

Returns the **TD** element object if successful, or null otherwise.

Remarks

The preferred technique for inserting a cell is to add the cell at the end of the **cells** collection. It is faster to add a cell at the end of a row than somewhere in the middle. To add a cell at the end of the collection, specify the **-1** value, or the length of the **cells** collection minus 1.

Example

This example uses the **insertCell** method to add a cell to the end of the **TR**.

```
myNewCell = document.all.myTable.rows[0].insertCell()
```

Applies To

TR

See Also

[deleteCell](#), [insertRow](#)

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 ◀ deleteCaption Method ▶ deleteRow M

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deleteCell Method

Deletes the specified cell ([TD](#)) in the table row, and removes the cell from the [cells](#) collection.

Syntax

```
TR.deleteCell([iIndex])
```

Parameters

iIndex Optional. Integer that specifies the cell to be deleted from the table row. If no value is provided, the last cell in the [cells](#) collection is deleted.

Return Value

No return value.

Example

This example uses the **deleteCell** method to delete the last cell in the first row of the table.

```
document.all.myTable.rows[0].deleteCell()
```

Applies To

[TR](#)

See Also

[deleteRow](#), [insertCell](#)

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◆ ◀ index Property ▶ innerText Property ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

innerHTML Property

Sets or retrieves the HTML between the start and end tags of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.innerHTML [= <i>sHTML</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sHTML String that specifies the content between the start and end tags.

The property is read/write with no default value (see Remarks).

Remarks

The **innerHTML** property is read-only on the [FRAMESET](#), [HTML](#), [HEAD](#), [TABLE](#), [TBODY](#), [TFOOT](#), [THEAD](#), [TITLE](#), and [TR](#) objects.

The **innerHTML** property takes a string that specifies a valid combination of text and elements.

When the **innerHTML** property is set, the given string completely replaces the existing content of the object. If the string contains HTML tags, the string is parsed and formatted as it is placed into the document.

This property is accessible at run time as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. Removing elements at run time, before the closing tag has been parsed, could prevent other areas of the document from rendering.

When using **innerHTML** to insert script, you must include the [DEFER](#) attribute in the [SCRIPT](#) element.

You can change the value of the **TITLE** element using the [document.title](#)

property.

To change the contents of the **TABLE**, **TFOOT**, **THEAD**, and **TR** elements, use the table object model. For example, use the [rowIndex](#) property or the [rows](#) collection to retrieve a reference to a specific table row. You can add or delete rows using the [insertRow](#) and [deleteRow](#) methods. To retrieve a reference to a specific cell, use the [cellIndex](#) property or the [cells](#) collection. You can add or delete rows using the [insertCell](#) and [deleteCell](#) methods. To change the content of a particular cell, use the **innerHTML** property.

Example

This example uses the **innerHTML** property to change the text of a paragraph when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs. The affected text and any tags within it are changed by the **onmouseover** and [onmouseout](#) events.

```
<P onmouseover="this.innerHTML='<B>Mouse out  
to change back.</B>'"  
onmouseout="this.innerHTML='<I>  
Mouse over again to change.</I>'">  
<I>Mouse over this text to change it.</I></P>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



This example uses the **innerHTML** property to insert script into the page.

```
var sHTML="<input type=button onclick=" + "  
go2()" + " value='Click Me'><BR>"  
var sScript='<SCRIPT DEFER>'
```

```
sScript = sScript + 'function go2()
{ alert("Hello from inserted script.") }'
sScript = sScript + '</script' + '>';
ScriptDiv.innerHTML=sHTML + sScript;
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IFRAME, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, OPTION, P, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, STYLE, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[insertAdjacentHTML](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TR Element | TR Object Members

Specifies a row in a table.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [bgColor](#) , [borderColor](#) , [borderColorDark](#) , [borderColorLight](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [height](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [rowIndex](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sectionRowIndex](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [vAlign](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [deleteCell](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [insertCell](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#)

, onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onselectstart

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , cells , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , time

Styles

widthfont-sizepage-break-beforeletter-spacingdisplaypaddingfont-familycursorbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatlayout-grid-charbackground-imagevertical-aligntext-indentvisibilityfont-stylecliptext-autospacelayout-grid-linefont-varianttext-decorationline-breakbackgroundcolortext-aligndirectionz-indextext-justifypage-break-afterpositionbackground-positionclearfontunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightword-spacingline-heightlayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingheightlayout-grid-mode

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TT Element | TT Object Members

Renders text in a fixed-width font.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecopy](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncopy](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

U Element | U Object Members

Renders text that is underlined.

Properties

accessKey , canHaveChildren , className , clientHeight , clientLeft , clientTop , clientWidth , currentStyle , dir , firstChild , id , innerHTML , innerText , isTextEdit , lang , language , lastChild , nextSibling , nodeName , nodeType , nodeValue , offsetHeight , offsetLeft , offsetParent , offsetTop , offsetWidth , outerHTML , outerText , parentElement , parentNode , parentTextEdit , previousSibling , readyState , recordNumber , runtimeStyle , scopeName , scrollHeight , scrollLeft , scrollTop , scrollWidth , sourceIndex , style , tabIndex , tagName , tagUrn , title , uniqueID

Methods

addBehavior , appendChild , applyElement , attachEvent , blur , clearAttributes , click , cloneNode , componentFromPoint , contains , detachEvent , focus , getAdjacentText , getAttribute , getBoundingClientRect , getClientRects , getElementsByTagName , getExpression , hasChildNodes , insertAdjacentElement , insertAdjacentHTML , insertAdjacentText , insertBefore , mergeAttributes , releaseCapture , removeAttribute , removeBehavior , removeChild , removeExpression , removeNode , replaceAdjacentText , replaceChild , replaceNode , scrollIntoView , setAttribute , setCapture , setExpression , swapNode

Events

onbeforecopy , onbeforecut , onbeforepaste , onblur , onclick , oncontextmenu , oncopy , oncut , ondblclick , ondrag , ondragend , ondragenter , ondragleave , ondragover , ondragstart , ondrop , onfocus , onhelp , onkeydown , onkeypress , onkeyup , onlosecapture , onmousedown , onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bid](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[toppadding](#)[left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

UL Element | UL Object Members

Draws lines of text as a bulleted list.

Properties

accessKey , canHaveChildren , className , clientHeight , clientLeft , clientTop , clientWidth , currentStyle , dir , firstChild , id , innerHTML , innerText , isTextEdit , lang , language , lastChild , nextSibling , nodeName , nodeType , nodeValue , offsetHeight , offsetLeft , offsetParent , offsetTop , offsetWidth , outerHTML , outerText , parentElement , parentNode , parentTextEdit , previousSibling , readyState , recordNumber , runtimeStyle , scopeName , scrollHeight , scrollLeft , scrollTop , scrollWidth , sourceIndex , style , tabIndex , tagName , tagUrn , title , type , uniqueID

Methods

addBehavior , appendChild , applyElement , attachEvent , blur , clearAttributes , click , cloneNode , componentFromPoint , contains , detachEvent , focus , getAdjacentText , getAttribute , getBoundingClientRect , getClientRects , getElementsByTagName , getExpression , hasChildNodes , insertAdjacentElement , insertAdjacentHTML , insertAdjacentText , insertBefore , mergeAttributes , releaseCapture , removeAttribute , removeBehavior , removeChild , removeExpression , removeNode , replaceAdjacentText , replaceChild , replaceNode , scrollIntoView , setAttribute , setCapture , setExpression , swapNode

Events

onbeforecopy , onbeforecut , onbeforepaste , onblur , onclick , oncontextmenu , oncopy , oncut , ondblclick , ondrag , ondragend , ondragenter , ondragleave , ondragover , ondragstart , ondrop , onfocus , onhelp , onkeydown , onkeypress , onkeyup , onlosecapture , onmousedown , onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[border-top-color](#)[width](#)[margin-top](#)[border-bottom-width](#)[page-break-before](#)[padding-right](#)[padding](#)[border-right-width](#)[cursor](#)[text-indent](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[border-left-color](#)[margin-left](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[layout-grid-line](#)[font-variant](#)[overflow-y](#)[list-style-line-break](#)[list-style-type](#)[background](#)[text-align](#)[list-style-image](#)[direction](#)[border-bottom-color](#)[text-justify](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[border-right-color](#)[border-right-word-spacing](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)[font-size](#)[border-bottom](#)[overflow](#)[letter-spacing](#)[display](#)[float](#)[font-family](#)[margin-right](#)[behavior](#)[word-break](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[border-top-style](#)[layout-grid-char](#)[list-style-position](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[clip](#)[text-decoration](#)[color](#)[border-style](#)[border-top-width](#)[border-top-z-index](#)[margin-bottom](#)[page-break-after](#)[font](#)[border-left-style](#)[border-width](#)[margin](#)[unicode-bidi](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[line-height](#)[border-bottom-style](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-type](#)[layout-grid-char-spacing](#)[border-left-width](#)[border-left-padding](#)[top](#)[border-color](#)[border-right-style](#)[border](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

userProfile Object Members

Provides methods that allow a script to request read access to and perform read actions on a user's profile information.

Methods

[addReadRequest](#) , [clearRequest](#) , [doReadRequest](#) , [getAttribute](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

VAR Element | VAR Object Members

Renders text in a small fixed-width font.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dir](#) , [firstChild](#) , [id](#) , [innerHTML](#) , [innerText](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [uniqueID](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getElementsByTagName](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onresize](#) , [onselectstart](#)

Collections

[all](#) , [attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#) , [childNodes](#) , [children](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#) , [saveSnapshot](#) , [time](#) , [userData](#)

Styles

[width](#)[font-size](#)[overflow](#)[padding-right](#)[letter-spacing](#)[float](#)[display](#)[padding](#)[font-family](#)[cursor](#)[behavior](#)[text-transform](#)[background-repeat](#)[background-image](#)[bottom](#)[visibility](#)[font-style](#)[clip](#)[text-autospace](#)[left](#)[overflow-x](#)[font-variant](#)[text-decoration](#)[overflow-y](#)[background-color](#)[direction](#)[z-index](#)[position](#)[background-position](#)[clear](#)[font](#)[unicode-bid](#)[background-color](#)[font-weight](#)[word-spacing](#)[line-height](#)[top](#)[padding-left](#)[layout-grid](#)[layout-grid-mode](#)[padding-top](#)[padding-bottom](#)[right](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

WBR Element | WBR Object Members

Inserts a soft line break into a block of [NOBR](#) text.

Properties

[currentStyle](#) , [id](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [scopeName](#) , [tagUrn](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [setAttribute](#)

Collections

[behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[behaviortext-autospace](#)

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 ◀ showHelp Method ▶ showModelessDi

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

showModalDialog Method

Creates a modal dialog box that displays the specified HTML document.

Syntax

```
vReturnValue = window.showModalDialog(sURL [, vArguments][, sFeatures])
```

Parameters

<i>sURL</i>	Required. String that specifies the URL of the document to load and display.
<i>vArguments</i>	Optional. Variant that specifies the arguments to use when displaying the document. Use this parameter to pass a value of any type, including an array of values. The dialog box can extract the values passed by the caller from the dialogArguments property of the window object.
<i>sFeatures</i>	Optional. String that specifies the window ornaments for the dialog box, using one or more of the following semicolon-delimited values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>dialogHeight:<i>iHeight</i></code> Sets the height of the dialog window (see Remarks for default unit of measure).<code>dialogLeft:<i>iXPos</i></code> Sets the left position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.<code>dialogTop:<i>iYPos</i></code> Sets the top position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.<code>dialogWidth:<i>iWidth</i></code> Sets the width of the dialog window (see Remarks for default unit of measure).<code>center:{ yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether to center the dialog window within the desktop. The default is yes.<code>help:{ yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether the dialog window displays the context-sensitive Help icon. The default is yes.<code>resizable:{ yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether the dialog window has set dimensions. The default for both trusted and untrusted dialog windows is no.<code>status:{ yes no 1 0 }</code> Specifies whether the dialog window displays a status bar. The default is yes for untrusted dialog windows and no for trusted dialog windows.

Return Value

Variant. Returns the value of the [returnValue](#) property as set by the window of the document specified in *sURL*.

Remarks

A modal dialog box retains the input focus while open. The user cannot switch windows until the dialog box is closed.

Because a modal dialog box can include a URL to a resource in a different domain, do not pass information through the *vArguments* parameter that the user might consider private.

As of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0, you can eliminate scroll bars on dialog boxes. To turn off the scroll bar, set the **SCROLL** attribute to false in the **BODY** element for the dialog window, or call the modal dialog box from a trusted application.

Internet Explorer 5 allows further control over modal dialog boxes through the status and resizable values in the *sFeatures* parameter of the **showModalDialog** method. Turn off the status bar by calling the dialog box from a trusted application, such as Microsoft® Visual Basic® or an HTML Application (HTA), or from a trusted window, such as a trusted modal dialog box. These applications are considered to be trusted because they use Internet Explorer interfaces instead of the browser. Any dialog box generated from a trusted source has the status bar turned off by default. Resizing is turned off by default, but you can turn it on by specifying *resizable=yes* in the *sFeatures* string of the **showModalDialog** method.

You can set the default font settings the same way you set cascading style sheets (CSS) attributes (for example, "font:3;font-size:4"). To define multiple font values, use multiple font attributes.

The default unit of measure for *dialogHeight* and *dialogWidth* in Internet Explorer 4.0 is the em; in Internet Explorer 5 it is the pixel. For consistent results, specify the *dialogHeight* and *dialogWidth* in pixels when designing modal dialog boxes.

Although a user can manually adjust the height of a dialog box to a smaller value—provided the dialog box is resizable—the minimum `dialogHeight` you can specify is 100 pixels.

To override center, even though the default for center is yes, you can specify either `dialogLeft` and/or `dialogTop`.

Example

This example uses the **`showModalDialog`** method to open a customized dialog box.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ showModalDialog Method ▶ splitText |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

showModelessDialog Method

Creates a modeless dialog box that displays the specified HTML document.

Syntax

```
vReturnValue = window.showModelessDialog(sURL [, vArguments][,
```

Parameters

<i>sURL</i>	Required. String that specifies the URL of the document to load and display.																
<i>vArguments</i>	Optional. Variant that specifies the arguments to use when displaying the document. Use this parameter to pass a value of any type, including an array of values. The dialog box can extract the values passed by the caller from the <code>dialogArguments</code> property of the <code>window</code> object.																
<i>sFeatures</i>	Optional. String that specifies the window ornaments for the dialog box, using one or more of the following semicolon-delimited values: <table><tr><td><code>dialogHeight:<i>iHeight</i></code></td><td>Sets the height, in pixels, of the dialog window.</td></tr><tr><td><code>dialogLeft:<i>iXPos</i></code></td><td>Sets the left position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.</td></tr><tr><td><code>dialogTop:<i>iYPos</i></code></td><td>Sets the top position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.</td></tr><tr><td><code>dialogWidth:<i>iWidth</i></code></td><td>Sets the width, in pixels, of the dialog window.</td></tr><tr><td><code>center:{ yes no 1 0 }</code></td><td>Specifies whether to center the dialog window within the desktop. The default is yes.</td></tr><tr><td><code>help:{ yes no 1 0 }</code></td><td>Specifies whether the dialog box displays the context-sensitive Help icon. The default is yes.</td></tr><tr><td><code>resizable:{ yes no 1 0 }</code></td><td>Specifies whether the dialog window has set dimensions. The default for trusted and untrusted dialog windows is no.</td></tr><tr><td><code>status:{ yes no 1 0 }</code></td><td>Specifies whether the dialog window displays a status bar. The default is yes for untrusted dialog windows and no for trusted dialog windows.</td></tr></table>	<code>dialogHeight:<i>iHeight</i></code>	Sets the height, in pixels, of the dialog window.	<code>dialogLeft:<i>iXPos</i></code>	Sets the left position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.	<code>dialogTop:<i>iYPos</i></code>	Sets the top position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.	<code>dialogWidth:<i>iWidth</i></code>	Sets the width, in pixels, of the dialog window.	<code>center:{ yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether to center the dialog window within the desktop. The default is yes .	<code>help:{ yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether the dialog box displays the context-sensitive Help icon. The default is yes .	<code>resizable:{ yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether the dialog window has set dimensions. The default for trusted and untrusted dialog windows is no .	<code>status:{ yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether the dialog window displays a status bar. The default is yes for untrusted dialog windows and no for trusted dialog windows.
<code>dialogHeight:<i>iHeight</i></code>	Sets the height, in pixels, of the dialog window.																
<code>dialogLeft:<i>iXPos</i></code>	Sets the left position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.																
<code>dialogTop:<i>iYPos</i></code>	Sets the top position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.																
<code>dialogWidth:<i>iWidth</i></code>	Sets the width, in pixels, of the dialog window.																
<code>center:{ yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether to center the dialog window within the desktop. The default is yes .																
<code>help:{ yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether the dialog box displays the context-sensitive Help icon. The default is yes .																
<code>resizable:{ yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether the dialog window has set dimensions. The default for trusted and untrusted dialog windows is no .																
<code>status:{ yes no 1 0 }</code>	Specifies whether the dialog window displays a status bar. The default is yes for untrusted dialog windows and no for trusted dialog windows.																

Return Value

Variant. Returns a reference to the new window object. Use this reference to script properties and methods on the new window.

Remarks

The modeless dialog box displays even when the user switches input focus

to the window.

The **showModelessDialog** method is useful for menus and Help systems. When you invoke this method, a dialog box appears, layered in front of the browser window or HTML Application (HTA).

By convention, modeless dialog boxes can differ from an application window in that they do not have scroll bar, status bar, or resize capabilities. To create this type of dialog box, implement the following steps:

- Turn off the scroll bar. Use the **SCROLL** attribute by including the scroll="no" value in the **BODY** tag for the dialog window.
- Turn off the status bar. Set the value of status to no in the *sFeatures* parameter of the **showModelessDialog** call. A second option is to call the dialog window from a trusted application, such as Microsoft® Visual Basic® or an HTA, or from a trusted window, such as a trusted dialog box. These are considered trusted because they use Internet Explorer interfaces instead of the browser. The status bar of any dialog box generated from a trusted source is set to off by default.
- Do not allow resizing. Resizing is set to off by default.

To create a return value for **showModelessDialog**, set the *vArguments* parameter to a callback function or an object in the **showModelessDialog** call. In the modeless dialog box, you can reference this function or object through the **dialogArguments** property of the **window** object. The same arguments are valid for the **showModelessDialog** and **showModalDialog** methods.

You can set the default font settings the same way you set cascading style sheets (CSS) attributes (for example, "font:3; font-size:4"). To define multiple font values, use multiple font attributes.

To override center, even though the default for center is yes, you can specify either `dialogLeft` and/or `dialogTop`.

Although a user can manually adjust the height of a dialog box to a smaller value—provided the dialog box is resizable—the minimum `dialogHeight` you can specify is 100 pixels.

Example

This example uses the **`showModelessDialog`** method to create a return value. It also shows how to handle user actions in the modeless dialog box.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ designMode Property ▶ dialogHeight I

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dialogArguments Property

Retrieves the variable or array of variables passed into the modal dialog window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>vVariables</i> =] <code>window.dialogArguments</code>

Possible Values

vVariables String, numeric, object, or array value that specifies arguments.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The **dialogArguments** property applies only to windows created using the [showModalDialog](#) method.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ dialogArguments Property ▶ dialogLef

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dialogHeight Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the modal dialog window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>window.dialogHeight [= <i>iHeight</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the height, in ems.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **dialogHeight** property applies only to windows created using the [showModalDialog](#) method.

Although a user can manually adjust the height of a dialog box to a smaller value—provided the dialog box is resizable—the minimum **dialogHeight** you can set using script is 100 pixels.

Example

This example creates a dialog window using the **dialogHeight** property to set the new window's height.

```
<SCRIPT>
```

```
function someMessage()
{
  event.srcElement.blur();
  window.showModalDialog("message.htm", "",
    "dialogWidth:5cm; dialogHeight:10cm")
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SELECT onchange="someMessage()">
  <OPTION>Item 1</OPTION>
  <OPTION>Item 2</OPTION>
  <OPTION>Item 3</OPTION>
</SELECT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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◆ ◀ dialogHeight Property ▶ dialogTop Prc

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dialogLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the left coordinate of the modal dialog window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>window.dialogLeft</code> [= <i>iLeft</i>]

Possible Values

iLeft Integer that specifies the left coordinate, in ems.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **dialogLeft** property applies only to windows created using the [showModalDialog](#) method.

Example

This example creates a dialog window using the **dialogLeft** property to set the position relative to the left side of the screen.

Note Do not break the script code into two lines as in the fourth line of the example. This was done for readability only.

```
<SCRIPT>  
function someMessage()
```

```
{
  event.srcElement.blur();
  window.showModalDialog("message.htm", "",
    "dialogWidth:5cm; dialogHeight:10cm;
    dialogTop:0cm; dialogLeft:0cm")
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SELECT onchange="someMessage()">
  <OPTION>Item 1</OPTION>
  <OPTION>Item 2</OPTION>
  <OPTION>Item 3</OPTION>
</SELECT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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◆ ◀ dialogLeft Property ▶ dialogWidth Prop

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dialogTop Property

Sets or retrieves the top coordinate of the modal dialog window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>window.dialogTop [= <i>iTop</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iTop Integer that specifies the top coordinate, in ems.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **dialogTop** property applies only to windows created using the [showModalDialog](#) method.

Example

This example creates a dialog window using the **dialogTop** property to set the position relative to the top of the screen.

Note Do not break the script code into two lines as in the fourth line of the example. This was done for readability only.

```
<SCRIPT>  
function someMessage()
```

```
{
  event.srcElement.blur();
  window.showModalDialog("message.htm", "",
    "dialogWidth:5cm; dialogHeight:10cm;
    dialogTop:0cm; dialogLeft:0cm")
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SELECT onchange="someMessage()">
  <OPTION>Item 1</OPTION>
  <OPTION>Item 2</OPTION>
  <OPTION>Item 3</OPTION>
</SELECT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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◆ ◀ dialogTop Property ▶ DIR Attribute | di

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dialogWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the modal dialog window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>window.dialogWidth [= <i>iWidth</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the width, in ems.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **dialogWidth** property applies only to windows created using the [showModalDialog](#) method.

Example

This example creates a dialog window using the **dialogWidth** property to set the new window's width.

```
<SCRIPT>
function someMessage()
{
    event.srcElement.blur();
    window.showModalDialog("message.htm", "",
```

```
"dialogWidth:5cm; dialogHeight:10cm")
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SELECT onchange="someMessage()">
  <OPTION>Item 1</OPTION>
  <OPTION>Item 2</OPTION>
  <OPTION>Item 3</OPTION>
</SELECT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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◆ ◀ repeat Property ▶ returnValue Propert

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returnValue Property

Sets or retrieves the return value from the modal dialog window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>window.returnValue</code> [= <i>vValue</i>]

Possible Values

vValue Variant that specifies the return value from the window.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

This property applies only to windows created using the [showModalDialog](#) method.

Applies To

^s HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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window Object Members

Represents an open window in the browser.

Properties

[clipboardData](#) , [closed](#) , [defaultStatus](#) , [dialogArguments](#) , [dialogHeight](#) , [dialogLeft](#) , [dialogTop](#) , [dialogWidth](#) , [document](#) , [event](#) , [external](#) , [history](#) , [length](#) , [location](#) , [name](#) , [navigator](#) , [offscreenBuffering](#) , [opener](#) , [parent](#) , [returnValue](#) , [screen](#) , [screenLeft](#) , [screenTop](#) , [self](#) , [status](#) , [top](#)

Methods

[alert](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearInterval](#) , [clearTimeout](#) , [close](#) , [confirm](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [execScript](#) , [focus](#) , [moveBy](#) , [moveTo](#) , [navigate](#) , [open](#) , [print](#) , [prompt](#) , [resizeBy](#) , [resizeTo](#) , [scroll](#) , [scrollBy](#) , [scrollTo](#) , [setInterval](#) , [setTimeout](#) , [showHelp](#) , [showModalDialog](#) , [showModelessDialog](#)

Events

[onafterprint](#) , [onbeforeprint](#) , [onbeforeunload](#) , [onblur](#) , [onerror](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onload](#) , [onresize](#) , [onunload](#)

Collections

[frames](#)

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◆ ◀ onbeforeprint Event ▶ onbeforeupdate

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onbeforeunload Event

Fires prior to a page being unloaded.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onbeforeunload = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onbeforeunload = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforeunload></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancels	No
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Close the current browser window.• Navigate to another location by entering a new address or selecting a Favorite.• Click the Back, Forward, Refresh, or Home button.• Click on an anchor that refers the browser to another Web page.• Invoke the anchor click method.• Invoke the document write method.• Invoke the document open method.• Invoke the document close method.• Invoke the window close method.• Invoke the window open method, providing the possible value <code>_self</code> for the window name.• Invoke the window navigate or NavigateAndFind method.• Invoke the location replace method.• Invoke the location reload method.• Specify a new value for the location href property.• Submit a FORM to the address specified in the ACTION attribute via the INPUT_submit control, or invoke the form submit method.
Default action	Signals that the page is about to be unloaded.

When a string is returned to this event, a dialog box displays that gives the user the option of staying on the page.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onbeforeunload** event to prompt the user to remain on the page.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT>
function closeIt()
{
    event.returnValue = "Any string value here will force a dialog
                        box to appear before closing the window.";
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY onbeforeunload="closeIt()">
<P>Navigate to another page to fire the before unload event.
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Applies To

[FRAMESET](#), [window](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [onload](#), [onunload](#)

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XML Element | XML Object Members

Defines an [xml data island](#) on an HTML page.

Properties

[id](#) , [parentElement](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordset](#) , [scopeName](#) , [src](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [XMLDocument](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [removeBehavior](#)

Events

[ondataavailable](#) , [ondatasetchanged](#) , [ondatasetcomplete](#) , [onreadystatechange](#) , [onrowenter](#) , [onrowexit](#) , [onrowsdelete](#) , [onrowsinserted](#)

Collections

[behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#)

Styles

[behaviortext-autospace](#)

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XMP Element | XMP Object Members

Renders text used for examples in a fixed-width font.

Properties

`accessKey` , `canHaveChildren` , `className` , `clientHeight` , `clientLeft` , `clientTop` , `clientWidth` , `currentStyle` , `dir` , `firstChild` , `id` , `innerHTML` , `innerText` , `isTextEdit` , `lang` , `language` , `lastChild` , `nextSibling` , `nodeName` , `nodeType` , `nodeValue` , `offsetHeight` , `offsetLeft` , `offsetParent` , `offsetTop` , `offsetWidth` , `outerHTML` , `outerText` , `parentElement` , `parentNode` , `parentTextEdit` , `previousSibling` , `readyState` , `recordNumber` , `runtimeStyle` , `scopeName` , `scrollHeight` , `scrollLeft` , `scrollTop` , `scrollWidth` , `sourceIndex` , `style` , `tabIndex` , `tagName` , `tagUrn` , `title` , `uniqueID`

Methods

`addBehavior` , `appendChild` , `applyElement` , `attachEvent` , `blur` , `clearAttributes` , `click` , `cloneNode` , `componentFromPoint` , `contains` , `detachEvent` , `focus` , `getAdjacentText` , `getAttribute` , `getBoundingClientRect` , `getClientRects` , `getElementsByTagName` , `hasChildNodes` , `insertAdjacentElement` , `insertAdjacentHTML` , `insertBefore` , `mergeAttributes` , `releaseCapture` , `removeAttribute` , `removeBehavior` , `removeChild` , `removeNode` , `replaceAdjacentText` , `replaceChild` , `replaceNode` , `scrollIntoView` , `setAttribute` , `setCapture` , `swapNode`

Events

`onbeforecut` , `onbeforepaste` , `onblur` , `onclick` , `oncontextmenu` , `oncut` , `ondblclick` , `ondrag` , `ondragend` , `ondragenter` , `ondragleave` , `ondragover` , `ondragstart` , `ondrop` , `onfocus` , `onhelp` , `onkeydown` , `onkeypress` , `onkeyup` , `onlosecapture` , `onmousedown` , `onmousemove` , `onmouseout` , `onmouseover` , `onmouseup` , `onpaste` , `onpropertychange` , `onreadystatechange` , `onresize` , `onselectstart`

Collections

all , attributes , behaviorUrns , childNodes , children

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colormargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursortext-indentvisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xlayout-grid-linefont-variantoverflow-yline-breakbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colortext-justifypositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modepadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviorword-breaktext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylelayout-grid-charbackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottompage-break-afterfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicodebidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridlayout-grid-typelayout-grid-char-spacingborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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INPUT type=button Element | INPUT type=button Object Members

Creates a button control.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataFormatAs](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [createTextRange](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

attributes , behaviorUrns , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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INPUT type=checkbox Element | INPUT type=checkbox Object Members

Creates a check box control.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [checked](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultChecked](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [indeterminate](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [status](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#)

, onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onselectstart

Collections

attributes , behaviorUrns , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◆ ◀ effectAllowed Property ▶ EVENT Attrit

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ENCTYPE Attribute | encoding Property

Sets or retrieves the MIME encoding for the form.

Syntax

HTML	<code><FORM ENCTYPE = <i>sType</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.encoding [=<i>sType</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sType String that specifies the format of the data being submitted by the form.

The property is read/write with a default value of **application/x-www-form-urlencoded**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Internet Explorer 4.0 also recognizes multipart/form-data, which, along with a POST method, is required to submit a file upload to the server.

Applies To

[FORM](#)

See Also

[action](#)

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INPUT type=file Element | INPUT type=file Object

Members

Creates a file upload object with a text box and Browse button.

Properties

accessKey , canHaveChildren , className , clientHeight , clientLeft , clientTop , clientWidth , currentStyle , dataFld , dataSrc , defaultValue , dir , disabled , firstChild , form , id , isTextEdit , lang , language , lastChild , name , nextSibling , nodeName , nodeType , nodeValue , offsetHeight , offsetLeft , offsetParent , offsetTop , offsetWidth , outerHTML , outerText , parentElement , parentNode , parentTextEdit , previousSibling , readyState , recordNumber , runtimeStyle , scopeName , scrollHeight , scrollLeft , scrollTop , scrollWidth , size , sourceIndex , style , tabIndex , tagName , tagUrn , title , type , uniqueID , value

Methods

addBehavior , appendChild , applyElement , attachEvent , blur , clearAttributes , click , cloneNode , componentFromPoint , contains , detachEvent , focus , getAdjacentText , getAttribute , getBoundingClientRect , getClientRects , getExpression , hasChildNodes , insertAdjacentElement , insertAdjacentHTML , insertAdjacentText , insertBefore , mergeAttributes , releaseCapture , removeAttribute , removeBehavior , removeChild , removeExpression , removeNode , replaceAdjacentText , replaceChild , replaceNode , scrollIntoView , select , setAttribute , setCapture , setExpression , swapNode

Events

onbeforecut , onbeforeeditfocus , onbeforepaste , onblur , onclick , oncontextmenu , oncut , ondblclick , ondrag , ondragend , ondragenter , ondragleave , ondragover , ondragstart , ondrop , onfilterchange , onfocus , onhelp , onkeydown , onkeypress , onkeyup , onlosecapture , onmousedown , onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste ,

onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

attributes , behaviorUrns , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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INPUT type=hidden Element | INPUT type=hidden

Object Members

Transmits state information about client/server interaction.

Properties

[className](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [createTextRange](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getExpression](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onpropertychange](#) , [onreadystatechange](#)

Collections

[attributes](#) , [behaviorUrns](#)

Behaviors

[clientCaps](#) , [download](#) , [homePage](#) , [httpFolder](#) , [saveFavorite](#) , [saveHistory](#)

, saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

behaviortext-autospace

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◆ VALUE Attribute | value P... VCARD

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

VALUE Attribute | value Property

Sets or retrieves the count of ordered lists as they progress.

Syntax

HTML	<code><LI VALUE = sValue ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>li.value [= sValue]</code>

Possible Values

sValue String that specifies the count.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example sets each line item's value to an integer string.

```
<OL>
<LI VALUE="1">One
<LI VALUE="2">Two
<LI VALUE="3">Three
</OL>
```

Applies To

[LI](#)

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 SRC Attribute | src Prope... srcElem

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SRC Attribute | src Property

Sets or retrieves a URL to be loaded by the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT SRC = sURL ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.src [= sURL]</code>

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **src** property to change the image's **SRC** attribute.

```
<BODY onmousedown="oImage.src='sphere.jpg'"
  onmouseup="oImage.src='cone.jpg'">
:
<IMG ID=oImage SRC="cone.jpeg">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[APPLET](#), [EMBED](#), [FRAME](#), [IFRAME](#), [IMG](#), [INPUT type=image](#), [XML](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=image Element | INPUT type=image Object Members

Creates an image control that, when clicked, causes the form to be immediately submitted.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [align](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [complete](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [src](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#)

, onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

attributes , behaviorUrns , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=password Element | INPUT type=password Object Members

Creates a single-line text entry control similar to the [text](#) control, except that text is not displayed as the user enters it.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [autocomplete](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [maxLength](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readOnly](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#) , [vcard_name](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [createTextRange](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) ,

onhelp , onkeydown , onkeypress , onkeyup , onlosecapture , onmousedown , onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

attributes , behaviorUrns , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicodebidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◀ CELLSPACING Attribute | c... ▶ CLAS

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CHECKED Attribute | checked Property

Sets or retrieves the state of the check box or radio button.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT CHECKED = bChecked ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>input.checked [= bChecked]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bChecked</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Control is not selected. true Control is selected.
-----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Check boxes that are not selected do not return their values when the form is submitted.

A user can select a radio button only if the button has a [name](#). To clear a selected radio button, a user must select another button in the set.

Example

This example retrieves the **checked** property to fire an event.

```
<HEAD>  
<SCRIPT>
```

```
function checkthis()
{
  if (oCheckbox.checked == true)
  {
    alert("It's got a check; now off to Microsoft!");
    window.open("http://www.microsoft.com");
  }
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
Check here if you wish to go to Microsoft:
<INPUT ID=oCheckbox TYPE=checkbox onclick=checkthis()>
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[INPUT TYPE=checkbox](#), [INPUT TYPE=radio](#)

See Also

[defaultChecked](#), [forms overview](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=radio Element | INPUT type=radio Object Members

Creates a radio button control.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [checked](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultChecked](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [status](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#)

, onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onselectstart

Collections

attributes , behaviorUrns , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=reset Element | INPUT type=reset Object Members

Creates a button that, when clicked, resets the form's controls to their initial values.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [createTextRange](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#)

, onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

attributes , behaviorUrns , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=submit Element | INPUT type=submit Object Members

Creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [createTextRange](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onblur](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) , [onkeydown](#) , [onkeypress](#) , [onkeyup](#) , [onlosecapture](#) , [onmousedown](#) , [onmousemove](#) , [onmouseout](#) , [onmouseover](#) , [onmouseup](#) , [onpaste](#) ,

onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselectstart

Collections

attributes , behaviorUrns , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weightline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◆ ◀ SIZE Attribute | size Pro... ▶ sourceInc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SIZE Attribute | size Property

Sets or retrieves the size of the control.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTSIZE = <i>iSize</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.size [=<i>iSize</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iSize Integer that specifies the size.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Although this property is read/write, no change is visible when you set the size of the `INPUT type=reset`, `INPUT type=submit`, and `INPUT type=image` objects. However, you can detect a change to the **size** property for these objects in code.

For the `INPUT type=text` object, the size is in characters and represents the width of the text box. When the size is specified, the `SELECT` object represents a list box with the specified number of rows.

Applies To

`INPUT type=button`, `INPUT type=checkbox`, `INPUT type=file`, `INPUT type=image`, `INPUT type=password`, `INPUT type=radio`, `INPUT type=reset`, `INPUT type=submit`, `INPUT type=text`, `SELECT`

See Also

[maxLength](#)

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◆ ◀ MARGINWIDTH Attribute | m... ▶ MEI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MAXLENGTH Attribute | maxLength Property

Sets or retrieves the maximum number of characters that the user can enter into a text control.

Syntax

HTML	<code><INPUT TYPE="text" MAXLENGTH = <i>iLength</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.maxLength [=<i>iLength</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iLength Integer that specifies the maximum length of the input.

The property is read/write with a default of no limit.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **maxLength** property limits the number of characters the user can enter. The property does not limit programmatic assignments to the [value](#) property. The property's value can be larger than the [size](#) of the text box, in which case the text box scrolls, as necessary, as the user types.

Applies To

[INPUT type=text](#), [INPUT type=password](#)

See Also

[size](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

INPUT type=text Element | INPUT type=text Object Members

Creates a single-line text entry control.

Properties

[accessKey](#) , [autocomplete](#) , [canHaveChildren](#) , [className](#) , [clientHeight](#) , [clientLeft](#) , [clientTop](#) , [clientWidth](#) , [currentStyle](#) , [dataFld](#) , [dataSrc](#) , [defaultValue](#) , [dir](#) , [disabled](#) , [firstChild](#) , [form](#) , [id](#) , [isTextEdit](#) , [lang](#) , [language](#) , [lastChild](#) , [maxLength](#) , [name](#) , [nextSibling](#) , [nodeName](#) , [nodeType](#) , [nodeValue](#) , [offsetHeight](#) , [offsetLeft](#) , [offsetParent](#) , [offsetTop](#) , [offsetWidth](#) , [outerHTML](#) , [outerText](#) , [parentElement](#) , [parentNode](#) , [parentTextEdit](#) , [previousSibling](#) , [readOnly](#) , [readyState](#) , [recordNumber](#) , [runtimeStyle](#) , [scopeName](#) , [scrollHeight](#) , [scrollLeft](#) , [scrollTop](#) , [scrollWidth](#) , [size](#) , [sourceIndex](#) , [style](#) , [tabIndex](#) , [tagName](#) , [tagUrn](#) , [title](#) , [type](#) , [uniqueID](#) , [value](#) , [vcard_name](#)

Methods

[addBehavior](#) , [appendChild](#) , [applyElement](#) , [attachEvent](#) , [blur](#) , [clearAttributes](#) , [click](#) , [cloneNode](#) , [componentFromPoint](#) , [contains](#) , [createTextRange](#) , [detachEvent](#) , [focus](#) , [getAdjacentText](#) , [getAttribute](#) , [getBoundingClientRect](#) , [getClientRects](#) , [getExpression](#) , [hasChildNodes](#) , [insertAdjacentElement](#) , [insertAdjacentHTML](#) , [insertAdjacentText](#) , [insertBefore](#) , [mergeAttributes](#) , [releaseCapture](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [removeBehavior](#) , [removeChild](#) , [removeExpression](#) , [removeNode](#) , [replaceAdjacentText](#) , [replaceChild](#) , [replaceNode](#) , [scrollIntoView](#) , [select](#) , [setAttribute](#) , [setCapture](#) , [setExpression](#) , [swapNode](#)

Events

[onafterupdate](#) , [onbeforecut](#) , [onbeforeeditfocus](#) , [onbeforepaste](#) , [onbeforeupdate](#) , [onblur](#) , [onchange](#) , [onclick](#) , [oncontextmenu](#) , [oncut](#) , [ondblclick](#) , [ondrag](#) , [ondragend](#) , [ondragenter](#) , [ondragleave](#) , [ondragover](#) , [ondragstart](#) , [ondrop](#) , [onerrorupdate](#) , [onfilterchange](#) , [onfocus](#) , [onhelp](#) ,

onkeydown , onkeypress , onkeyup , onlosecapture , onmousedown , onmousemove , onmouseout , onmouseover , onmouseup , onpaste , onpropertychange , onreadystatechange , onresize , onselect , onselectstart

Collections

attributes , behaviorUrns , filters

Behaviors

clientCaps , download , homePage , httpFolder , saveFavorite , saveHistory , saveSnapshot , time , userData

Styles

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-variantbackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehaviortext-transformbackground-repeatborder-top-stylebackground-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolorborder-styleborder-top-widthborder-topz-indexmargin-bottomfontborder-left-styleborder-widthmarginunicode-bidibackground-colorfont-weighttime-modeline-heightborder-bottom-stylelayout-gridborder-left-widthborder-leftpadding-topborder-colorborder-right-styleborder

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◆ ◀ !important Declaration ▶ @font-face R

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

@charset Rule

Sets the character set for an external style sheet.

Syntax

HTML	<code>@charset sCharacterSet</code>
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

`sCharacterSet` String that specifies the [character set](#).

The rule has no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

At most, you can use one **@charset** in an external style sheet, and it must appear at the top of the file, not preceded by any characters. The **@charset** rule cannot be in an embedded style sheet.

Example

This example implements the **@charset** rule.

```
@charset "Windows-1251";
```

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◆ ◀ active Pseudo-class ▶ ALIGN Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

activeElement Property

Retrieves the object that has the focus.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oActive</i> =] <code>document.activeElement</code>

Possible Values

oActive Object that specifies the element that has the focus.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[document](#)

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◆ ◀ activeElement Property ▶ ALIGN Attril

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ALIGN Attribute | align Property

Sets or retrieves how the object is aligned with adjacent text.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTALIGN = sAlign ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.align [=sAlign]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
absbottom	Aligns the bottom of the object with the absolute bottom of the surrounding text. The absolute bottom is equal to the baseline of the text minus the height of the largest descender in the text.
absmiddle	Aligns the middle of the object with the middle of the surrounding text. The absolute middle is the midpoint between the absolute bottom and text top of the surrounding text.
baseline	Aligns the bottom of the object with the baseline of the surrounding text.
bottom	Aligns the bottom of the object with the bottom of the surrounding text. The bottom is equal to the baseline minus the standard height of a descender in the text.
left	Aligns the object to the left of the surrounding text. All preceding and subsequent text flows to the right of the object.
middle	Aligns the middle of the object with the surrounding text.
right	Aligns the object to the right of the surrounding text. All subsequent text flows to the left of the object.
texttop	Aligns the top of the object with the absolute top of the surrounding text. The absolute top is the baseline plus the height of the largest ascender in the text.
top	Aligns the top of the object with the top of the text. The top of the text is the baseline plus the standard height of an ascender in the text.

The property is read/write with a default value of **left**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

For the **INPUT** object, this attribute applies only to the **image** type. It is

undefined for all other types.

Applies To

APPLET, EMBED, FIELDSET, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=image, OBJECT, SELECT

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◀ [ALIGN Attribute | align P...](#) ▶ [ALIGN A](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ALIGN Attribute | align Property

Sets or retrieves the alignment of the caption or legend.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTALIGN = sAlign ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.align [=sAlign]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: bottom Aligns bottom-center. center Aligns center. left Aligns left. right Aligns right. top Aligns top-center.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **LEGEND** tag is used only within a **FIELDSET** tag. The contents of the **LEGEND** tag are displayed by overwriting the information in the top border of the **FIELDSET**.

The **CAPTION** tag is used only within a **TABLE** tag. Its contents are displayed centered above the table and do not interact at all with the table border.

Applies To

CAPTION, LEGEND

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 [ALIGN Attribute | align P...](#) [ALIGN A](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ALIGN Attribute | align Property

Sets or retrieves the table alignment.

Syntax

HTML	<code><TABLE ALIGN = sAlign ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>table.align [=sAlign]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: left Aligns to the left edge. center Aligns to the center. right Aligns to the right edge.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **left**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#) .

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

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 [◀ ALIGN Attribute | align P...](#) [▶ ALINK At](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ALIGN Attribute | align Property

Sets or retrieves the alignment of the object relative to the display or table.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTALIGN = sAlign ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.align [=sAlign]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: center Aligns to the center. justify Aligns to the left and right edge. left Aligns to the left edge. right Aligns to the right edge.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **left**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The default value for the [TH](#) element is center.

The justify possible value is available only for the [DIV](#), [Hn](#), and [P](#) elements.

Applies To

[COL](#), [COLGROUP](#), [DIV](#), [Hn](#), [HR](#), [P](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), [TFOOT](#), [TH](#), [THEAD](#), [TR](#)

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 [ALIGN Attribute | align P...](#) [alinkColc](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ALINK Attribute | aLink Property

Sets or retrieves the color of all active links in the element.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BODY ALINK = sColor ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>body.aLink [=sColor]</code>

Possible Values

`sColor` String that specifies one of the color names or hexadecimal color values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize red-green-blue (RGB) color values and display them correctly.

Applies To

[BODY](#)

See Also

[link](#), [vLink](#)

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◆ ◀ ALINK Attribute | aLink P... ▶ ALT Attri

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

aLinkColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of all active links in the document.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document.aLinkColor</code> [= <i>sColor</i>]

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with a default value of **#0000ff**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize and correctly display red-green-blue (RGB) color values.

Applies To

[document](#)

See Also

[linkColor](#), [vlinkColor](#)

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◆ ◀ alinkColor Property ▶ altHTML Proper

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ALT Attribute | alt Property

Sets or retrieves a text alternative to the graphic.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT ALT = sTxt ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.alt [= sTxt]</code>

Possible Values

sTxt String that specifies the text to display as an alternative to the graphic.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The text is used to replace the graphic for text-only browsers, to display in the window before the graphic has loaded, and to act as a ToolTip when the user hovers the mouse over the graphic.

Example

This example uses the **ALT** attribute to indicate that the icon displayed denotes a read/write property.

```
<IMG SRC="http://example.microsoft.com/rw.gif" ALT="Read/Wr
```

Applies To

AREA, IMG

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 [◀ ALT Attribute | alt Prope...](#) [▶ altKey Pro](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

altHTML Property

Sets or retrieves the optional alternative HTML script to execute if the object fails to load.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.altHTML [=sHTMLCode]</code>

Possible Values

sHTMLCode String that specifies alternative HTML code to execute.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	APPLET , OBJECT

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◆ ◀ altHTML Property ▶ appCodeName P

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

altKey Property

Retrieves the state of the ALT key.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bAltKeyDown</i> =] <i>event.altKey</i>

Possible Values

<i>bAltKeyDown</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false ALT key is not pressed. true ALT key is pressed.
--------------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>event</i>

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◆ ◀ altKey Property ▶ appMinorVersion Pr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

appName Property

Retrieves the code name of the browser.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sCodeName</i> =] <i>navigator.appCodeName</i>

Possible Values

<i>sCodeName</i>	String that specifies the browser's code name, or the following value: Mozilla Returned by Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator.
------------------	--

The property is read-only with a default value of **Mozilla**.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

See Also

[appMinorVersion](#), [appName](#), [appVersion](#), [userAgent](#)

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◆ ◀ appCodeName Property ▶ appName |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

appMinorVersion Property

Retrieves the application's minor version value.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iMinorVersion</i> =] navigator.appMinorVersion

Possible Values

iMinorVersion Integer that specifies the browser's minor version.

The property is read-only with a default value of **0**.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

See Also

[appCodeName](#), [appName](#), [appVersion](#), [userAgent](#)

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◆ ◀ appMinorVersion Property ▶ appVersi

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

appName Property

Retrieves the name of the browser.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sAppName</i> =] navigator.appName

Possible Values

<i>sAppName</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
	Microsoft Internet Explorer Returned by Internet Explorer.
	Netscape Returned by Netscape Navigator.

The property is read-only with a default value of **Microsoft Internet Explorer**, or as specified by other browsers.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

See Also

[appCodeName](#), [appMinorVersion](#), [appVersion](#), [userAgent](#)

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◆ ◀ appName Property ▶ AUTOCOMPLE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

appVersion Property

Retrieves the platform and version of the browser.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sVersion</i> =] navigator.appVersion

Possible Values

sVersion String that specifies information about the browser's platform and version.

The property is read-only with a default value specified by the browser.

Remarks

The **appVersion** property returns a value based on the browser name, browser version, and platform. This syntax shows the format of the returned value.

4.0 (compatible; MSIE 4.01; Windows 95)

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

See Also

[appCodeName](#), [appMinorVersion](#), [appName](#), [userAgent](#)

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◆ ◀ appVersion Property ▶ availHeight Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

AUTOCOMPLETE Attribute | autocomplete Property

Sets or retrieves the status of AutoComplete for the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT AUTOCOMPLETE = sDisabled ...></code>
Scripting	<code>object.autocomplete [= sDisabled]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sDisabled</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: off AutoComplete is disabled. on AutoComplete is enabled. Any string other than off enables AutoComplete.
------------------	--

The attribute has no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The AutoComplete feature is highlighted in the [autocomplete in html forms](#) overview.

When AutoComplete is enabled, suggestions are provided for the **VALUE** of a text field. Suggested values are mapped values based on the **NAME** attribute or vCard schema specified by the **VCARD_NAME** attribute.

If AutoComplete is disabled, values are not stored and suggested values are not presented.

While **PASSWORD** values can be mapped for AutoComplete, the ability to store this information can be disabled in the browser, and the user is

prompted for a confirmation before the value is stored.

Information provided by the `AutoComplete` feature is not exposed to the object model, and is not visible to a Web page until the user selects one of the suggestions as a value for the text field.

This attribute is not supported in [html applications](#) .

Example

This example uses the **AUTOCOMPLETE** attribute to disable the `AutoComplete` feature.

```
<INPUT TYPE="password" AUTOCOMPLETE="off">
```

Applies To

[INPUT type=password](#), [INPUT type=text](#), [FORM](#)

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 [AUTOCOMplete Attribute | ...](#) [ava](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

availHeight Property

Retrieves the height of the working area of the system's screen, excluding the Microsoft® Windows® taskbar.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iHeight</i> =] <code>screen.availHeight</code>

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the available screen height, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>screen</code>

See Also

[height](#)

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◆ ◀ availHeight Property ▶ background At

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

availWidth Property

Retrieves the width of the working area of the system's screen, excluding the Microsoft® Windows® taskbar.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iWidth</i> =] <code>screen.availWidth</code>

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the available screen width, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>screen</code>

See Also

[width](#)

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◆ ◀ background Attribute | ba... ▶ BACKG

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BACKGROUND Attribute | background Property

Sets or retrieves the background picture tiled behind the text and graphics on the page.

Syntax

HTML <BODY BACKGROUND = *sURL* ... >

Scripting *body.background* [=*sURL*]

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL of the file to be used as the background picture for the page.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[BODY](#)

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◆ ◀ BACKGROUND Attribute | ba... ▶ bac

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BACKGROUND Attribute | background Property

Sets or retrieves the background picture tiled behind the text and graphics in the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTBACKGROUND = sURL ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.background [=sURL]</code>

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL of the file to be used as the background picture.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TH](#)

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◀ background-position Attri... ▶ backgro

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

backgroundPositionX Property

Sets or retrieves the x-coordinate of the [backgroundPosition](#) property.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.backgroundPositionX [=iPositionX]</code>

Possible Values

iPositionX Integer that specifies the x-coordinate.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#) .

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, currentStyle, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[backgroundPositionY](#)

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◆ ◀ [backgroundPositionX Propert...](#) ▶ [backg](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

backgroundPositionY Property

Sets or retrieves the y-coordinate of the [backgroundPosition](#) property.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.backgroundPositionY [=iPositionY]</code>

Possible Values

iPositionY Integer that specifies the y-coordinate.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, currentStyle, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[backgroundPositionX](#)

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◆ ◀ background-repeat Attribu... ▶ BEHAV

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BALANCE Attribute | balance Property

Retrieves the value indicating how the volume of the background sound is divided between the left and right speakers.

Syntax

HTML <BGSOUND; **BALANCE** = *iBalance* ... >

Scripting [*iBalance*=] *bgsound.balance*

Possible Values

iBalance Integer that specifies a value within the -10,000 to +10,000 range. A -10,000 value indicates that all sound is directed to the left speaker. A +10,000 value indicates that all sound is directed to the right speaker. A **0** value indicates that the sound is balanced between the left and right speakers.

The property is read-only with a default value of **0**.

Applies To

BGSOUND

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◆ ◀ BALANCE Attribute | balan... ▶ behav

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BEHAVIOR Attribute | behavior Property

Sets or retrieves how the text scrolls in the marquee.

Syntax

HTML	<code><MARQUEE BEHAVIOR = sScroll ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>marquee.behavior [= sScroll]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sScroll</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
scroll	Marquee scrolls in the direction specified by the direction property. The text scrolls off the end and starts over.
alternate	Marquee's scroll direction reverses when its content reaches the edge of the container.
slide	Marquee scrolls in the direction specified by the direction property. The text scrolls to the end and stops.

The property is read/write with a default value of **scroll**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example moves a piece of text down the page using a [MARQUEE](#) object.

```
<MARQUEE loop=1 height=200 width=740
  style="position:absolute; top:0; left:10"
  SCROLLAMOUNT=10 SCROLLDELAY=20 BEHAVIOR='
<UL>
  Use Dynamic HTML to differentiate your content and create
  compelling Web sites
</UL>
```

</MARQUEE>

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

See Also

[how to fly text](#)

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 ◀ behavior Attribute | beha... ▶ BGCOLC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BGCOLOR Attribute | bgColor Property

Sets or retrieves the background color behind the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTBGCOLOR = sColor ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.bgColor [=sColor]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write. The default value is determined by the browser.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Applies To

[BODY](#), [document](#), [MARQUEE](#), [TABLE](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), [TFOOT](#), [TH](#), [THEAD](#), [TR](#)

See Also

[bgColor](#)

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◆ ◀ BGCOLOR Attribute ▶ border Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BGPROPERTIES Attribute | bgProperties Property

Sets or retrieves the properties of the background picture.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BODY BGPROPERTIES = sProperties ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>body.bgProperties [= sProperties]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sProperties</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: "" Background can scroll. fixed Background is fixed and cannot scroll.
--------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of an empty string ("").

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property, for example, specifies whether the picture is a fixed watermark or scrolls with the page. This attribute/property is supported only by Internet Explorer.

Example

This example uses a fixed background image for the page.

```
<BODY BACKGROUND="/ie/images/watermrk.gif" BGPROPER'  
BGCOLOR=#FFFFFF TEXT=#000000 LINK=#ff6600 VLINK=#3
```

Applies To

BODY

See Also

[background](#)

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◆ ◀ border Attribute | border... ▶ BORDER

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BORDER Attribute | border Property

Sets or retrieves the space between the frames, including the 3-D border.

Syntax

HTML	<code><FRAMESET BORDER = <i>iSpace</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>frameset.border [=<i>iSpace</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iSpace Integer that specifies the number of pixels to reserve as space between frames.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The border can be set only on an outermost **FRAMESET** tag. Setting a border for an inner **FRAMESET** is ignored, even if a border is not defined on the outermost **FRAMESET**.

Applies To

[FRAMESET](#)

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 [◀ BORDER Attribute | border...](#) [▶ border](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BORDER Attribute | border Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the border to be drawn around the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTBORDER =iBorder ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.border [=iBorder]</code>

Possible Values

iBorder Integer that specifies the number of pixels in the object's border.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Setting a border to zero or omitting the attribute causes no border to be displayed. Supplying the **BORDER** attribute without a value defaults to a single border.

Applies To

[IMG](#), [TABLE](#)

See Also

[borderColor](#), [borderColorDark](#), [borderColorLight](#), [hspace](#), [vspace](#)

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 [◀ border-color Attribute | ... ▶ borderCol](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BORDERCOLOR Attribute | borderColor Property

Sets or retrieves the border color of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTBORDERCOLOR = sColor ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.borderColor [=sColor]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To render the color specified by *sColor*, the **BORDER** attribute must be set to an integer greater than 0.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Applies To

[FRAME](#), [FRAMESET](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TH](#), [TR](#)

See Also

[border](#), [borderColorDark](#), [borderColorLight](#)

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◆ ◀ BORDERCOLOR Attribute | b... ▶ bor

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borderColorDark Property

Sets or retrieves the color for one of the two colors used to draw the 3-D border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.borderColorDark [=sColor]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property is the opposite of [borderColorLight](#) and must be used with the [border](#) property corresponding to the **BORDER** attribute. This property does not affect the cascading style sheets (CSS) [border](#) composite properties.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

This property is no longer recommended. Use the [borderColor](#) property instead.

Applies To

TABLE, TD, TH, TR

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◀ borderColorDark Property ▶ border-le

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

borderColorLight Property

Sets or retrieves the color for one of the two colors used to draw the 3-D border of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.borderColorLight [=sColor]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property is the opposite of [borderColorDark](#) and must be used with the [border](#) property corresponding to the **BORDER** attribute. This property does not affect the cascading style sheets (CSS) [border](#) composite properties.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

This property is no longer recommended. Use the [borderColor](#) property instead.

Applies To

TABLE, TD, TH, TR

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◆ ◀ border-width Attribute | ... ▶ bottom At

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

bottom Property

Retrieves the bottom coordinate of the rectangle surrounding the object content.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iCoord</i> =] <i>oTextRectangle</i> . bottom

Possible Values

iCoord Integer that specifies the bottom coordinate of the rectangle, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

This syntax shows how to access the bottom coordinate of the second text rectangle of a [TextRange](#) object.

```
oRct = oTextRange.getClientRects();  
oRct[1].bottom;
```

Note that the collection index starts at 0, so the second item index is 1.

This syntax shows how to access the bottom coordinate of the bounding rectangle of an element object.

```
oBndRct = oElement.getBndClientRect();  
oBndRct.bottom;
```

Example

This example uses the [getBoundingClientRect](#) method to retrieve the

coordinates of the bounds of the text rectangles within the element.

```
<SCRIPT>
function getCoords(oObject) {
  oBndRct=oObject.getBoundingClientRect();
  alert("Bounding rectangle = \nUpper left coordinates: "
    + oBndRct.left + " " + oBndRct.top +
    "\nLower right coordinates: "
    + oBndRct.right + " " + oBndRct.bottom);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P ID=oPara onclick="getCoords(this)">
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TextRectangle](#)

See Also

[left](#), [right](#), [top](#), [TextRectangle Collection](#), [TextRectangle Object](#)

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 [◀ bottom Attribute | bottom...](#) [▶ bounding](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BOTTOMMARGIN Attribute | bottomMargin Property

Sets or retrieves the bottom margin of the entire body of the page.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BODY BOTTOMMARGIN = <i>sPixels</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>body.bottomMargin [=<i>sPixels</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sPixels String that specifies the number of pixels for the bottom margin.

The property is read/write with a default value of **15**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If the value is set to "", the bottom margin is set exactly on the bottom edge. The value specified overrides the default margin.

Applies To

[BODY](#)

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◆ ◀ BOTTOMMARGIN Attribute | ... ▶ bou

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

boundingHeight Property

Retrieves the height of the rectangle that bounds the [TextRange](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iHeight</i> =] <i>TextRange</i> . boundingHeight

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the height of the bounding rectangle, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example retrieves the value of the **boundingHeight** property for the given text area.

```
<SCRIPT>
function boundDim(oObject)
{
    var collTextarea = document.all.tags("TEXTAREA");
    if (collTextarea != null) {
        var oTextRange = oObject.createTextRange();
        if (oTextRange != null) {
            alert("The bounding height is \n" +
                oTextRange.boundingHeight);
        }
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
<TEXTAREA COLS=100 ROWS=2 ID=oElmnt1
  onclick="boundDim(this)"> . . . </TEXTAREA>
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.01 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TextRange

See Also

[boundingLeft](#), [boundingTop](#), [boundingWidth](#)

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◆ ◀ boundingHeight Property ▶ boundingT

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boundingLeft Property

Retrieves the distance between the left edge of the rectangle that bounds the [TextRange](#) object and the left side of the object that contains the **TextRange**.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iLeft</i> =] <i>TextRange</i> . boundingLeft

Possible Values

iLeft Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the bounding rectangle, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example retrieves the value of the **boundingLeft** property for the given text area.

```
<SCRIPT>
function boundDim(oObject)
{
    var collTextarea = document.all.tags("TEXTAREA");
    if (collTextarea != null) {
        var oTextRage = oObject.createTextRange();
        if (oTextRange != null) {
            alert("The bounding left is \n" +
                oTextRange.boundingLeft);
        }
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
```

```
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TEXTAREA COLS=100 ROWS=2 ID=oTextarea
  onclick="boundDim(this)"> . . . </TEXTAREA>
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.01 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TextRange

See Also

[boundingHeight](#), [boundingTop](#), [boundingWidth](#)

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◀ boundingLeft Property ▶ boundingWid

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boundingTop Property

Retrieves the distance between the top edge of the rectangle that bounds the [TextRange](#) object and the top side of the object that contains the **TextRange**.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iTop</i> =] <i>TextRange</i> . boundingTop

Possible Values

iTop Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the bounding rectangle, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example retrieves the value of the **boundingTop** property for the given text area.

```
<SCRIPT>
function boundDim(oObject)
{
    var collTextarea = document.all.tags("TEXTAREA");
    if (collTextarea != null) {
        var oTextRange = oObject.createTextRange();
        if (oTextRange != null) {
            alert("The bounding top is \n" +
                oTextRange.boundingTop);
        }
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
```

```
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TEXTAREA COLS=100 ROWS=2 ID=oTextarea
  onclick="boundDim(this)"> . . . </TEXTAREA>
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.01 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TextRange

See Also

[boundingHeight](#), [boundingLeft](#), [boundingWidth](#)

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◆ ◀ boundingTop Property ▶ browserLang

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boundingWidth Property

Retrieves the width of the rectangle that bounds the [TextRange](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iWidth</i> =] <i>TextRange</i> . boundingWidth

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the width of the bounding rectangle, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example retrieves the value of the **boundingWidth** property for the given text area.

```
<SCRIPT>
function boundDim(oObject)
{
    var collTextarea = document.all.tags("TEXTAREA");
    if (collTextarea != null) {
        var oTextRange = oObject.createTextRange();
        if (oTextRange != null) {
            alert("The bounding width is \n" +
                oTextRange.boundingWidth);
        }
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>  
<TEXTAREA COLS=100 ROWS=2 ID=oTextarea  
  onclick="boundDim(this)"> . . . </TEXTAREA>
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.01 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TextRange

See Also

[boundingHeight](#), [boundingLeft](#), [boundingTop](#)

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◆ ◀ boundingWidth Property ▶ bufferDepth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

browserLanguage Property

Retrieves the current browser language.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sLanguage=</i>] <code>navigator.browserLanguage</code>

Possible Values

sLanguage String that specifies one of the values in the [Language Codes](#).

The property is read-only with a default value of **en-us**.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

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◆ ◀ browserLanguage Property ▶ button F

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

bufferDepth Property

Sets or retrieves the number of bits per pixel used for colors in the off-screen bitmap buffer.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>screen.bufferDepth</code> [<i>=iBitsPerPixel</i>]

Possible Values

<i>iBitsPerPixel</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values:
0	No explicit buffering occurs. The colorDepth property is set to the screen depth.
-1	Buffering occurs at screen depth. The colorDepth property is set to the screen depth.
1, 4, 8, 15, 16, 24, 32	Number of bits per pixel to use for the off-screen buffer. The colorDepth property is also set to this value. The value 15 specifies 16 bits per pixel, in which only 15 bits are used in a 5-5-5 layout of red-green-blue (RGB) values.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Nonsupported values cause **bufferDepth** to be set to -1.

When **bufferDepth** is -1 and the user changes system settings that affect the screen depth, the buffer depth is automatically updated to the new depth. This is not the case if **bufferDepth** is set to a specific value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
-------------	-----

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◆ ◀ `bufferDepth` Property ▶ `cancelBubble`

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

button Property

Retrieves the mouse button pressed by the user.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iWhichButton</i> =] <code>event.button</code>

Possible Values

<i>iWhichButton</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values: 0 No button is pressed. 1 Left button is pressed. 2 Right button is pressed. 3 Left and right buttons are both pressed. 4 Middle button is pressed. 5 Left and middle buttons both are pressed. 6 Right and middle buttons are both pressed. 7 All three buttons are pressed.
---------------------	--

The property is read-only with a default value of **0**.

Remarks

This property is used with the [onmousedown](#), [onmouseup](#), and [onmousemove](#) events. For other events, it defaults to 0 regardless of the state of the mouse buttons.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◆ button Property ▶ canHaveChildren P

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

cancelBubble Property

Sets or retrieves whether the current event should bubble up the hierarchy of event handlers.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>event.cancelBubble [= <i>bCancel</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bCancel</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Bubbling is enabled, allowing the next event handler in the hierarchy to receive the event. true Bubbling is disabled for this event, preventing the next event handler in the hierarchy from receiving the event.
----------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Using this property to cancel bubbling for an event does not affect subsequent events.

Example

This example cancels bubbling of the [onclick](#) event if it occurs in the [IMG](#) object when the user presses the SHIFT key. This prevents the event from bubbling up to the **onclick** event handler for the document.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
```

```
function checkCancel()
{
  if (window.event.shiftKey)
    window.event.cancelBubble = true;
}
function showSrc()
{
  if (window.event.srcElement.tagName == "IMG")
    alert(window.event.srcElement.src);
}
</SCRIPT>

<BODY onclick="showSrc()">
<IMG onclick="checkCancel()" SRC="sample.gif">
```

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◆ ◀ cancelBubble Property ▶ caption Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

canHaveChildren Property

Retrieves a value indicating whether the object can contain children.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bChildren</i> =] <i>object.canHaveChildren</i>

Possible Values

bChildren Boolean that specifies whether the object can be a parent to child objects.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Objects do not have to contain children for the **canHaveChildren** property to return true. This property is useful in determining whether objects can be appended as children.

Example

This example uses the **canHaveChildren** property to add a new object to the first element in a Web page that can contain children.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IFRAME, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

`appendChild`, `createElement`, `createTextNode`

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◀ canHaveChildren Property ▶ cellIndex

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

caption Property

Retrieves the [CAPTION](#) object of the [TABLE](#).

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oCaption</i> =] <i>table.caption</i>

Possible Values

<i>oCaption</i>	Object that specifies the table caption, or the following value: null No caption exists for the table.
-----------------	--

The property is read-only with a default value of **null**.

Example

This example sets the inline style for the **caption** property.

```
document.all.myTable.caption.style.color = "blue"
```

Applies To

[table](#)

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◆ ◀ cellIndex Property ▶ CELLSPACING /

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CELLPADDING Attribute | cellPadding Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of space between the border of the cell and the content of the cell.

Syntax

HTML	<code><TABLE CELLPADDING = <i>sPadding</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>table.cellPadding [=<i>sPadding</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sPadding</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>padding</i>	Integer that specifies the amount of space between the border and the content, in pixels.
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the available amount of space between the border and the content.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[cellSpacing](#)

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◀ CELLPADDING Attribute | c... ▶ CHEC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CELLSPACING Attribute | cellSpacing Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of space between cells in a table.

Syntax

HTML	<code><TABLE CELLSPACING = <i>sSpacing</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>table.cellSpacing [= <i>sSpacing</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sSpacing</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>spacing</i> Integer that specifies the amount of space between cells, in pixels.<i>percentage</i> Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the available amount of space between the border and the content.
-----------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **CELLSPACING** attribute and the **cellSpacing** property to change the spacing between two cells.

```
<TABLE ID=oTable BORDER CELLSPACING=10>
  <TR>
    <TD>Cell 1</TD>
    <TD>Cell 2</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
:
<BUTTON onclick="oTable.cellSpacing=20">Larger spacing</BU
```

```
<BUTTON onclick="oTable.cellSpacing=5">Smaller spacing</BU
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[cellPadding](#)

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◆ ◀ CHECKED Attribute | check... ▶ CLAS

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CLASSID Attribute | classid Property

Retrieves the class identifier for the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><OBJECT CLASSID = sID ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[sID=] object.classid</code>

Possible Values

sID String that specifies the class identifier for the object. The format is "clsid:XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX" for registered Microsoft ActiveX Controls.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[OBJECT](#)

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 [◀ CLASSID Attribute | class...](#) [▶ clear At](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CLASS Attribute | className Property

Sets or retrieves the class of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT CLASS = sClass ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.className [= sClass]</code>

Possible Values

sClass String that specifies the class or style rule.

The property is read/write.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The class is typically used to associate a particular style rule in a style sheet with the element.

As of Internet Explorer 5, you can apply multiple styles to an element by specifying more than one style for the **CLASS** attribute. To apply multiple styles to a single element, use the following syntax:

```
<ELEMENT CLASS = sClass [ sClass2 [ sClass3 ... ] ] ... >
```

When multiple styles are specified for an element, a conflict could develop if two or more styles define the same attribute differently. In this case, you can resolve the conflict by applying styles to the element in the following order, according to the CSS selector used to define the style.

1. Element
2. **CLASS**
3. **ID**
4. Inline styles

When two or more selectors pertain to an element, a style defined later takes precedence over a style defined earlier. For more information, see [cascading style sheets](#).

Example

This example uses the **className** attribute to apply one or more styles to an HTML element.

```
<HEAD>
  <STYLE TYPE="text/css">
    P {font-size: 24pt;}
    .redText {color: red;}
    .blueText {color: blue;}
    .italicText {font-style: italic;}
  </STYLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
  <P>
    Large text, no class specified, one implied.
  </P>
  <P CLASS="redText">
    Large text, .redText class specified.
  </P>
  <P CLASS="blueText italicText">
    Large text, .blueText and .italicText classes specified.
```

```
</P>
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 [◀ clear Attribute | clear P...](#) [▶ clientHeigh](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CLEAR Attribute | clear Property

Sets or retrieves the side on which floating objects are not to be positioned when a line break is inserted into the document.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BR CLEAR = sValue ... ></code>
-------------	---

Scripting	<code>br.clear [=sValue]</code>
------------------	-----------------------------------

Possible Values

<i>sValue</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">all Object is moved below any floating object.left Object is moved below any floating object on the left side.right Object is moved below any floating object on the right side.none Floating objects are allowed on all sides.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[BR](#)

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 [◀ CLEAR Attribute | clear P...](#) [▶ clientLet](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clientHeight Property

Retrieves the height of the object without taking into account any margin, border, scroll bar, or padding that might have been applied to the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iHeight</i> =] <i>object.clientHeight</i>

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the height of the object, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example shows how the **clientHeight** property and the **offsetHeight** property measure document height differently.

Note The height of the **DIV** is set to 100, and this is the value retrieved by the **offsetHeight** property, not the **clientHeight** property.

```
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="overflow:scroll; width:200; height:100">  
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.clientHeight)">client height</BU  
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.offsetHeight)">offset heightY</BU
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL,

COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[measuring element dimension and location](#)

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◆ ◀ clientHeight Property ▶ clientTop Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clientLeft Property

Retrieves the distance between the `offsetLeft` property and the true left side of the client area.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iDistance</i> =] <code>object.clientLeft</code>

Possible Values

iDistance Integer that specifies the described distance, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The difference between the `offsetLeft` and `clientLeft` properties is the border of the object.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[measuring element dimension and location](#)

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◆ ◀ clientLeft Property ▶ clientWidth Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clientTop Property

Retrieves the distance between the [offsetTop](#) property and the true top of the client area.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iDistance</i> =] <i>object.clientTop</i>

Possible Values

iDistance Integer that specifies the described distance, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The difference between the **offsetTop** and the **clientTop** properties is the border area of the object.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[measuring element dimension and location](#)

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 ◀ clientTop Property ▶ clientX Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clientWidth Property

Retrieves the width of the object without taking into account any margin, border, scroll bar, or padding that might have been applied to the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iWidth</i> =] <i>object.clientWidth</i>

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the width of the object, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example shows how the **clientWidth** property and the **offsetWidth** property measure document width differently.

Note The width of the **DIV** is set to 200, and this is the value retrieved by the **offsetWidth** property, not the **clientWidth** property.

```
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="overflow:scroll; width:200; height:100">  
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.clientWidth)">client width</BUTTON>  
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.offsetWidth)">offset widthY</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL,

COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[measuring element dimension and location](#)

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◆ ◀ clientWidth Property ▶ clientY Propert

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clientX Property

Retrieves the x-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the client area of the window, excluding window decorations and scroll bars.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iXPos</i> =] <i>event.clientX</i>

Possible Values

iXPos Integer that specifies the x-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Since the **clientX** property returns a value relative to the client, you can add the value of the [scrollLeft](#) property to determine the distance from the edge of the [BODY](#) element.

Example

This example uses the **clientX** property to determine the mouse position relative to the window. The status window shows the mouse position at all times.

```
<SCRIPT>
function clientCoords()
{
    var offsetInfo = ""
    clientInfo = "The x coordinate is: " + window.event.clientX + "\r"
    clientInfo += "The y coordinate is: " + window.event.clientY + "\r"
    alert(clientInfo);
}
```

```
}  
</SCRIPT>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY onmousemove="window.status = 'X=' + window.event.clie  
  ' Y=' + window.event.clientY"  
  ondblclick="clientCoords()">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[event](#)

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◆ ◀ clientX Property ▶ clip Attribute | clip F

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clientY Property

Retrieves the y-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the client area of the window, excluding window decorations and scroll bars.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iYPos</i> =] <i>event.clientY</i>

Possible Values

iYPos Integer that specifies the y-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Since the **clientY** property returns a value relative to the client, you can add the value of the [scrollTop](#) property to determine the distance from the edge of the [BODY](#) element.

Example

This example uses the **clientY** property to determine the mouse position relative to the window. The status window shows the mouse position at all times.

```
<SCRIPT>
function clientCoords()
{
    var offsetInfo = ""
    clientInfo = "The x coordinate is: " + window.event.clientX + "\r"
    clientInfo += "The y coordinate is: " + window.event.clientY + "\r"
    alert(clientInfo);
}
```

```
}  
</SCRIPT>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY onmousemove="window.status = 'X=' + this.clientX + ' Y=  
  this.clientY"  
  ondblclick="clientCoords()">
```

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Applies To

[event](#)

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 [clip Attribute | clip Pro...](#) [clipLeft Pro](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clipBottom Property

Retrieves the bottom coordinate of the object clipping region.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sBottom</i> =] <i>currentStyle.clipBottom</i>

Possible Values

<i>sBottom</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">auto Bottom side of object is fully exposed—that is, the bottom side is not clipped.length Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.
----------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example reads the **clipBottom** property from the [currentStyle](#) object of an image.

```
<SCRIPT>
function setClip(sOptionValue) {
    oImage.style.clip="rect(0,100,"+sOptionValue+",0)";
    if (oImage.currentStyle.clipBottom == "60px") {
        alert("The image has been clipped to 60px.");
    }
}
:
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<IMG ID=oImage SRC="/workshop/graphics/sphere.jpg">
```

:

Pick an amount to clip the bottom:

```
// the option value is sent as an argument:  
<SELECT onchange="setClip(value)">  
<OPTION VALUE=100>reset </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=40>40px </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=50>50px </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=60>60px </OPTION>  
</SELECT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[currentStyle](#)

See Also

[clip](#), [clipLeft](#), [clipRight](#), [clipTop](#)

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◆ ◀ clipBottom Property ▶ clipRight Prope

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clipLeft Property

Retrieves the left coordinate of the object clipping region.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sLeft</i> =] <i>currentStyle.clipLeft</i>

Possible Values

<i>sLeft</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>auto</i>	Left side of object is fully exposed—that is, the left side is not clipped.
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example demonstrates how to read the **clipLeft** property from the **currentStyle** object of an image.

```
<SCRIPT>
function setClip(sOptionValue) {
    oImage.style.clip="rect(0,100,100,"+sOptionValue+")";
    if (oImage.currentStyle.clipLeft == "60px") {
        alert("The image has been clipped to 60px.");
    }
}
:
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<IMG ID=oImage SRC="/workshop/graphics/sphere.jpg">
```

:

Pick an amount to clip the left:

```
// the option value is sent as an argument:  
<SELECT onchange="setClip(value)">  
<OPTION VALUE=100>reset </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=40>40px </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=50>50px </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=60>60px </OPTION>  
</SELECT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[currentStyle](#)

See Also

[clip](#), [clipBottom](#), [clipRight](#), [clipTop](#)

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◆ ◀ clipLeft Property ▶ clipTop Property ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clipRight Property

Retrieves the right coordinate of the object clipping region.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sRight</i> =] <i>currentStyle.clipRight</i>

Possible Values

<i>sRight</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>auto</i>	Right side of object is fully exposed—that is, the right side is not clipped.
<i>length</i>	Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units .

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example demonstrates how to read the **clipRight** property from the **currentStyle** object of an image.

```
<SCRIPT>
function setClip(sOptionValue) {
    oImage.style.clip="rect(0,"+sOptionValue+",100,0)";
    if (oElmnt1.currentStyle.clipRight == "60px") {
        alert("The image has been clipped to 60px.");
    }
}
:
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<IMG ID=oImage SRC="/workshop/graphics/sphere.jpg">
```

:

Pick an amount to clip the right:

// the option value is sent as an argument:

```
<SELECT onchange="setClip(value)">  
<OPTION VALUE=100>reset </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=40>40px </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=50>50px </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=60>60px </OPTION>  
</SELECT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[currentStyle](#)

See Also

[clip](#), [clipBottom](#), [clipLeft](#), [clipTop](#)

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◆ ◀ clipRight Property ▶ closed Property ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clipTop Property

Retrieves the top coordinate of the object clipping region.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sTop</i> =] <i>currentStyle.clipTop</i>

Possible Values

<i>sTop</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">auto Top side of object is fully exposed—that is, the top side is not clipped.length Floating-point number, followed by an absolute units designator (cm, mm, in, pt, pc, or px) or a relative units designator (em or ex). For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.
-------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example demonstrates how to read the **clipTop** property from the **currentStyle** object of an image.

```
<SCRIPT>
function setClip(sOptionValue) {
    oImage.style.clip="rect("+sOptionValue+",100,100,0)";
    if (oImage.currentStyle.clipTop == "60px") {
        alert("The image has been clipped to 60px.");
    }
}
:
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<IMG ID=oImage SRC="/workshop/graphics/sphere.jpg">
```

:

Pick an amount to clip the top:

```
// the option value is sent as an argument:  
<SELECT onchange="setClip(value)">  
<OPTION VALUE=100>reset </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=40>40px </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=50>50px </OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE=60>60px </OPTION>  
</SELECT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[currentStyle](#)

See Also

[clip](#), [clipBottom](#), [clipLeft](#), [clipRight](#)

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 [clipTop Property](#) [CODE Attribute](#) | [cc](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

closed Property

Retrieves whether the referenced window is closed.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bClosed</i> =] <code>window.closed</code>

Possible Values

<i>bClosed</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Window is open. true Window is closed.
----------------	---

The property is read-only with a default value of **false**.

Applies To

[window](#)

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 ◀ closed Property ▶ CODEBASE Attribu

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CODE Attribute | code Property

Sets or retrieves the URL of the file containing the compiled Java class.

Syntax

HTML	<code><OBJECT CODE = sURL ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.code [=sURL]</code>

Possible Values

`sURL` String that species the URL of the file.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Applies To

OBJECT

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◆ ◀ CODE Attribute | code Pro... ▶ CODE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CODEBASE Attribute | codeBase Property

Sets or retrieves the URL of the component.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT CODEBASE = <i>sLocation</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.codeBase [= <i>sLocation</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sLocation</i>	String that represents the URL of the component, which can be appended with: <code>#Version=<i>a,b,c,d</i></code> Version of the component, where <i>a,b,c,d</i> are as indicated below. If the client computer has a newer version installed, no download occurs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>a</i> High-order word of the major version of the component available at the specified URL.<i>b</i> Low-order word of the major version of the component available at the specified URL.<i>c</i> High-order word of the minor version of the component available at the specified URL.<i>d</i> Low-order word of the minor version of the component available at the specified URL.
------------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

Applets do not support versioning information supplied as part of the URL.

If *a,b,c,d* are all set to -1 (`#Version=-1,-1,-1,-1`), the component is downloaded from the server if the release date is later than the installation date on the client computer. If the component is installed on the client computer and the release date is the same or earlier than the installation date, only an HTTP header transaction occurs.

Example

This example uses the **CODEBASE** attribute to specify the download location of the Common Dialog control.

```
<OBJECT ID="CommonDialog1" WIDTH=32 HEIGHT=32  
  CLASSID="CLSID:F9043C85-F6F2-101A-A3C9-08002B2F49F  
  CODEBASE="http://activex.microsoft.com/controls/vb5/comdlg  
  #Version=1,0,0,0">  
</OBJECT>
```

Applies To

APPLET, OBJECT

See Also

[managing versions of a component](#), [specifying fileversion and #version for component download](#)

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◆ ◀ CODEBASE Attribute | code... ▶ COL

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CODETYPE Attribute | codeType Property

Sets or retrieves the Internet media type for the code associated with the object.

Syntax

HTML	<OBJECT CODETYPE = <i>sType</i> ... >
Scripting	<i>object.codeType</i> [= <i>sType</i>]

Possible Values

sType String that specifies the media type.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Internet media types are also known as MIME types.

Applies To

OBJECT

See Also

[mime type detection in internet explorer](#)

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◆ ◀ CODETYPE Attribute | code... ▶ color

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

COLOR Attribute | color Property

Sets or retrieves the color to be used by the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTCOLOR = sColor ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.color [=sColor]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize red-green-blue (RGB) color values and display them correctly.

Applies To

[BASEFONT](#), [FONT](#), [HR](#)

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 [◀ color Attribute | color P...](#) [▶ COLS Attri](#)

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colorDepth Property

Retrieves the number of bits per pixel used for colors on the destination device or buffer.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iBitsPerPixel</i> =] screen.colorDepth

Possible Values

<i>iBitsPerPixel</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values:
1, 4, 8,	Number of bits per pixel, expressed as an integer, to use for the off-screen buffer.
15, 16,	The value 15 specifies 16 bits per pixel, in which only 15 bits are used in a 5-5-5
24, 32	layout of red-green-blue (RGB) values.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Retrieving the value of the property through script enables you to select an appropriate color to return to the browser.

If **bufferDepth** is 0 or -1, **colorDepth** is equal to the bits-per-pixel value for the screen or printer. If **bufferDepth** is nonzero, **colorDepth** is equal to **bufferDepth**.

Applies To

[screen](#)

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◀ colorDepth Property ▶ COLS Attribute

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COLS Attribute | cols Property

Retrieves the width of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT COLS = <i>iCount</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[<i>iCount</i>=] object.cols</code>

Possible Values

iCount Integer that specifies the number of characters used to determine the width of the object.

The property is read-only with a default value of **20**.

Applies To

[TEXTAREA](#)

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◆ ◀ COLS Attribute | cols Pro... ▶ COLS A

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COLS Attribute | cols Property

Sets or retrieves the number of columns in the table.

Syntax

HTML	<code><TABLE COLS = <i>iCount</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>table.cols [= <i>iCount</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iCount Integer that specifies the number of columns.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Specifying this number can speed up the processing of the table.

Example

This example uses the **COLS** attribute and the **cols** property to set the number of columns in HTML and retrieve the number of columns in script.

```
<SCRIPT>
function checkCols(oObject)
{
    var iColumns = oObject.cols;
    alert (iColumns);
}
</SCRIPT>
```

```
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE ID=oTable BORDER COLS=3 onclick="checkCols(this)"
<TR><TD>Column 1</TD><TD>Column 2</TD><TD>Column 3
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TABLE](#)

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 ◀ COLS Attribute | cols Pro... ▶ COLSPA

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

COLS Attribute | cols Property

Sets or retrieves the frame widths of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><FRAMESET COLS = sWidth ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>frameset.cols [= sWidth ...]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following comma-delimited values:
<i>width</i>	Integer that specifies the frame width, in pixels.
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of total available width.
<i>width*</i>	Integer that specifies the frame width as a relative value. After allocating pixel or percentage values, the remaining space is divided among all relative-sized frames.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The number of comma-separated items is equal to the number of frames contained within the **FRAMESET**, while the value of each item determines the frame width.

Example

This example defines a two-column frame, with the first occupying 40 percent of the available width and the second occupying the remaining 60 percent.

```
<FRAMESET COLS="40%, 60%">
```

This example defines a four-column frame. The first is 50 pixels wide, and the fourth is 80 pixels wide. The second occupies two-thirds of the remaining width, while the third occupies the final third of the remaining width.

```
<FRAMESET COLS="50, 2*, *, 80">
```

Applies To

[FRAMESET](#)

See Also

[ROWS](#)

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 ◀ COLS Attribute | cols Pro... ▶ COMPA

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COLSPAN Attribute | colSpan Property

Sets or retrieves the number columns in the [TABLE](#) that the object should span.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTCOLSPAN = iCount ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.colSpan [=iCount]</code>

Possible Values

iCount Integer that specifies the number of columns to span.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property can be changed only after the page has been loaded.

Applies To

[TD](#), [TH](#)

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◆ ◀ COLSPAN Attribute | colSp... ▶ compl

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COMPACT Attribute | compact Property

Sets or retrieves whether the list should be compacted to remove extra space between list objects.

Syntax

HTML	<code><DL COMPACT = <i>bCompactList</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code><i>dl.compact</i> [=<i>bCompactList</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bCompactList</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Remove extra space between objects. true Do not remove extra space between objects.
---------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[DL](#)

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◆ ◀ COMPACT Attribute | compa... ▶ CON

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complete Property

Retrieves whether the object is fully loaded.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bComplete=</i>] <i>object.complete</i>

Possible Values

<i>bComplete</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Object has not been loaded. true Object has been loaded.
------------------	---

The property is read-only with a default value of **false**.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	IMG , INPUT type=image

See Also

[onreadystatechange](#), [readyState](#)

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◆ ◀ complete Property ▶ cookie Property

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CONTENT Attribute | content Property

Sets or retrieves meta-information to be associated with [HTTP-EQUIV](#) or [NAME](#).

Syntax

HTML	<code><META CONTENT = vContent ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>meta.content [= vContent]</code>

Possible Values

<i>vContent</i>	Variant that specifies one or more of the following values: <i>description</i> Meta-information. <i>refresh</i> Integer consisting of the number of seconds to elapse before the document is refreshed. This value requires the HTTP-EQUIV attribute to be set with the refresh value. <i>url</i> Location that is loaded when the document is refreshed. This value requires the HTTP-EQUIV attribute to be set with the refresh value. <i>mimetype</i> MIME type used for the <i>charset</i> value. <i>charset</i> Character set of the document. This value requires the <i>mimetype</i> value to be set with a valid MIME type, and the HTTP-EQUIV attribute to be set with the Content-Type value.
-----------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example causes the browser to reload the document every two seconds.

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="REFRESH" CONTENT=2>
```

This example sets the character set for the document.

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Content-Type"  
  CONTENT="text/html; CHARSET=Windows-1251">
```

Applies To

[META](#)

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 ◀ CONTENT Attribute | conte... ▶ cookie

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

cookie Property

Sets or retrieves the string value of a cookie.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document.cookie [= sCookie]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sCookie</i>	String that specifies the name=value; pair(s), plus any of the following values:
<code>expires=date;</code>	Setting no expiration date on a cookie causes it to expire when the browser closes. If you set an expiration date in the future, the cookie is saved across browser sessions. If you set an expiration date in the past, the cookie is deleted. Use GMT format to specify the date.
<code>domain=domainname;</code>	Setting the domain of the cookie allows pages on a domain made up of more than one server to share cookie information.
<code>path=path;</code>	Setting a path for the cookie allows the current document to share cookie information with other pages within the same domain—that is, if the path is set to /thispathname, all pages in /thispathname and all pages in subfolders of /thispathname can access the same cookie information.
<code>secure;</code>	Setting a cookie as secure means the stored cookie information can be accessed only from a secure environment.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

A cookie is a small piece of information stored by the browser. Each cookie is stored in a name=value; pair called a crumb—that is, if the cookie name is "id" and you want to save the id's value as "this", the cookie would be saved as id=this. You can store up to 20 name=value pairs in the cookie, and the cookie is always returned as a string of all the cookies that apply to

the page. This means that you must parse the string returned to find the values of individual cookies.

You can use the Microsoft® JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) `split` method to extract a value stored in a cookie.

Example

This example creates a cookie with a specified name and value. The value is passed to the JScript **escape** function to ensure that the value only contains valid characters. When the cookie is retrieved, the JScript **unescape** function should be used to translate the value back to its original form.

```
<SCRIPT>
// Create a cookie with the specified name and value.
// The cookie expires at the end of the 20th century.
function SetCookie(sName, sValue)
{
    document.cookie = sName + "=" + escape(sValue) + ";
    expires=Mon, 31 Dec 1999 23:59:59 UTC;";
}
</SCRIPT>
```

This example retrieves the value of the portion of the **cookie** specified by the *sCookie* parameter.

```
<SCRIPT>
// Retrieve the value of the cookie with the specified name.
function GetCookie(sName)
{
```

```
// cookies are separated by semicolons
var aCookie = document.cookie.split("; ");
for (var i=0; i < aCookie.length; i++)
{
    // a name/value pair (a crumb) is separated by an equal sign
    var aCrumb = aCookie[i].split("=");
    if (sName == aCrumb[0])
        return unescape(aCrumb[1]);
}

// a cookie with the requested name does not exist
return null;
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	document

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 ◀ cookie Property ▶ COORDS Attribute

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cookieEnabled Property

Retrieves whether client-side cookies are enabled in the browser.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bEnabled</i> =] <code>navigator.cookieEnabled</code>

Possible Values

<i>bEnabled</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Browser does not support cookies. true Browser does support cookies.
-----------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

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 ◀ COORDS Attribute | coords... ▶ cssTe

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cpuClass Property

Retrieves a string denoting the CPU class.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sCPU=</i>] <i>navigator.cpuClass</i>

Possible Values

<i>sCPU</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>x86</i>	Intel processor.
<i>68K</i>	Motorola processor.
<i>Alpha</i>	Digital processor.
<i>PPC</i>	Motorola processor.
<i>Other</i>	Other CPU classes, including Sun SPARC.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

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 ◀ [cpuClass Property](#) ▶ [ctrlKey Property](#)

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cssText Property

Sets or retrieves the persisted representation of the style rule.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>object.style.cssText</i> [= <i>sTxt</i>]

Possible Values

sTxt String that specifies the text.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **cssText** property to retrieve the cascading style sheets (CSS) style set on an object.

```
<P ID=oPara STYLE="color:'green'; font-weight:bold">  
This is the test paragraph.</P>  
:  
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oPara.style.cssText)">  
Get CSS attributes</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[runtimeStyle](#), [style](#)

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◆ ◀ cssText Property ▶ cursor Attribute | cu

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ctrlKey Property

Retrieves the state of the CTRL key.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bEvent</i> =] <i>event.ctrlKey</i>

Possible Values

<i>bEvent</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false CTRL key is not pressed. true CTRL key is pressed.
---------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◆ ◀ cursor Attribute | cursor... ▶ data Prop

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DATA Attribute | data Property

Retrieves the URL that references the data of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><OBJECT DATA = sURL ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[sURL =] object.data</code>

Possible Values

`sURL` String that specifies the URL of the data.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[OBJECT](#)

See Also

[type](#)

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 ◀ DATA Attribute | data Pro... ▶ DATAFL

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data Property

Sets or retrieves the value of a [TextNode](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.data [= <i>sData</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sData String that specifies the value of the **TextNode**.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **data** property to change the value of a text node.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnChangeValue(){
  var oNode = oList.firstChild.childNodes(0);
  var oNewText = document.createTextNode();
  oNewText.data="Create Data";
  oNode.replaceNode(oNewText);
  oNode.data = "New Node Value";

}
</SCRIPT>
```

```
<UL ID = oList onclick = "fnChangeValue()">  
<LI>Start Here  
</UL>
```

Applies To

TextNode

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◆ ◀ data Property ▶ dataFld Property ▲ Df

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DATAFLD Attribute | dataFld Property

Sets or retrieves which field of a given data source, as specified by the [dataSrc](#) property, to bind to the specified object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT DATAFLD = sField ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.dataFld [= sField]</code>

Possible Values

sField String that specifies the field name.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

In this example, a text box is bound to the flavor field supplied by a data source object with an ID of ice_cream. Because the text box is contained within a table, the text box is repeated and all values in the flavor column are displayed.

```
<TABLE DATASRC="#ice_cream">  
  <TR><TD><INPUT TYPE=TEXTBOX DATAFLD=flavor></TD></TR>  
</TABLE>
```

In this example, the [SELECT](#) object is bound to the card_type column of a data source control with an ID of order. The value of the field in the data set determines the option that is initially selected. In addition, when the user

selects a different option from the **SELECT**, the value of the card_type field in the current record of the data set is updated.

```
<SELECT DATASRC="#order" DATAFLD="card_type">  
  <OPTION>Visa  
  <OPTION>Mastercard  
  <OPTION>American Express  
  <OPTION>Diner's Club  
  <OPTION>Discover  
</SELECT>
```

Applies To

A, APPLET, BODY, BUTTON, DIV, FRAME, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, LABEL, MARQUEE, OBJECT, PARAM, SELECT, SPAN, TEXTAREA

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ DATAFLD Attribute | dataF... DATAF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

dataFld Property

Retrieves the data column affected by the [oncellchange](#) event.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sdataFld</i> =] <i>event.dataFld</i>

Possible Values

sdataFld String that specifies a data column in the current recordset.

The property is read-only.

Applies To

[event](#)

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ ◀ dataFld Property ▶ DATAPAGESIZE A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DATAFORMATAS Attribute | dataFormatAs Property

Sets or retrieves how to render the data supplied to the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT DATAFORMATAS = sFormat ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.dataFormatAs [= sFormat]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sFormat</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">text Data is rendered as text.html Data is rendered as HTML.
----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **text**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This [DIV](#) example renders data in HTML format.

```
<DIV DATAFLD="Column2" DATAFORMATAS="html"></DIV>
```

This [SPAN](#) example renders data in HTML format.

```
<SPAN DATASRC="#bank_acct" DATAFLD="balance" DATAFOI
```

This [TEXTAREA](#) example renders data in text format.

```
<TEXTAREA DATASRC="#customer" DATAFLD="address" DAI
```

```
ROWS=6 COLS=60>  
</TEXTAREA>
```

Applies To

[BODY](#), [BUTTON](#), [DIV](#), [INPUT type=button](#), [LABEL](#), [MARQUEE](#), [PARAM](#), [SPAN](#)

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ DATAFORMATAS Attribute | ... DATA

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DATAPAGESIZE Attribute | dataPageSize Property

Sets or retrieves the number of records displayed in a table bound to a data source.

Syntax

HTML	<code><TABLE DATAPAGESIZE = <i>iSize</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>table.dataPageSize [= <i>iSize</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iSize Integer that specifies the number of records in the table.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Use the [nextPage](#) and [previousPage](#) methods to display the subsequent and previous pages of records in the table.

Example

In this example, a text box is bound to the customer_name field supplied by a data source object with an ID of customer. Because the text box is located within a data-bound **TABLE**, the text box is repeated to display each of the records in the data source. The **DATAPAGESIZE** attribute on the **TABLE** limits the display to 10 records.

```
<TABLE DATASRC="#customer" DATAPAGESIZE=10>
```

```
<TR><TD><INPUT TYPE=TEXTBOX DATAFLD="customer_1
</TABLE>
```

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [nextPage](#), [previousPage](#)

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◆ DATAPAGESIZE Attribute | ... defau

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DATASRC Attribute | dataSrc Property

Sets or retrieves the source of the data for data binding.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT DATASRC = <i>sID</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.dataSrc [= <i>sID</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sID String that specifies the identifier of the data source.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Tabular and single-valued data consumers use the **dataSrc** property to specify a binding. The property takes a string that corresponds to the unique identifier of a data source object (DSO) on the page. The string must be prefixed by a hash (#) mark.

When the **dataSrc** property is applied to a tabular data consumer the entire data set is repeated by the consuming elements.

When the **dataSrc** property is applied to a [TABLE](#), any contained single-valued consumer objects that specify a [dataFld](#) property are repeated for each record in the supplied data set. To complete the binding, the binding agent interrogates the enclosing **TABLE** for its data source. A tabular data consumer contained within another tabular data consumer (**TABLE**) must

specify an explicit **dataSrc**.

Example

In this example, a text box is bound to the customer_name field of a data source object with an ID of "customer". Because the text box is located within a data-bound **TABLE**, the text box is repeated to display each of the records provided by the data source.

```
<TABLE DATASRC="#customer">  
  <TR><TD><INPUT TYPE=TEXTBOX DATAFLD="customer_n  
</TABLE>
```

Applies To

A, APPLET, BODY, BUTTON, DIV, FRAME, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, LABEL, MARQUEE, OBJECT, PARAM, SELECT, SPAN, TABLE, TEXTAREA

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ ◀ DATASRC Attribute | dataS... ▶ default

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defaultCharset Property

Sets or retrieves the default character set of the document.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.defaultCharset [=sCharset]</code>

Possible Values

`sCharset` String that specifies the default character set.

The property is read/write with a default value of **iso-8859-1**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	META , document

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◆ ◀ defaultCharset Property ▶ defaultSele

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defaultChecked Property

Sets or retrieves the state of the check box or radio button.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>input.defaultChecked [=<i>bChecked</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bChecked</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Check box or radio button is selected by default. false Check box or radio button is not selected by default.
-----------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **true**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property can be changed programmatically, but doing so has no effect on the appearance of the check box or radio button or on how forms are submitted.

Applies To

[INPUT TYPE=checkbox](#), [INPUT TYPE=radio](#)

See Also

[checked](#)

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◆ ◀ defaultChecked Property ▶ defaultSta

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

defaultSelected Property

Sets or retrieves the status of the option.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>option.defaultSelected [=<i>bSelected</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bSelected</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Option is selected by default. false Option is not selected by default.
------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **true**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property can be changed programmatically, but doing so has no effect on the appearance of the option or the submitted value. The property does change the appearance of the selected option if the form is reset.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	OPTION

See Also

[selected](#)

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◆ defaultSelected Property ▶ defaultValu

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

defaultStatus Property

Sets or retrieves the default message displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>window.defaultStatus [=sMessage]</code>

Possible Values

sMessage String that specifies the message for the status bar.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Do not confuse **defaultStatus** with [status](#). The **status** property reflects a priority or transient message in the status bar, such as the message that appears when an [onmouseover](#) event occurs over an anchor.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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◆ ◀ defaultStatus Property ▶ DEFER Attrib

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

defaultValue Property

Sets or retrieves the initial contents of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.defaultValue [=sValue]</code>

Possible Values

`sValue` String that specifies the initial value of the object.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The value of the property can be changed programmatically, but doing so has no effect on the appearance of the object or the submitted value. It does, however, change the initial value of the object when the form is reset.

Applies To

[INPUT type=button](#), [INPUT type=checkbox](#), [INPUT type=file](#), [INPUT type=hidden](#), [INPUT type=image](#), [INPUT type=password](#), [INPUT type=radio](#), [INPUT type=reset](#), [INPUT type=submit](#), [INPUT type=text](#), [TEXTAREA](#)

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◆ ◀ default Value Property ▶ designMode F

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DEFER Attribute | defer Property

Sets or retrieves the status of the script.

Syntax

HTML	<code><SCRIPT DEFER = bDefer ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>script.defer [=bDefer]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bDefer</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Inline executable function is not deferred. true Inline executable function is deferred.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Using the attribute at design time can improve the download performance of a page because the browser does not need to parse and execute the script and can continue downloading and parsing the page instead.

Applies To

[SCRIPT](#)

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◆ ◀ DEFER Attribute | defer P... ▶ dialogA

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

designMode Property

Sets or retrieves whether the document can be edited.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document.designMode</code> [= <i>sMode</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sMode</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
On	Document can be edited.
Off Inherit	Document cannot be edited.

The property is read/write with a default value of **Inherit**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

You can use the **designMode** property to put Internet Explorer into a mode where you can edit the current document.

While the browser is in design mode, objects enter a UI-activated state when the user presses the ENTER key or clicks an object that has focus, or when the user double-clicks the object. Objects that are UI activated have their own window within the document. You can modify the UI only when the object is in a UI-activated state.

You cannot execute script when the value of the **designMode** property is set to On.

Applies To

[document](#)

See Also

[mshtml editing](#)

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◆ ◀ DIR Attribute | dir Prope... ▶ direction ,

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DIRECTION Attribute | direction Property

Sets or retrieves the direction in which the text should scroll.

Syntax

HTML	<code><MARQUEE DIRECTION = sDirection ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>marquee.direction [=sDirection]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sDirection</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">left Marquee scrolls left.right Marquee scrolls right.down Marquee scrolls down.up Marquee scrolls up.
-------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **left**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

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 [◀ direction Attribute | dir... ▶ disabled Pr](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DISABLED Attribute | disabled Property

Sets or retrieves the status of a control or style.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT DISABLED = bDisabled ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.disabled [= bDisabled]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bDisabled</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Control or style is not disabled. true Control or style is disabled.
------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

When a control is disabled it appears dimmed and does not respond to user input. When a style is disabled, all of the [rules](#) no longer render.

The **disabled** property applies to the [STYLE](#) object, not the [style](#) property.

Example

This example uses the **disabled** property to enable or disable a **STYLE** object and a control.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [BUTTON](#), [INPUT type=button](#), [INPUT type=checkbox](#), [INPUT type=file](#), [INPUT type=image](#), [INPUT](#)

type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, LINK, SELECT, TEXTAREA

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◆ ◀ DISABLED Attribute | disa... ▶ display

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

disabled Property

Sets or retrieves whether a style sheet is applied to an object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>styleSheet.disabled</code> [= <i>bDisabled</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bDisabled</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Style sheet is applied to the object. true Style sheet is not applied to the object.
------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The value of this property can also change per media-dependent style sheets.

Example

This example uses the **disabled** property to indicate whether a style sheet is applied to the **BODY** element.

Applies To

[styleSheet](#)

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 [display Attribute | displ...](#) [domain Pro](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

documentElement Property

Retrieves a reference to the root node of the document.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] <code>document.documentElement</code>

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies the reference to the document element.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The root node of a typical HTML document is the [HTML](#) object.

Example

This example uses the **documentElement** property to retrieve the [innerHTML](#) property of the entire document.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnGetHTML(){
    var sData = document.documentElement.innerHTML;
    oResults.value=sData;
}
</SCRIPT>

<TEXTAREA ID = oResults COLS = 50 ROWS = 10>
</TEXTAREA>
```

Applies To

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◆ ◀ documentElement Property ▶ dropEffe

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

domain Property

Sets or retrieves the security domain of the document.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document.domain</code> [<i>=sDomain</i>]

Possible Values

sDomain String that specifies the domain suffix.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property initially returns the host name of the server the page is served from. The property can be assigned the domain suffix to allow sharing of pages across frames. For example, a page in one frame from home.microsoft.com and a page from www.microsoft.com initially would not be able to communicate with each other. However, by setting the domain property of both pages to the suffix "microsoft.com", both pages are considered secure and access is available between the pages.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document</code>

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◆ domain Property ▸ DYN SRC Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

dropEffect Property

Sets or retrieves the type of drag-and-drop operation and the cursor to display for the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>event.dataTransfer.dropEffect[= sCursorStyle]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sCursorStyle</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>copy</code> Copy cursor is displayed.<code>link</code> Link cursor is displayed.<code>move</code> Move cursor is displayed.none No cursor is specified. Instead, the no-drop cursor is displayed.
---------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The target object can set the **dropEffect** during the [ondragenter](#), [ondragover](#), and [ondrop](#) events. To display the desired cursor until the final drop, the default action of the **ondragenter**, **ondragover**, and **ondrop** events must be canceled and the **dropEffect** must be set. Otherwise, the copy cursor, move cursor, or link cursor set by this property displays only until the first valid drop target is intersected, at which point the cursor is replaced by the drop/no-drop cursor for the duration of the drag operation.

The drag-and-drop behaviors implemented in Internet Explorer 4.0 and

supported by Internet Explorer 5 can affect **dropEffect** behavior in certain situations. Internet Explorer delivers default drag-and-drop functionality for [anchor](#), [image](#), [TEXTAREA](#), and [text box](#). When one of these objects comprises the source element, the default drop effect cannot be overridden by setting the **dropEffect** of the target element. The source object's default behavior must be canceled.

For **dropEffect** to work, it must be used with the [effectAllowed](#) property of the source object. The **effectAllowed** property determines which drag-and-drop operations are available from the source object for the entire document. The **dropEffect** property determines which drag-and-drop operations are allowed for the target object. For example, the source object might set the **effectAllowed** property to all drag-and-drop operations, while the target object specifies that the **dropEffect** allows only copy operations. The **effectAllowed** property must be set in one of the source drag-and-drop event handlers, such as the [ondragstart](#) event.

The recommended technique for dropping text is to add the **dropEffect** to the following events: [ondragenter](#), [ondragover](#), and [ondrop](#).

The **dropEffect** property applies standard system cursors.

Example

This example uses the **dropEffect** and **effectAllowed** properties of the [dataTransfer](#) object to display the move cursor.

Applies To

[dataTransfer](#)

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [clearData](#), [effectAllowed](#), [getData](#), [setData](#)

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◆ ◀ dropEffect Property ▶ effectAllowed P

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DYNSRC Attribute | dynsrc Property

Sets or retrieves the address of a video clip or VRML world to be displayed in the window.

Syntax

HTML

Scripting *img.dynsrc* [=*sURL*]

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL of the video source.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[IMG](#)

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◆ ◀ DYN SRC Attribute | dynsrc... ▶ ENCT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

effectAllowed Property

Sets or retrieves, on the source element, which data transfer operations are allowed for the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>event.dataTransfer.effectAllowed[= sEffect]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sEffect</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
copy	Selection is copied.
link	Selection is linked to the drop target by the data transfer operation.
move	Selection is moved to the target location when dropped.
copyLink	Selection is copied or linked, depending on the target default.
copyMove	Selection is copied or moved, depending on the target default.
linkMove	Selection is linked or moved, depending on the target default.
all	All drop effects are supported.
none	Dropping is disabled and the no-drop cursor is displayed.
uninitialized	No value has been set through the effectAllowed property. In this case, the default effect still works, although it cannot be queried through this property.

The property is read/write with a default value of **uninitialized**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

Set the **effectAllowed** property in the [ondragstart](#) event. This property is used most effectively with the [dropEffect](#) property.

This property can be used to override the default behavior in other

applications. For example, the browser script can set the **effectAllowed** property to copy for a text field and thereby override the Microsoft® Word default of move. Within the browser, copy is the default **effectAllowed** behavior, except for anchors, which are set to link by default, and text fields, which are set to move by default.

Setting **effectAllowed** to none disables dropping but still displays the no-drop cursor. To avoid displaying the no-drop cursor, cancel the [returnValue](#) of the **ondragstart** window.

Example

This example uses the **dropEffect** and **effectAllowed** properties to move text in a drag-and-drop operation.

Applies To

[dataTransfer](#)

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [clearData](#), [getData](#), [setData](#)

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◆ ENCTYPE Attribute | encod... ▶ expar

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

EVENT Attribute | event Property

Retrieves the event for which the script is written.

Syntax

HTML	<code><SCRIPT EVENT = <i>sEvent</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[<i>sEvent</i> =] <i>script.event</i></code>

Possible Values

sEvent String that specifies the event. The value for an **onmouseover** event, for example, is "onmouseover()".

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example uses the **EVENT** attribute and the **event** property to handle the [onclick](#) event.

```
<SCRIPT ID=oButtonScript FOR="oButton" EVENT="onclick()">
  var sMessage1 = "Flip"
  var sMessage2 = "Flop"
  if (oButton.innerText == sMessage1) {
    oButton.innerText = sMessage2;
  }
  else {
    if (oButton.innerText == sMessage2) {
      oButton.innerText = sMessage1;
    }
  }
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
:
```

```
<BUTTON ID="oButton" onmouseout="alert(oButtonScript.event)
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[SCRIPT](#)

See Also

[event](#)

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 ◀ expando Property ▶ fgColor Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FACE Attribute | face Property

Sets or retrieves the current typeface family.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT FACE = sTypeface ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.face [= sTypeface]</code>

Possible Values

sTypeface String that specifies the typeface family.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example sets the typeface family using the **FACE** attribute and the **face** property.

```
<FONT FACE="Arial" ID=oFont>
:
<SCRIPT>
  alert(oFont.face + "\n" + "When you click this, the font will change.");
  oFont.face = 'Courier';
  alert(oFont.face + "\n" + "The font has changed.");
</SCRIPT>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[BASEFONT](#), [FONT](#)

See Also

[font](#)

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◆ ◀ FACE Attribute | face Pro... ▶ fileCreat

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

fgColor Property

Sets or retrieves the foreground (text) color of the document.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document.fgColor [=sColor]</code>

Possible Values

`sColor` String that specifies any one of the color names or values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with a default value of **#000000**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document</code>

See Also

[color](#), [text](#)

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◆ ◀ fgColor Property ▶ fileModifiedDate Pi

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

fileCreatedDate Property

Retrieves the date the file was created.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sDate</i> =] <i>object.fileCreatedDate</i>

Possible Values

sDate String that specifies the date the file was created (for example, Monday, December 08, 1997).

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example implements the **fileCreatedDate** property to count the number of days since the document was created.

Applies To

[document](#), [IMG](#)

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◆ ◀ fileCreatedDate Property ▶ fileSize Pr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

fileModifiedDate Property

Retrieves the date the file was last modified.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sDate</i> =] <i>object.fileModifiedDate</i>

Possible Values

sDate String that specifies the date of the last file modification (for example, Monday, December 08, 1997).

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[document](#), [IMG](#)

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◆ ◀ fileModifiedDate Property ▶ fileUpdate

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

fileSize Property

Retrieves the file size.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iSize</i> =] <i>object</i> . fileSize

Possible Values

iSize Integer that specifies the file size.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[document](#), [IMG](#)

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◆ ◀ fileSize Property ▶ filter Attribute | filte

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

fileUpdatedDate Property

Retrieves the date the file was last updated.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sDate</i> =] img.fileUpdatedDate

Possible Values

sDate String that specifies the date of the last update (for example, Monday, December 08, 1997).

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

IMG

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 ◀ filter Attribute | filter... ▶ float Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

firstChild Property

Retrieves a reference to the first child in the [childNodes](#) collection of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] object.firstChild

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies the first child object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example implements the **firstChild** attribute to obtain the first child element of an object.

```
<SCRIPT>
var oFirstChild = oList.firstChild;
</SCRIPT>

<BODY>
<UL ID = oList>
<LI>List Item 1
<LI>List Item 2
<LI>List Item 3
</UL>
<BODY>
```

Applies To

[A](#), [ACRONYM](#), [ADDRESS](#), [APPLET](#), [AREA](#), [B](#), [BASE](#), [BASEFONT](#), [BDO](#), [BIG](#), [BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [BUTTON](#),

CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[lastChild](#)

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◆ ◀ font-size Attribute | fon... ▶ font-style A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

fontSmoothingEnabled Property

Retrieves whether the user has enabled font smoothing in the Display control panel.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bEnabled</i> =] <code>screen.fontSmoothingEnabled</code>

Possible Values

<i>bEnabled</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Font smoothing is disabled. true Font smoothing is enabled.
-----------------	---

The property is read-only with a default value of **false**.

Remarks

Font smoothing can be enabled by checking the Smooth Edges of the Screen Fonts option in the Display control panel. In Windows® 98 and Windows 2000, this option is located on the central panel's Effects tab. In Windows NT® 4.0 and Windows 95, this option is located on the Plus! tab.

Note In Windows 95, the Plus! tab is available only if Microsoft® Plus! is installed.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>screen</code>

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◆ ◀ font-weight Attribute | f... ▶ FRAME At

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

form Property

Retrieves a reference to the form that the object is embedded in.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oForm</i> =] <i>object.form</i>

Possible Values

oForm Object that specifies the form.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Null is returned if the object is not on a form.

Applies To

BUTTON, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, OBJECT, OPTION, SELECT, TEXTAREA

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◆ ◀ form Property ▶ FRAMEBORDER Attr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FRAME Attribute | frame Property

Sets or retrieves the way the border frame around the table is displayed.

Syntax

HTML	<code><TABLE FRAME = <i>sFrame</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>table.frame [= <i>sFrame</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sFrame</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
void	All outside table borders are removed.
above	Border on the top side of the border frame is displayed.
below	Border on the bottom side of the table frame is displayed.
border	Borders on all sides of the table frame are displayed.
box	Borders on all sides of the table frame are displayed.
hsides	Borders on the top and bottom sides of the table frame are displayed.
lhs	Border on the left side of the table frame is displayed.
rhs	Border on the right side of the table frame is displayed.
vsides	Borders on the left and right sides of the table frame are displayed.

The property is read/write with a default value of **void**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **FRAME** attribute to render different border frames.

```
<TABLE FRAME="above">
<TR><TD>A table with</TD><TD>the value of frame set to "abov
<TR><TD>cell</TD><TD>cell</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[rules](#)

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◆ ◀ FRAME Attribute | frame P... ▶ FRAMI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FRAMEBORDER Attribute | frameBorder Property

Sets or retrieves whether to display a border for the frame.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTFRAMEBORDER = sBorder ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.frameBorder [=sBorder]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sBorder</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
1	Inset border is drawn.
0	No border is drawn.
no	No border is drawn.
yes	Inset border is drawn.

The property is read/write with a default value of **1**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Invalid settings default to displaying borders.

Applies To

[FRAME](#), [FRAMESET](#), [IFRAME](#)

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◀ [FRAMEBORDER Attribute | f...](#) ▶ from

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FRAMESPACING Attribute | frameSpacing Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of additional space between the frames.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTFRAMESPACING = sPixels ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.frameSpacing [=sPixels]</code>

Possible Values

sPixels String that specifies the spacing, in pixels.

The property is read/write with a default value of 2 pixels.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The amount of space defined for **frameSpacing** does not include the width of the frame border. Frame spacing can be set on one or more **FRAMESET** objects and applies to all contained **FRAMESET** objects, unless the contained object defines a different frame spacing.

Applies To

[FRAMESET](#)

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◆ ◀ fromElement Property ▶ height Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

hash Property

Sets or retrieves the subsection of the [href](#) property that follows the hash (#) mark.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.hash [=sHash]</code>

Possible Values

sHash String that specifies the part of the URL following the hash (#) mark.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If there is no hash mark, this property returns an empty string.

This property is useful for moving to a bookmark within a document. Assigning an invalid value does not cause an error.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	A , AREA , location

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◆ ◀ hash Property ▶ height Attribute | heig

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height Property

Retrieves the vertical resolution of the screen.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iHeight</i> =] <code>screen.height</code>

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the screen height, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>screen</code>

See Also

[availHeight](#), [width](#)

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◆ ◀ HEIGHT Attribute | height... ▶ host Proc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

hidden Property

Sets or retrieves whether the embedded object is invisible.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>embed.hidden</code> [<code>=bHidden</code>]

Possible Values

<i>bHidden</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Object is not hidden. true Object is hidden.
----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	EMBED

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◆ ◀ hidden Property ▶ hostname Property

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host Property

Sets or retrieves the [hostname](#) and [port](#) number of the location or URL.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.host [=sHost]</code>

Possible Values

sHost String that specifies the host name and port number.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **host** property is the concatenation of the [hostname](#) and [port](#) properties, separated by a colon (hostname:port). When the **port** property is null, the **host** property is the same as the **hostname** property.

The **host** property may be set at any time, although it is safer to set the [href](#) property to change a location. If the specified host cannot be found, an error is returned.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	A , AREA , location

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◆ ◀ host Property ▶ hover Pseudo-class ▲

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hostname Property

Sets or retrieves the host name part of the location or URL.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.hostname [=sHostname]</code>

Possible Values

`sHostname` String that specifies the host and domain name, or the numerical IP address.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If no host name is available, this property returns an empty string.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>A</code> , <code>AREA</code> , <code>location</code>

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◀ hover Pseudo-class ▶ HREF Attribute

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href Property

Sets or retrieves the URL of the linked style sheet.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.href [=sURL]</code>

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property returns the URL if the style sheet is a [LINK](#). If the style sheet is a [STYLE](#), the property returns null.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>styleSheet</code>

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 ◀ HREF Attribute | href Pro... ▶ href Pro

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HREF Attribute | href Property

Sets or retrieves the baseline URL on which relative links will be based.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BASE HREF = sURL ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>base.href [=sURL]</code>

Possible Values

`sURL` String that specifies the URL.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[BASE](#)

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◆ ◀ href Property ▶ FOR Attribute | htmlFc

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HSPACE Attribute | hspace Property

Sets or retrieves the horizontal margin for the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTHSPACE =<i>iMargin</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.hspace [=<i>iMargin</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iMargin Integer that specifies the horizontal margin, in pixels.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

This property is similar to the [border](#) property, except the margins don't have color when the element is a link.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [IFRAME](#), [IMG](#), [MARQUEE](#), [OBJECT](#)

See Also

[vspace](#)

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◆ ◀ HSPACE Attribute | hspace... ▶ FOR /

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FOR Attribute | htmlFor Property

Retrieves the object that is bound to the event script.

Syntax

HTML	<code><SCRIPT FOR = oObject ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[oObject =] script.htmlFor</code>

Possible Values

`oObject` Object that specifies a scripting object or an object identifier that is bound to the event script.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

SCRIPT

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◆ ◀ FOR Attribute | htmlFor P... ▶ HTTP-E

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htmlText Property

Retrieves the HTML source as a valid HTML fragment.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sTxt</i> =] <i>TextRange.htmlText</i>

Possible Values

sTxt String that specifies the HTML source.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

This property corresponds to the fragment portion of the CF_HTML clipboard format.

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Microsoft® Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TextRange

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◆ ◀ htmlText Property ▶ ID Attribute | id Pr

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HTTP-EQUIV Attribute | httpEquiv Property

Sets or retrieves information used to bind the META tag's [content](#) to an HTTP response header.

Syntax

HTML	<code><META HTTP-EQUIV = <i>sInformation</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>meta.httpEquiv [= <i>sInformation</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sInformation String that specifies the information in the response header.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If the property is omitted, the [name](#) property should be used to identify the meta-information. The **httpEquiv** property is not case-sensitive.

Example

This example causes the browser to reload the document every two seconds.

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="REFRESH" CONTENT=2>
```

Applies To

[META](#)

See Also

[content](#)

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◆ ◀ imeMode Property ▶ index Property ▲

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indeterminate Property

Sets or retrieves whether the user has changed the status of a check box.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>checkbox.indeterminate</code> [<i>=bDim</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bDim</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Check box is not dimmed. true Check box is checked and dimmed.
-------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **indeterminate** property can be used to indicate whether the user has acted on the control. For example, setting the **indeterminate** to true causes the check box to appear checked and dimmed, indicating an indeterminate state.

The value of the **indeterminate** property acts independently of the values of the [checked](#) and [status](#) properties. Creating an indeterminate state is different from disabling the control. Consequently, a check box in the indeterminate state can still receive the focus. When the user clicks an indeterminate control, the indeterminate state turns off and the checked state of the check box toggles.

Applies To

INPUT type=checkbox

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◆ ◀ indeterminate Property ▶ innerHTML F

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index Property

Sets or retrieves the ordinal position of the option in the list box.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>option.index</code> [= <i>iIndex</i>]

Possible Values

iIndex Integer that specifies the ordinal position.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	OPTION

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◆ ◀ innerText Property ▶ isTextEdit Proper

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ISMAP Attribute | isMap Property

Retrieves whether the image is a server-side image map.

Syntax

HTML	<code></code>
Scripting	<code>[bMap=] img.isMap</code>

Possible Values

<i>bMap</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Image is not a server-side map. true Image is a server-side map.
-------------	--

The property is read-only with a default value of **false**.

Applies To

[IMG](#)

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◆ ◀ ISMAP Attribute | isMap P... ▶ keyCod

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isTextEdit Property

Retrieves whether a [TextRange](#) object can be created using the given object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bEdit</i> =] <i>object.isTextEdit</i>

Possible Values

<i>bEdit</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false TextRange object cannot be created. true TextRange object can be created.
--------------	---

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

To create a **TextRange** object, you can use only the [BODY](#), [BUTTON](#), and [TEXTAREA](#) objects and an [INPUT](#) object with one of the following [types](#): [button](#), [hidden](#), [password](#), [reset](#), [submit](#), or [text](#).

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ isTextEdit Property ▶ LANG Attribute |

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keyCode Property

Sets or retrieves the Unicode key code associated with the key that caused the event.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>event.keyCode</code> [= <i>sKeyCode</i>]

Possible Values

sKeyCode String that specifies the Unicode key code.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The property is used with the [onkeydown](#), [onkeyup](#), and [onkeypress](#) events.

The property's value is 0 if no key caused the event.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◆ ◀ keyCode Property ▶ LANGUAGE Attri

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LANG Attribute | lang Property

Sets or retrieves the language to use.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTLANG = sLanguage ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.lang [=sLanguage]</code>

Possible Values

sLanguage String that specifies an ISO standard [language](#) abbreviation.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#) .

Remarks

The parser uses this property to determine how to display language-specific choices for quotations, numbers, and so on.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 [◀ LANG Attribute | lang Pro...](#) [▶ lastChild](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LANGUAGE Attribute | language Property

Sets or retrieves the language in which the current script is written.

Syntax

HTML	<code><LANGUAGE =<i>sLanguage</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code><i>object.language</i> [= <i>sLanguage</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sLanguage</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
JScript	Language is JScript.
javascript	Script is JavaScript.
vbs	Language is VBScript.
vbscript	Script is VBScript.
XML	Script is XML.
<i>language</i>	Browser-supported language.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **language** property can refer to any scripting language. Internet Explorer 4.0 ships with scripting engines for Microsoft® JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) and Microsoft® Visual Basic® Scripting Edition (VBScript).

In Internet Explorer, the default scripting engine is JScript.

In Internet Explorer 5, the **LANGUAGE** attribute of the **SCRIPT** element

can be set to XML (Extensible Markup Language).

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ LANGUAGE Attribute | lang... ▶ lastM

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

lastChild Property

Retrieves a reference to the last child in the [childNodes](#) collection of an object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] <i>object.lastChild</i>

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies the last child.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example implements the **lastChild** property to obtain a reference to the last child element of an object.

```
<SCRIPT>
var olastChild = oList.lastChild;
</SCRIPT>

<BODY>
<UL ID = oList>
<LI>List Item 1
<LI>List Item 2
<LI>List Item 3
</UL>
<BODY>
```

Applies To

[A](#), [ACRONYM](#), [ADDRESS](#), [APPLET](#), [AREA](#), [B](#), [BASE](#), [BASEFONT](#), [BDO](#), [BIG](#), [BLOCKQUOTE](#), [BODY](#), [BUTTON](#),

CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[firstChild](#)

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◆ ◀ lastChild Property ▶ layout-grid Attribu

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lastModified Property

Retrieves the date the page was last modified, if the page supplies one.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sModified</i> =] document.lastModified

Possible Values

sModified String that specifies the most recent date the page was modified, in the form "MM/DD/YY hh:mm:ss".

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	document

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◆ ◀ left Attribute | left Pro... ▶ LEFTMARG

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left Property

Retrieves the left coordinate of the rectangle surrounding the object content.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iCoord</i> =] <i>oTextRectangle</i> . left

Possible Values

iCoord Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the rectangle, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

To access the left coordinate of the second text rectangle of a [TextRange](#) object, use this syntax:

```
oRct = oTextRange.getClientRects();  
oRct[1].left;
```

Note that because the collection index starts at 0, the second item index is 1.

To access the left coordinate of the bounding rectangle of an element object, use this syntax:

```
oBndRct = oElement.getBndClientRect();  
oBndRct.left;
```

Example

This example uses the [getBoundingClientRect](#) method to retrieve the

coordinates of the bounds of the text rectangles within the element.

```
<SCRIPT>
function getCoords(oObject) {
  oBndRct=oObject.getBoundingClientRect();
  alert("Bounding rectangle = \nUpperleft coordinates: "
    + oBndRct.left + " " + oBndRct.top +
    "\nLowerright coordinates: "
    + oBndRct.right + " " + oBndRct.bottom);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P ID=oPara onclick="getCoords(this)">
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TextRectangle](#)

See Also

[TextRectangle Collection](#), [TextRectangle Object](#), [bottom](#), [right](#), [top](#)

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◆ ◀ left Property ▶ length Property ▲ DHTML

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LEFTMARGIN Attribute | leftMargin Property

Sets or retrieves the left margin for the entire body of the page, overriding the default margin.

Syntax

HTML <BODY LEFTMARGIN = *sMargin* ... >

Scripting *body.leftMargin* [=*sMargin*]

Possible Values

sMargin String that specifies the left margin, in pixels.

The property is read/write with a default value of **10**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If the value is an empty string, the left margin is on the left edge.

Applies To

[BODY](#)

See Also

[topMargin](#)

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◆ ◀ LEFTMARGIN Attribute | le... ▶ length

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

length Property

Retrieves the number of objects in a collection.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iLength=</i>] <i>object.length</i>

Possible Values

iLength Integer that specifies the number of objects.

The property is read-only with no default value (see Remarks).

Remarks

The **window.length** property returns the number of frames contained in a window.

Although this property is read-only for most of the objects listed in the Applies To section, it is read/write for the [areas](#) collection (image maps), the [options](#) collection (select boxes), and the [SELECT](#) object.

In all other cases, this property has read-only permission, which means you can retrieve, but cannot change, its current value.

Applies To

[all](#), [anchors](#), [applets](#), [areas](#), [attributes](#), [behaviorUrns](#), [bookmarks](#), [boundElements](#), [cells](#), [childNodes](#), [children](#), [controlRange](#), [elements](#), [embeds](#), [filters](#), [forms](#), [frames](#), [history](#), [images](#), [imports](#), [links](#), [options](#), [plugins](#), [rows](#), [rules](#), [scripts](#), [SELECT](#), [styleSheets](#), [tbodies](#), [TextRectangle](#), [window](#)

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◆ ◀ length Property ▶ letter-spacing Attrib

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

length Property

Retrieves the number of characters in a [TextNode](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iLength</i> =] <i>object.length</i>

Possible Values

iLength Integer that specifies the number of characters.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example uses the **length** property to specify where a **TextNode** is split using the [splitText](#) method.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnChangeValue(){
  var oListItem = document.createElement("LI");
  oList.appendChild(oListItem);
  var oNode = oList.firstChild.childNodes(0);
  var oTextNode = oList.firstChild.childNodes(0);
  var oSplit = oTextNode.splitText(oTextNode.length/2);
  oListItem.appendChild(oSplit);
}
</SCRIPT>

<UL ID = oList onclick = "fnChangeValue()">
<LI>Start Here
</UL>
```

Applies To

TextNode

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◆ ◀ link Pseudo-class ▶ linkColor Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LINK Attribute | link Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the document links for the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BODY LINK =sColor ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>body.link [=sColor]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **link** property cannot be set through the **BODY** object's **onload** event, but the **linkColor** property can.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Applies To

[BODY](#)

See Also

[aLink](#), [vLink](#)

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◆ ◀ LINK Attribute | link Pro... ▶ list-style a

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

linkColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the document links.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document.linkColor</code> [= <i>sColor</i>]

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with a default value of **#0000ff**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **linkColor** property can be set through the **BODY** object's **onload** event, but the **link** property cannot.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	document

See Also

[alinkColor](#), [vlinkColor](#)

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◀ listStyleType Property ▶ LOOP Attribu

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LOOP Attribute | loop Property

Sets or retrieves the number of times a sound or video clip will loop when activated.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT LOOP = <i>iLoop</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.loop [= <i>iLoop</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>iLoop</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values: 0, -1 Loops infinitely. <i>count</i> Number of times to loop.
--------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **1**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To restart a sound or video clip after changing its **loop** property, set the [src](#) property or [dynsrc](#) property, respectively, to itself (see Example). In Internet Explorer 4.0, when you restart a video by changing its **loop** property, the video opens and plays in a new window.

The following are descriptions of how the **loop** property works for some boundary cases.

<code><BGSOUND src="file:///c:/win95/system/msremind.wav"></code>	Loops one time
<code><BGSOUND src="file:///c:/win95/system/msremind.wav" LOOP></code>	Loops one time.
<code><BGSOUND src="file:///c:/win95/system/msremind.wav" LOOP=></code>	Loops one time.
<code><BGSOUND src="file:///c:/win95/system/msremind.wav" LOOP=0></code>	Loops one time.

```
<BGSOUND src="file:///c:/win95/system/msremind.wav" LOOP=-1> Loops infinitely.
```

Example

This example uses the **loop** property and the **src** property to change the number of times a background sound loops.

```
<SCRIPT>
function loopOnce() {
  oBGSound.loop = 1;
  oBGSound.src = oBGSound.src; // reload sound
}
function loopContinuously() {
  oBGSound.loop = -1;
  oBGSound.src = oBGSound.src; // reload sound
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<BGSOUND id="oBGSound" src="sound.wav">
<BUTTON onclick="loopOnce()">Loop Sound Once</BUTTON>
<BUTTON onclick="loopContinuously()">Loop Sound Continuous
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BGSOUND, IMG

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 ◀ LOOP Attribute | loop Pro... ▶ LOWSF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LOOP Attribute | loop Property

Sets or retrieves the number of times a **MARQUEE** will play.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTLOOP = iLoop ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.loop [=iLoop]</code>

Possible Values

<i>iLoop</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values: 0, -1 Loops infinitely. <i>count</i> Number of times to loop.
--------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **-1**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

In each of the following boundary cases, the **MARQUEE** loops infinitely.

<code><MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=30 LOOP>This is some scrolling text.</MARQUEE></code>	Loops infinitely.
<code><MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=30 LOOP=0>This is some scrolling text.</MARQUEE></code>	Loops infinitely.
<code><MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=30 LOOP=>This is some scrolling text.</MARQUEE></code>	Loops infinitely.

If you set the **loop** property to null or 0 in script, a scripting error occurs.

Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

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◀ LOOP Attribute | loop Pro... ▶ margin ,

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LOWSRC Attribute | lowsrc Property

Sets or retrieves a lower resolution image to display.

Syntax

HTML	<code></code>
Scripting	<code>object.lowsrc [=sURL]</code>

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL of the lower resolution image.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#) .

Remarks

If the [src](#) property is set in code, the new URL starts loading into the image area and aborts the transfer of any image data that is already loading into the same area. If you want to alter the **lowsrc** property, you must do so before setting the **src** property. If the URL in the **src** property references an image that is not the same size as the image cell it is loaded into, the source image is scaled to fit.

Applies To

[IMG](#)

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◀ margin-bottom Attribute |... ▶ margin-l

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MARGINHEIGHT Attribute | marginHeight Property

Sets or retrieves the top and bottom margin heights before displaying the text in a frame.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTMARGINHEIGHT = <i>iHeight</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.marginHeight [=<i>iHeight</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the height, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Margins cannot be less than 1 pixel or so large that the text cannot be displayed.

If **marginHeight** is specified but [marginWidth](#) is not, **marginWidth** is set to 0.

Applies To

[FRAME](#), [IFRAME](#)

See Also

marginWidth

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◆ ◀ margin-top Attribute | ma... ▶ MAXLEN

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MARGINWIDTH Attribute | marginWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the left and right margin widths before displaying the text in a frame.

Syntax

HTML `<ELEMENTMARGINWIDTH = iWidth ... >`

Scripting `object.marginWidth [=iWidth]`

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the width, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Margins cannot be less than 1 pixel or so large that the text cannot be displayed.

If **marginWidth** is specified but **marginHeight** is not, **marginHeight** is set to 0.

Applies To

[FRAME](#), [IFRAME](#)

See Also

marginHeight

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◆ ◀ MAXLENGTH Attribute | max... ▶ men

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MEDIA Attribute | media Property

Sets or retrieves the media type.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTMEDIA = sType ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.media [=sType]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
screen	Output is intended for computer screens.
print	Output is intended for printed material and for documents on screen viewed in Print Preview mode.
all	Applies to all devices.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[LINK](#), [STYLE](#)

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◆ ◀ MEDIA Attribute | media P... ▶ METHC

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menuArguments Property

Returns the window object where the context menu item was executed.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oWindow</i> =] <code>window.external.menuArguments</code>

Possible Values

oWindow Object that specifies where the context menu was opened.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

This property is accessible only through script specified in the registry for a new context menu entry.

The **menuArguments** property returns an object reference of the window where the context menu was opened. The [event](#) object is exposed through this object reference, allowing authors to query the [srcElement](#), [clientX](#), and [clientY](#) properties.

For more information about how to implement extensions to the DHTML Object Model, see [extending the dynamic html object model](#). For more information about how to add an entry into the standard context menus in Internet Explorer, see [adding entries to the standard context menu](#).

This property is not supported in [html applications](#).

Example

This example uses the **menuArguments** property to change selected text to

uppercase, or to insert text if nothing is selected.

Applies To

[external](#)

See Also

[adding entries to the standard context menu](#), [extending the dynamic html object model](#)

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◆ ◀ METHOD Attribute | method... ▶ MUL

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METHODS Attribute | Methods Property

Sets or returns the list of HTTP methods supported by the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code></code>
Scripting	<code>a.Methods [=sMethod]</code>

Possible Values

sMethod String that specifies the comma-separated list of HTTP methods supported by the object for public use.

The property is read/write.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

These methods are more accurately given by the HTTP protocol when it is used. However, for reasons similar to those for the [title](#) property, it can be useful to include the information in advance in the link. The HTML user agent can choose a different rendering as a function of the methods allowed; for example, if an object has a method that supports searching, an icon denoting this can be rendered.

Applies To

[A](#)

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◆ ◀ NAME Attribute | name Pro... ▶ NAME

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NAME Attribute | name Property

Sets or retrieves the value specified in the **CONTENT** attribute of the **META** object.

Syntax

HTML	<META NAME = <i>sName</i> ... >
Scripting	<i>object.name</i> [= <i>sName</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sName</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>name</i>	Arbitrary value.
Description	Associated CONTENT attribute describes the containing document. Some search engines use this to provide the user with a document summary in the result of a search.
Generator	Associated CONTENT attribute identifies the name of the application used to create the document.
Keywords	Associated CONTENT attribute consists of comma-delimited words describing the document. Some search engines use this to allow the user to perform a keyword search.
ProgID	Associated CONTENT attribute contains the programmatic identifier of the document's default editor.
Robots	Associated CONTENT attribute indicates whether the containing document should be indexed by search engines that recognize the META object. all Search engines can index the containing document. noindex Search engines cannot index the containing document.
Template	Associated CONTENT attribute specifies the location of the template used to edit the document. Use this in conjunction with the ProgID META object if the editor supports document templates.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The **NAME** attribute typically is assigned one of the preceding well-defined values, but any arbitrary value can be specified. Custom tools can be developed to perform special actions on documents containing arbitrary **META** tags.

To enable the smart edit features in Internet Explorer 5 or later, add a **META** tag to the **HEAD** of the document. Associate ProgID with the **NAME** attribute, and associate the programmatic identifier of the desired editor with the **CONTENT** attribute. If the specified editor is not installed or properly registered on the user's system, the edit button is not displayed. Consult the documentation of your editor to determine its programmatic identifier.

Example

This example adds **META** tags to the **HEAD** of an HTML document to display a smart edit button on the toolbar as of Internet Explorer 5. Because the ProgID **META** tag is associated with the programmatic identifier of Microsoft® Word, the button displays the Microsoft Word icon. When you click the button, Internet Explorer loads the document into Word using the specified document template.

```
<META NAME="ProgID" CONTENT="word.document">  
<META NAME="Template" CONTENT="C:\Program Files\Micro:
```

Applies To

[META](#)

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 [NAME Attribute | name Pro...](#) [nextSi](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

nameProp Property

Retrieves the file name specified in the [href](#) or [src](#) property of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Script	[<i>sFileName</i> =] <i>object.nameProp</i>

Possible Values

sFileName String that specifies the name of a file specified by the object, not including the path or protocol.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example uses the **nameProp** property to set the [innerText](#) property of a link to the file name specified by an [A](#) element.

```
<SCRIPT>
window.onload=fnInit;
function fnInit(){
  oLink.innerText=oLink.nameProp;
}
</SCRIPT>
<A ID="oLink"
  HREF="http://msdn.microsoft.com/workshop/author/dhtml/dhtml
</A>
```

Applies To

[A](#), [IMG](#)

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◆ ◀ nameProp Property ▶ nodeName Prop

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nextSibling Property

Retrieves a reference to the next child of the parent for the specified object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] <i>object.nextSibling</i>

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies the next sibling.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example uses the **nextSibling** property to obtain the next item in the list.

```
<SCRIPT>
// returns the list item labeled 'List Item 2'
var oSibling = oList.childNodes(0).nextSibling;
</SCRIPT>

<BODY>
<UL ID = oList>
<LI>List Item 1
<LI>List Item 2
<LI>List Item 3
</UL>
<BODY>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLETT, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextNode, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[lastChild](#)

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◆ ◀ nextSibling Property ▶ nodeType Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

nodeName Property

Retrieves the name of a particular type of node.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sName</i> =] <i>object.nodeName</i>

Possible Values

<i>sName</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>tagName</i> Name of the element, also available through the tagName property.<i>attrName</i> Name of the attribute, where the node is an Attribute object.<i>#text</i> Node is a TextNode object.
--------------	---

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example uses the **nodeName** property to obtain the name of an element.

```
<SCRIPT>
// returns the element name 'LI' of the list item labeled 'List Item 2'
var sName = oList.childNodes(1).nodeName;
</SCRIPT>

<BODY>
<UL ID = oList>
<LI>List Item 1
<LI>List Item 2
<LI>List Item 3
</UL>
</BODY>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, Attribute, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextNode, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[nodeType](#)

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◆ ◀ nodeName Property ▶ nodeValue Pro

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

nodeType Property

Retrieves the type of the requested node.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iType</i> =] <i>oNode</i> . nodeType

Possible Values

<i>iType</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values: 1 Element node. 3 Text node.
--------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

If the node represents an attribute retrieved from the [attributes](#) collection, the **nodeType** returns null.

Example

This example assigns the **nodeType** property of the [BODY](#) object to a variable.

```
var iType = document.body.nodeType;
```

This example assigns the **nodeType** property of a node created with the [createElement](#) method to a variable.

```
var oNode = document.createElement("B");  
document.body.insertBefore(oNode);
```

```
var iType = oNode.nodeType;
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, Attribute, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextNode, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ `nodeType` Property ▶ NOHREF Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

nodeValue Property

Sets or retrieves the value of a node.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.nodeValue [= sValue]</code>

Possible Values

sValue String that specifies the node value or null.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If the object is a [TextNode](#), the **nodeValue** property returns a string representing the text contained by the node.

If the object is an [Attribute](#) object retrieved from the [attributes](#) collection, the **nodeValue** property returns the value of the attribute if it has been specified, or null otherwise.

If the object is an element, the **nodeValue** returns null. Use the [nodeName](#) property to determine the element name.

Example

This example alters the text of the specified list item by setting the **nodeValue** property of the text node contained by that list item.

```

<SCRIPT>
function fnChangeValue(oList, iItem, sValue){
  // only perform the operation on lists
  if (oList.nodeName != "UL" && oList.nodeName != "OL")
    return false;

  // only perform the operation if the specified index is
  // within the acceptable range of available list items
  if (iItem > oList.childNodes.length -1)
    return false;

  // get a reference to the specified list item
  var oLI = oList.childNodes(i);
  if (!oLI)
    return false;

  // get a reference to the text node contained by the list item
  var oText = oLI.childNodes(0);
  // ensure that the node is a text node
  if (oText.nodeType != 3)
    return false;

  oText.nodeValue = sValue;
  return true;
}
</SCRIPT>

```

```

<UL ID="oList" onclick="fnChangeValue(this, 0, 'New Node value
<LI>Old Node Value
</UL>

```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, Attribute, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextNode, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ nodeValue Property ▶ NORESIZE Attr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NOHREF Attribute | noHref Property

Sets or retrieves whether clicks in this region cause action.

Syntax

HTML	<AREA NOHREF ... >
Scripting	area.noHref [=bHref]

Possible Values

<i>bHref</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Clicks cause action. true Clicks do not cause action.
--------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[AREA](#)

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◆ ◀ NOHREF Attribute | noHref... ▶ NOSI-

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NORESIZE Attribute | noResize Property

Sets or retrieves whether the user can resize the frame.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTNORESIZE ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.noResize [=bResize]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bResize</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false User can resize the frame. true User cannot resize the frame.
----------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[FRAME](#)

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◆ ◀ NORESIZE Attribute | noRe... ▶ NOW

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NOSHADE Attribute | noShade Property

Sets or retrieves whether the horizontal rule is drawn with 3-D shading.

Syntax

HTML	<HR NOSHADE ... >
Scripting	<i>hr.noShade</i> [= <i>bShade</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bShade</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Horizontal rule is drawn with 3-D shading. true Horizontal rule is drawn without 3-D shading.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[HR](#)

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◆ ◀ NOSHADE Attribute | noSha... ▶ objec

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NOWRAP Attribute | noWrap Property

Sets or retrieves whether the browser automatically performs wordwrap.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTNOWRAP ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.noWrap [=bWrap]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bWrap</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Browser automatically wraps the text. true Browser does not wrap the text.
--------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[BODY](#), [DD](#), [DIV](#), [DT](#), [TD](#), [TH](#)

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◆ ◀ object Property ▶ offsetHeight Propert

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

offscreenBuffering Property

Sets or retrieves whether objects are drawn offscreen before being made visible to the user.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>window.offscreenBuffering [=vBuffering]</code>

Possible Values

<i>vBuffering</i>	Variant that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">auto String that allows Internet Explorer to decide when offscreen buffering is used.true Boolean that enables offscreen buffering.false Boolean that disables offscreen buffering.
-------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The value of the **offscreenBuffering** property determines how the current page is drawn. When the property is set to true, objects are added to an offscreen buffer. Once all objects are drawn, the contents of the offscreen buffer are made visible to the user. When the property is set to false, objects are rendered directly to the screen.

By default, Internet Explorer decides when to buffer objects offscreen. In addition, Internet Explorer automatically enables offscreen buffering when Microsoft® DirectX®-based components are used on the page.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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◀ offscreenBuffering Proper... ▶ offsetLe

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

offsetHeight Property

Retrieves the height of the object relative to the layout or coordinate parent, as specified by the [offsetParent](#) property.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iHeight</i> =] <i>object.offsetHeight</i>

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the height, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

You can determine the location, width, and height of an object by using a combination of the [offsetLeft](#), [offsetTop](#), **offsetHeight**, and [offsetWidth](#) properties. These numeric properties specify the physical coordinates and dimensions of the object relative to the object's offset parent.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of elements on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example adjusts the size of a clock's readout to fit the current width and height of the document body.

This example uses the **offsetHeight** property and the [clientHeight](#) property to show different ways of measuring the object size.

```
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="overflow:scroll; width:200; height:100">  
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.clientHeight)">client height</BUT  
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.offsetHeight)">offset height</BUT
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ offsetLeft Property ▶ offsetTop Proper

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

offsetParent Property

Retrieves a reference to the container object that defines the [offsetTop](#) and [offsetLeft](#) properties of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] <i>object.offsetParent</i>

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies the container object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Most of the time the **offsetParent** property returns the **BODY** object.

Note In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, the **offsetParent** property returns the **TABLE** object for the **TD** object; in Internet Explorer 4.0 it returns the **TR** object. You can use the [parentElement](#) property to retrieve the immediate container of the table cell.

Example

This example shows how to determine the position of a **TD** object. Although the **TD** object appears to the far right in the document, its position is close to the x-axis and y-axis, because its offset parent is a **TABLE** object rather than the document body.

Note For Internet Explorer 4.0, this same example returns a position of 0,0 because the offset parent is the table row.

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Elements: Positions</TITLE>
  <SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">

function showPosition()
{
  var oElement = document.all.oCell;

  alert("The TD element is at (" + oElement.offsetLeft +
    "," + oElement.offsetTop + ")\\n" + "The offset parent is "
    + oElement.offsetParent.tagName );
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY onload="showPosition()">
<P>This document contains a right-aligned table.
<TABLE BORDER=1 ALIGN=right>
  <TR>
    <TD ID=oCell>This is a small table.</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

measuring element dimension and location

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◀ offsetParent Property ▶ offsetWidth Pr

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offsetTop Property

Retrieves the calculated top position of the object relative to the layout or coordinate parent, as specified by the [offsetParent](#) property.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iCoord</i> =] <i>object.offsetTop</i>

Possible Values

iCoord Integer that specifies the top position, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

You can determine the location, width, and height of an object by using a combination of the [offsetLeft](#), [offsetTop](#), [offsetHeight](#), and [offsetWidth](#) properties. These numeric properties specify the physical coordinates and dimensions of the object relative to the object's offset parent.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the [offsetTop](#) property to determine whether an object is in the user's view.

```
<SCRIPT>  
function isInView(oObject)
```

```

{
  var oParent = oObject.offsetParent;
  var iOffsetTop = oObject.offsetTop;
  var iClientHeight = oParent.clientHeight;
  if (iOffsetHeight > iClientHeight) {
    alert("Scroll down for the message.");
  }
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<BUTTON onclick="isInView(this)">Click here</BUTTON>
:
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="position:absolute; top:900; left:0;">
:
</DIV>

```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextRange, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ offsetTop Property ▶ offsetX Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

offsetWidth Property

Retrieves the width of the object relative to the layout or coordinate parent, as specified by the [offsetParent](#) property.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iWidth</i> =] <i>object.offsetWidth</i>

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the width, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

You can determine the location, width, and height of an object by using a combination of the [offsetLeft](#), [offsetTop](#), [offsetHeight](#), and **offsetWidth** properties. These numeric properties specify the physical coordinates and dimensions of the object relative to the object's offset parent.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example adjusts the size of a clock's readout to fit the current width and height of the document.

This example uses the **offsetWidth** property and the [clientWidth](#) property to show the different ways of measuring the object size.

```
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="overflow:scroll; width:200; height:100">  
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.clientWidth)">client width</BUTTON>  
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.offsetWidth)">offset width</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ `offsetWidth` Property ▶ `offsetY` Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

offsetX Property

Retrieves the x-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the object firing the event.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iCoord</i> =] <i>event.offsetX</i>

Possible Values

iCoord Integer that specifies the x-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The coordinates match the [offsetLeft](#) and [offsetTop](#) properties of the object. Use [offsetParent](#) to find the container object that defines this coordinate system.

Example

This example uses the **offsetX** property to determine the mouse position relative to the container that fired the event, and displays the mouse coordinates in the status bar at the bottom of the window.

```
<SCRIPT>
function offsetCoords()
{
    var offsetInfo = ""
    offsetInfo = "The x coordinate is: " + window.event.offsetX + "\r"
    offsetInfo += "The y coordinate is: " + window.event.offsetY + "\
```

```
    alert(offsetInfo);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY onmousemove="window.status = 'X=' + window.event.offsetX
    ' Y=' + window.event.offsetY" ondblclick="offsetCoords()">
:
<DIV onclick="offsetCoords();" . . . position:absolute; top:200;
    left:300;">
:
</DIV>
```

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Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◆ ◀ offsetX Property ▶ onLine Property ▲ |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

offsetY Property

Retrieves the y-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the object firing the event.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iCoord</i> =] <i>event.offsetY</i>

Possible Values

iCoord Integer that specifies the y-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The coordinates match the [offsetLeft](#) and [offsetTop](#) properties of the object. Use [offsetParent](#) to find the container object that defines this coordinate system.

Example

This example uses the **offsetY** property to determine the mouse position relative to the container that fired the event, and displays the mouse coordinates in the status bar at the bottom of the window.

```
<SCRIPT>
function offsetCoords()
{
    var offsetInfo = ""
    offsetInfo = "The x coordinate is: " + window.event.offsetX + "\r"
    offsetInfo += "The y coordinate is: " + window.event.offsetY + "\r"
```

```
    alert(offsetInfo);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY onmousemove="window.status = 'X=' + window.event.offsetX
    ' Y=' + window.event.offsetY"
    ondblclick="offsetCoords()">
:
<DIV onclick="offsetCoords();" . . . position:absolute; top:200;
    left:300;">
:
</DIV>
```

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Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◀ offsetY Property ▶ opener Property ▶ |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onLine Property

Retrieves whether the system is in [global offline mode](#).

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bOnLine</i> =] <code>navigator.onLine</code>

Possible Values

<i>bOnLine</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true System is not in global offline mode. false System is in global offline mode.
----------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The user can modify the global offline state by selecting the Work Offline item from the Microsoft® Internet Explorer (version 4.0 and later) File menu. This property does not indicate whether the system is connected to the network.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

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◆ ◀ opener Property ▶ outerText Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

outerHTML Property

Sets or retrieves the object and its content in HTML.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.outerHTML [= <i>sHTML</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sHTML String that specifies content and HTML tags.

The property is read/write with no default value (see Remarks).

Remarks

The **outerHTML** property is read-only on the [HTML](#), [HEAD](#), [BODY](#), [FRAMESET](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), [TFOOT](#), [TH](#), [THEAD](#), and [TR](#) objects.

The property can be any valid string containing a combination of text and tags.

When the property is set, the given string completely replaces the object, including its start and end tags. If the string contains HTML tags, the string is parsed and formatted as it is placed into the document.

This property is accessible at run time as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. Removing elements at run time, before the closing tag has been parsed, can prevent other areas of the document from rendering.

You can set this property only after the [onload](#) event fires on the [window](#). When dynamically creating a tag using [TextRange](#), [innerHTML](#), or **outerHTML**, use Microsoft® JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262

language specification) to create new events to handle the newly formed tags. Microsoft® Visual Basic® Scripting Edition (VBScript) is not supported.

You can change the value of the **TITLE** element using the `document.title` property.

To change the contents of the **TFOOT**, **THEAD**, **TR**, and **TD** elements, use the table object model. For example, use the `rowIndex` property or the `rows` collection to retrieve a reference to a specific table row. You can add or delete rows using the `insertRow` and `deleteRow` methods. To retrieve a reference to a specific cell, use the `cellIndex` property or the `cells` collection. You can add or delete rows using the `insertCell` and `deleteCell` methods. To change the content of a particular cell, use the `innerHTML` property.

Example

This example uses the `outerHTML` property to copy an object, accompanying attributes, and children to a list when a user clicks one of the objects.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnCopyHTML(){
    var oWorkItem = event.srcElement;
    if((oWorkItem.tagName != "UL") && (oWorkItem.tagName != "I
        alert("Adding " + oWorkItem.outerHTML + " to the list.");
        oScratch.innerHTML += oWorkItem.outerHTML + "<BR>";
    }
}
</SCRIPT>

<UL onclick = "fnCopyHTML()">
```

```
<LI><B>Bold text</b>
<LI><I>Italic text</I>
<LI><U>Underlined text</i>
<LI><STRIKE>Strikeout text</STRIKE>
</UL>
<P>
<DIV ID = "oScratch" >
</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BR, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XMP

See Also

[insertAdjacentHTML](#)

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◀ outerHTML Property ▶ overflow Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

outerText Property

Sets or retrieves the text of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.outerText [= sTxt]</code>

Possible Values

sTxt String that specifies the text.

The property is read/write with no default value (see Remarks).

Remarks

The **outerText** property is read-only on the [HTML](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), [TFOOT](#), [TH](#), [THEAD](#), and [TR](#) objects.

When this property is set, the given string completely replaces the original text in the object.

You can set this property only after the [onload](#) event fires on the [window](#). When dynamically creating a tag using [TextRange](#), [innerHTML](#), or [outerHTML](#), use Microsoft® JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) to create new events to handle the newly formed tags. Microsoft® Visual Basic® Scripting Edition (VBScript) is not supported.

You can change the value of the **TITLE** element using the [document.title](#) property.

To change the contents of the **TFOOT**, **THEAD**, **TR**, and **TD** elements,

use the table object model. For example, use the `rowIndex` property or the `rows` collection to retrieve a reference to a specific table row. You can add or delete rows using the `insertRow` and `deleteRow` methods. To retrieve a reference to a specific cell, use the `cellIndex` property or the `cells` collection. You can add or delete rows using the `insertCell` and `deleteCell` methods. To change the content of a particular cell, use the `innerHTML` property.

Example

This example uses the `outerText` property to replace an object's content; the object itself also is replaced.

```
<DIV ID=oDiv>
<P ID=oPara>Here's the text that will change.</P>
</DIV>
:
<BUTTON onclick="oPara.outerText='WOW!
  It changed!'">Change text</BUTTON>
<BUTTON onclick="oDiv.innerHTML='<P ID=oPara>
  And back again</P>'">Reset</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BR, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XMP

See Also

[insertAdjacentText](#)

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◆ ◀ overflow-y Attribute | ov... ▶ padding A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

owningElement Property

Retrieves the next object in the HTML hierarchy.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] <i>styleSheet.owningElement</i>

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies the next element in the hierarchy.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The **owningElement** property usually returns the [STYLE](#) or [LINK](#) object that defined the style sheet.

Applies To

[styleSheet](#)

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◆ ◀ page-break-before Attribu... ▶ parent I

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

palette Property

Sets or retrieves the palette used for the embedded document.

Syntax

HTML	<code>< EMBEDPALETTE = sPalette... ></code>
Scripting	<code>embed.palette [= sPalette]</code>

Possible Values

sPalette String that specifies the palette.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	EMBED

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◆ ◀ palette Property ▶ parentElement Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

parent Property

Retrieves the parent of the [window](#) in the object hierarchy.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] <code>window.parent</code>

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies the parent.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

For a document, the parent is the containing window. For a window defined using [FRAME](#), the parent is the window that contains the corresponding [FRAMESET](#) definition.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ parentElement Property ▶ parentStyle

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

parentNode Property

Retrieves the parent object in the document hierarchy.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] <i>object</i> . parentNode

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies the parent node.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The topmost object returns null as its parent.

Example

This example assigns the **parentNode** of a [SPAN](#) object to a variable.

```
<SCRIPT>
var oParent = oSpan.parentNode;
</SCRIPT>
:
<BODY>
<SPAN ID=oSpan>A Span</SPAN>
</BODY>
```

This example assigns the **parentNode** of a node, created with the [createElement](#) method, to a variable.

```
var oNode = document.createElement("B");
document.body.insertBefore(oNode);
var sType = oNode.parentNode;
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ parentNode Property ▶ parentTextEdit

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

parentStyleSheet Property

Retrieves the style sheet that was used for importing style sheets.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sStyleSheet</i> =] <i>styleSheet</i> .parentStyleSheet

Possible Values

sStyleSheet String that specifies the file name of the style sheet.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	styleSheet

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◆ ◀ parentStyleSheet Property ▶ parentW

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

parentTextEdit Property

Retrieves the container object in the document hierarchy that can be used to create a [textRange](#) containing the original object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oObject</i> =] <i>object</i> .parentTextEdit

Possible Values

oObject Object that specifies the supported text ranges.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The property is an object if the parent exists; otherwise, it is null. For example, the **parentTextEdit** property of the [BODY](#) is null.

Example

This example retrieves the parent object, if needed, creates the text range, moves to the original object, and selects the first word in the object.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
function selectWord()
{
    var oSource = window.event.srcElement ;
    if (!oSource.isTextEdit)
        oSource = oSource.parentTextEdit;
    if (oSource != null) {
        var oTextRange = oSource.createTextRange();
```

```
oTextRange.moveToElementText(window.event.srcElement);
oTextRange.collapse();
oTextRange.expand("word");
oTextRange.select();
}
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ parentTextEdit Property ▶ pathname F

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parentWindow Property

Retrieves a reference to the container object of the window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sParent</i> =] <code>document.parentWindow</code>

Possible Values

sParent String that specifies the name of the parent window.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document</code>

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◀ parentWindow Property ▶ pixelBottom

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

pathname Property

Sets or retrieves the file name or path specified by the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.pathname [=sName]</code>

Possible Values

sName String that specifies the file name or path.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[A](#), [AREA](#), [location](#)

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◆ ◀ pathname Property ▶ pixelHeight Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

pixelBottom Property

Sets or retrieves the bottom position of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.pixelBottom [= <i>iBottom</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iBottom Integer that specifies the bottom position, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **pixelBottom** property reflects the value of the cascading style sheets (CSS) [bottom](#) attribute for positioned items. The property always returns 0 for nonpositioned items, because "bottom" has meaning only when the object is positioned.

Unlike the [bottom](#) property, the **pixelBottom** value is an integer, not a string, and is always interpreted in pixels.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the **pixelBottom** property to set a positioned **DIV** to the bottom of the client area.

```
oDiv.style.pixelBottom = 0;
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[posBottom](#)

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◀ pixelLeft Property ▶ pixelTop Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

pixelRight Property

Sets or retrieves the right position of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.pixelRight [=<i>iRight</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iRight Integer that specifies the right position, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **pixelRight** property reflects the value of the cascading style sheets (CSS) [right](#) attribute for positioned items. The property always returns 0 for nonpositioned items, because "right" has meaning only when the object is positioned.

Unlike the [right](#) property, the **pixelRight** value is an integer, not a string, and is always interpreted in pixels.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[posRight](#)

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◆ ◀ pixelWidth Property ▶ PLUGINSPAGE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

platform Property

Retrieves the name of the user's operating system.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sPlatform</i> =] <i>navigator.platform</i>

Possible Values

<i>sPlatform</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
HP-UX	HP Unix-based machines.
MacPPC	Macintosh PowerPC-based machines.
Mac68K	Macintosh 68K-based machines.
SunOS	Solaris-based machines.
Win32	Windows 32-bit platform.
Win16	Windows 16-bit platform.
WinCE	Windows CE platform.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

See Also

[userAgent](#)

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◆ platform Property ▶ port Property ▲ Df

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PLUGINSOURCE Attribute | pluginsource Property

Retrieves the URL of the plug-in used to view an embedded document.

Syntax

HTML	<code><EMBED PLUGINSOURCE = sURL ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[sURL =] embed.pluginsource</code>

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL of the plug-in(s).

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[EMBED](#)

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◆ ◀ PLUGINSOURCE Attribute | p... ▶ posB

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

port Property

Sets or retrieves the port number associated with a URL.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.port [=sPort]</code>

Possible Values

`sPort` String that specifies the port number associated with the URL.

The property is read/write with a default value of **21** for the [ftp](#) protocol, **70** for the [gopher](#) protocol, **80** for the [http](#) protocol, and **443** for the [https](#) protocol.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Proprietary protocols that do not require a port return 0 or an empty string.

Applies To

[A](#), [AREA](#), [location](#)

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◆ ◀ port Property ▶ posHeight Property ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

posBottom Property

Sets or retrieves the bottom position of the object in the units specified by the cascading style sheets (CSS) [bottom](#) attribute.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.posBottom [= <i>iBottom</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iBottom Integer that specifies any floating-point number that uses the same [length units](#) as the **bottom** attribute.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property reflects the value of the CSS **bottom** attribute for positioned items. This property always returns 0 for nonpositioned items, because "bottom" has meaning only when the object is positioned.

Setting this property changes the value of the bottom position, but leaves the [length units](#) designator for the property unchanged.

Unlike the [bottom](#) property, the **posBottom** property value is a floating-point number, not a string.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of elements on the page through the document object model, see [measuring](#)

element dimension and location .

Example

This example uses the **posBottom** property to set a positioned **DIV** to the bottom of the client area.

```
oDiv.style.posBottom = 0;
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[pixelBottom](#)

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◆ ◀ posLeft Property ▶ posTop Property ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

posRight Property

Sets or retrieves the right position of the object in the units specified by the cascading style sheets (CSS) [right](#) attribute.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.posRight [= <i>iRight</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iRight Integer that specifies any valid floating-point number that uses the same [length units](#) as the **right** attribute.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property reflects the value of the CSS **right** attribute for positioned items. This property always returns 0 for nonpositioned items, because "right" has meaning only when the object is positioned.

Setting this property changes the value of the right position, but leaves the units designator for the property unchanged.

Unlike the [right](#) property, the **posRight** property value is a floating-point number, not a string.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of elements on the page through the document object model, see [measuring](#)

element dimension and location .

Example

This example uses the **posRight** property to set a positioned **DIV** 10 pixels from the right of the client area.

```
oDiv.style.posRight = 10;
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[pixelRight](#)

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◆ ◀ posWidth Property ▶ propertyName P

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

previousSibling Property

Retrieves a reference to the previous child of the parent for the specified object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oElement</i> =] <i>object.previousSibling</i>

Possible Values

oElement Object that specifies a reference to the previous sibling of an object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example uses the **previousSibling** property to obtain the previous sibling of a list item.

```
<SCRIPT>
// returns the list item labeled 'List Item 1'
var oSibling = oList.childNodes(1).previousSibling;
</SCRIPT>
:
<BODY>
<UL ID = oList>
<LI>List Item 1
<LI>List Item 2
<LI>List Item 3
</UL>
</BODY>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextNode, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[lastChild](#)

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 ◀ previousSibling Property ▶ protocol Pr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

propertyName Property

Retrieves the name of the property that has changed on the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sProperty</i> =] event.propertyName

Possible Values

sProperty String that specifies the name of the property whose value changed during the event.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

You can alter the value of **propertyName** by using it with the [onpropertychange](#) event.

Example

This example uses the **onpropertychange** event to change the value of the **propertyName** property.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

See Also

[onpropertychange](#)

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◆ ◀ propertyName Property ▶ qualifier Proc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

protocol Property

Sets or retrieves the protocol portion of a URL.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.protocol [=sProtocol]</code>

Possible Values

`sProtocol` String that specifies the protocol used to transfer information.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

The **protocol** property specifies how to transfer information from the host to the client. Microsoft® Internet Explorer supports several [predefined protocols](#), including [http](#) and [ftp](#).

The **protocol** property returns the initial substring of a URL, including the first colon (for example, http:). However, the [document](#) and [location](#) objects expose the **protocol** property as read-only. The property returns the expanded text of the protocol acronym. For example, it returns the **HTTP** protocol as Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

Applies To

[A](#), [AREA](#), [document](#), [IMG](#), [location](#)

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◆ ◀ protocol Property ▶ readOnly Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

qualifier Property

Retrieves the name of the data member provided by a data source object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sQualifier</i> =] <i>event.qualifier</i>

Possible Values

sQualifier String that specifies the default data member either by the name of the data member or an empty string.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Check the **qualifier** property in the event handlers of a data source object (DSO) if:

1. The DSO supports multiple, named data members.
2. You have specified a qualifier in association with the [DATASRC](#) attribute of an element bound to that DSO.

Valid qualifiers are specific to the DSO implementation. Check the documentation of the DSO to determine if it supports named data members and to determine the valid names for those data members.

Example

This example uses the **qualifier** property to show how to handle an [ondatasetcomplete](#) event when it is fired by a DSO that supports named data members. The hypothetical spreadsheet control defines the name of its data members to match the ranges that can be specified within a typical

spreadsheet environment such as Microsoft® Excel. In the example, the named data member is restricted to the first seven cells of the first column.

```
<SCRIPT>
// Fired when all the data is available
function handle_dscomplete()
{
    var oEvent = window.event;
    // ignore the notification for the default data member
    if (oEvent.qualifier != "")
    {
        // get a recordset corresponding to the named data member
        // as indicated by the qualifier property
        var oNamedRS = oEvent.srcElement.namedRecordset(oEvent.

        // now walk the recordset
        oNamedRS.MoveFirst();
        for (int i = 0; i < oNamedRS.RecordCount; i++)
        {
            var vValue = oNamedRS.Fields(0).value;
            oNamedRS.MoveNext();
        }
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
```

```
<!-- The CLASSID below does not correspond to a valid object -->
<OBJECT CLASSID="clsid:00000000-0000-0000-0000-00000000"
    ondatasetcomplete="handle_dscomplete()">
```

```
<!-- Bind the TABLE to the named recordset "A1:A7" provided by
the spreadsheet control -->
<TABLE DATASRC="#dsoSpreadsheet.A1:A7">
```

```
<TR><TD><SPAN DATAFLD="A"></SPAN></TD></TR>
</TABLE>
```

Applies To

[event](#)

See Also

[namedRecordset](#), using a data source object that exposes multiple data members

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◆ ◀ qualifier Property ▶ READONLY Attrib

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

readOnly Property

Retrieves whether the rule or style sheet is defined on the page or is imported.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bReadOnly</i> =] <i>object.readOnly</i>

Possible Values

<i>bReadOnly</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Rule or style sheet is obtained through a LINK object or the @import rule. true Rule or style sheet is defined on the page.
------------------	---

The property is read-only with a default value of **false**.

Remarks

You cannot modify style sheets obtained through a **LINK** object or the **@import** rule while the [designMode](#) property is enabled. For more information, see [mshtml editing](#).

Applies To

[styleSheet](#), [rule](#)

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◆ ◀ readOnly Property ▶ readyState Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

READONLY Attribute | readOnly Property

Sets or retrieves whether the content of the object is read-only.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTREADONLY ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.readOnly [= bRead]</code>

Possible Values

bRead	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Property is not set on the object. true Object is set to read-only.
--------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If the value of the **readOnly** property is set to true, the user cannot enter or edit text in the control. When set to true, the property still allows the object to receive the focus, whereas the [disabled](#) property does not.

Applies To

[INPUT type=text](#), [INPUT type=password](#), [TEXTAREA](#)

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◆ ◀ readyState Property ▶ recordNumber

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

reason Property

Retrieves the result of the data transfer for a data source object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iReason</i> =] <i>event.reason</i>

Possible Values

<i>iReason</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values: 0 Data transmitted successfully. 1 Data transfer aborted. 2 Data transferred in error.
----------------	---

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The **reason** property specifies the state of completion of the data transfer.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◆ ◀ reason Property ▶ recordset Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

recordNumber Property

Retrieves the ordinal record from the data set that generated the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iNumber</i> =] <i>object</i> . recordNumber

Possible Values

iNumber Integer that specifies the record number.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

This property applies to elements contained within a bound, repeated table.

You can use this property with the [ado](#) recordset, which is available from every data source object through the object's [recordset](#) property.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ ◀ recordNumber Property ▶ referrer Pro

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

recordset Property

Retrieves from a data source object a reference to the default record set.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oRecordset</i> =] <i>object.recordset</i>

Possible Values

oRecordset Object that specifies the record set.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

To retrieve a named record set from a data source object, use the [namedRecordset](#) method.

Applies To

[event](#), [OBJECT](#), [XML](#)

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ ◀ referrer Property ▶ repeat Property ▲ |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

REL Attribute | rel Property

Sets or retrieves the relationship(s) between the object and the destination of the link.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTREL = sRelation ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.rel [=sRelation]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sRelation</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following comma-delimited values, in any order:
Alternate	Substitute version of the file that contains the link.
Appendix	Page that is an appendix for the set of pages.
Bookmark	Bookmark.
Chapter	Page is a chapter for a set of pages.
Contents	Table of contents document.
Copyright	Copyright notice for the current page.
Glossary	Glossary for the current page.
Help	Help document.
Index	Index document for the current page.
Next	Next document in a sequence.
Offline	href containing a path to the CDF file to be used for an offline favorite.
Prev	Previous document in a sequence.
Section	Page is a section for a set of pages.
Shortcut Icon	href containing a path to an icon file to be used for the favorite or link.
Start	First document of a set.
Stylesheet	Style sheet.
Subsection	Page is a subsection for a set of pages.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

If no values are indicated, the **rel** property's default relationship is an empty string. This property is used only when the [href](#) property is applied.

The Shortcut Icon and Offline values apply only to the [LINK](#) object.

The Offline value is available in Internet Explorer 5 and later. For more information about CDF files and offline favorites, see [enhancing offline favorites](#).

The **rel** property is similar to the [rev](#) property, but the semantics of these two properties' link types are in the reverse direction. For example, a link from A to B with REL="X" expresses the same relationship as a link from B to A with REV="X". An anchor can have both **rel** and **rev** properties.

Applies To

[A](#), [LINK](#)

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◆ ◀ REL Attribute | rel Prope... ▶ returnVal

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

repeat Property

Retrieves whether the [onkeydown](#) event is being repeated.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bRepeat</i> =] <i>event.repeat</i>

Possible Values

<i>bRepeat</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Event fires two or more times. false Event fires once.
----------------	---

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The **repeat** property returns true while a user holds down a key.

Applies To

[event](#)

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◆ ◀ returnValue Property ▶ REV Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

returnValue Property

Sets or retrieves the return value from the event.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>event.returnValue [=bValue]</code>

Possible Values

<i>bValue</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Value from the event is returned. false Default action of the event on the source object is canceled.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **true**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The value of this property takes precedence over values returned by the function, such as through a Microsoft® JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) **return** statement.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◆ ◀ returnValue Property ▶ right Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

REV Attribute | rev Property

Sets or retrieves the relationship(s) between the object and the destination of the link.

Syntax

HTML <ELEMENTREV = *sRelation* ... >

Scripting *object.rev* [=*sRelation*]

Possible Values

<i>sRelation</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values, in any order:
Alternate	Substitute version of the file containing the link.
Appendix	Page that is an appendix for the set of pages.
Bookmark	Bookmark.
Chapter	Page is a chapter for a set of pages.
Contents	Table of contents document.
Copyright	Copyright notice for the current page.
Glossary	Glossary for the current page.
Help	Help document.
Index	Index document for the current page.
Next	Next document in a sequence.
Prev	Previous document in a sequence.
Section	Page is a section for a set of pages.
Start	First document of a set.
Stylesheet	Style sheet.
Subsection	Page is a subsection for a set of pages.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The **rev** property is similar to the [rel](#) property, but the semantics of these two properties' link types are in the reverse direction. For example, a link from A to B with REL="X" expresses the same relationship as a link from B to A with REV="X". An anchor can have both **rel** and **rev** properties.

Applies To

[A](#), [LINK](#)

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◆ ◀ REV Attribute | rev Prope... ▶ right Att

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

right Property

Retrieves the right coordinate of the rectangle surrounding the object content.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iCoord</i> =] <i>oTextRectangle</i> . right

Possible Values

iCoord Integer that specifies the right coordinate of the rectangle, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

To access the right coordinate of the second text rectangle of a [TextRange](#) object, use this syntax:

```
oRct = oTextRange.getClientRects();  
oRct[1].right;
```

Note that the collection index starts at 0, so the second item index is 1.

To access the right coordinate of the bounding rectangle of an element object, use this syntax:

```
oBndRct = oElement.getBndClientRect();  
oBndRct.right;
```

Example

This example uses the [getBoundingClientRect](#) method to retrieve the

coordinates of the bounds of the text rectangles within the element.

```
<SCRIPT>
function getCoords(oObject) {
  oBndRct=oObject.getBoundingClientRect();
  alert("Bounding rectangle = \nUpper left coordinates: "
    + oBndRct.left + " " + oBndRct.top +
    "\nLower right coordinates: "
    + oBndRct.right + " " + oBndRct.bottom);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P ID=oPara onclick="getCoords(this)">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TextRectangle](#)

See Also

[TextRectangle Collection](#), [TextRectangle Object](#), [bottom](#), [left](#), [top](#)

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 [◀ right Attribute | right P...](#) [▶ rowIndex Pr](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

RIGHTMARGIN Attribute | rightMargin Property

Sets or retrieves the right margin for the entire body of the page.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BODY RIGHTMARGIN = <i>sMargin</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.rightMargin [=<i>sMargin</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sMargin String that specifies the right margin, in pixels.

The property is read/write with a default value of **10**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If the value is an empty string, the right margin is on the right edge.

The value set on the property overrides the default margin.

Applies To

[BODY](#)

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◆ ◀ **rowIndex Property** ▶ **ROWS Attribute**

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ROWS Attribute | rows Property

Sets or retrieves the number of horizontal rows contained in the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT ROWS = <i>iRows</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.rows [=<i>iRows</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iRows Integer that specifies the number of rows.

The property is read/write with a default value of **2**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[TEXTAREA](#)

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 ◀ ROWS Attribute | rows Pro... ▶ ROWS

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ROWS Attribute | rows Property

Sets or retrieves the frame heights of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><FRAMESET ROWS = <i>sHeight</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.rows [= <i>sHeight</i> ...]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sHeight</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following comma-delimited values:
<i>height</i>	Integer that specifies the frame height, in pixels.
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of total available height.
<i>height*</i>	Integer that specifies the frame height as a relative value. After allocating pixel or percentage values, the remaining space is divided among all relative-sized frames.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The number of comma-separated items is equal to the number of frames contained within the **FRAMESET**, while the value of each item determines the frame height.

Example

This example defines a two-row frame, with the first occupying 40 percent of the available height and the second occupying the remaining 60 percent.

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="40%, 60%">
```

This example defines a four-row frame. The first is 50 pixels high and the fourth is 80 pixels high. The second occupies two-thirds of the remaining height, while the third occupies the final one-third of the remaining height.

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="50, 2*, *, 80">
```

Applies To

[FRAMESET](#)

See Also

[cols](#)

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◆ ◀ ROWS Attribute | rows Pro... ▶ ruby-a

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ROWSPAN Attribute | rowSpan Property

Sets or retrieves how many rows in a [TABLE](#) the cell should span.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTROWSPAN = <i>iRows</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.rowSpan [=<i>iRows</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iRows Integer that specifies the number of spanned rows.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property can be changed only after the page has been loaded.

Applies To

[TD](#), [TH](#)

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◆ ◀ ruby-position Attribute |... ▶ scopeNan

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

RULES Attribute | rules Property

Sets or retrieves which dividing lines (inner borders) are displayed.

Syntax

HTML	<code><TABLE RULES = sRule ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>table.rules [= sRule]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sRule</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
all	Borders are displayed on all rows and columns.
cols	Borders are displayed between all table columns.
groups	Horizontal borders are displayed between all THEAD , TBODY , and TFOOT objects; vertical borders are displayed between all COLGROUP objects.
none	All interior table borders are removed.
rows	Horizontal borders are displayed between all table rows.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The value none turns off only the interior borders. To turn off the table borders, set the **rules** property to "", or omit the **RULES** attribute from the [TABLE](#) object.

Example

This example initially sets the **RULES** attribute on the table, and then uses the **rules** property to dynamically change the table borders.

```
<TABLE ID=oTable RULES="cols">
<TR>
<TD>EST</TD><TD>1am</TD><TD>8pm</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD>CST</TD><TD>2am</TD><TD>9pm</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD>MST</TD><TD>3am</TD><TD>10pm</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
:
<BUTTON onclick="oTable.rules="">No borders</BUTTON>
<BUTTON onclick="oTable.rules='all'">All borders</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[frame](#)

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◆ ◀ RULES Attribute | rules P... ▶ screenL

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

scopeName Property

Retrieves the [namespace](#) defined for the element.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sName</i> =] <i>object.scopeName</i>

Possible Values

<i>sName</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: HTML All standard HTML tags. <i>scope</i> Namespace prefix used with the custom tags. This namespace is declared in the document using the XMLNS attribute of the HTML element.
--------------	---

The property is read-only with a default value of **HTML**.

Example

This example shows the values returned by the **scopeName** and [tagUrn](#) properties when used with a simple *HelloWorld* custom tag. The browser's status bar displays the property values.

```
<HTML XMLNS:InetSDK='http://msdn.microsoft.com/workshop'>

<STYLE>
@media all {
  InetSDK\:\HelloWorld { behavior:url (simple.htc) }
}
</STYLE>
<SCRIPT>
function window.onload()
{
  window.status = 'scopeName = ' + hello.scopeName +
```

```
        '; tagUrn = ' + hello.tagUrn;
    }
</SCRIPT>
<BODY>
    <InetSDK:HelloWorld ID='hello'></InetSDK:HelloWorld>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

See Also

[using custom tags in internet explorer](#)

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◆ ◀ scopeName Property ▶ screenTop Proc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

screenLeft Property

Retrieves the x-coordinate of the upper left-hand corner of the browser's client area, relative to the upper left-hand corner of the screen.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iPos</i> =] <i>object.screenLeft</i>

Possible Values

iPos Integer that specifies the x-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The client area consists of the browser window, exclusive of the caption bar, the window-sizing border, the menu bar, the toolbars, the scroll bars, and the status bars.

Applies To

[window](#)

See Also

[screenTop](#)

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◆ ◀ screenLeft Property ▶ screenX Proper

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

screenTop Property

Retrieves the y-coordinate of the top corner of the browser's client area, relative to the top corner of the screen.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iPos</i> =] <i>object.screenTop</i>

Possible Values

iPos Integer that specifies the y-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The client area consists of the browser window, exclusive of the caption bar, the window-sizing border, the menu bar, the toolbars, the scroll bars, and the status bars.

Applies To

[window](#)

See Also

[screenLeft](#)

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◆ ◀ screenTop Property ▶ screenY Proper

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

screenX Property

Retrieves the x-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the user's screen.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iSize</i> =] <code>event.screenX</code>

Possible Values

iSize Integer that specifies the x-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only, with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>event</code>

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◆ ◀ screenX Property ▶ SCROLL Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

screenY Property

Retrieves the y-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the user's screen.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iSize</i> =] <code>event.screenY</code>

Possible Values

iSize Integer that specifies the y-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only, with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>event</code>

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◆ ◀ screenY Property ▶ SCROLLAMOUNT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SCROLL Attribute | scroll Property

Sets or retrieves whether the scroll bars are turned on or off.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BODY SCROLL = sScroll ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>body.scroll [=sScroll]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sScroll</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: yes Scroll bars are turned on. no Scroll bars are turned off.
----------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **yes**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[BODY](#)

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◆ ◀ SCROLL Attribute | scroll... ▶ SCROLI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SCROLLAMOUNT Attribute | scrollAmount Property

Sets or retrieves the number of pixels the text scrolls between each subsequent drawing of the [MARQUEE](#).

Syntax

HTML	<code><MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT = <i>iAmount</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>marquee.scrollAmount [=<i>iAmount</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>iAmount</i>	Integer that specifies the number of pixels.
----------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **6**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

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◆ ◀ SCROLLAMOUNT Attribute | ... ▶ scrc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SCROLLDELAY Attribute | scrollDelay Property

Sets or retrieves the speed of the [MARQUEE](#) scroll.

Syntax

HTML	<code><MARQUEE SCROLLDELAY = <i>iDelay</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>marquee.scrollDelay [=<i>iDelay</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iDelay Integer that specifies the delay, in milliseconds.

The property is read/write with a default value of **85**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

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◆ ◀ SCROLLDELAY Attribute | s... ▶ SCRI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

scrollHeight Property

Retrieves the scrolling height of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iHeight</i> =] <i>object.scrollHeight</i>

Possible Values

iHeight Non-negative integer that specifies the height, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The height is the distance between the top and bottom edges of the object's content.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the **scrollHeight** property to retrieve the height of the viewable content.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnCheckScroll(){
    var iNewHeight = oDiv.scrollHeight;
    alert("The value of the scrollHeight property is: "
        + iNewHeight);
}
```

```
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="overflow:scroll; height=100;
width=250; text-align:left">
:
</DIV>
<INPUT TYPE=button VALUE="Check scrollHeight"
onclick="fnCheckScroll()">
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[scrollLeft](#), [scrollTop](#), [scrollWidth](#)

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◆ ◀ scrollHeight Property ▶ scrollLeft Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SCROLLING Attribute | scrolling Property

Sets or retrieves whether the frame can be scrolled.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTSCROLLING = sScrolling ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.scrolling [=sScrolling]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sScrolling</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">auto Browser determines whether scroll bars are necessary.no Frame cannot be scrolled.yes Frame can be scrolled.
-------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **auto**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[FRAME](#), [IFRAME](#)

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 ◀ scrollTop Property ▶ search Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

scrollWidth Property

Retrieves the scrolling width of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iWidth</i> =] <i>object.scrollWidth</i>

Possible Values

iWidth Non-negative integer that specifies the width, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The width is the distance between the left and right edges of the object's visible content.

For more information about how to access the dimension and location of objects on the page through the document object model, see [measuring element dimension and location](#).

Example

This example uses the **scrollWidth** property to compare the rendered width of a **DIV** element with the width of the content. The width of the element, as rendered on the page, is exposed through the [offsetWidth](#) property.

When the [overflow](#) property is set to auto, the content can exceed the dimensions of an element, and scroll bars appear. You can use the **scrollWidth** property to retrieve the width of the content within the element.

```

<SCRIPT>
function fnCheckScroll(){
  var iScrollWidth = oDiv.scrollWidth;
  var iOffsetWidth = oDiv.offsetWidth;
  var iDifference = iScrollWidth - iOffsetWidth;
  alert("Width: " + iOffsetWidth
    + "\nContent Width: " + iScrollWidth
    + "\nDifference: " + iDifference);
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="overflow:scroll; height=200; width=250;
  text-align:left">
:
</DIV>
<INPUT TYPE=button VALUE="Check scrollWidth"
  onclick="fnCheckScroll()">

```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MENU, META, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[scrollHeight](#), [scrollLeft](#), [scrollTop](#), [width](#)

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◆ ◀ scrollWidth Property ▶ sectionRowIndex

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

search Property

Sets or retrieves the substring of the [href](#) property that follows the question mark.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.search [=sSearch]</code>

Possible Values

`sSearch` String that specifies the substring of the **href** property.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The substring that follows the question mark is the query string or form data.

Applies To

[A](#), [AREA](#), [location](#)

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◆ ◀ search Property ▶ SELECTED Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

sectionRowIndex Property

Retrieves the position of the object in the [TBODY](#), [THEAD](#), [TFOOT](#), or [rows](#) collection.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iIndex</i> =] <i>oTR</i> . sectionRowIndex

Possible Values

iIndex Integer that specifies the index position of the object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The **TBODY**, **THEAD**, and **TFOOT** sections are mutually exclusive, so a [TR](#) is always contained in one of these sections and in the [TABLE](#). The [rowIndex](#) property indicates the position of the object in the **rows** collection for the **TABLE**. Collection indexes are in source order of the HTML document.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TR

See Also

[cellIndex](#), [sourceIndex](#)

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◆ ◀ SELECTED Attribute | sele... ▶ selecto

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

selectedIndex Property

Sets or retrieves the index of the selected option in a [SELECT](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>select.selectedIndex [= <i>iIndex</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iIndex Integer that specifies the index.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Options in a **SELECT** object are indexed in the order in which they are defined, starting with an index of 0. When you set the **selectedIndex** property, the display of the **SELECT** object updates immediately.

The **selectedIndex** property returns -1 if a **SELECT** object does not contain any selected items. Setting the selectedIndex property clears any existing selected items.

The **selectedIndex** property is most useful when used with **SELECT** objects that support selecting only one item at a time—that is, those in which the [MULTIPLE](#) attribute is not specified. If the **MULTIPLE** attribute is specified for a **SELECT** object, the **selectedIndex** property returns only the index of the first selected item, if any.

The [selected](#) property is most useful when used with **SELECT** objects that support selecting more than one item at a time—that is, those in which the **MULTIPLE** attribute is specified. You can use the **selected** property to determine whether an individual item in a **SELECT** object is selected. In addition, selected items are not cleared when the **selected** property is set. This allows multiple items in the list to be selected at the same time.

Example

This example uses the **selectedIndex** property to retrieve individual values from a **SELECT** object. When a site is selected from the list, the browser displays the associated page.

```
<SELECT onchange="window.location.href=this.options  
  [this.selectedIndex].value">  
<OPTION VALUE="http://www.microsoft.com/ie">  
  Internet Explorer</OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE="http://www.microsoft.com">  
  Microsoft Home</OPTION>  
<OPTION VALUE="http://msdn.microsoft.com">  
  Developer Network</OPTION>  
</SELECT>
```

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	SELECT

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◆ ◀ selectedIndex Property ▶ self Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

selectorText Property

Retrieves a string that identifies which elements the corresponding rule applies to.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sSelectorText</i> =] <i>rule.selectorText</i>

Possible Values

sSelectorText String that specifies the element.

The property is read-only.

Remarks

A selector can be either a simple selector (such as 'H1'), or a contextual selector (such as 'H1 B') that consists of several simple selectors.

Applies To

[rule](#)

See Also

[rules](#)

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◆ ◀ SHAPE Attribute | shape P... ▶ SIZE A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

shiftKey Property

Retrieves the state of the SHIFT key.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bKey</i> =] <i>event.shiftKey</i>

Possible Values

<i>bKey</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false SHIFT key is not pressed. true SHIFT key is pressed.
-------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>event</i>

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◆ ◀ shiftKey Property ▶ SIZE Attribute | siz

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SIZE Attribute | size Property

Sets or retrieves the font size of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTSIZE = iSize ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.size [=iSize]</code>

Possible Values

iSize Integer that specifies the font size within a range of 1 through 7, with 7 representing the largest font.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

BASEFONT, FONT

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◆ ◀ SIZE Attribute | size Pro... ▶ SIZE Attr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SIZE Attribute | size Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the [HR](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><HRSIZE = <i>iSize</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>hr.size [=<i>iSize</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iSize Integer that specifies the height, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[HR](#)

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◆ ◀ SIZE Attribute | size Pro... ▶ SPAN Att

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

sourceIndex Property

Retrieves the ordinal position of the object, in source order, as the object appears in the [all](#) collection.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iIndex</i> =] <i>object.sourceIndex</i>

Possible Values

iIndex Object that specifies the ordinal position.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ sourceIndex Property ▶ specified Prop

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SPAN Attribute | span Property

Sets or retrieves the number of columns in the group.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT SPAN = <i>iSpan</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.span [= <i>iSpan</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iSpan Integer that specifies the number of spanned columns.

The property is read/write with a default value of 1.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **span** property is ignored when set on the **COLGROUP** element and **COLGROUP** contains one or more **COL** elements. The **span** property provides a more convenient way of grouping columns without having to specify **COL** objects.

Example

This example uses the **SPAN** attribute to set the **COL** object to **SPAN=2**, which causes the **COL** to span two columns. The text is right-aligned in these two columns.

```
<TABLE BORDER>  
<COLGROUP>
```

```
<COL SPAN=2 ALIGN=RIGHT>
<COL ALIGN=LEFT>
<TBODY>
<TR>
<TD>This is the first column in the group, and it is
right-aligned.</TD>
<TD>This is the second column in the group, and it is
right-aligned.</TD>
<TD>This is the third column in the group, and it is
left-aligned.</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

COL, COLGROUP

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◆ ◀ specified Property □ SRC Attribute | s

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SRC Attribute | src Property

Retrieves the URL of a sound to be played.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BGSOUND SRC = sURL ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[sURL =] object.src</code>

Possible Values

`sURL` String that specifies the URL of the sound.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[BGSOUND](#)

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□ SRC Attribute | src Prope... □ SRC Att

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SRC Attribute | src Property

Retrieves the URL to an external file that contains the source code or data.

Syntax

HTML	<code><SCRIPT SRC = sURL ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[sURL =] oScript.src</code>

Possible Values

`sURL` String that specifies the URL of the source code or data.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The **SRC** attribute first was available in Internet Explorer 3.02. The **src** property is exposed through the object model as of Internet Explorer 4.0.

In Internet Explorer 5, the **SRC** attribute of the **SCRIPT** element can refer to an XML data set if the **LANGUAGE** attribute is set to XML.

Applies To

[SCRIPT](#)

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 SRC Attribute | src Prope... srcFilter

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srcElement Property

Retrieves the object that fired the event.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oObject</i> =] <i>event.srcElement</i>

Possible Values

oObject Object that specifies the event that fired.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example uses the **srcElement** property to retrieve the parent object, if needed, create the text range, move to the original object, and select the first word in the object.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
function selectWord() {
    var oSource = window.event.srcElement ;
    if (!oSource.isTextEdit)
        oSource = window.event.srcElement.parentTextEdit;
    if (oSource != null) {
        var oTextRange = oSource.createTextRange();
        oTextRange.moveToElementText(window.event.srcElement);
        oTextRange.collapse();
        oTextRange.expand("word");
        oTextRange.select();
    }
}
```

```
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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 srcElement Property srcUrn Propert

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

srcFilter Property

Retrieves the filter object that caused the [onfilterchange](#) event to fire.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sSrcFilter</i> =] <i>event.srcFilter</i>

Possible Values

sSrcFilter String that specifies the filter object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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 srcFilter Property ▶ START Attribute |

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srcUrn Property

Retrieves the Uniform Resource Name (URN) of the [behavior](#) that fired the event.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sUrn</i> =] <i>event.srcUrn</i>

Possible Values

sUrn String that specifies the URN identifier.

The property is read-only with a default value of null.

Remarks

This property is set to null unless both of the following conditions are true:

- A behavior currently is attached to the element on which the event is fired.
- The behavior defined in the preceding bullet has specified a URN identifier and fired the event.

Applies To

[event](#)

See Also

[behaviorUrns](#), [urns](#)

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◆ □ srcUrn Property ▶ start Property ▲ DH

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START Attribute | start Property

Sets or retrieves the starting number for an ordered list.

Syntax

HTML	<code><OL START =iStart ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.start [=iStart]</code>

Possible Values

iStart Integer that specifies the starting number.

The property is read/write with a default value of **1**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	OL

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◆ ◀ START Attribute | start P... ▶ status Pr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

start Property

Sets or retrieves when a video clip file should begin playing.

Syntax

HTML	
Scripting	img.start [=sStart]

Possible Values

sStart	String that specifies one of the following values:
fileopen	Video begins as soon as it finishes loading.
mouseover	Video begins when the user moves the mouse over the animation.

The property is read/write with a default value of **fileopen**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **start** property applies only to **IMG** objects with the **DYNSRC** attribute specified.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	IMG

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◆ ◀ start Property ▶ status Property ▲ DH

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status Property

Sets or retrieves the message in the status bar at the bottom of the window.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>window.status</code> [= <i>sStatus</i>]

Possible Values

sStatus String that specifies the message.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Do not confuse the **status** property with the [defaultStatus](#) property. The **defaultStatus** property specifies the default message displayed in the status bar.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	window

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◆ ◀ status Property ▶ STYLE Attribute ▶ C

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status Property

Sets or retrieves whether the check box or radio button is selected.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>object.status</i> [= <i>bStatus</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bStatus</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Control is not selected. true Control is selected.
----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Example

This example uses the **status** property to control a check box that is disabled by default.

```
<INPUT ID=oCheckbox TYPE=checkbox CHECKED DISABLED
:
<SPAN onclick="oCheckbox.status=false"
  STYLE="font-weight:bold">I disagree</SPAN>.
<SPAN onclick="oCheckbox.status=true"
  STYLE="font-weight:bold">I agree</SPAN>.
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

INPUT TYPE=checkbox, INPUT TYPE=radio

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◆ ◀ STYLE Attribute ▶ TABINDEX Attribut

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

systemLanguage Property

Retrieves the default language used by the system.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sLanguage</i> =] <code>navigator.systemLanguage</code>

Possible Values

sLanguage String that specifies any of the values described in [Language Codes](#).

The property is read-only with a system-specific default.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>clientInformation</code> , <code>navigator</code>

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◆ ◀ systemLanguage Property ▶ table-lay

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TABINDEX Attribute | tabIndex Property

Sets or retrieves the index within the tab selection order of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT TABINDEX = <i>iIndex</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.tabIndex [= <i>iIndex</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iIndex Non-negative integer that specifies the tab index. To remove the object from the tab selection order, use -1.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **tabIndex** value determines tab selection order as follows:

1. All objects with a **tabIndex** greater than 0 are selected in increasing tab index order, or all objects with duplicate **tabIndex** values are selected in source order.
2. All objects with a **tabIndex** equal to 0, or without **tabIndex** set, are selected next, in source order.
3. Elements with a negative **tabIndex** are omitted from the tabbing order.

The valid range of values for the **tabIndex** property is -32767 to 32767.

The following elements can have focus and are tab stops by default: [A](#), [BODY](#), [BUTTON](#), [EMBED](#), [FRAME](#), [IFRAME](#), [IMG](#), [INPUT](#), [ISINDEX](#),

OBJECT, SELECT, TEXTAREA.

The following elements can have focus by default but are not tab stops; however, they can be set as tab stops: [APPLET](#), [DIV](#), [FRAMESET](#), [SPAN](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#).

You can set the [THEAD](#) and [TFOOT](#) elements to participate in the tabbing sequence, but they do not highlight when receiving focus.

As of Internet Explorer 5, scoped elements support the **tabIndex** property and can have focus. These elements are not tab stops and do not have focus by default. Setting the **tabIndex** property to a valid positive integer makes the element a tab stop. The element can have focus if the **tabIndex** property is set to any valid negative or positive integer.

Elements that receive focus can fire the [onblur](#) and [onfocus](#) events as of Internet Explorer 4.0, and the [onkeydown](#), [onkeypress](#), and [onkeyup](#) events as of Internet Explorer 5.

Example

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◀ tagName Property ▶ TARGET Attribut

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

tagUrn Property

Retrieves the Uniform Resource Name (URN) specified in the namespace declaration.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sUrn</i> =] <i>object.tagUrn</i>

Possible Values

<i>sUrn</i>	String that specifies the URN in the namespace declaration, or the following value: null Returned for standard HTML tags, or for custom tags that omit the namespace declaration.
-------------	---

The property is read-only with a default value of **null**.

Remarks

To declare the namespace in the document, use the [XMLNS](#) attribute of the [HTML](#) element.

Example

This example uses the values returned by the [scopeName](#) and [tagUrn](#) properties to create a simple *HelloWorld* custom tag. The browser's status bar displays the property values.

```
<HTML XMLNS:InetSDK='http://msdn.microsoft.com/workshop'>  
  
<STYLE>  
@media all {  
  InetSDK\HelloWorld { behavior:url (simple.htc) }  
}
```

```
</STYLE>
<SCRIPT>
function window.onload()
{
    window.status = 'scopeName = ' + hello.scopeName +
        '; tagUrn = ' + hello.tagUrn;
}
</SCRIPT>
<BODY>
    <InetSDK:HelloWorld ID='hello'></InetSDK:HelloWorld>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

See Also

[using custom tags in internet explorer](#)

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◆ ◀ tagUrn Property ▶ text Property ▲ DH

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TARGET Attribute | target Property

Sets or retrieves the window or frame at which to target the contents.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT TARGET = sTarget ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.target [= sTarget]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sTarget</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><code>_blank</code> Load the linked document into a new blank window. This window is not named.<code>_parent</code> Load the linked document into the immediate parent of the document the link is in.<code>_search</code> Load the linked document into the browser's search pane. Available in Internet Explorer 5 or later.<code>_self</code> Load the linked document into the same window the link was clicked in (the active window).<code>_top</code> Load the linked document into the topmost window.
----------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If there is no frame or window that matches the specified target, a new window is opened for the link.

The default value for **target** depends on the URL and site. If the user does not leave the site, the default is `_self`, but if the user exits to a new site, the default is `_top`.

Example

This example uses the **TARGET** attribute to specify a link that loads the page into the topmost frame of the current frameset.

```
<A HREF="newpage.htm" TARGET="_top">Go to New Page.</A>
```

Applies To

A, AREA, BASE, FORM

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◆ ◀ TARGET Attribute | target... ▶ TEXT A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

text Property

Sets or retrieves the text contained within the range.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>TextRange</i> .text [=sTxt]

Possible Values

sTxt String that specifies the contained text.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The text formats within the current context of the document. You cannot set this property while the document is loading. Wait for the [onload](#) event before attempting to set this property.

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Microsoft® Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TextRange

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◆ ◀ text Property ▶ text Property ▲ DHTML

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TEXT Attribute | text Property

Sets or retrieves the text (foreground) color for the document body.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BODY TEXT = <i>sColor</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>body.text [= <i>sColor</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies any of the color names or values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Example

This example uses the **text** property to change the text color of the body.

```
<BODY ID="oBody">
:
<BUTTON onmouseover="oBody.text='green'">GREEN</BUTTON>
<BUTTON onmouseover="oBody.text='red'">RED</BUTTON>
<BUTTON onmouseover="oBody.text='blue'">BLUE</BUTTON>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to

install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

BODY

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◆ ◀ TEXT Attribute | text Pro... ▶ text Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

text Property

Retrieves the text of the block object as a string.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sTxt</i> =]object.text

Possible Values

sTxt String that specifies the text.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	SCRIPT, TITLE

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◆ ◀ text Property ▶ text-align Attribute | te.

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

text Property

Sets or retrieves the text string specified by the **OPTION** tag.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.text [= sTxt]</code>

Possible Values

`sTxt` String that specifies the text.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **text** and **value** properties are distinct from one another. Changing the **text** property does not alter an existing value, which is set within the option.

Example

This example uses the **text** property to change the text string of each **OPTION** each time the user selects an option.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	OPTION

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 [◀ text-align Attribute | te...](#) [▶ text-decora](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

text-autospace Attribute | textAutospace Property

Sets or retrieves the autospacing and narrow space width adjustment of text.

Syntax

HTML	{ text-autospace : <i>sIdeograph</i> }
Scripting	<i>object.textAutospace</i> [= <i>sIdeograph</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sIdeograph</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	No effect takes place—that is, no extra space is added.
ideograph-alpha	Creates extra spacing between runs of ideographic and non-ideographic text, such as Latin-based, Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew text.
ideograph-numeric	Creates extra spacing between runs of ideographic text and numeric characters.
ideograph-parenthesis	Creates extra spacing between a normal (non-wide) parenthesis and an ideograph.
ideograph-space	Extends the width of the space character when it is adjacent to ideographs.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**; the cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute is inherited.

Remarks

An ideograph is a character in the East Asian writing system that represents a concept or an idea, but not a particular word or phrase.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, styleSheet, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

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◆ ◀ textDecorationBlink Prope... ▶ textDec

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

textDecorationLineThrough Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text in the object has a line drawn through it.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>object.style.textDecorationLineThrough</i> [= <i>bLineThrough</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bLineThrough</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Apply the line-through. false Prevent the line-through.
---------------------	--

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **textDecorationLineThrough** property to draw a line through the text when the user clicks it with the mouse.

```
<P onclick="this.style.textDecorationLineThrough=true;">  
Click this if you think it's unimportant.  
</P>
```

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE,

TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[textDecoration](#)

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◆ ◀ textDecorationLineThrough... ▶ textDe

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

textDecorationNone Property

Sets or retrieves whether the [textDecoration](#) property for the object has been set to none.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.style.textDecorationNone</code> [<i>=bDecoration</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bDecoration</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Property is set to none. false Property is not set to none.
--------------------	--

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[textDecoration](#)

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◀ textDecorationNone Proper... ▶ textDe

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

textDecorationOverline Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text in the object has a line drawn over it.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>object.style.textDecorationOverline</i> [= <i>bOverline</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bOverline</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true A line is drawn over the text. false A line is not drawn over the text.
------------------	--

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **textDecorationOverline** property to draw a line over the text when the user moves the mouse over the text.

```
<P onmouseover="this.style.textDecorationOverline=true;">  
Mouse over this text for an overline.  
</P>
```

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE,

TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[textDecoration](#)

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◆ ◀ [textDecorationOverline Pr...](#) ▶ [text-ind](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

textDecorationUnderline Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text in the object is underlined.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>object.style.textDecorationUnderline</i> [= <i>bUnderline</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bUnderline</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Apply the underline. false Prevent the underline.
-------------------	--

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Example

This example uses the **textDecorationUnderline** property to underline the text when the user clicks the text with the mouse.

```
<P onclick="this.style.textDecorationUnderline=true;">  
Click this if you think it's important.  
</P>
```

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HTML, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE,

TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[textDecoration](#)

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 ◀ text-transform Attribute ... ▶ tHead Proc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

tFoot Property

Retrieves the **TFOOT** object of the **TABLE**.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oTFoot</i> =] table.tFoot

Possible Values

oTFoot Object that specifies the **TFOOT** object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

If no **TFOOT** exists, the value of the property is null.

Example

This example sets the color of the **TFOOT** object to blue.

```
document.all.myTable.tFoot.style.color = "blue"
```

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TABLE

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◆ ◀ tFoot Property ▶ TITLE Attribute | title

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

tHead Property

Retrieves the **THEAD** object of the **TABLE**.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oThead</i> =] table.tHead

Possible Values

oThead Object that specifies the **THEAD** object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

If no **THEAD** exists, the value for the property is null.

Example

This example sets the color of the **THEAD** object to blue.

```
document.all.myTable.tHead.style.color = "blue"
```

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	TABLE

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◆ ◀ tHead Property ▶ TITLE Attribute | title

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TITLE Attribute | title Property

Sets or retrieves the title of the style sheet.

Syntax

HTML	<code><LINK TITLE = sTitle ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>link.title [=sTitle]</code>

Possible Values

sTitle String that specifies the title.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **title** is a string used to identify a style sheet.

Applies To

[LINK](#)

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◆ ◀ TITLE Attribute | title P... ▶ toElement

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TITLE Attribute | title Property

Sets or retrieves advisory information (a ToolTip) for the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT TITLE = sTitle ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.title [= sTitle]</code>

Possible Values

sTitle String that specifies the advisory text.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Internet Explorer renders the title as a ToolTip when the user hovers the mouse over the object.

Windows CE

In Microsoft® Windows® CE, ToolTips do not appear when a user hovers the mouse pointer over objects.

Example

This example uses the **title** property to display advisory text when the user hovers the mouse pointer over the text.

```
<SCRIPT>
```

```
function boldAdvise(src) {
  src.title="this is bold text";
  return;
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<SPAN onmouseover="boldAdvise(this)">bold section</SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CITE, CODE, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[TITLE](#)

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 ◀ top Property ▶ TOPMARGIN Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

top Property

Retrieves the top coordinate of the rectangle surrounding the object content.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iCoord</i> =] <i>oTextRectangle</i> .top

Possible Values

iCoord Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the rectangle, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Use this syntax to access the top coordinate of the second text rectangle of a [TextRange](#) object:

```
oRct = oTextRange.getClientRects();  
oRct[1].top;
```

Note that the collection index starts at 0, so the second item index is 1.

To access the top coordinate of the bounding rectangle of an object, use this syntax:

```
oBndRct = oElement.getBndClientRect();  
oBndRct.top;
```

Example

This example uses the [getBoundingClientRect](#) method to retrieve the

coordinates of the bounds of the text rectangles within the element.

```
<SCRIPT>
function getCoords(oObject) {
  oBndRct=oObject.getBoundingClientRect();
  alert("Bounding rectangle = \nUpper left coordinates: "
    + oBndRct.left + " " + oBndRct.top +
    "\nLower right coordinates: "
    + oBndRct.right + " " + oBndRct.bottom);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P ID=oPara onclick="getCoords(this)">
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TextRectangle](#)

See Also

[TextRectangle Collection](#), [TextRectangle Object](#), [bottom](#), [left](#), [right](#)

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 [◀ top Property ▶ TRUESPEED Attribute](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TOPMARGIN Attribute | topMargin Property

Sets or retrieves the margin for the top of the page.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BODY TOPMARGIN = <i>iMargin</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>body.topMargin [=<i>iMargin</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iMargin Integer that specifies the top margin of the body, in pixels.

The property is read/write with a default value of **15**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

If the value is set to "0" or "", the top margin is on the top edge of the window or frame.

Applies To

[BODY](#)

See Also

[leftMargin](#)

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 ◀ TOPMARGIN Attribute | top... ▶ TYPE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TRUESPEED Attribute | trueSpeed Property

Sets or retrieves whether the position of the marquee is calculated using the [scrollDelay](#) and [scrollAmount](#) properties and the actual time elapsed from the last clock tick.

Syntax

HTML	<MARQUEE TRUESPEED ... >
Scripting	<i>marquee.trueSpeed</i> [= <i>bSpeed</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bSpeed</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">false Marquee computes movement based on 60-millisecond ticks of the clock. This means every scrollDelay value under 60 is ignored, and the marquee advances the amount of scrollAmount each 60 milliseconds. For example, if scrollDelay is 6 and scrollAmount is 10, the marquee advances 10 pixels every 60 milliseconds.true Marquee advances the pixel value of scrollAmount by the number of milliseconds set for scrollDelay. For example, the marquee would advance 10 pixels for every 6 milliseconds if scrollDelay is 6, scrollAmount is 10, and the value of trueSpeed is true.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#)□.

Remarks

The **trueSpeed** property indicates that the exact **scrollDelay** value specified is used to move the marquee text. If **trueSpeed** is false, all **scrollDelay** values of 59 or less are rounded up to 60 milliseconds.

Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

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◆ TYPE Attribute | type Pro... TYPE A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

type Property

Retrieves the type of selection.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sType</i> =] <i>selection.type</i>

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	No selection/insertion point.
text	Text selection.
control	Control selection.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The [selection](#) object is off the [document](#) object.

Example

This example uses the **type** property to create an alert that indicates the type of object selected by the user. If the user drags the mouse pointer over the text "Some text", the alert reads "Text". If the user drags the mouse pointer over the space to the right of the text, the alert reads "None".

```
<BODY onclick="alert(document.selection.type)">  
Some text.
```

Applies To

HTML	N/A

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◆ ◀ type Property ▶ TYPE Attribute | type

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TYPE Attribute | type Property

Retrieves the cascading style sheets (CSS) language in which the style sheet is written.

Syntax

HTML <STYLE TYPE =*sType* ... >

Scripting [*sType* =] *object.type*

Possible Values

sType String that specifies the CSS language of the style sheet.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The property can be any string, including an empty string. Valid style sheets for Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 are set to "text/css".

Applies To

STYLE

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◆ ◀ TYPE Attribute | type Pro... ▶ type Proc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TYPE Attribute | type Property

Retrieves the classification and default behavior of the button.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BUTTON TYPE =sType ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[sType =] button.type</code>

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">button Creates a Command button.reset Creates a Reset button. If it's in a form, this button resets the fields in the form to their initial values.submit Creates a Submit button. If it's in a form, this button submits the form.
--------------	---

The property is read-only with a default value of **button**.

Remarks

A Submit button has the same default behavior as a button created using the [submit](#) type with the [INPUT](#) object. If a user presses the ENTER key while viewing a form that contains a Submit button, the form is submitted. This default behavior of a Submit button is indicated by a border surrounding the button. The border appears when any control within the form receives the focus, other than another button. If the Submit button has a [name](#) property, the button contributes a name/value pair to the submitted data.

Applies To

[BUTTON](#)

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◆ ◀ TYPE Attribute | type Pro... ▶ TYPE A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

type Property

Retrieves the event name from the event object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sType</i> =] <i>event.type</i>

Possible Values

sType String that specifies the event name.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Events are returned without the "on" prefix. For example, the **onclick** event is returned as "click".

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	event

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◆ ◀ type Property ▶ type Property ▲ DHTML

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TYPE Attribute | type Property

Sets or retrieves the MIME type of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<OBJECT TYPE = <i>sType</i> ... >
Scripting	<i>object.type</i> [= <i>sType</i>]

Possible Values

sType String that specifies the MIME type of the object.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

MIME is an abbreviation for Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension, and is a set of enhancements used with Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). Used together, MIME and SMTP allow Internet messages to include a mixture of audio, images, video, and text components, and accommodate a variety of international character sets.

When no **CLASSID=** attribute is specified for an object, the **type** property is used to retrieve the class identifier for the object.

Applies To

[OBJECT](#)

See Also

[data](#)

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◆ ◀ TYPE Attribute | type Pro... ▶ TYPE A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

type Property

Retrieves the cascading style sheets (CSS) language in which the style sheet is written.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sType</i> =] <i>styleSheet.type</i>

Possible Values

sType String that specifies the CSS language of the style sheet.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

This property can be any string, including an empty string. Style sheets having any type other than "text/css" are not supported for Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>styleSheet</i>

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◆ TYPE Attribute | type Pro... ▶ unicode

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TYPE Attribute | type Property

Retrieves the MIME type for the associated scripting engine.

Syntax

HTML	<code><SCRIPT TYPE =sType ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[sType =] script.type</code>

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
text/ecmascript	ECMAScript.
text/Jscript	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification).
text/javascript	JScript.
text/vbs	VBScript.
text/vbscript	VBScript (same as text/vbs).
text/xml	XML.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The property can refer to any browser-supported scripting language specified in the Possible Values section.

To avoid conflict, match the **type** with the language type specified in the [language](#) property.

Applies To

[SCRIPT](#)

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 [unicode-bidi Attribute | ...](#) [UNITS Att](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

uniqueID Property

Retrieves an auto-generated, unique identifier for the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sID</i> =] <i>object.uniqueID</i>

Possible Values

sID String that specifies the unique identifier.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

When you apply this property to the [document](#) object, the browser automatically generates a new identifier that you can assign to an element's [ID](#) property.

A new ID is generated and assigned to the element the first time the property is retrieved. Every subsequent access to the property on the same element returns the same ID.

Note The unique identifier generated is not guaranteed to be the same every time the page is loaded.

Example

The following examples use the **uniqueID** property within an HTML Component (HTC) to assign a unique identifier to an element.

This example assigns a **uniqueID** to an element from within a behavior.

Every time the [setTimeout](#) method is invoked, the behavior-defined tick() function is called. The **uniqueID** attaches the element to the tick() function defined in the behavior's namespace.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing behaviors in script](#)

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◆ ◀ uniqueID Property ▶ updateInterval Pr

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UNITS Attribute | units Property

Sets or retrieves the height and width units of the [EMBED](#) object.

Syntax

HTML	<EMBED UNITS = <i>sUnits</i> ... >
Scripting	<i>embed</i> .units [= <i>sUnits</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sUnits</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">px Height and width are in pixels. For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.em Height and width are relative to the height and width of the element's font. For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.
---------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[EMBED](#)

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 [◀ UNITS Attribute | units P...](#) [▶ URL Proj](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

updateInterval Property

Sets or retrieves the update interval for the screen.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>screen.updateInterval [=<i>iInterval</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iInterval Integer that specifies the update interval, in milliseconds.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **updateInterval** property can be set to an integer value specifying the number of milliseconds between updates to the screen. A value of 0 disables the update interval.

The interval causes screen updates to be buffered and then drawn in the specified millisecond intervals. This limits excessive invalidations that reduce the overall painting performance, which can happen when too many flipbook-style animations occur at once.

Use this property judiciously; a value too small or too large adversely affects the page rendering response.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	screen

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◆ ◀ updateInterval Property ▶ URN Attribute

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URL Property

Sets or retrieves the URL for the current document.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document.URL [=sURL]</code>

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

The **URL** property is case-sensitive.

This property is an alias for the **location.href** property on the window.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document</code>

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 ◀ URL Property ▶ USEMAP Attribute | u

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URN Attribute | urn Property

Sets or retrieves a Uniform Resource Name (URN) for a target document.

Syntax

HTML	<code><A URN = <i>sURN</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>a.urn [=<i>sURN</i>]</code>

Possible Values

sURN String that specifies the URN.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

URNs are an adjunct to Uniform Resource Locators (URL). URLs, the addresses used on the World Wide Web, usually specify a particular file on a particular machine, whereas URNs specify the identity of a resource, rather than its location.

Applies To

A

See Also

[URL](#)

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◆ ◀ userAgent Property ▶ VALIGN Attribut

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userLanguage Property

Retrieves the current user language.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sLanguage</i> =] <code>navigator.userLanguage</code>

Possible Values

sLanguage String that specifies any of the possible return values listed in the [Language Codes](#).

The property is read-only with a browser-specific default value.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

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◆ ◀ userLanguage Property ▶ VALIGN Att

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VALIGN Attribute | vAlign Property

Sets or retrieves whether the caption appears at the top or bottom of the [TABLE](#).

Syntax

HTML	<CAPTION VALIGN =sAlign ... >
Scripting	caption.vAlign [=sAlign]

Possible Values

<i>sAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
top	Places the caption at the top of the table.
bottom	Places the caption at the bottom of the table.

The property is read/write with a default value of **top**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[CAPTION](#)

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◆ VALIGN Attribute | vAlign... value Pr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

VALIGN Attribute | vAlign Property

Sets or retrieves how text and other content are vertically aligned within the object that contains them.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTVALIGN =sAlign ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.vAlign [=sAlign]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sAlign</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">middle Aligns the text in the middle of the object.center Aligns the text in the middle of the object.baseline Aligns the base line of the first line of text with the base lines in adjacent objects.bottom Aligns the text at the bottom of the object.top Aligns the text at the top of the object.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **middle**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Applies To

[COL](#), [COLGROUP](#), [TBODY](#), [TD](#), [TFOOT](#), [TH](#), [THEAD](#), [TR](#)

See Also

[verticalAlign](#)

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◆ VALIGN Attribute | vAlign... VALUE ,

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value Property

Sets or retrieves the value of the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>object.value [= sValue]</code>

Possible Values

sValue String that specifies the value of the object.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#) .

Example

In this example, when the user clicks the text area, the alert displays the value "This is the value of a TEXTAREA".

```
<TEXTAREA onclick="alert(this.value)">  
This is the value of a TEXTAREA.  
</TEXTAREA>
```

Applies To

[TEXTAREA](#)

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◆ ◀ VALUE Attribute | value P... ▶ vertical/

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VCARD_NAME Attribute | vcard_name Property

Sets or retrieves the vCard value of the object to use for the AutoComplete box.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT VCARD_NAME = sVCard... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.vcard_name [= sVCard]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sVCard</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following values:
vCard.Business.City	Business city mapped to the vCard.Business.City schema.
vCard.Business.Country	Business country mapped to the vCard.Business.Country schema.
vCard.Business.Fax	Business fax number mapped to the vCard.Business.Fax schema.
vCard.Business.Phone	Business telephone number mapped to the vCard.Business.Phone schema.
vCard.Business.State	Business state, province, or territory mapped to the vCard.Business.State schema.
vCard.Business.StreetAddress	Business street address mapped to the vCard.Business.StreetAddress schema.
vCard.Business.URL	Business Web site address mapped to the vCard.Business.URL schema.
vCard.Business.Zipcode	Business postal code number mapped to the vCard.Business.Zipcode schema.
vCard.Cellular	Cellular phone number mapped to the vCard.Cellular schema.
vCard.Company	Company name mapped to the vCard.Company schema.
vCard.Department	Company or agency department name mapped to the vCard.Department schema.
vCard.DisplayName	User-selected display name mapped to the vCard.DisplayName schema.
vCard.Email	E-mail address mapped to the vCard.Email schema.
vCard.FirstName	First name mapped to the vCard.FirstName schema.
vCard.Gender	Gender mapped to the vCard.Gender schema.
vCard.Home.City	Home city mapped to the vCard.Home.City schema.
vCard.Home.Country	Home country mapped to the vCard.Home.Country schema.
vCard.Home.Fax	Home fax number to the vCard.Home.FAX schema.
vCard.Home.Phone	Home telephone number to the vCard.Home.Phone schema.
vCard.Home.State	Home state, province, or territory mapped to the vCard.Home.State schema.
vCard.Home.StreetAddress	Home street address mapped to the vCard.Home.StreetAddress schema.

vCard.Home.Zipcode	Home postal code number mapped to the vCard.Home.Zipcode schema.
vCard.Homepage	Web page address mapped to the vCard.Homepage schema.
vCard.JobTitle	Company or agency job title mapped to the vCard.JobTitle schema.
vCard.LastName	Last name mapped to the vCard.LastName schema.
vCard.MiddleName	Middle name mapped to the vCard.MiddleName schema.
vCard.Notes	Additional notes mapped to the vCard.Notes schema.
vCard.Office	Office location mapped to the vCard.Office schema.
vCard.Pager	Pager number mapped to the vCard.Pager schema.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

A vCard is a standards-based way to refer to common personal information about a user.

When a **VCARD_NAME** attribute is specified, the AutoComplete box is populated with mapped values from the Profile Assistant and any other submitted values stored for that domain. For example, if a user enters an e-mail address into a text field that exposes a **VCARD_NAME** attribute set to vCard.Email, AutoComplete suggests any e-mail information provided in the Profile Assistant. If the user submits a different e-mail address, the new information becomes available on that domain for other text fields with the same **VCARD_NAME** value.

If the **VCARD_NAME** attribute is not specified, the name of the text field is used to map the submitted information. However, information from the Profile Assistant is not used.

You can disable the AutoComplete feature by specifying no to the [AUTOCOMPLETE](#) attribute.

Even though you can map [PASSWORD](#) values for AutoComplete, the browser can disable the ability to store this information. When this occurs, the browser prompts the user for a confirmation before storing the value.

The object model and a Web page do not have access to information provided by the AutoComplete feature until the user selects one of the suggestions for the text field.

This property is not supported in [html applications](#).

Example

This example uses the [VCARD_NAME](#) attribute to map the value of the text field to the e-mail address specified by the Profile Assistant.

```
<INPUT  
TYPE = text NAME= "CustomerEmail"  
VCARD_NAME = "vCard.Email"  
>
```

Applies To

[INPUT_password](#), [INPUT_text](#)

See Also

[autocomplete in html forms](#)

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◆ visited Pseudo-class › vlinkColor Prop

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VLINK ATTRIBUTE | vLink Property

Sets or retrieves the color of links in the object that have already been visited.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BODY VLINK =sColor ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>body.vlink [=sColor]</code>

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize red-green-blue (RGB) color values and display them correctly.

Applies To

[BODY](#)

See Also

[aLink](#), [link](#), [hover](#)

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◀ VLINK ATTRIBUTE | vLink P... ▶ VOLI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

vlinkColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the links that the user has visited.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document.vlinkColor</code> [= <i>sColor</i>]

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or values in the [Color Table](#).

The property is read/write with a default value of **#800080**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize red-green-blue (RGB) color values and display them correctly.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>document</code>

See Also

[alinkColor](#), [linkColor](#)

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◀ vlinkColor Property ▶ VSPACE Attribu

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VOLUME Attribute | volume Property

Retrieves the volume setting for the sound.

Syntax

HTML	<code><BGSOUND VOLUME = iVolume ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>[iVolume =] bgsound.volume</code>

Possible Values

<i>iVolume</i>	Integer that specifies the volume setting. Valid values range from -10,000 to 0, with 0 being full Wave Output volume.
----------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The higher the setting, the louder the sound.

Applies To

BGSOUND

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 ◀ [VOLUME Attribute | volume...](#) ▶ [WHIT](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

VSPACE Attribute | vspace Property

Sets or retrieves the vertical margin for the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTVSPACE =<i>iMargin</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.vspace [=<i>iMargin</i>]</code>

Possible Values

iMargin Integer that specifies the vertical margin, in pixels.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This property is similar to [border](#), except the margins don't have color when the object is a link.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [IFRAME](#), [IMG](#), [MARQUEE](#), [OBJECT](#)

See Also

[hspace](#)

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◆ ◀ VSPACE Attribute | vspace... ▶ width |

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WHITESPACE Attribute | whiteSpace Property

Property not implemented.

See Also

[CSS Attributes](#)

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 [◀ WHITESPACE Attribute | wh...](#) [▶ WID](#)

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width Property

Retrieves the horizontal resolution of the screen.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iWidth</i> =] <code>screen.width</code>

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the width, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<code>screen</code>

See Also

[availWidth](#), [height](#)

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◆ ◀ width Property ▶ width Attribute | width

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

WIDTH Attribute | width Property

Sets or retrieves the calculated width of the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT WIDTH = sWidth ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.width [= sWidth]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>width</i>	Integer that specifies the width of the object, in pixels.
<i>percentage</i>	Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.

This property is read/write for the **IMG** object and read-only for other objects. There is no default value.

Remarks

If you specify the **width** property of an **IMG**, but not the **height** property, the resulting height of the **IMG** is sized proportionally to the specified **width** property and the actual height, in pixels, of the source image file. Consider the following example:

Dimensions of image in source file (pixels):	100 X 50 (W X H)
Specified image width :	2in
Specified image height:	<i>not specified</i>
Resulting image width:	2in
Resulting image height:	1in ((50/100) * 2 inches)

If you specify the **width** property of an **IMG**, and the height and width of the image in the source file are identical, the height of the image matches the width.

If you specify the **height** property and the **width** property of an **IMG**, the

resulting image dimensions match the height and width specified.

Although you can specify the width as a percentage, this property always retrieves the width in pixels.

Example

This example sets the width of the image to 20 pixels regardless of the original size of the image.

```
<IMG SRC="large.gif" WIDTH="20">
```

Applies To

[COL](#), [COLGROUP](#), [EMBED](#), [FRAME](#), [HR](#), [IMG](#), [MARQUEE](#), [OBJECT](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TH](#), [TR](#)

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◆ WORDSPACING Attribute | w... x Pr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

WRAP Attribute | wrap Property

Sets or retrieves how to handle wordwrapping in the object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><TEXTAREA WRAP = sWrap ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.wrap [= sWrap]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sWrap</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">soft Text is displayed with wordwrapping and submitted without carriage returns and line feeds.hard Text is displayed with wordwrapping and submitted with soft returns and line feeds.off Wordwrapping is disabled. The lines appear exactly as the user types them.
--------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **soft**.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

To detect the difference between soft and hard you must submit the content within the **TEXTAREA** to an HTTP server.

Example

This example dynamically sets the **wrap** property of a **TEXTAREA** to the value selected by the user.

```
<SCRIPT>
function ChangeWrap(oSelect, oTA)
{
```

```
cValue = oSelect.options(oSelect.selectedIndex).value;
oTA.wrap = cValue;
}
</SCRIPT>
...
<SELECT ID=cboWrap onchange="ChangeWrap(this, txt1)">
<OPTION VALUE=soft>soft
<OPTION VALUE=hard>hard
<OPTION VALUE=off>off
</SELECT>
<P>
<TEXTAREA ID=txt1 STYLE="height:200;width:200"></TEXTA
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[TEXTAREA](#)

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 ◀ WRAP Attribute | wrap Pro... ▶ XMLD

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

x Property

Retrieves the x-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the parent element.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iX</i> =] <i>event.x</i>

Possible Values

iX Integer that specifies the x-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

In browser versions earlier than Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, the **x** property retrieves a coordinate relative to the client.

If the mouse is outside the window when the event is called, this property returns -1. If an element is absolutely positioned and fires a mouse event, or is not the child of an absolutely positioned element, the **x** property returns a coordinate relative to the **BODY** element.

Example

This example displays the current mouse position in the browser's status window.

```
<BODY onmousemove="window.status = 'X=' + window.event.x +  
' Y=' + window.event.y">
```

Applies To

event

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◆ x Property ▶ XMLNS Attribute ▶ DHTML

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

XMLDocument Property

Retrieves a reference to the XML Document Object Model (DOM) exposed by the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oXMLObject</i> =] <i>object.XMLDocument</i>

Possible Values

oXMLObject Object that specifies a reference to the XML DOM exposed by the object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

For a complete description of the XML DOM exposed by the **XMLDocument** property, see the [xml dom reference](#).

Example

This example uses the **XMLDocument** property to access the object model of an [XML](#) data island.

Applies To

[XML](#)

See Also

[persistence](#)

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◆ XMLNS Attribute ▶ z-index Attribute |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

y Property

Retrieves the y-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the parent element.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iY</i> =] <i>event.y</i>

Possible Values

iY Integer that specifies the y-coordinate, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

In browser versions earlier than Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, the **y** property retrieves a coordinate relative to the client.

If the mouse is outside the window at the time the event fires, this property returns -1. If an element is absolutely positioned and fires a mouse event, or is not the child of an absolutely positioned element, the **y** property returns a coordinate relative to the **BODY** element.

Example

This example displays the current mouse position in the browser's status window.

```
<BODY onmousemove="window.status = 'X=' + window.event.x +  
' Y=' + window.event.y">
```

Applies To

event

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◆ ◀ elementFromPoint Method ▶ execCor

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empty Method

Deselects the current selection, sets the selection type to none, and sets the item property to null.

Syntax

```
selection.empty()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[selection](#)

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◆ ◀ execCommand Method ▶ expand Met

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execScript Method

Executes the specified script in the provided language.

Syntax

```
window.execScript(sExpression, sLanguage)
```

Parameters

<i>sExpression</i>	Required. String that specifies the code to be executed.
<i>sLanguage</i>	Required. String that specifies the language in which the code is executed. The language defaults to Microsoft JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification).

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[window](#)

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 ◀ children Collection ▶ elements Collect

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controlRange Collection

Returns an array of elements specified in the [createControlRange](#) method.

Syntax

```
[collRange= ] document.body.createControlRange()
```

Possible Values

collRange Array of elements created with the **createControlRange** method.

Remarks

Instead of using the collection's [item](#) method, you can use an index to directly access an element in the collection. For example, the element returned from the collection represented by `collRange(0)` is the same as the element returned by `collRange.item(0)`.

The **controlRange** collection is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

Members

See Also

[createControlRange](#)

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 ◀ print Method ▶ queryCommandEnable

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prompt Method

Displays a dialog box that prompts the user with a message and an input field.

Syntax

```
vTextData = window.prompt([sMessage] [, sDefaultValue])
```

Parameters

<i>sMessage</i>	Optional. String that specifies the message to display in the dialog box. By default, this parameter is set to "".
<i>sDefaultValue</i>	Optional. String that specifies the default value of the input field. By default, this parameter is set to "undefined".

Return Value

String or Integer. Returns the value typed in by the user.

Remarks

The title of this dialog box cannot be changed.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ queryCommandValue Method ▶ refres

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recalc Method

Recalculates all dynamic properties in the current document.

Syntax

```
document.recalc([bForceAll])
```

Parameters

<i>bForceAll</i>	Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">false Default. Recalculates only those expressions that have changed since the last recalculation.true Recalculates all expressions in the document.
------------------	---

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Implicit dependencies, internal property changes, and related properties can cause some expressions not to recalculate, even though the properties being referenced might have changed. For example, resizing the main window changes `document.body.clientWidth`. Expressions that reference **clientWidth** might not be recalculated, because the change might not be recognized.

Implicit dependencies refer to properties that can be altered by changes in other properties. For example, the `height` of a **DIV** implicitly depends on the `innerHTML` of the **DIV**. However, if an expression references the **height**, a change in the `innerHTML`, which might alter the **height**, does not cause a recalculation of the expression on a subsequent call to **recalc**.

Related properties can access or manipulate data or behaviors through one or more other properties. For example, [pixelLeft](#) and [posLeft](#) can set or retrieve the left position of the element. However, if an expression that references **element.pixelLeft** and **element.posLeft** is altered, the expression might not be recalculated on subsequent calls to **recalc**.

Related properties that can cause this behavior include the following: [clientHeight](#), [clientLeft](#), [clientTop](#), [clientWidth](#), [height](#), [left](#), [offsetHeight](#), [offsetLeft](#), [offsetTop](#), [offsetWidth](#), [pixelHeight](#), [pixelLeft](#), [pixelTop](#), [pixelWidth](#), [posHeight](#), [posLeft](#), [posTop](#), [posWidth](#), and [top](#).

To force recalculations of all expressions, you should refer to the same property name or manually call **recalc(true)**.

Example

The following examples use the **recalc** method in HTML and script to change the width of an element by the value specified in a text field.

Applies To

[document](#)

See Also

[dynamic properties](#), [getExpression](#), [removeExpression](#), [setExpression](#)

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◆ ◀ BackColor Command | IDM_B... ▶ Blo

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BlockDirLTR Command | IDM_BLOCKDIRLTR Command ID

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Further Reading

The descriptions for the following items are contained in the Microsoft[®] [platform software development kit](#) (SDK). 

ACCELERATEABSDI
AccessibleObjectFromEvent
AddRef
BindMoniker
BORDERWIDTHS
BSTR
CB_DELETESTRING
CB_FINDSTRINGEXACT
CB_GETCOUNT
CB_GETCURSEL
CB_GETDROPPEDCONTROLRECT
CB_GETDROPPEDSTATE
CB_GETTEXTENDEDUI
CB_GETITEMDATA
CB_GETITEMHEIGHT
CB_GETLBTEXT
CB_GETLBTEXTLEN
CB_LIMITTEXT
CB_RESETCONTENT
CB_SELECTSTRING
CB_SETCURSEL
CB_SETDROPPEDWIDTH
CB_SETTEXTENDEDUI
CB_SETITEMDATA
CB_SETITEMHEIGHT
CB_SHOWDROPDOWN
CloseHandle
CLSCTX
CLSIDFromProgID
CoCreateInstance
CoInitialize
COLORREF
CoTaskMemAlloc
CoTaskMemFree
CoUninitialize
CreateDialogIndirect
CreateFile

CreateIcon
CreateProcess
CreateWindow
CreateWindowEx
DefDlgProc
DefWindowProc
DeleteMenu
DeleteObject
DestroyIcon
DestroyWindow
DEVMODE
DISMISSMODELESS
DispatchMessage
DLGITEMTEMPLATE
DLGTEMPLATE
DllCanUnloadNow
DllEntryPoint
DllGetClassObject
DllRegisterServer
DM_SETDEFID
DoDragDrop
DrawFrameControl
DRAWITEMSTRUCT
DrawText
DVTARGETDEVICE
EM_LIMITTEXT
EM_SETLIMITTEXT
EN_CHANGE
EN_KILLFOCUS
EN_UPDATE
EnableScrollBar
EndDialog
ERROR_INSUFFICIENT_BUFFER
EVENT_OBJECT_CREATE
EVENT_OBJECT_DESTROY
EVENT_OBJECT_FOCUS
EVENT_OBJECT_STATECHANGE
EXCEPINFO
ExitWindowsEx
ExtractAssociatedIcon
ExtractIcon
ExtractIconEx
FAILED
FD_FLAGS
FILETIME

FindFirstChangeNotification
FindFirstFile
FindResource
FindWindow
FlashWindow
FORMATETC
FormatMessage
FreeLibrary
GetClassFile
GetCurrentDirectory
GetCurrentTime
GetCursorPos
GetDCEX
GetFileAttributes
GetLastError
GetMessage
GetModuleHandle
GetParent
GetProcAddress
GetScrollInfo
GetScrollPos
GetScrollRange
GetSubMenu
GetSysColor
GetSystemMetrics
GetThreadPriority
GetWindowLong
GlobalAlloc
HPALETTE
HRESULT
IAccessible
IActiveDesktop
IAddrBook
IAdviseSink
IAdviseSink::OnViewChange
IBindCtx
IBindCtx::RegisterObjectBound
ICatRegister::RegisterClassImplCategories
IClassFactory
IClassFactory::CreateInstance
IClassFactory::LockServer
IClassFactory2
IConnectionPoint
IConnectionPoint::Unadvise
IConnectionPointContainer

IDataObject
IDataObject::EnumFormatEtc
IDataObject::GetData
IDataObject::GetDataHere
IDataObject::QueryGetData
IDataObject::SetData
IDispatch
IDispatch::GetIDsOfNames
IDispatch::GetTypeInfo
IDispatch::GetTypeInfoCount
IDispatch::Invoke
IDispatchEx
IDispatchEx::GetDispID
IDispatchEx::InvokeEx
IDropSource
IDropSource::GiveFeedback
IDropSource::QueryContinueDrag
IDropTarget
IDropTarget::DragEnter
IDropTarget::DragLeave
IDropTarget::DragOver
IDropTarget::Drop
IEnumFORMATETC
IEnumString
IEnumUnknown
IEnumVARIANT
IEnumXXXX
IErrorInfo
IMalloc
IMalloc::Free
IMAPIFolder
IMAPIProp
IMAPITable
IMessage
IMoniker
IMoniker::BindToObject
IMoniker::BindToStorage
IMoniker::GetDisplayName
IMoniker::ParseDisplayName
InsertMenu
IObjectWithSite
IObjectWithSite::SetSite
IOleCache2
IOleClientSite
IOleClientSite::GetContainer

IOleCommandTarget
IOleCommandTarget::Exec
IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus
IOleContainer
IOleControl
IOleControlFreezeEvents
IOleControlSite
IOleControlSite::TranslateAccelerator
IOleInPlaceActiveObject
IOleInPlaceActiveObject::EnableModeless
IOleInPlaceActiveObject::OnDocWindowActivate
IOleInPlaceActiveObject::OnFrameWindowActivate
IOleInPlaceActiveObject::ResizeBorder
IOleInPlaceActiveObject::TranslateAccelerator
IOleInPlaceFrame
IOleInPlaceFrame::EnableModeless
IOleInPlaceFrame::InsertMenus
IOleInPlaceFrame::RemoveMenus
IOleInPlaceFrame::SetMenu
IOleInPlaceFrame::SetStatusText
IOleInPlaceObject
IOleInPlaceObject::InPlaceDeactivate
IOleInPlaceSite
IOleInPlaceSite::GetWindowContext
IOleInPlaceSite::OnInPlaceActivate
IOleInPlaceSite::OnUIActivate
IOleInPlaceSite::OnUIDeactivate
IOleInPlaceUIWindow
IOleItemContainer
IOleObject
IOleObject::Advise
IOleObject::DoVerb
IOleObject::GetUserClassID
IOleObject::GetUserType
IOleObject::SetClientSite
IOleWindow
IOleWindow::GetWindow
IParseDisplayName
IParseDisplayName::ParseDisplayName
IPerPropertyBrowsing
IPersist
IPersist::GetClassID
IPersist*
IPersist*::InitNew
IPersist*::Load

IPersist*::Save
IPersistFile
IPersistFile::GetCurFile
IPersistFile::IsDirty
IPersistFile::Load
IPersistFile::Save
IPersistFile::SaveCompleted
IPersistMoniker::Load
IPersistStorage
IPersistStorage::InitNew
IPersistStorage::Load
IPersistStream
IPersistStreamInit
IPersistStreamInit::InitNew
IPropertyNotifySink
IPropertyNotifySink::OnChanged
IProvideClassInfo
IProvideClassInfo2
IsDialogMessage
IServiceProvider
IServiceProvider::QueryService
IShellBrowser
ISimpleFrameSite
ISpecifyPropertyPages
IStorage
IStorage::CreateStorage
IStorage::CreateStream
IStorage::Stat
IStream
IStream::Read
ITypeInfo
IUnknown
IUnknown::AddRef
IUnknown::QueryInterface
IUnknown::Release
IViewObject::GetColorSet
IViewObject2
LBItemFromPoint
LoadIcon
LoadImage
LoadLibrary
LoadResource
LocalAlloc
LocalFree
LOGBRUSH

LOGFONT
LOGPEN
MAKEINTRESOURCE
MAPI
MAPIAllocateBuffer
MAPIAllocateMore
MAPIFreeBuffer
MAPINAMEID
MapWindowPoints
MessageBox
MkParseDisplayName
MoveWindow
MSG
NETRESOURCE
OLECMDF
OLECMDID
OLECMDEXECOPT
OleCreateFromData
OleCreateFromFile
OLEExec
OLEGETMONIKER
OleInitialize
OleLoad
OleLoadFromStream
OleRun
OleSave
OleUninitialize
OLEWHICHMK
PeekMessage
POINT
POINTL
POINTS
PostMessage
PostQuitMessage
QueryInterface
QueryService
QueryStatus
ReadFile
RECT
RegEnumValue
RegisterClipboardFormat
RegisterDragDrop
RegisterHotKey
RegisterWindowMessage
Release

ResultFromScode
RevokeDragDrop
SAFEARRAY
SCROLLINFO
SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES
SendMessage
SetBkColor
SetCurrentDirectory
SetFocus
SetMenu
SetParent
SetScrollInfo
SetScrollPos
SetScrollRange
SetTextColor
SetThreadPriority
SetWindowLong
SetWindowPos
SetWindowRgn
SetWindowText
ShowCursor
ShowScrollBar
ShowWindow
SIZE
SOANGLE
SOCOLORREF
SOMAXPOINTS
SOPALETTE
SOPutText
STARTUPINFO
STGM
STGMEDIUM
StgOpenStorage
SysFreeString
SystemParametersInfo
SYSTEMTIME
TerminateProcess
TrackPopupMenu
TrackPopupMenuEx
TranslateMessage
UpdateWindow
UrlCanonicalize
VARIANT
VARIANTARG
VariantClear

VariantInit
VwStreamDynamicName
VwStreamDynamicType
VwStreamIdCount
VwStreamIdName
VwStreamSaveName
VwStreamSectionName
VwStreamUserSaveType
WIN32_FIND_DATA
WINDOWPOS
WinMain
WM_ACTIVATE
WM_ACTIVATEAPP
WM_CANCELMODE
WM_CHARTOITEM
WM_CLOSE
WM_COMMAND
WM_CONTEXTMENU
WM_CREATE
WM_DESTROY
WM_DRAWITEM
WM_ENABLE
WM_ERASEBKGND
WM_GETDLGCODE
WM_GETFONT
WM_GETHOTKEY
WM_HOTKEY
WM_HSCROLL
WM_INITDIALOG
WM_INITMENUPOPUP
WM_KEYDOWN
WM_KEYUP
WM_KILLFOCUS
WM_LBUTTONDOWNBLCLK
WM_LBUTTONDOWN
WM_LBUTTONUP
WM_MBUTTONDOWN
WM_MEASUREITEM
WM_MENUCHAR
WM_MENUSELECT
WM_MOUSEMOVE
WM_NCACTIVATE
WM_NCCREATE
WM_NCHITTEST
WM_NCPAINT

WM_PAINT
WM_RBUTTONDOWN
WM_RBUTTONUP
WM_SETCURSOR
WM_SETFOCUS
WM_SETFONT
WM_SETHOTKEY
WM_SETREDRAW
WM_SIZE
WM_STYLECHANGED
WM_SYSCOLORCHANGE
WM_SYSCOMMAND
WM_TIMER
WM_VKEYTOITEM
WM_VSCROLL
WM_WINDOWPOSCHANGED
WM_WININICHANGE
WritePrivateProfileString

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◆ ◀ BlockDirLTR Command | IDM... ▶ Blok

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BlockDirRTL Command | IDM_BLOCKDIRRTL Command ID

Not supported.

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◆ ◀ Bold Command | IDM_BOLD C... ▶ IE

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BrowseMode Command | IDM_BROWSEMODE Command ID

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 ◀ Delete Command | IDM_DELE... ▶ Dir

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DirLTR Command | IDM_DIRLTR Command ID

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 ◀ DirRTL Command | IDM_DIRR... ▶ Fir

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EditMode Command | IDM_EDITMODE Command ID

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 ◀ FormatBlock Command | IDM... ▶ IDM

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IDM_FONT Command ID

Changes the text color, font, and font size of the current selection based on entries to the font dialog box.

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_FONT
User interface	Yes.
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Not applicable. <i>pvaOut</i> Not applicable.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec , IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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◆ ◀ IDM_FONT Command ID ▶ Indent Co

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IDM_GETBLOCKFMTS Command ID

Retrieves the strings corresponding to the available block format tags.

C++ Information

Command group	CGID_MSHTML
Symbolic constant	IDM_GETBLOCKFMTS
User interface	None
IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters	<i>pvaIn</i> Required. The caller must pass NULL. <i>pvaOut</i> Required. The caller must pass a pointer to a SAFEARRAY. Upon successful return, pvaOut points to a SAFEARRAY of BSTR objects. The caller is responsible for releasing the contents of the SAFEARRAY using the SafeArrayDestroyData and SafeArrayDestroy APIs.
Header file	Mshhtml.h
Applies to	IOleCommandTarget::Exec

Remarks

Use the values returned from this Command ID when calling **IOleCommandTarget::Exec** with the [IDM_BLOCKFMT](#) Command ID.

This Command ID is not available through script.

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later.

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 ◀ Indent Command | IDM_INDE... ▶ Inlii

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InlineDirLTR Command | IDM_INLINEDIRLTR Command ID

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◆ ◀ InlineDirLTR Command | ID... ▶ Insert

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InlineDirRTL Command | IDM_INLINEDIRRTL Command ID

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 [◀ JustifyCenter Command | I...](#) [▶ Justify](#)

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JustifyFull Command | IDM_JUSTIFYFULL Command ID

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◆ ◀ JustifyLeft Command | IDM... ▶ Justify

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JustifyNone Command | IDM_JUSTIFYNONE Command ID

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◆ ◀ JustifyRight Command | ID... ▶ Outer

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Open Command | IDM_OPEN Command ID

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◆ ◀ Paste Command | IDM_PASTE... ▶ P

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PlayImage Command | IDM_DYNSRCPLAY Command ID

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 ◀ Print Command | [IDM_PRINT...](#) ▶ Refi

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Redo Command | IDM_REDO Command ID

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 ◀ RemoveFormat Command | ID... ▶ Sa

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RemoveParaFormat Command | IDM_REMOVEPARAFORMAT Command ID

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◆ ◀ RemoveParaFormat Command ... ▶ S

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SaveAs Command | IDM_SAVEAS Command ID

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◆ ◀ SelectAll Command | IDM_S... ▶ Size

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SizeToControl Command | IDM_SIZE_TO_CONTROL Command ID

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 ◀ StrikeThrough Command | I... ▶ UnBo

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SuperScript Command | IDM_SUPERSCRIPT Command ID

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◆ ◀ Underline Command | IDM_U... ▶ Unli

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Undo Command | UNDO Command ID

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◆ ▶ anim:DA Element | anim Be... ▲ Defau

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anchor Behavior

Enables the browser to navigate to a folder view.

Syntax

XML	N/A
HTML	<A STYLE="behavior:url('#default#AnchorClick')" ID= <i>SID</i> >
Scripting	<i>object.style</i> .behavior = "url('#default#AnchorClick')" <i>object.addBehavior</i> ("#default#AnchorClick")

Possible Values

SID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

You can use the **anchor** behavior and the exposed **folder** property to display the files and folders on a Web server in a Web folder view, similar to the Microsoft® Windows® folder view. The **folder** property must be present for the folder navigation to occur. If the **folder** property is not included, the **href** on the **A** object is used as normal.

For this behavior to work, the Web Folders component of Microsoft® Internet Explorer must be installed. If the component is not installed and the behavior is invoked, Internet Explorer prompts the user to download the component. To open a Web address in folder view, the Web server must include a WebDAV server, available as of Microsoft® Internet Information Server 5, or support WEC extensions, available as of Microsoft® FrontPage® 2000.

Using the **folder** property with the **anchor** behavior to navigate to a folder

view is the same as invoking the [navigate](#) or [navigateFrame](#) method from the [httpFolder](#) Behavior.

Internet Explorer 5 displays the value of the **folder** property when the mouse moves over the **A** object. Earlier browser versions can display the value of the **href** property in the status bar or as a title, so the file name and content of the earlier file version are important to keep in mind.

You can use the [TARGET](#) attribute to specify the window or frame that loads the specified location in the **FOLDER** attribute.

The **anchor** behavior is available as of Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

Example

This example uses the **anchor** behavior to navigate to a folder view.

Applies To

[A](#)

See Also

[web folder behaviors](#)

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◆ ◀ anchor Behavior ▶ ANIMATION Elements

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anim:DA Element | anim Behavior

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Defines an instance of the Microsoft® DirectAnimation® viewer in an HTML document to render DirectAnimation objects and play DirectAnimation sounds.

Syntax

XML	<code><anim:DA ID="sID" STYLE="height:sHeight; width:sWidth;" /></code>
HTML	N/A
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

<i>sID</i>	String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.
<i>sHeight</i>	String that specifies the height of the DirectAnimation viewer.
<i>sWidth</i>	String that specifies the width of the DirectAnimation viewer.

Members

Remarks

The prefix **anim** is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace. You must include this prefix when using the **anim:DA** element. To define this namespace prefix, include the following line of code in the [HEAD](#) section of your HTML document.

```
<XML:NAMESPACE PREFIX="anim"/>
```

You also must define the custom **DA** element and associate it with the default **anim** behavior. You can do this by adding the following line of code

to the [STYLE](#) block of your document.

```
<STYLE>  
  anim\:DA { behavior: url(#default#anim); }  
</STYLE>
```

You also must use the **height** and **width** properties, as shown in the following line of code, to make the DirectAnimation viewer display properly.

```
<anim:DA STYLE="width:400; height:200;" />
```

Other inline style properties can be used to control the DirectAnimation viewer's position and [z-index](#).

The **anim:DA** element is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

See Also

[html+time](#), [multimedia extensions to html+time](#)

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◀ anim:DA Element | anim Be... ▶ AUDI

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ANIMATION Element | animation Behavior

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Defines a timed animation element in an HTML document.

Syntax

XML	<code><t:ANIMATION ID="sID" STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time)" /></code>
HTML	N/A
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The members listed in the preceding table might not be accessible through scripting until the [window.onload](#) event fires. Waiting for this event to fire ensures that the page is completely loaded, that all behaviors have been applied to corresponding elements on the page, and that all the behavior's properties, methods, and events are available for scripting. Using any of the behavior-defined members before the **window.onload** event fires could cause a scripting error, indicating that the object does not support a particular member.

Although different media-based elements exist, there is no functional difference in their current implementation. However, you are encouraged to use elements such as **ANIMATION**, [AUDIO](#), [IMG](#), [MEDIA](#), and [VIDEO](#)

for improved document readability and enhanced future support.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this element with an XML namespace. You must include the following line of code in the [HEAD](#) section of your HTML document when using this element.

```
<XML:NAMESPACE PREFIX="t"/>
```

The **ANIMATION** element is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [html+time](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#)

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◆ ◀ ANIMATION Element | anima... ▶ clier

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AUDIO Element | audio Behavior

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Defines a timed audio element in an HTML document.

Syntax

XML	<code><t:AUDIO ID="<i>sID</i>" STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time)" /></code>
HTML	N/A
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The members listed in the preceding table might not be accessible through scripting until the [window.onload](#) event fires. Waiting for this event to fire ensures that the page is completely loaded, that all behaviors have been applied to corresponding elements on the page, and that all the behavior's properties, methods, and events are available for scripting. Using any of the behavior-defined members before the **window.onload** event fires could result in a scripting error, indicating that the object does not support that particular member.

Although different media-based elements exist, there is no functional difference in their current implementation. However, you are encouraged to use elements such as [ANIMATION](#), **AUDIO**, [IMG](#), [MEDIA](#), and [VIDEO](#)

for improved document readability and enhanced future support.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this element with an XML namespace. You must include the following line of code in the [HEAD](#) section of your HTML document when using this element.

```
<XML:NAMESPACE PREFIX="t"/>
```

The **AUDIO** element is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [html+time](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#)

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 [AUDIO Element | audio Beh...](#) [down](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clientCaps Behavior

Provides information about features supported by Microsoft® Internet Explorer, as well as a way for installing browser components on demand.

Syntax

XML	<code><Prefix:CustomTag ID=sID STYLE="behavior:url('#default#clientCaps')" /></code>
HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url('#default#clientCaps')" ID=sID></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.behavior = "url('#default#clientCaps')"</code> <code>object.addBehavior ("#default#clientCaps")</code>

Possible Values

<i>Prefix</i>	Prefix that associates the <i>CustomTag</i> with an XML namespace. This prefix is set using the XMLNS attribute of the HTML tag.
<i>CustomTag</i>	User-defined tag.
<i>sID</i>	String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The members listed in the preceding table might not be accessible through scripting until the [window.onload](#) event fires. Waiting for this event to fire ensures that the page is completely loaded, that all behaviors have been applied to corresponding elements on the page, and that all the behavior's properties, methods, and events are available for scripting. To prevent a scripting error—which would indicate that the object does not support a particular member—do not use any of the behavior-defined members before the **window.onload** event fires.

The **clientCaps** behavior is available as of Internet Explorer 5, in the Microsoft® Win32® and Unix platforms.

Example

This example retrieves all the properties exposed by the **clientCaps** behavior.

This example uses the [getComponentVersion](#) method of the **clientCaps** behavior to determine the browser version.

This example shows how to install the Internet Explorer Data Binding component, if the component does not already exist in the user's system.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

See Also

[client capabilities](#), [dhtml behaviors](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#)

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 ◀ clientCaps Behavior ▶ homePage Beh

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

download Behavior

Downloads a file and notifies a specified callback function when the download is complete.

Syntax

XML	<code><Prefix:CustomTag ID=sID STYLE="behavior:url('#default#download')"/></code>
HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url('#default#download')" ID=sID></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.behavior = "url('#default#download')"</code> <code>object.addBehavior("#default#download")</code>

Possible Values

<i>Prefix</i>	Prefix that associates the <i>CustomTag</i> with an XML namespace. This prefix is set using the XMLNS attribute of the HTML tag.
<i>CustomTag</i>	User-defined tag.
<i>sID</i>	String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The members listed in the preceding table might not be accessible through scripting until the [window.onload](#) event fires. Waiting for this event to fire ensures that the page is completely loaded, that all behaviors have been applied to corresponding elements on the page, and that all the behavior's properties, methods, and events are available for scripting. To prevent a scripting error—which would indicate that the object does not support a particular member—do not use any of the behavior-defined members before the **window.onload** event fires.

The **download** behavior and the file specified in the [startDownload](#) method must exist on the same domain.

The **download** behavior is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, in the Microsoft® Win32® and Unix platforms.

Example

This example uses the **download** behavior to download a page.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

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 ◀ download Behavior ▶ httpFolder Beha

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

homePage Behavior

Contains information about a user's homepage.

Syntax

XML	<code><Prefix:CustomTag ID=sID STYLE="behavior:url('#default#homepage')" /></code>
HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url('#default#homepage')" ID=sID></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.behavior = "url('#default#homepage')"</code> <code>object.addBehavior ("#default#homepage")</code>

Possible Values

<i>Prefix</i>	Prefix that associates the <i>CustomTag</i> with an XML namespace. This prefix is set using the XMLNS attribute of the HTML tag.
<i>CustomTag</i>	User-defined tag.
<i>sID</i>	String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The members listed in the preceding table might not be accessible through scripting until the [window.onload](#) event fires. Waiting for this event to fire ensures that the page is completely loaded, that all behaviors have been applied to corresponding elements on the page, and that all the behavior's properties, methods, and events are available for scripting. To prevent a scripting error—which would indicate that the object does not support a particular member—do not use any of the behavior-defined members before the **window.onload** event fires.

The **homePage** behavior is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, in the Microsoft® Win32® and Unix platforms.

Example

This example uses the **homePage** behavior to set the user's home page to the specified URL.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#)

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◆ ◀ homePage Behavior ▶ IMG Element |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

httpFolder Behavior

Contains scripting features that enable browser navigation to a folder view.

Syntax

XML	N/A
HTML	< <i>ELEMENT</i> STYLE="behavior:url('#default#httpFolder')" ID= <i>sID</i> >
Scripting	<i>object.style</i> .behavior = "url('#default#httpFolder')" <i>object.addBehavior</i> ("#default#httpFolder")

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The **httpFolder** behavior can be defined in a [STYLE](#) block, or inline with the element.

The **httpFolder** behavior is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

Example

This example uses the **httpFolder** behavior to navigate to a folder view.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[web folder behaviors](#)

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 ◀ httpFolder Behavior ▶ MEDIA Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

IMG Element | img Behavior

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Defines a timed image element in an HTML document.

Syntax

XML	<code><t:IMG ID="<i>sID</i>" STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time)" /></code>
HTML	N/A
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The members listed in the preceding table might not be accessible through scripting until the [window.onload](#) event fires. Waiting for this event to fire ensures that the page is completely loaded, that all behaviors have been applied to corresponding elements on the page, and that all the behavior's properties, methods, and events are available for scripting. Using any of the behavior-defined members before the **window.onload** event fires could result in a scripting error, indicating that the object does not support that particular member.

Although different media-based elements exist, there is no functional difference in their current implementation. However, you are encouraged to use elements such as [ANIMATION](#), [AUDIO](#), **IMG**, [MEDIA](#), and [VIDEO](#)

for improved document readability and enhanced future support.

This element duplicates the HTML **IMG** element and provides control over media loading. Use this element instead of the HTML **IMG** element for timing images in Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.

The prefix **t** is used to associate this element with an XML namespace. You must include the following line of code in the **HEAD** section of your HTML document when using this element.

```
<XML:NAMESPACE PREFIX="t"/>
```

The **IMG** element is available as of Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [html+time](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#)

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 ◀ [IMG Element | img Behavio...](#) ▶ [PAR E](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

MEDIA Element | media Behavior

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Defines a generic, timed media element in an HTML document.

Syntax

XML	<t:MEDIA ID=" <i>sID</i> " STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time)" />
HTML	N/A
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The members listed in the preceding table might not be accessible through scripting until the [window.onload](#) event fires. Waiting for this event to fire ensures that the page is completely loaded, that all behaviors have been applied to corresponding elements on the page, and that all the behavior's properties, methods, and events are available for scripting. Using any of the behavior-defined members before the **window.onload** event fires could result in a scripting error, indicating that the object does not support that particular member.

Although different media-based elements exist, there is no functional difference in their current implementation. However, you are encouraged to use elements such as [ANIMATION](#), [AUDIO](#), [IMG](#), **MEDIA**, and [VIDEO](#)

for improved document readability and enhanced future support.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this element with an XML namespace. You must include the following line of code in the [HEAD](#) section of your HTML document when using this element.

```
<XML:NAMESPACE PREFIX="t"/>
```

The **MEDIA** element is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [html+time](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#)

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◆ MEDIA Element | media Beh... ▶ save

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

PAR Element | par Behavior

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Defines a new timeline container in an HTML document for independently timed elements.

Syntax

XML	<t:PAR ID=" <i>sID</i> " STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time)" />
HTML	N/A
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

All HTML descendants of this element have independent, or parallel, timing.

Use this element instead of the [TIMELINE](#) attribute to create a time container without using an HTML element. All descendant elements, or time children, of this new time container inherit the time properties of their container. Unlike the time children of the [SEQ](#) element, the **PAR** descendants have no implicit timing relationships with each other, and their timelines might overlap. The **PAR** element effectively groups elements together so they can be easily modified as a single unit.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this element with an XML namespace. You must include the following line of code in the **HEAD** section of your HTML document when using this element.

```
<XML:NAMESPACE PREFIX="t"/>
```

The **PAR** element is available as of Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

Example

This example uses the **PAR** element to apply a timeline to a group of HTML elements.

See Also

[html+time](#), [SEQ](#), [TIMELINE](#)

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◆ ◀ PAR Element | par Behavio... ▶ save-

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

saveFavorite Behavior

Enables the object to persist data in a Favorite.

Syntax

XML	N/A
HTML	<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url('#default#saveFavorite') ID=sID">
Scripting	<code>object.style.behavior = "url('#default#saveFavorite')"</code> <code>object.addBehavior ("#default#saveFavorite")</code>

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The **saveFavorite** behavior allows the current state of a page to be saved when the user adds the page to Favorites. When the user returns to the page through a shortcut or the Favorites menu, the state of the page is restored.

The **saveFavorite** behavior persists data across sessions, using one UserData store for each object. If two objects try to use the same attribute, both are persisted in the UserData store for each element. The **saveFavorite** UserData store is persisted in the Favorites INI file, which includes the URL of the page as well as the UserData store. When the page is loaded through a shortcut or Favorites, the data from the UserData store is loaded from the INI file, even if the user closes and reopens Microsoft® Internet Explorer.

For example, a page with several dynamically updated styles can save these updates using the [onload](#) and [onsave](#) events. The style values can be saved

as attributes when **onsave** fires, and restored when **onload** fires.

To use the **saveFavorite** behavior, use a **META** tag that identifies the type of persistence.

```
<META NAME="save" CONTENT="favorite">
```

The required **STYLE** can be set inline or in the document header, as follows:

```
<STYLE>  
  .saveFavorite {behavior:url(#default#savefavorite);}  
</STYLE>
```

An **ID** is optional for **saveFavorite**, but including one improves performance.

The **saveFavorite** behavior is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, in the Microsoft® Win32® and Unix platforms.

Example

This example uses the **saveFavorite** behavior to persist information after the user saves the page as a favorite.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [persistence overview](#)

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◆ ◀ saveFavorite Behavior ▶ saveSnapshot

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

saveHistory Behavior

Enables the object to persist data in the browser history.

Syntax

XML	N/A
HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url('#default#saveHistory') ID=<i>SID</i>></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.behavior = "url('#default#saveHistory')"</code> <code>object.addBehavior ("#default#saveHistory")</code>

Possible Values

SID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The **saveHistory** behavior saves the current state of the page when the user navigates away from the page. When the user returns to the page by pressing the back or forward button, the values are restored.

The **saveHistory** behavior persists only for the current session. When the user navigates away from the page containing the **saveHistory** behavior, the data is persisted in a UserData store. The **saveHistory** behavior uses one UserData store for the entire document. Thus, if two elements write the same attribute, the first is overwritten by the second. The UserData store is saved in an in-memory stream and is not saved to disk. Therefore, it is not available after the user closes Microsoft® Internet Explorer.

For example, a page with several dynamically updated styles might save these updates using the `onload` and `onsave` event handlers. The style values can be saved as attributes when `onsave` fires, and restored when `onload`

fires.

To use the **saveHistory** behavior, use a **META** tag that identifies the type of persistence.

```
<META NAME="save" CONTENT="history">
```

The required **STYLE** can be set inline or in the document header, as follows:

```
<STYLE>  
  .saveHistory {behavior:url(#default#savehistory);}  
</STYLE>
```

An **ID** is optional for **saveHistory**, but including one improves performance.

The **saveHistory** behavior is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, in the Microsoft® Win32® and Unix platforms.

Example

This example uses the **saveHistory** behavior to persist information after the user leaves and subsequently returns to the page.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [persistence overview](#)

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◆ ◀ saveHistory Behavior ▶ SEQ Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

saveSnapshot Behavior

Enables the object to persist data when a Web page is saved.

Syntax

XML	N/A
HTML	< <i>ELEMENT</i> STYLE="behavior:url('#default#saveSnapshot') ID= <i>SID</i> >
Scripting	<i>object.style</i> .behavior="url('#default#saveSnapshot')" <i>object.addBehavior</i> ("#default#saveSnapshot")

Possible Values

SID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The **saveSnapshot** behavior can persist form values, styles, dynamically updated content, and scripting variables when the user saves a Web page locally as Web Page, HTML Only.

The **saveSnapshot** behavior cannot persist the **BODY** element and individual table elements, such as **rows** and **cells**.

The **saveSnapshot** behavior can persist the content of the **SCRIPT** element if the element is assigned an **ID** and a **CLASS**. The **saveSnapshot** behavior can persist only string, Boolean, and integer variants. Comments, functions, and scripting objects, such as arrays, are stripped out. Persistent **SCRIPT** elements with an external source write the variables into the persistent page from the source.

To use the **saveSnapshot** behavior, use a **META** tag that identifies the type

of persistence.

```
<META NAME="save" CONTENT="snapshot">
```

The required **STYLE** may be set inline or in the document header, as follows:

```
<STYLE>  
  .saveSnapshot {behavior:url(#default#savesnapshot);}  
</STYLE>
```

An **ID** is required for the object to persist correctly.

The **saveSnapshot** behavior is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, in the Microsoft® Win32® and Unix platforms.

Example

The following examples show how to use the **saveSnapshot** behavior.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CENTER, CITE, CODE, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [persistence overview](#)

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◆ ◀ saveSnapshot Behavior ▶ time Behav

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SEQ Element | seq Behavior

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback, please note that these features are subject to change.

Defines a new timeline container in an HTML document for sequentially timed elements.

Syntax

XML	<code><t:SEQ ID="<i>sID</i>" STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time)" /></code>
HTML	N/A
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

All timed HTML descendants of this XML element have sequential timing. These sequential elements are timed as though each one has the **BEGINAFTER** attribute set to the previous timed element. As with **beginAfter** timing, a duration value (**dur** property) must be specified or the next element in the sequence might never be displayed. Elements without timing attributes are ignored by the timing mechanism and are statically rendered. A timed element is an HTML element with an associated time behavior.

The prefix **t** is used to associate this element with an XML namespace. You must include the following line of code in the **HEAD** section of your

HTML document when using this element.

```
<XML:NAMESPACE PREFIX="t"/>
```

The **SEQ** element is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

Example

This example uses the **SEQ** element to display a sequence of text lines without specifying **begin** times for each timed element in the sequence.

See Also

[html+time](#), [PAR](#), [TIMELINE](#)

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◆ ◀ SEQ Element | seq Behavio... ▶ user[

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

time Behavior

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Provides an active timeline for an HTML element.

Syntax

XML	N/A
HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url('#default#time')" ID=sID></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.behavior = "url('#default#time')"</code> <code>object.addBehavior("#default#time")</code>

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

This default behavior adds timing to HTML pages. Using the HTML+TIME extensions, any HTML element can be set to appear at a given time, last for a specified duration, and repeat the behavior if desired. The **time** behavior supports all time-related attributes, properties, methods, and events. The XML elements associated with this behavior are [ANIMATION](#), [AUDIO](#), [IMG](#), [MEDIA](#), [PAR](#), [SEQ](#), and [VIDEO](#).

The members listed in the preceding table might not be accessible through scripting until the [window.onload](#) event fires. Waiting for this event to fire ensures that the page is completely loaded, that all behaviors have been applied to corresponding elements on the page, and that all the behavior's

properties, methods, and events are available for scripting. Using any of the behavior-defined members before the **window.onload** event fires could result in a scripting error, indicating that the object does not support that particular member.

The **time** behavior is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

Example

This example uses the **time** behavior to make text appear for specified intervals of time.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, DD, DEL, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [html+time](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#)

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 ◀ time Behavior ▶ VIDEO Element | vide

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

userData Behavior

Enables the object to persist data in user data.

Syntax

XML	N/A
HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url('#default#userData')" ID=sID></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.behavior = "url('#default#userData')"</code> <code>object.addBehavior ("#default#userData")</code>

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The **userData** behavior persists information across sessions by writing to a UserData store. This provides a data structure that is more dynamic and has a greater capacity than cookies. The capacity of the UserData store is 64K per page, with a limit of 640K per domain.

The **userData** behavior persists data across sessions, using one UserData store for each object. The UserData store is persisted in the cache using the [save](#) and [load](#) methods. Once the UserData store has been saved, it can be reloaded even if Microsoft® Internet Explorer has been closed and reopened.

For security reasons, a UserData store is available only in the same directory and with the same protocol used to persist the store.

Setting the **userData** behavior (proposed) class on the [HTML](#), [HEAD](#),

TITLE, or **STYLE** object causes an error when the **save** or **load** method is called.

The required **STYLE** can be set inline or in the document header, as follows:

```
<STYLE>
  .userData {behavior:url(#default#userdata);}
</STYLE>
```

An **ID** is optional for **userData**, but including one improves performance.

The **userData** behavior is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, in the Microsoft® Win32® and Unix platforms.

Example

This example uses the **userData** behavior to preserve information in a UserData Store.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [persistence overview](#)

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 ◀ userData Behavior ▶ ACCELERATE A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

VIDEO Element | video Behavior

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Defines a timed video element in an HTML document.

Syntax

XML	<code><t:VIDEO ID="sID" STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time)" /></code>
HTML	N/A
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

sID String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.

Members

Remarks

The members listed in the preceding table might not be accessible through scripting until the [window.onload](#) event fires. Waiting for this event to fire ensures that the page is completely loaded, that all behaviors have been applied to corresponding elements on the page, and that all the behavior's properties, methods, and events are available for scripting. Using any of the behavior-defined members before the **window.onload** event fires could result in a scripting error, indicating that the object does not support that particular member.

Although different media-based elements exist, there is no functional difference in their current implementation. However, you are encouraged to use elements such as [ANIMATION](#), [AUDIO](#), [IMG](#), [MEDIA](#), and **VIDEO**

for improved document readability and enhanced future support.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this element with an XML namespace. You must include the following line of code in the [HEAD](#) section of your HTML document when using this element.

```
<XML:NAMESPACE PREFIX="t"/>
```

The **VIDEO** element is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, only in the Microsoft® Win32® platform.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [html+time](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#)

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 [t:VIDEO Element | video B...](#) [AUTOI](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ACCELERATE Attribute | accelerate Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves a value that applies an acceleration to the element's local timeline.

Syntax

HTML <ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:ACCELERATE = *iPercent*... >

Scripting *object.accelerate* [= *iPercent*]

Possible Values

iPercent Integer that specifies a value between **0** and 100, and represents the percentage of the local timeline over which the acceleration is applied. The local timeline refers to the timeline associated with a particular HTML element (such as a [DIV](#) or [SPAN](#)), rather than the global timeline associated with the entire document.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

If the [REPEAT](#) or [REPEATDUR](#) attribute is set on an element, the acceleration occurs each time the element repeats.

The **ACCELERATE** attribute is especially well suited to animation content and behaviors. Setting this attribute to a nonzero value does not affect the duration of the timeline, but it could change the effective play speed of the local timeline. The sum of the values for the **ACCELERATE** and [DECELERATE](#) attributes must not exceed 100. This property is also commonly known as "ease-in" in some systems.

The prefix t is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ ACCELERATE Attribute | ac... ▶ avail

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AUTOREVERSE Attribute | autoReverse Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves whether the timeline on an element immediately begins playing in reverse after completing in the forward direction.

Syntax

HTML <ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:AUTOREVERSE = *bReverse*... >

Scripting *object.autoReverse* [= *bReverse*]

Possible Values

<i>bReverse</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Timeline plays in the forward direction until it completes, then it immediately plays in the reverse direction. false Timeline does not play in the reverse direction after it finishes playing in the forward direction.
-----------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

On some systems, this attribute is referred to as "Play forward, then backward."

The prefix *t* is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ AUTOREVERSE Attribute | a... ▶ avai

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

availHeight Property

Retrieves the height of the working area of the system's screen, excluding the Microsoft® Windows® taskbar.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iHeight</i> =] <i>oClientCaps</i> . availHeight

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the available screen height, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#), [height](#)

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◆ ◀ availHeight Property ▶ BEGIN Attribut

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

availWidth Property

Retrieves the width of the working area of the system's screen, excluding the Microsoft® Windows® taskbar.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iWidth</i> =] <i>oClientCaps</i> . availWidth

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the available screen width, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#), [width](#)

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◆ ◀ `availWidth` Property ▶ `BEGINAFTER` /

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BEGIN Attribute | begin Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the delay time before the timeline begins playing on the element.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:BEGIN = sTime... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.begin [= sTime]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sTime</i>	String that specifies the time delay before the element becomes active on the timeline. This is an offset from the time the page is loaded. The time must be specified as described in Time Formats .
--------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example uses the **BEGIN** attribute to make text appear and disappear over time.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [BEGINAFTER](#), [BEGINEVENT](#), [BEGINWITH](#)

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 ◀ BEGIN Attribute | begin P... ▶ BEGINE

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BEGINAFTER Attribute | beginAfter Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves a value indicating that the timeline of an element starts when the referenced element ends.

Syntax

HTML `<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:BEGINAFTER = SID... >`

Scripting `object.beginAfter [= SID]`

Possible Values

SID String that specifies the unique identifier of another timed element within the current time scope. The timeline begins on the current element when the referenced element ends. For more information about time scope, see the Remarks section.

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

This property supports relative sequential timing. You can offset the start time by specifying a nonzero value for the [BEGIN](#) attribute on the element. This indicates that the timeline should start a specified amount of time after the timeline on the referenced element ends. If the referenced element has an indefinite duration, the timeline on the current element does not start. This property cannot be used on the same element as the [BEGINEVENT](#) or [BEGINWITH](#) attribute.

The current time scope is defined by the closest parent time container created with the [TIMELINE](#) attribute or the [PAR](#) or [SEQ](#) element. All

timed elements within the same parent time container (time siblings) share the current time scope. If no time containers are explicitly declared, the document root is defined as the parent time container. In this case, all timed elements in the document would share the current time scope. To create timing dependencies between elements in different time scopes, use the [BEGINEVENT](#) attribute instead of the **BEGINAFTER** attribute.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example uses the **BEGINAFTER** and [BEGIN](#) properties to make a paragraph appear one second after the first paragraph appears.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [BEGIN](#), [BEGINEVENT](#), [BEGINWITH](#)

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◆ ◀ BEGINAFTER Attribute | be... ▶ BEGI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BEGINEVENT Attribute | beginEvent Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves a value that starts the timeline of an element when the referenced event occurs.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:BEGINEVENT = sEventName... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.beginEvent [= sEventName]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sEventName</i>	String that specifies a timing event or an event supported by the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model. Valid values include <code>object.EventName</code> or the string "none". Examples of event names include <code>span1.onBegin</code> and <code>document.onLoad</code> .
-------------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

This property supports interactive timing, where element timelines can begin in response to events from users, media players, or the presentation. You can offset the start time by specifying a nonzero value for the [BEGIN](#) attribute on the element. This indicates that the timeline should start a specified amount of time after the referenced event occurs. If the referenced event doesn't occur, the timeline on the current element does not start. This property cannot be used on the same element as the [BEGINAFTER](#) or [BEGINWITH](#) attribute.

To start the timeline on the current element, you can specify more than one

event setting the **BEGINEVENT** attribute to a string containing a list of semicolon-separated events. For example, you would use the following code to cause the timeline to begin on the heading when either button is pressed:

```
<BUTTON ID="btn1">Button #1</BUTTON>
<BUTTON ID="btn2">Button #2</BUTTON>
.
.
.
<H1 CLASS="time" t:BEGINEVENT="btn1.onclick;btn2.onclick" t:DUR="
    My Heading
</H1>
```

The prefix t is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example uses the **BEGINEVENT** attribute to make a paragraph appear one second after the user clicks the button.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[BEGIN](#), [BEGINAFTER](#), [BEGINWITH](#), [html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ BEGINEVENT Attribute | be... ▶ buffer

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

BEGINWITH Attribute | beginWith Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves a value that starts an element's timeline at the same time as the referenced element.

Syntax

HTML `<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:BEGINWITH = SID... >`

Scripting `object.beginWith [= SID]`

Possible Values

SID String that specifies the unique identifier of another element within the current time scope. The timeline on the current element starts when this referenced element starts. For more information about time scope, see the Remarks section.

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

This property supports relative timing between elements. You can offset the start time by specifying a nonzero value for the [BEGIN](#) attribute on the element. This indicates that the timeline should start a specified amount of time after the referenced element starts. This property cannot be used on the same element as the [BEGINAFTER](#) or [BEGINEVENT](#) property.

The current time scope is defined by the closest parent time container created with the [TIMELINE](#) attribute or the [PAR](#) or [SEQ](#) element. All timed elements within the same parent time container (time siblings) share the current time scope. If no time containers are explicitly declared, the

document root is defined as the parent time container. In this case, all timed elements in the document would share the current time scope. If you need to create begin dependencies between elements in different time scopes, use the [BEGINEVENT](#) attribute instead.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example uses the the **BEGINWITH** and **BEGIN** attributes to make a paragraph appear two seconds after the first one appears.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ BEGINWITH Attribute | beg... ▶ CLIFE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

bufferDepth Property

Retrieves the number of bits per pixel used for colors on the off-screen bitmap buffer.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iBitsPerPixel</i> =] <i>oClientCaps</i> . bufferDepth

Possible Values

<i>iBitsPerPixel</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values:
0	No explicit buffering occurs. The colorDepth property is set to the screen depth.
-1	Buffering occurs at the screen depth. The colorDepth property is set to the screen depth.
1, 4, 8, 15, 16, 24, 32	Off-screen buffering occurs based on the specified number of bits per pixel. The colorDepth property is also set to this value. The value 15 specifies 16 bits per pixel, in which only 15 bits are used in a 5-5-5 layout of red-green-blue (RGB) values.

The property is read-only with a default value of **0**.

Remarks

Nonsupported values cause **bufferDepth** to be set to -1.

When **bufferDepth** is -1 and the user changes system settings that affect the screen depth, the buffer depth automatically updates to the new depth. This does not occur if **bufferDepth** is set to a specific value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ **bufferDepth Property** ▶ **CLIPEND Attri**

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CLIPBEGIN Attribute | clipBegin Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback, please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the beginning point of a sub-clip of a continuous media object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:CLIPBEGIN = sTime... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.clipBegin [= sTime]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sTime</i>	String that specifies the beginning point of a media object as an offset from the start time. The time must be specified as described in Time Formats .
--------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

The prefix t is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [CLIPEND](#)

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◆ ◀ CLIPBEGIN Attribute | cli... ▶ CLOCKS

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CLIPEND Attribute | clipEnd Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the end point of a sub-clip of a continuous media object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:CLIPEND = sTime... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.clipEnd [= sTime]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sTime</i>	String that specifies the end point of a media object as an offset from the start time. The time must be specified as described in Time Formats .
--------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

If the **CLIPEND** attribute exceeds the duration of the media object, the value is ignored and **CLIPEND** is set equal to the end of the media object.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [CLIPBEGIN](#)

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◆ ◀ CLIPEND Attribute | clipE... ▶ colorDe

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

CLOCKSOURCE Attribute | clockSource Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves whether all the elements within the local time scope are synchronized with this element's timeline.

Syntax

HTML <ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:CLOCKSOURCE = bSyncLocal... >

Scripting object.clockSource [= bSyncLocal]

Possible Values

<i>bSyncLocal</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">true Elements within the local time scope are synchronized with the timeline on this element. The local time scope is determined by the SYNCBEHAVIOR attribute on the parent element.false Elements within the local time scope are not synchronized with the timeline on this element.
-------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

This property must be used with the **SYNCBEHAVIOR** attribute to ensure synchronization between a designated media object, such as a video file, and other timed elements in the document.

The prefix t is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [syncTolerance](#)

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◆ ◀ CLOCKSOURCE Attribute | c... ▶ con

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

colorDepth Property

Retrieves the number of bits per pixel used for colors on the destination device or buffer.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iBitsPerPixel</i> =] <i>oClientCaps.colorDepth</i>

Possible Values

<i>iBitsPerPixel</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values:
1, 4, 8,	Off-screen buffering occurs based on the specified number of bits per pixel. The
15, 16,	value 15 specifies 16 bits per pixel, in which only 15 bits are used in a 5-5-5 layout
24, 32	of red-green-blue (RGB) values.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

To select an appropriate color to return to the browser, retrieve the property's value through script.

If [bufferDepth](#) is 0 or -1, **colorDepth** is equal to the bits-per-pixel value for the screen or printer. If **bufferDepth** is nonzero, **colorDepth** is equal to **bufferDepth**.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ colorDepth ▶ cookieEnabled ▲ Default

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

connectionType Property

Retrieves the type of connection in use.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sConnectionType</i> =] oClientCaps. connectionType

Possible Values

<i>sConnectionType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: lan User is connected through a network. modem User is connected through a modem. offline User is working offline.
------------------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ connectionType Property ▶ cpuClass

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

cookieEnabled Property

Retrieves whether client-side cookies are enabled in the browser.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bEnabled</i> =] <i>oClientCaps.cookieEnabled</i>

Possible Values

<i>bEnabled</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Browser does not support cookies. true Browser supports cookies.
-----------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ cookieEnabled Property ▶ currTime P

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

cpuClass Property

Retrieves a string representing the CPU class.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sCPU</i> =] <i>oClientCaps.cpuClass</i>

Possible Values

<i>sCPU</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
x86	CPU is an x86 processor.
Alpha	CPU is an Alpha processor.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ `cpuClass` Property ▶ DECELERATE A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

currTime Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Retrieves a value indicating the current time along the simple duration, as defined by the element's [DUR](#) or [END](#) attribute.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sTime</i> =] <i>object.currTime</i>

Possible Values

sTime String that specifies the current time on the element's simple duration.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The simple duration is the segment of time from when the element begins playing until it completes one forward cycle of its behavior, excluding repetitions.

If the [REPEAT](#) or [REPEATDUR](#) attribute is set on an element, the value of the **currTime** property resets each time the element repeats.

Applies To

[time](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [localTime](#)

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 ◀ currTime Property ▶ DUR Attribute | d

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DECELERATE Attribute | decelerate Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves a value that applies a deceleration to the end of a simple duration.

Syntax

HTML `<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:DECELERATE = iPercent... >`

Scripting `object.decelerate [= iPercent]`

Possible Values

iPercent Integer that specifies a value between **0** and 100, and represents the percentage of the local timeline over which the deceleration is applied. The local timeline refers to the timeline associated with a particular HTML element (such as a [DIV](#) or [SPAN](#)), rather than the global timeline associated with the entire document.

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

The simple duration is the segment of time from when the element begins playing until it completes one forward cycle of its behavior, excluding repetitions.

If the [REPEAT](#) or [REPEATDUR](#) attribute is set on an element, the deceleration occurs each time the element repeats.

The **DECELERATE** attribute is especially well suited to animation content and behaviors. Setting this attribute to a nonzero value does not affect the duration of the timeline in any way, but it might change the effective play

speed of the local timeline.

The sum of the values for the [ACCELERATE](#) and **DECELERATE** attributes must not exceed 100. This property is also commonly known as "ease-out" in some systems.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ DECELERATE Attribute | de... ▶ END

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DUR Attribute | dur Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves a value indicating the amount of time the element remains active or displayed.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:DUR = sTime... ></code>
-------------	---

Scripting	<code>object.dur [= sTime]</code>
------------------	-------------------------------------

Possible Values

<i>sTime</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
--------------	--

indefinite	Element remains active on the timeline for an indefinite amount of time.
-------------------	--

<i>duration</i>	Amount of time the element remains active or displayed. The time must be specified as described in Time Formats .
-----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **indefinite**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

The **DUR** attribute is a value relative to the value of the element's [BEGIN](#) attribute. By contrast, the [END](#) attribute represents an absolute value along the parent element's timeline starting at 0 seconds. Do not use the **DUR** attribute on the same element as the **END** attribute.

The prefix t is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example uses the **DUR** attribute to display lines of text for different amounts of time.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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 ◀ DUR Attribute | dur Prope... ▶ ENDEV

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

END Attribute | end Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves a value indicating the end time for the element, or the end of the simple duration when the element is set to [repeat](#).

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:END = sTime... ></code>
-------------	---

Scripting	<code>object.end [= sTime]</code>
------------------	-------------------------------------

Possible Values

<i>sTime</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
--------------	--

indefinite	Element remains active on the timeline for an indefinite amount of time.
-------------------	--

<i>end</i>	Number of seconds along the timeline at which the element will become inactive. The time must be specified as described in Time Formats .
------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **indefinite**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

The **END** attribute represents an absolute value along the parent element's timeline starting at 0 seconds. By contrast, the [DUR](#) attribute represents a value relative to the value of the element's [BEGIN](#) attribute. Do not use the **END** attribute on the same element as the **DUR** attribute.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example uses the **END** attribute to display three lines of text, each with its own start time, but all with the same end time.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [ENDEVENT](#), [ENDHOLD](#)

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◆ ◀ END Attribute | end Prope... ▶ ENDC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ENDEVENT Attribute | endEvent Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves a value indicating that the timeline of an element ends immediately when the referenced event occurs, regardless of the element's [repeat](#) count or [repeatDur](#) property.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:ENDEVENT = sEventName... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.endEvent [= sEventName]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sEventName</i>	String that specifies a timing event or an event supported by the DHTML Object Model. Valid values use the format <code>object.EventName</code> , or the string "none". Examples of event names include <code>span1.onBegin</code> and <code>document.onLoad</code> .
-------------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

This property supports interactive timing, where element timelines can end in response to events from users, media players, or the presentation. If the referenced event does not occur, the timeline on the current element does not start. To override this behavior, you can specify a maximum duration for the timeline using either the [DUR](#) or [END](#) attribute on the same element. This behavior is sometimes referred to as "lazy interactive."

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example uses the **ENDEVENT** attribute to make a paragraph disappear when the user clicks the button.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [ENDHOLD](#)

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◆ ◀ ENDEVENT Attribute | endE... ▶ EVEI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ENDHOLD Attribute | endHold Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves whether an element remains active if its timeline ends before the timeline on its parent element ends.

Syntax

HTML <ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:ENDHOLD = *bHold*... >

Scripting *object.endHold* [= *bHold*]

Possible Values

bHold Boolean that specifies one of the following values:

- true** Element is frozen at the end of its local timeline. This last snapshot of the element displays until the end of the element's parent timeline is reached.
- false** Element is not held until the end of the parent timeline is reached.

The property is read/write with a default value of **false**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

This property does not affect the defined duration ([DUR](#)) of the timeline, nor the timeline's defined [END](#) time. However, the **ENDHOLD** attribute does affect the display of the element between the end of the element's timeline and the end of the parent element's timeline. For example, suppose an element has an end value of 10 seconds and its parent element has an end value of 15 seconds. In this case, the **ENDHOLD** attribute defines whether the element displays during the five-second interval (seconds 11

through 15) after the timeline ends.

The prefix t is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [ENDEVENT](#)

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◆ ◀ ENHOLD Attribute | endHo... ▶ expir

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

EVENTRESTART Attribute | eventRestart Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves whether the element should restart if a [beginEvent](#) call occurs while the local timeline is already running.

Syntax

HTML `<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:EVENTRESTART = bRestart... >`

Scripting `object.eventRestart [= bRestart]`

Possible Values

bRestart Boolean that specifies one of the following values:

- true** Timeline immediately restarts every time the referenced event happens.
- false** Timeline can't restart until after it plays through once.

The property is read/write with a default value of **true**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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 ◀ EVENTRESTART Attribute | ... ▶ FOL

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

expires Property

Sets or retrieves the expiration date of data persisted with the [userData](#) behavior.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	<i>oPersistObject.expires</i> [= <i>sUTCString</i>]

Possible Values

sUTCString String that specifies the expiration date in UTC (Universal Time Coordinate) format.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

The **expires** property designates the amount of time that persisted information is available. Microsoft® Internet Explorer removes the persisted information when the browser checks the date and the designated time has expired.

Example

This example uses the **expires** property to set the expiration date of persisted data to one minute after the information is persisted.

Applies To

[userData](#)

See Also

[persistence overview](#)

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◆ ◀ expires Property ▶ height Property ▲ [

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FOLDER Attribute | folder Property

Sets or retrieves a namespace extension, address, or path.

Syntax

HTML	<A FOLDER = <i>sFolder</i> ... >
Scripting	<i>oAnchor</i> . folder [= <i>sFolder</i>]

Possible Values

sFolder String that specifies a valid namespace extension, address, or path.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

Browsers that do not support the **FOLDER** attribute will navigate to the location specified in the **HREF** attribute. Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 displays the value of the **FOLDER** attribute in the browser screen instead of the value of the **HREF** attribute.

Example

This example uses the **FOLDER** attribute to specify a location to open in folder view.

Applies To

[anchor](#)

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 ◀ FOLDER Attribute | folder... ▶ image F

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

height Property

Retrieves the vertical resolution of the screen.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iHeight</i> =] <i>oClientCaps.height</i>

Possible Values

iHeight Integer that specifies the screen height, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ height Property ▶ IMG Attribute | img |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

image Property

Sets or retrieves the Microsoft® DirectAnimation® Image ([daimage](#) ) displayed by the [anim:DA](#) element.

Syntax

```
Scripting object.image [ = oImage ]
```

Possible Values

```
oImage DAImage object that specifies the image displayed by the anim:DA element.
```

The property is read/write with no default value.

Example

This example uses the **image** property to display a static **DAImage**.

Applies To

[anim](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#) , [sound](#), [statics](#)

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◆ ◀ image Property ▶ javaEnabled Proper

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

IMG Attribute | img Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the URL of an alternate image to display if the MIME type is not supported on the user's computer.

Syntax

HTML `<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:IMG = sURL... >`

Scripting `object.img [= sURL]`

Possible Values

sURL String that specifies the URL of an alternate image to display for this element if the MIME type is not supported on the user's computer.

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

The prefix t is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [media](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ IMG Attribute | img Prope... ▶ localTin

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

javaEnabled Property

Retrieves whether the Microsoft virtual machine is enabled.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>bEnabled</i> =] <i>oClientCaps</i> . javaEnabled

Possible Values

<i>bEnabled</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Microsoft virtual machine is not enabled. true Microsoft virtual machine is enabled.
-----------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ javaEnabled Property ▶ onOffBehavio

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

localTime Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Retrieves a value indicating the current time along the local duration, as defined by the element's [REPEAT](#) or [REPEATDUR](#) attribute.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sTime</i> =] object.localTime

Possible Values

<i>sTime</i>	String that specifies the current time on the element's local duration. The local duration is the amount of time from when the element begins until it stops, including playing in reverse and all repetitions.
--------------	---

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

If the [AUTOREVERSE](#) attribute is set to true on an element, the **localTime** is effectively doubled. The **localTime** property also includes the value of the element's [REPEAT](#) or [REPEATDUR](#) attribute.

Applies To

[time](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [currTime](#)

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◆ ◀ localTime Property ▶ platform Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onOffBehavior Property

Retrieves an object indicating whether the specified Microsoft® DirectAnimation® behavior is running.

Syntax

```
Scripting [ oOn = ] object.onOffBehavior
```

Possible Values

oOn DirectAnimation Boolean (daboolean ) object that specifies one of the following values:

- true Behavior is running.
- false Behavior is not running.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

This property allows you to incorporate multimedia elements, such as 2-D and 3-D animated images and sounds, into an HTML page using the [anim:DA](#) element. The object this property is applied to must be an HTML object with a valid HTML+TIME timeline. Use this property with HTML+TIME timelines to control DirectAnimation content. This property is not part of the HTML+TIME specification.

Important To ensure that pages using this property display properly in future versions of Internet Explorer, complete the following steps:

- Use "#time" instead of "#default#time" for the behavior declaration.
- Include the time object in your page. The class identifier used to specify this object is 476C391C-3E0D-11D2-B948-00C04FA32195.

These actions are necessary only for pages that use HTML+TIME timelines to control DirectAnimation content.

Example

This example attaches a timeline specified with HTML+TIME to an image animated with DirectAnimation. The **onOffBehavior** property is used to display one image while the animation is running, and to display a different image while the animation is stopped.

Applies To

[time](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#), [progressBehavior](#), [timelineBehavior](#)

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◆ ◀ onOffBehavior Property ▶ PLAYER At

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

platform Property

Retrieves the platform on which the browser is running.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sPlatform</i> =] <i>oClientCaps</i> . platform

Possible Values

<i>sPlatform</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: Win32 Browser is running on Windows 32-bit platform. Win16 Browser is running on Windows 16-bit platform. WinCE Browser is running on Windows CE platform.
------------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ platform Property ▶ playerObject Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

PLAYER Attribute | player Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the object used to render the media associated with this element.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:PLAYER = SID... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.player [= SID]</code>

Possible Values

<i>SID</i>	String that specifies the class identifier of the object used to render the element's media. The format is "{XXXXXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX}" for registered Microsoft ActiveX controls.
------------	--

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

Only media playing objects that support HTML+TIME work with this property. To support HTML+TIME, a player must implement the [itimedmediaplayer](#) interface.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [video](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#), [playerObject](#)

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◆ ◀ player Property ▶ progressBehavior P

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

playerObject Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Retrieves the object that plays media files.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oPlayer</i> =] <i>object.playerObject</i>

Possible Values

oPlayer Player object used for rendering the element's media.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The **PLAYER** attribute specifies the object that plays media files.

This property provides access to all the properties, methods, and events available on the player object.

Example

This example plays a video clip with the Microsoft® Windows® Media Player control. The video clip begins playing five seconds after the page loads, and continues playing for 20 seconds. The **playerObject** is used to access the [mute](#) property and [aboutbox](#) method available on the Windows Media Player control.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [video](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#), [PLAYER](#)

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◆ ◀ playerObject Property ▶ REPEAT Attri

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

progressBehavior Property

Retrieves an object indicating the progress of the specified Microsoft® DirectAnimation® behavior.

Syntax

```
Scripting [ oProgress = ] object.progressBehavior
```

Possible Values

oProgress Object that specifies the DirectAnimation number ([danumber](#) ) used to indicate the progress of the behavior. The **DANumber** object contains a floating-point number, with a value between 0.0 and 1.0, that indicates how much of the behavior is complete.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

This property allows you to incorporate multimedia elements, such as 2-D and 3-D animated images and sounds, into an HTML page with the [anim:DA](#) element. The object this property is applied to must be an HTML object with a valid HTML+TIME timeline. Use this property with HTML+TIME timelines to control DirectAnimation content. This property is not part of the HTML+TIME specification.

Important To ensure that pages using this property display properly in future versions of Internet Explorer, complete the following steps:

- Use "#time" instead of "#default#time" for the behavior declaration.
- Include the time object in your page. The class identifier used to specify this object is 476C391C-3E0D-11D2-B948-00C04FA32195.

These actions are necessary only for pages that use HTML+TIME timelines to control DirectAnimation content.

Example

This example attaches a timeline specified with HTML+TIME to an image animated with DirectAnimation. The **progressBehavior** property is used to animate the opacity of the image.

Applies To

[time](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#), [onOffBehavior](#), [timelineBehavior](#)

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◆ ◀ progressBehavior Property ▶ REPEAT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

REPEAT Attribute | repeat Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback, please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the number of times an element's timeline repeats.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:REPEAT = vRepetitions... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.repeat [= vRepetitions]</code>

Possible Values

<i>vRepetitions</i>	Variant that specifies one of the following values: <i>indefinite</i> Timeline repeats indefinitely. <i>repetitions</i> Floating-point number greater than 0 that specifies how many times the timeline repeats.
---------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **1**. This property cannot be modified in script after the **onload** event fires on the document body.

Remarks

Use the **DUR** or **END** attribute to define each repeat iteration. The **REPEAT** attribute has no effect if the duration is not defined or is indefinite.

Do not use this property on the same element as the **REPEATDUR** attribute. Typically, **REPEAT** is set on elements that are time containers, such as the **PAR** or **SEQ** element. Elements containing the **TIMELINE** attribute are also time containers. If you set the **REPEAT** attribute on an element that is not a time container, it increases the element's duration by multiplying the duration by the repeat count. This causes the element to

remain active on the timeline for the increased duration, but it doesn't change the element's appearance as it repeats the local timeline.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example uses the **REPEAT** attribute to display a series of three different paragraphs over time.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ REPEAT Attribute | repeat... ▶ sound |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

REPEATDUR Attribute | repeatDur Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the number of seconds an element's timeline repeats.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:REPEATDUR = sTime... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.repeatDur [= sTime]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sTime</i>	String that specifies one of the following values: indefinite Timeline repeats indefinitely.
<i>totaldur</i>	Total amount of time to repeat the element's timeline. The time must be specified as described in Time Formats .

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

Use the [DUR](#) or [END](#) property to define each repeat iteration. The **REPEATDUR** property has no effect if the duration is not defined or is indefinite.

Do not use this property on the same element as the [REPEAT](#) attribute. Typically, **REPEATDUR** is set on elements that are time containers, such as the [PAR](#) or [SEQ](#) element. Elements containing the [TIMELINE](#) attribute are also time containers. If you set the **REPEATDUR** attribute on an element that is not a time container, it sets the element's duration to the **REPEATDUR** value. This property is useful for coordinating the timing of

an element with a media element that has a fractional duration, such as an audio file that is 3.45 seconds.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ REPEATDUR Attribute | rep... SRC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

sound Property

Sets or retrieves the Microsoft® DirectAnimation® sound ([dasound](#) ) played by the [anim:DA](#) element.

Syntax

```
Scripting object.sound [ = oSound ]
```

Possible Values

```
oSound DASound object that specifies the sound played by the anim:DA element.
```

The property is read/write with no default value.

Applies To

[anim](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#) , [image](#), [statics](#)

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◆ ◀ sound Property ▶ statics Property ▲ D

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SRC Attribute | src Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the source URL of the media.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:SRC = sURL... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.src [= sURL]</code>

Possible Values

`sURL` String that specifies the URL of the media.

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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 SRC Attribute | src Prope... ▶ SYNCB

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

statics Property

Retrieves an object containing the [dastatics](#)  class library used with Microsoft® DirectAnimation®.

Syntax

```
Scripting [ oLibrary = ] object.statics
```

Possible Values

```
oLibrary Object that contains the DAStatics functions and properties available through DirectAnimation.
```

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

The **DAStatics** library is associated with meter construction mode. For more information, see the [meterlibrary](#)  documentation.

You must assign a scripting variable to the value of this property to allow access to all DirectAnimation functions and properties, as shown in the following example:

```
<anim:DA ID="da1"/>
.
.
.
<SCRIPT>
m = da1.statics;
var x = m.property
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[anim](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#), [image](#), [sound](#)

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◆ ◀ statics Property ▶ syncTolerance Prop

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SYNCBEHAVIOR Attribute | syncBehavior Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback, please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the synchronization rules for the element's timeline.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:SYNCBEHAVIOR = sRule... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.syncBehavior [= sRule]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sRule</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
canSlip	Element does not have to be synchronized with the parent element's timeline. This allows an HTML page to have enough flexibility to handle network problems.
locked	Element must be synchronized with the parent element's timeline. For example, a parent element's timeline does not progress until the child element's media is ready to be played.

The property is read/write with a default value of **canSlip**. This property cannot be modified in script after the **onload** event fires on the document body.

Remarks

You must use this property with the **CLOCKSOURCE** attribute to determine the scope of which elements to synchronize. If a media file isn't ready when the timeline begins, the **canSlip** value enables the parent timeline to continue without interruption. The timeline on the element associated with the media begins as soon as the file loads.

If you set the **SYNCBEHAVIOR** attribute to **locked**, the parent timeline must pause and wait for the element to catch up. If the parent element's

timeline is also locked, the scope of the synchronization behavior is extended to include all the time children of the parent's parent element. If all timelines are locked, the entire document pauses when an element cannot maintain its synchronization.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [syncTolerance](#)

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◆ SYNCBEHAVIOR Attribute | ... system

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syncTolerance Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Retrieves the time variance allowed on a timeline with locked synchronization.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sTime</i> =] <i>object.syncTolerance</i>

Possible Values

sTime String that specifies the amount of time variance, in seconds, allowed between synchronized elements.

The property is read-only with a default value of **.2** seconds.

Remarks

This property is valid only for time containers with locked timelines, as defined using the [SYNCBEHAVIOR](#) and [CLOCKSOURCE](#) attributes. Once the synchronization of locked elements is off by more than the **syncTolerance** value, the elements resynchronize and the [onresync](#) event fires.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ syncTolerance Property ▶ TARGET At

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

systemLanguage Property

Retrieves the default language that the system is running.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sLanguage</i> =] <i>oClientCaps.systemLanguage</i>

Possible Values

sLanguage String that specifies any of the values described in [Language Codes](#).

The property is read-only with a system-specific default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ systemLanguage Property ▶ TIMEAC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TARGET Attribute | target Property

Sets or retrieves the name of a window or frame that is the target for navigation.

Syntax

HTML	<code><A TARGET = [<i>sTarget</i>]... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.target [= <i>sTarget</i>]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sTarget</i>	String that specifies one or more of the following values: <i>name</i> Name of the frame or window. <i>_self</i> Linked document loads into the same window as the link. <i>_top</i> Linked document loads into the topmost window.
----------------	--

The property is read/write, has no default value, and is case insensitive.

Remarks

The **TARGET** attribute is exposed to objects participating in the [anchor](#) behavior.

Example

This example uses the **TARGET** attribute and the **anchor** behavior to specify the name of a window or frame.

Applies To

[anchor](#)

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◆ ◀ TARGET Attribute | target... ▶ TIMELI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TIMEACTION Attribute | timeAction Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback [□](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves what action is taken on the element while the timeline is active.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:TIMEACTION = sAction... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.timeAction [= sAction]</code>

Possible Values

sAction	String that specifies one of the following values:
display	Element displays when the timeline is active, and disappears when the timeline is inactive. As the element changes between active and inactive states, the surrounding HTML elements dynamically reflow within the page.
none	Element takes no action. This is useful for time grouping, when the parent element should not do anything in response to timing.
onOff	Element's on property toggles between true and false over time. If no on property exists for the element, nothing happens.
style	Element displays with the inline style when the timeline is active, and displays without the inline style when the timeline is inactive. If no inline style is defined for this element, nothing happens.
visibility	Element's style.visibility property displays the element when the timeline is active, and makes the element disappear when the timeline is inactive. The surrounding HTML elements do not reflow as a result of the local element changing between active and inactive states.

The property is read/write with a default value of **visibility**. This property cannot be modified in script after the **onload** event fires on the document body.

Remarks

When this property is used on the HTML **BODY** element, the default value is none.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example shows text with different **timeAction** values.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ TIMEACTION Attribute | ti... ▶ timeline

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TIMELINE Attribute | timeline Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the type of timeline associated with an HTML element.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:TIMELINE = sType... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.timeline [= sType]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies one of the following values:
none	Current element does not define a local timeline and has no affect on its contained time descendants.
par	New timeline container element in a document. All HTML descendants of this element have independent, or parallel, timing.
seq	Sequence timeline container element in a document. All HTML descendants of this element are timed as though they have a BEGINAFTER attribute set to the previous element.

The property is read/write with a default value of **none**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Example

This example uses the **TIMELINE** attribute to create a parallel time container.

Applies To

[time](#)

See Also

[html+time](#), [PAR](#), [SEQ](#)

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◆ ◀ [TIMELINE Attribute | time...](#) ▶ [TIMEST](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

timelineBehavior Property

Retrieves a Microsoft® DirectAnimation® number ([danumber](#) ) object containing the timeline behavior associated with the specified object.

Syntax

Scripting [*oBehavior* =] *object*.**timelineBehavior**

Possible Values

oBehavior Object that specifies the **DANumber** containing the behavior associated with the specified object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

Typically, this property is used with the [substitutetime](#)  function to replace the timeline of the DirectAnimation behavior with the specified HTML+TIME timeline.

This property allows you to incorporate multimedia elements, such as 2-D and 3-D animated images and sounds, into an HTML page with the [anim:DA](#) element. Use this property with HTML+TIME timelines to control DirectAnimation content. This property is not part of the HTML+TIME specification.

Important To ensure that pages using this property display properly in future versions of Internet Explorer, complete the following steps:

- Use "#time" instead of "#default#time" for the behavior declaration.
- Include the time object in your page. The class identifier used to specify this object is 476C391C-3E0D-11D2-B948-00C04FA32195.

These actions are necessary only for pages that use HTML+TIME timelines

to control DirectAnimation content.

Example

This example uses the **timelineBehavior** property to apply a timeline, created with HTML+TIME, to a simple animation that rotates an image.

Applies To

[time](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#), [onOffBehavior](#), [progressBehavior](#)

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◆ ◀ timelineBehavior Property ▶ TYPE Att

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TIMESTARTRULE Attribute | timeStartRule Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the point at which the document's timeline begins.

Syntax

HTML	<BODY STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:TIMESTARTRULE = <i>sAction</i> ... >
Scripting	body.timeStartRule [= <i>sAction</i>]

Possible Values

<i>sAction</i>	String that specifies the following value: onDocLoad Starts the document timeline after the document is fully loaded, but without waiting for any document-associated media. This value ties the start of the document timeline to the window.onload event.
----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **onDocLoad**. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

Only the HTML [BODY](#) element supports this property.

Values other than onDocLoad might be available in future versions of Internet Explorer.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[time](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ TIMESTARTRULE Attribute |... ▶ user

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TYPE Attribute | type Property

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Sets or retrieves the MIME type of the media object referenced by the [SRC](#) attribute.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:TYPE = sType... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.type [= sType]</code>

Possible Values

<i>sType</i>	String that specifies the MIME type of the media associated with the element.
--------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value. This property cannot be modified in script after the [onload](#) event fires on the document body.

Remarks

By default, the server should send the MIME type to the user agent. If that mechanism fails, the MIME type is obtained from this property.

The prefix `t` is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [video](#)

See Also

[html+time](#)

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◆ TYPE Attribute | type Pro... width Pr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

userLanguage Property

Retrieves the current user language.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>sLanguage</i> =] <i>oClientCaps.userLanguage</i>

Possible Values

sLanguage String that specifies any of the possible return values listed in [Language Codes](#).

The property is read-only with a browser-specific default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ userLanguage Property ▶ XMLDocum

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

width Property

Retrieves the horizontal resolution of the screen.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iWidth</i> =] <i>oClientCaps</i> .width

Possible Values

iWidth Integer that specifies the width of the screen, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Example

This example displays all the properties available through the [clientCaps](#) behavior.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#)

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◆ ◀ width Property ▶ addComponentRequ

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

XMLDocument Property

Retrieves a reference to the XML Document Object Model (DOM) exposed by the object.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>oXMLObject</i> =] <i>oObject</i> .XMLDocument

Possible Values

oXMLObject Object that specifies the XML DOM exposed by the object.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

For a complete description of the XML DOM exposed by the **XMLDocument** property, see the [xml dom reference](#).

When persistence is applied to an element, a root node is automatically created within the exposed XML document. This node is accessed through the [documentelement](#) property. You can use [setAttribute](#) to add attributes to the root node, and you can use [appendChild](#) to add child nodes to the root node.

The **XMLDocument** property is available to the [saveFavorite](#) and [saveHistory](#) behaviors only when the [onload](#) and [onsave](#) events are fired.

Example

This example shows how a persistent object can access the XML DOM through the **XMLDocument** property. The **setAttribute** method is exposed

through the XML DOM. The **setAttribute** method is not the same as the DHTML and persistence methods of the same name.

Applies To

[saveFavorite](#), [saveHistory](#), [userData](#)

See Also

[persistence overview](#)

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 ◀ XMLDocument Property ▶ addDABeh

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

addComponentRequest Method

Adds the specified component to the queue of components to be installed.

Syntax

```
oClientCaps.addComponentRequest(sID, sIDType [, sMinVer])
```

Parameters

<i>sID</i>	Required. String that specifies any of the component identifiers listed in the Installable Components in Internet Explorer document.
<i>sIDType</i>	Required. String that specifies the case-insensitive type of the identifier specified in <i>sID</i> , or the following value: componentid Active Setup identifier of the component.
<i>sMinVer</i>	Optional. String that specifies the minimum version number of the component to install.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Only Microsoft® Internet Explorer components are specified by this method. Components not supported by Internet Explorer are ignored.

The **addComponentRequest** method queues a download request for the specified component. Actual download of the component does not occur until a call is made to the [doComponentRequest](#) method.

Example

This example uses the **addComponentRequest** and **doComponentRequest** methods to install the Internet Explorer Data Binding component, if the component does not already exist in the user's

system.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[clientcaps](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [compareVersions](#),
[doComponentRequest](#), [isComponentInstalled](#)

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◆ ◀ addComponentRequest Metho... ▶ be

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

addDABehavior Method

Adds a Microsoft® DirectAnimation® behavior ([dabehavior](#) ) to the run list when the behavior is not part of the animation model.

Syntax

```
object.addDABehavior(oBehavior, IID)
```

Parameters

<i>oBehavior</i>	Required. Object that specifies the DABehavior to add.
<i>IID</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the identifier of the DABehavior to add. This value is used in a subsequent call to the removeDABehavior method to remove the DABehavior .

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

When the system starts the animation, additional behaviors are run with the same start time as the behaviors included in the original animation.

For more information about DirectAnimation, see the [microsoft directanimation software development kit \(sdk\)](#) .

Applies To

[anim](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ addDABehavior Method ▶ clearComp

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

beginElement Method

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Starts the element on the timeline.

Syntax

```
object.beginElement()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method applies the same action as if the element's [begin](#) time is reached on the local timeline. When the **beginElement** method is called, the element begins. All time children elements are notified and aligned correctly to the local timeline.

Example

This example displays an image when the countdown reaches 0. Click the Restart Timeline button to restart the timeline with the **beginElement** method.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[endElement](#)

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◀ beginElement Method ▶ compareVers

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clearComponentRequest Method

Clears the queue of all component download requests.

Syntax

```
oClientCaps.clearComponentRequest()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[clientcaps](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [addComponentRequest](#), [doComponentRequest](#), [isComponentInstalled](#)

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◆ ◀ clearComponentRequest met... ▶ doC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

compareVersions Method

Compares two version numbers.

Syntax

```
iResult = oClientCaps.compareVersions(sVersionNumber1, sVersionNumber2)
```

Parameters

<i>sVersionNumber1</i>	Required. String that specifies the first of two version numbers to compare.
<i>sVersionNumber2</i>	Required. String that specifies the second of two version numbers to compare.

Return Value

Returns one of the following values:

-1	<i>sVersionNumber1</i> is less than <i>sVersionNumber2</i>
0	<i>sVersionNumber1</i> is equal to <i>sVersionNumber2</i>
1	<i>sVersionNumber1</i> is greater than <i>sVersionNumber2</i>

Example

This example uses the **compareVersions** method to compare the version of the installed Microsoft virtual machine component with a specified version.

```
<HTML xmlns:IE >
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
@media all {
    IE\:clientCaps {behavior:url(#default#clientcaps)}
}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY >
<IE:clientCaps ID="oClientCaps" />
:
<SCRIPT>
  sMSvmVersion = oClientCaps.getComponentVersion
    (" {08B0E5C0-4FCB-11CF-AAA5-00401C608500} ", "Compor
  if (0 == oClientCaps.compareVersions(sMSvmVersion, "5,0,18,1
    window.alert ("Versions matched!");
</SCRIPT>
:
</BODY>
```

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[clientcaps](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [getComponentVersion](#),
[isComponentInstalled](#)

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◆ ◀ compareVersions Method ▶ endElem

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

doComponentRequest Method

Downloads all the components that have been queued using [addComponentRequest](#).

Syntax

```
bSuccess = oClientCaps.doComponentRequest()
```

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the specified component(s) downloaded successfully, or false otherwise.

Example

This example uses the **doComponentRequest** and **addComponentRequest** methods to install the Microsoft® Internet Explorer Data Binding component, if the component does not already exist in the user's system.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[clientcaps](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [getComponentVersion](#), [isComponentInstalled](#)

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◆ ◀ doComponentRequest Method ▶ getA

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

endElement Method

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Stops the element on the timeline.

Syntax

```
object.endElement()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method applies the same action as if the element's [end](#) time is reached on the local timeline, or the element's duration ([dur](#)) has expired. All time children elements are notified and aligned correctly to the local timeline. In addition, the **endElement** method fires the [onend](#) event.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[beginElement](#)

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◆ ◀ endElement Method ▶ GetComponent

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

getAttribute Method

Retrieves the value of the specified attribute.

Syntax

```
vAttribute = oPersistObject.getAttribute(sAttrName)
```

Parameters

sAttrName Required. String that specifies the name of the persistent attribute.

Return Value

Variant. Returns a string, number, or Boolean, defined by *sAttrName*. If an explicit attribute doesn't exist, an empty string is returned. If a custom attribute doesn't exist, null is returned.

Remarks

The *sAttrName* value is not case sensitive.

This method requires an object participating in persistence, where that object has a class name equal to the desired persistence behavior. An [ID](#) is required for the [userData](#) and [saveSnapshot](#) behaviors, and is recommended for the [saveHistory](#) and [saveFavorite](#) behaviors.

This method overrides the DHTML [getAttribute](#) method.

Example

This example uses the **getAttribute** method to retrieve an attribute on an object participating in **userData** persistence.

Applies To

[saveFavorite](#), [saveHistory](#), [userData](#)

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [persistence overview](#), [removeAttribute](#), [setAttribute](#)

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◆ ◀ `getAttribute Method` ▶ `isComponentIn`

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

GetComponentVersion Method

Retrieves the version of the specified component.

Syntax

```
sVersion = oClientCaps.GetComponentVersion(sID, sIDType)
```

Parameters

<i>sID</i>	Required. String that specifies any of the component identifiers listed in the Detectable Components in Internet Explorer document.
<i>sIDType</i>	Required. String that specifies the case-insensitive type of the identifier specified in <i>sID</i> , or the following value: componentid Active Setup identifier of the component.

Return Value

String. Returns the version number of the component, if it is installed, or null otherwise.

Remarks

Only Microsoft® Internet Explorer components are detected by this method. If a component identifier of a third-party component is specified, the method returns null.

Example

This example detects whether Microsoft virtual machine is installed and, if it is, uses the **GetComponentVersion** method to indicate the version of the component currently installed.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [compareVersions](#),
[isComponentInstalled](#)

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◆ ◀ [getComponentVersion Metho...](#) ▶ isHc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

isComponentInstalled Method

Retrieves whether the specified component is available.

Syntax

```
bInstalled = oClientCaps.isComponentInstalled(sID, sIDType [, sMinVersion])
```

Parameters

<i>sID</i>	Required. String that specifies any of the component identifiers listed in the Detectable Components in Internet Explorer document.
<i>sIDType</i>	Required. String that specifies the case-insensitive type of the identifier specified in <i>sID</i> , or the following value: componentid Active Setup identifier of the component.
<i>sMinVersion</i>	Optional. String that specifies the version number of the component.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the component is installed and its version number is greater than or equal to the specified *sMinVersion*, or false otherwise.

Remarks

Only Microsoft® Internet Explorer components are detected by this method. If a component identifier of a third-party component is specified, the method returns false.

Example

This example uses the **isComponentInstalled** method to determine whether the Microsoft virtual machine is installed.

Applies To

[clientCaps](#)

See Also

[client capabilities](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [compareVersions](#),
[getComponentVersion](#)

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◆ ◀ isComponentInstalled Meth... ▶ load N

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

isHomePage Method

Determines whether the specified URL refers to the client's home page.

Syntax

```
bQueryHome = oHomePage.isHomePage(sPageURL)
```

Parameters

sPageURL Required. String that specifies the path and/or file name to compare against a client's specified home page.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the client's Web page is the same as the provided argument, or false otherwise.

Remarks

The **isHomePage** method returns false if the argument and a user's home page are the same, but the document calling the method is on a different domain than the user's home page.

Example

This example uses the **isHomePage** method to determine whether a user's home page is the same as the specified URL.

Applies To

[homePage](#)

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#)

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◆ ◀ isHomePage Method ▶ navigate Meth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

load Method

Loads an object participating in [userData](#) persistence from a UserData store.

Syntax

```
oPersistObject.load(sStoreName)
```

Parameters

sStoreName Required. String that specifies the arbitrary name assigned to a persistent object within a UserData store.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The **load** method reads information from a UserData store. You can determine access to a UserData store by specifying a path within the immediate directory tree between the Web root and the current folder. For example, if you save the UserData store in the /private/ folder, a Web page located in the /public/ folder cannot access that UserData store.

This method requires an object participating in **userData** persistence, where the object has an [ID](#) and a class name equal to the persistence behavior.

Example

This example uses the **load** method to read information about an object participating in **userData** persistence saved in a UserData store.

Applies To

[userData](#)

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [persistence overview](#)

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◆ ◀ load Method ▶ navigateFrame Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

navigate Method

Navigates the window to the specified location and displays the contents in folder view.

Syntax

```
oDAVObject.navigate(sHTTP)
```

Parameters

sHTTP Required. String that specifies any valid HTTP address.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The **navigate** method is a shortcut whose function is identical to that of the [navigateFrame](#) method with the `_self` for the target.

Applies To

[httpFolder](#)

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 ◀ navigate Method ▶ navigateHomePag

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navigateFrame Method

Navigates the window or frame to the specified location and displays the contents in folder view.

Syntax

```
oDAVObject.navigateFrame(sHTTP, sTarget)
```

Parameters

sHTTP Required. String that specifies any valid HTTP address.

sTarget Required. String that specifies the name of a frame. You can use `_self` for the current window, or `_top` for a new window.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method requires an object with the [httpFolder](#) behavior.

Applies To

[httpFolder](#)

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◀ navigateFrame Method ▶ pause Meth

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navigateHomePage Method

Navigates the browser to a user's home page.

Syntax

```
oHomePage.navigateHomePage()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Example

This example uses the **navigateHomePage** method to load a user's home page.

Applies To

[homePage](#)

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#)

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 ◀ navigateHomePage Method ▶ remove

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pause Method

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Pauses the timeline on the HTML document.

Syntax

```
body.pause()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Only the **BODY** element supports the **pause** method. When this method is invoked, the **onpause** event occurs.

Example

This example uses the **pause** method to control the highlight sequence for rows in a table.

Applies To

[time](#)

See Also

[resume](#)

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 ◀ pause Method ▶ removeDABehavior |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

removeAttribute Method

Removes the specified attribute from the object.

Syntax

```
oPersistObject.removeAttribute(sAttrName)
```

Parameters

sAttrName Required. String that specifies the name of the persistent attribute.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The *sAttrName* value is not case sensitive.

This method requires an object participating in persistence, where that object has a class name equal to the desired persistence behavior. An [ID](#) is required for the [userData](#) and [saveSnapshot](#) behaviors, and recommended for the [saveHistory](#) and [saveFavorite](#) behaviors.

This method overrides the DHTML [removeAttribute](#) method.

Example

This example uses the **removeAttribute** method to remove an attribute on an object participating in **userData** persistence.

Applies To

[saveFavorite](#), [saveHistory](#), [userData](#)

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [persistence overview](#), [getAttribute](#), [setAttribute](#)

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 ◀ removeAttribute Method ▶ resume Me

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

removeDABehavior Method

Removes a Microsoft® DirectAnimation® behavior ([dabehavior](#) ) added by the [addDABehavior](#) method.

Syntax

```
object.removeDABehavior(iID)
```

Parameters

iID Required. Integer that specifies the identifier of the **DABehavior** to remove. This value is obtained from a previous call made to the **addDABehavior** method.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

For more information about DirectAnimation, see the [microsoft directanimation software development kit \(sdk\)](#) .

Applies To

[anim](#)

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time](#)

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◆ ◀ removeDABehavior Method ▶ save M

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resume Method

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Resumes a paused timeline on the HTML document.

Syntax

```
body.resume()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Only the **BODY** element supports the **resume** method. When this method is invoked, the **onresume** event occurs.

Example

This example uses the **resume** method to control the highlight sequence for rows in a table.

Applies To

[time](#)

See Also

[pause](#)

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 ◀ resume Method ▶ setAttribute Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

save Method

Saves an object participating in [userData](#) persistence to a UserData store.

Syntax

```
oPersistObject.save(sStoreName)
```

Parameters

sStoreName Required. String that specifies the arbitrary name assigned to a persistent object within a UserData store.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The **save** method writes information into a UserData store. You can determine access to a UserData store by specifying a path within the immediate directory tree between the Web root and the current folder. For example, if you save the UserData store in the /private/ folder, a Web page located in the /public/ folder cannot access the UserData store.

This method requires an object participating in **userData** persistence, where that object has an [ID](#) and a class name equal to the desired persistence behavior.

Example

This example uses the **save** method to save an object participating in **userData** persistence to a UserData store.

Applies To

[userData](#)

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [persistence overview](#)

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◆ ◀ save Method ▶ setHomePage Method

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setAttribute Method

Sets the value of the specified attribute.

Syntax

```
oPersistObject.setAttribute(sAttrName, vAttrValue)
```

Parameters

<i>sAttrName</i>	Required. String that specifies the name of the persistent attribute.
<i>vAttrValue</i>	Required. Variant that specifies the value of the persistent attribute.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

If the specified attribute is not already present, the **setAttribute** method adds the attribute to the object and sets the value.

The *sAttrName* value is not case sensitive.

This method requires an object participating in persistence, where that object has a class name equal to the desired persistence behavior. An [ID](#) is required for the [userData](#) and [saveSnapshot](#) behaviors, and recommended for the [saveHistory](#) and [saveFavorite](#) behaviors.

This method overrides the DHTML [setAttribute](#) method.

Example

This example uses the **setAttribute** method to set an attribute on an object

participating in **userData** persistence.

Applies To

[saveFavorite](#), [saveHistory](#), [userData](#)

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [persistence overview](#), [getAttribute](#), [removeAttribute](#)

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◆ ◀ [setAttribute Method](#) ▶ [startDownload I](#)

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setHomePage Method

Sets a user's home page to the specified value.

Syntax

```
oHomePage.setHomePage(sPageURL)
```

Parameters

sPageURL Required. String that specifies the path and/or file name of the user's home page.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The **setHomePage** method prompts the user to confirm the new home page value before setting it on the browser.

Example

This example uses the **setHomePage** method to set a user's home page.

Applies To

[homePage](#)

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#)

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◆ ◀ setHomePage Method ▶ onbegin Eve

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startDownload Method

Downloads the specified file.

Syntax

```
oDownload.startDownload (sUrl, fpCallback)
```

Parameters

<i>sUrl</i>	Required. String that specifies the location of the file to download.
<i>fpCallback</i>	Required. Function pointer that specifies the code to execute after the download is complete.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The callback function pointer takes a single parameter. When a file downloads successfully, the file contents are passed as the parameter and are accessible in script.

The **startDownload** method returns only the content of text documents. If a different document format is downloaded, the format is returned, but the file content is not.

The following sample code shows a callback function.

```
// The callback function accepts one parameter.  
function fnCallBack(vData){  
    /* vData stores the downloaded file content.  
    The content can be split into an array,  
    written to another file, or processed in a form.
```

```
*/  
var aData=vData.split("\n");  
}
```

Example

This example uses the **startDownload** method to begin downloading a file when the user clicks the link, and to notify the specified callback function, `onDownloadDone`, when the download is complete.

Applies To

[download](#)

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◆ ◀ startDownload Method ▶ onend Event

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onbegin Event

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Fires when the timeline starts on an element.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onbegin = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onbegin = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onbegin ></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Set the element's begin time. The value of the element's begin time, which can depend on other elements, determines when the event actually fires.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

This event also fires for the element when the [beginElement](#) method is invoked on it, or in response to other dependencies created by the [BEGINWITH](#) or [BEGINEVENT](#) attribute. This event does not fire when the timeline on the element is set to [repeat](#). However, it fires if the parent element's timeline is set to **repeat**.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onbegin** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[onend](#)

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◆ ◀ onbegin Event ▶ onload Event ▲ Defa

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onend Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when the timeline stops on an element.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonend = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onend = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onend ></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancel	No
To invoke	Set the element's <code>end</code> time. The value of the element's <code>end</code> time, which can depend on other elements, determines when the event actually fires.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

This event also fires for the element when the `endElement` method is invoked on it, or in response to other dependencies created by the `ENDEVENT` attribute. If the element timeline is set to `repeat`, this event fires only once after all repetitions are complete. The timing of this event is not affected by the `ENDHOLD` attribute. If the `ENDHOLD` attribute is set to true for the element, this event fires when the parent element's timeline completes.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the `event` object

for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onend** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[onbegin](#)

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◆ ◀ onend Event ▶ onmediacomplete Eve

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onload Event

Fires from a persistent element when the page reloads.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onload = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onload = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onload></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Load the persistent Web page from a favorite or shortcut or through an Internet address.
Default action	Initiates any action associated with this script. The onload event for behaviors overrides the onload event for DHTML objects.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the document object model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onload** event handler, click the following link.

Example

This example shows how to use the **onload** event for a persistence behavior.

Applies To

[saveFavorite](#), [saveHistory](#)

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◆ ◀ onload Event ▶ onmedialoadfailed Event

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onmediacomplete Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when the element's associated media finish loading.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onmediacomplete = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onmediacomplete = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onmediacomplete></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancel	No
To invoke	Open a page in the browser that contains a media file affected by HTML+TIME.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

When a streaming media file is used, this event could fire before the file starts playing.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the **event** object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onmediacomplete** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [video](#)

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◆ ◀ onmediacomplete Event ▶ onmediasli

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onmedialoadfailed Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when an element's media file fails to load for any reason.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onmedialoadfailed = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onmedialoadfailed = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onmedialoadfailed></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Open a page in the browser that contains a media file affected by HTML+TIME. The event will fire only if the media file fails to load.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onmedialoadfailed** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [video](#)

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◆ ◀ onmedialoadfailed Event ▶ onPause E

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onmediaslip Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when an element's media file fails to keep up with the defined timeline.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onmediaslip = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onmediaslip = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onmediaslip></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Open a page in the browser that contains a media file affected by HTML+TIME. This event fires only if the media file fails to keep up with the defined timeline. This event could fire as a result of network problems.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onmediaslip** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [video](#)

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◆ ◀ onmediaslip Event ▶ onrepeat Event ◀

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onpause Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when the timeline on an element pauses.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onpause = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onpause = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onpause></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Call the pause method.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

The **onpause** event fires on every element that is active when the timeline pauses, including the **BODY** element.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onpause** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[onresume](#)

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◆ ◀ onpause Event ▶ onresume Event ▲ □

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onrepeat Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback , please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when the timeline repeats on an element, beginning with the second iteration.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onrepeat = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onrepeat = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onrepeat></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancels	No
To invoke	Set the repeat property to a value greater than 1.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

The event fires once for each repetition of the timeline, excluding the first full cycle. Therefore, the **onrepeat** event fires `repeat-1` times unless it is stopped by other dependencies before completion. This event fires only if the [repeat](#) or [repeatDur](#) property is set directly on the element. This event does not fire on child elements that have the **repeat** or **repeatDur** property set only on their parent elements.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onrepeat**

event handler, click the following link.

Example

This example displays a message box that indicates the current repeat iteration every time the **onrepeat** event fires on a timeline.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

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◆ ◀ onrepeatEvent ▶ onresync Event ▲ De

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onresume Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when an element's timeline resumes from a paused state.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onresume = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onresume = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onresume></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Call the resume method.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

The **onresume** event fires on every element that becomes active when the timeline resumes, including the **BODY** element.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the **event** object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onresume** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

See Also

[onpause](#)

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◆ ◀ onresume Event ▶ onreverse Event ▲

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onresync Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when the element's associated media synchronization is interrupted.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onresync = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onresync = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onresync></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancel	No
To invoke	Interrupt the element's ability to play its media as defined by the timeline. Using timelines with locked SYNCBEHAVIOR increases the chances that the element needs to be resynchronized somewhere along the timeline.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler and re-establishes media synchronization.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onresync** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [video](#)

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◆ onresync Event ▶ onsave Event ▲ Def

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onreverse Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to [send us your feedback](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when the timeline on an element begins to play backward.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onreverse = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onreverse = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onreverse></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancels	No
To invoke	Set the AUTOREVERSE attribute on the element to true.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

If the element is also set to [repeat](#), this event fires every time the timeline begins to play backward.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onreverse** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [par](#), [seq](#), [time](#), [video](#)

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◆ ◀ onreverse Event ▶ onscriptcommand

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onsave Event

Fires from a persisted element when the Web page is saved or bookmarked, or when the user navigates away from the page.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onsave = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onsave = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onsave></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Save the Web page.• Bookmark the Web page.• Navigate to another page.
Default action	Initiates any action associated with this script.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onsave** event handler, click the following link.

Example

This example shows how to use the **onsave** event for a persistence behavior.

Applies To

[saveFavorite](#), [saveHistory](#), [saveSnapshot](#)

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onsave Event ▸ Default Behaviors Re

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onscriptcommand Event

This document describes technologies available as an experimental implementation of HTML+TIME within Internet Explorer 5. While we encourage you to evaluate these features and to send us your feedback [□](#), please note that these features are subject to change.

Fires when the Microsoft® Windows® Media Player control receives a synchronized command or URL.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonscriptcommand = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onscriptcommand = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onscriptcommand></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancel	No
To invoke	Open a document in the browser that plays a streaming media file affected by HTML+TIME. The streaming media file (.asf) must contain embedded commands, or triggers, in the stream.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

This event fires when the Windows Media Player is used with one of the HTML+TIME media elements, including [ANIMATION](#), [AUDIO](#), [IMG](#), [MEDIA](#), and [VIDEO](#).

Commands can be embedded among the sounds and images of an .asf file. A command consists of a pair of Unicode strings associated with a designated time in the stream. When the stream reaches the time associated with the command, the Windows Media Player control fires this event and sets two properties on the event object, the **scType** property and the **Param** property. The **scType** property specifies the type of command, and the

Param property specifies the command value. The **scType** property determines how the Windows Media Player control processes the command parameter.

Any type of command can be embedded in an ASF stream to be handled by this event. For example, if the Windows Media Player encounters a URL trigger in the .asf file, the **scType** property is set to URL and the **Param** property is set to URL (http://...). For more information about how this event works with the Media Player, see the [windows media player](#) .

In addition to the **onscriptcommand** event, a second event is fired in response to the .asf trigger. The event prefix on is added to the front of the string specified in the **scType** property, and that event is fired. For example, suppose a stream defines a trigger with the **scType** property set to the string mytype. In this case, the custom onmytype event fires at that point in the stream with the **onscriptcommand**.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model do not directly receive parameters, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data. For a list of properties of the **event** object relevant to an **onscriptcommand** event handler, click the following link.

Applies To

[animation](#), [audio](#), [img](#), [media](#), [video](#)

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◆ ▶ Additional Named Entities... ▲ HTML C

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ISO Latin-1 Character Set

The following table contains the complete ISO Latin-1 character set, corresponding to the first 256 entries of the Unicode character repertoire in Microsoft® Internet Explorer version 4.0 and later. The table provides each character, its decimal code, its named entity reference for HTML, and also a brief description.

Character	Decimal code	Named entity	Description
---	�	---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---			---	Horizontal tab

	---	Line feed
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Carriage Return
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused
---		---	Unused

	 	---	Space
!	!	---	Exclamation mark
"	"	"	Quotation mark
#	#	---	Number sign
\$	$	---	Dollar sign
%	%	---	Percent sign
&	&	&	Ampersand
'	'	---	Apostrophe
((---	Left parenthesis
))	---	Right parenthesis
*	*	---	Asterisk
+	+	---	Plus sign
,	,	---	Comma
-	-	---	Hyphen
.	.	---	Period (fullstop)
/	/	---	Solidus (slash)
0	0	---	Digit 0
1	1	---	Digit 1
2	2	---	Digit 2
3	3	---	Digit 3
4	4	---	Digit 4
5	5	---	Digit 5
6	6	---	Digit 6
7	7	---	Digit 7
8	8	---	Digit 8
9	9	---	Digit 9
:	:	---	Colon
;	;	---	Semicolon
<	<	<	Less than
=	=	---	Equals sign
>	>	>	Greater than
?	?	---	Question mark
@	@	---	Commercial at
A	A	---	Capital A
B	B	---	Capital B
C	C	---	Capital C
D	D	---	Capital D
E	E	---	Capital E
F	F	---	Capital F
G	G	---	Capital G
H	H	---	Capital H
I	I	---	Capital I
J	J	---	Capital J
K	K	---	Capital K
L	L	---	Capital L

M	M	---	Capital M
N	N	---	Capital N
O	O	---	Capital O
P	P	---	Capital P
Q	Q	---	Capital Q
R	R	---	Capital R
S	S	---	Capital S
T	T	---	Capital T
U	U	---	Capital U
V	V	---	Capital V
W	W	---	Capital W
X	X	---	Capital X
Y	Y	---	Capital Y
Z	Z	---	Capital Z
[[---	Left square bracket
\	\	---	Reverse solidus (backslash)
]]	---	Right square bracket
^	^	---	Caret
_	_	---	Horizontal bar (underscore)
`	`	---	Acute accent
a	a	---	Small a
b	b	---	Small b
c	c	---	Small c
d	d	---	Small d
e	e	---	Small e
f	f	---	Small f
g	g	---	Small g
h	h	---	Small h
i	i	---	Small i
j	j	---	Small j
k	k	---	Small k
l	l	---	Small l
m	m	---	Small m
n	n	---	Small n
o	o	---	Small o
p	p	---	Small p
q	q	---	Small q
r	r	---	Small r
s	s	---	Small s
t	t	---	Small t
u	u	---	Small u
v	v	---	Small v
w	w	---	Small w
x	x	---	Small x
y	y	---	Small y

z	z	---	Small z
{	{	---	Left curly brace
	|	---	Vertical bar
}	}	---	Right curly brace
~	~	---	Tilde
---		---	Unused
	 	 	Nonbreaking space
¡	¡	¡	Inverted exclamation
¢	¢	¢	Cent sign
£	£	£	Pound sterling
¤	¤	¤	General currency sign
¥	¥	¥	Yen sign
¦	¦	¦ or &brkbar;	Broken vertical bar
§	§	§	Section sign
¨	¨	¨ or ¨	Diæresis / Umlaut
©	©	©	Copyright
^a	ª	ª	Feminine ordinal
«	«	«	Left angle quote, guillemot left
¬	¬	¬	Not sign
	­	­	Soft hyphen
®	®	®	Registered trademark
—	¯	¯ or &hibar;	Macron accent
°	°	°	Degree sign
±	±	±	Plus or minus
²	²	²	Superscript two
³	³	³	Superscript three
´	´	´	Acute accent
µ	µ	µ	Micro sign
¶	¶	¶	Paragraph sign
·	·	·	Middle dot
¸	¸	¸	Cedilla
¹	¹	¹	Superscript one
º	º	º	Masculine ordinal
»	»	»	Right angle quote, guillemot right
¼	¼	¼	Fraction one-fourth
½	½	½	Fraction one-half
¾	¾	¾	Fraction three-fourths
¿	¿	¿	Inverted question mark
À	À	À	Capital A, grave accent
Á	Á	Á	Capital A, acute accent
Â	Â	Â	Capital A, circumflex
Ã	Ã	Ã	Capital A, tilde
Ä	Ä	Ä	Capital A, diæresis / umlaut
Å	Å	Å	Capital A, ring
Æ	Æ	Æ	Capital AE ligature

Ç	Ç	Ç	Capital C, cedilla
È	È	È	Capital E, grave accent
É	É	É	Capital E, acute accent
Ê	Ê	Ê	Capital E, circumflex
Ë	Ë	Ë	Capital E, diæresis / umlaut
Ì	Ì	Ì	Capital I, grave accent
Í	Í	Í	Capital I, acute accent
Î	Î	Î	Capital I, circumflex
Ï	Ï	Ï	Capital I, diæresis / umlaut
Ð	Ð	Ð	Capital Eth, Icelandic
Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	Capital N, tilde
Ò	Ò	Ò	Capital O, grave accent
Ó	Ó	Ó	Capital O, acute accent
Ô	Ô	Ô	Capital O, circumflex
Õ	Õ	Õ	Capital O, tilde
Ö	Ö	Ö	Capital O, diæresis / umlaut
×	×	×	Multiply sign
Ø	Ø	Ø	Capital O, slash
Ù	Ù	Ù	Capital U, grave accent
Ú	Ú	Ú	Capital U, acute accent
Û	Û	Û	Capital U, circumflex
Ü	Ü	Ü	Capital U, diæresis / umlaut
Ý	Ý	Ý	Capital Y, acute accent
Þ	Þ	Þ	Capital Thorn, Icelandic
ß	ß	ß	Small sharp s, German sz
à	à	à	Small a, grave accent
á	á	á	Small a, acute accent
â	â	â	Small a, circumflex
ã	ã	ã	Small a, tilde
ä	ä	ä	Small a, diæresis / umlaut
å	å	å	Small a, ring
æ	æ	æ	Small ae ligature
ç	ç	ç	Small c, cedilla
è	è	è	Small e, grave accent
é	é	é	Small e, acute accent
ê	ê	ê	Small e, circumflex
ë	ë	ë	Small e, diæresis / umlaut
ì	ì	ì	Small i, grave accent
í	í	í	Small i, acute accent
î	î	î	Small i, circumflex
ï	ï	ï	Small i, diæresis / umlaut
ð	ð	ð	Small eth, Icelandic
ñ	ñ	ñ	Small n, tilde
ò	ò	ò	Small o, grave accent
ó	ó	ó	Small o, acute accent

ô	ô	ô	Small o, circumflex
õ	õ	õ	Small o, tilde
ö	ö	ö	Small o, diæresis / umlaut
÷	÷	÷	Division sign
ø	ø	ø	Small o, slash
ù	ù	ù	Small u, grave accent
ú	ú	ú	Small u, acute accent
û	û	û	Small u, circumflex
ü	ü	ü	Small u, diæresis / umlaut
ý	ý	ý	Small y, acute accent
þ	þ	þ	Small thorn, Icelandic
ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	Small y, diæresis / umlaut

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◆ ◀ ISO Latin-1 Character Set ▶ Characte

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Additional Named Entities for HTML

The following table contains additional named entities, their numeric character references, and a description of each. With the exception of the left and right-pointing brackets (〈 and 〉), the entities on this page are rendered using Lucida sans Unicode.

Character	Named entity	Numeric character reference	Description
<i>Latin Extended-B</i>			
f	ƒ	ƒ	Latin small f with hook, =function, =florin, U0192 ISOTech
<i>Greek</i>			
A	Α	Α	Greek capital letter alpha, U0391
B	Β	Β	Greek capital letter beta, U0392
Γ	Γ	Γ	Greek capital letter gamma, U0393 ISOgrk3
Δ	Δ	Δ	Greek capital letter delta, U0394 ISOgrk3
E	Ε	Ε	Greek capital letter epsilon, U0395
Z	Ζ	Ζ	Greek capital letter zeta, U0396
H	Η	Η	Greek capital letter eta, U0397
Θ	Θ	Θ	Greek capital letter theta, U0398 ISOgrk3
I	Ι	Ι	Greek capital letter iota, U0399
K	Κ	Κ	Greek capital letter kappa, U039A
Λ	Λ	Λ	Greek capital letter lambda, U039B ISOgrk3
M	Μ	Μ	Greek capital letter mu, U039C
N	Ν	Ν	Greek capital letter nu, U039D
Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Greek capital letter xi, U039E ISOgrk3
O	Ο	Ο	Greek capital letter omicron, U039F
Π	Π	Π	Greek capital letter pi, U03A0 ISOgrk3
P	Ρ	Ρ	Greek capital letter rho, U03A1
Σ	Σ	Σ	Greek capital letter sigma, U03A3 ISOgrk3
T	Τ	Τ	Greek capital letter tau, U03A4
Υ	Υ	Υ	Greek capital letter upsilon, U03A5 ISOgrk3
Φ	Φ	Φ	Greek capital letter phi, U03A6 ISOgrk3
X	Χ	Χ	Greek capital letter chi, U03A7
Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Greek capital letter psi, U03A8 ISOgrk3
Ω	Ω	Ω	Greek capital letter omega, U03A9 ISOgrk3
α	α	α	Greek small letter alpha, U03B1 ISOgrk3
β	β	β	Greek small letter beta, U03B2 ISOgrk3
γ	γ	γ	Greek small letter gamma, U03B3 ISOgrk3
δ	δ	δ	Greek small letter delta, U03B4 ISOgrk3
ε	ε	ε	Greek small letter epsilon, U03B5 ISOgrk3
ζ	ζ	ζ	Greek small letter zeta, U03B6 ISOgrk3

η	η	η	Greek small letter eta, U03B7 ISOgrk3
θ	θ	θ	Greek small letter theta, U03B8 ISOgrk3
ι	ι	ι	Greek small letter iota, U03B9 ISOgrk3
κ	κ	κ	Greek small letter kappa, U03BA ISOgrk3
λ	λ	λ	Greek small letter lambda, U03BB ISOgrk3
μ	μ	μ	Greek small letter mu, U03BC ISOgrk3
ν	ν	ν	Greek small letter nu, U03BD ISOgrk3
ξ	ξ	ξ	Greek small letter xi, U03BE ISOgrk3
ο	ο	ο	Greek small letter omicron, U03BF NEW
π	π	π	Greek small letter pi, U03C0 ISOgrk3
ρ	ρ	ρ	Greek small letter rho, U03C1 ISOgrk3
ς	ς	ς	Greek small letter final sigma, U03C2 ISOgrk3
σ	σ	σ	Greek small letter sigma, U03C3 ISOgrk3
τ	τ	τ	Greek small letter tau, U03C4 ISOgrk3
υ	υ	υ	Greek small letter upsilon, U03C5 ISOgrk3
φ	φ	φ	Greek small letter phi, U03C6 ISOgrk3
χ	χ	χ	Greek small letter chi, U03C7 ISOgrk3
ψ	ψ	ψ	Greek small letter psi, U03C8 ISOgrk3
ω	ω	ω	Greek small letter omega, U03C9 ISOgrk3
ϑ	ϑ	ϑ	Greek small letter theta symbol, U03D1 NEW
Υ	ϒ	ϒ	Greek upsilon with hook symbol, U03D2 NEW
ϖ	ϖ	ϖ	Greek pi symbol, U03D6 ISOgrk3
<i>General Punctuation</i>			
•	•	•	bullet, =black small circle, U2022 ISOpub
…	…	…	horizontal ellipsis, =three dot leader, U2026 ISOpub
′	′	′	prime, =minutes, =feet, U2032 ISOtech
″	″	″	double prime, =seconds, =inches, U2033 ISOtech
—	‾	‾	overline, =spacing overscore, U203E NEW
/	⁄	⁄	fraction slash, U2044 NEW
<i>Letterlike Symbols</i>			
℘	℘	℘	script capital P, =power set, =Weierstrass p, U2118 ISOamso
ℑ	ℑ	ℑ	blackletter capital I, =imaginary part, U2111 ISOamso
ℜ	ℜ	ℜ	blackletter capital R, =real part symbol, U211C ISOamso
™	™	™	trade mark sign, U2122 ISOnum
ℵ	ℵ	ℵ	alef symbol, =first transfinite cardinal, U2135 NEW
<i>Arrows</i>			
←	←	←	leftward arrow, U2190 ISOnum
↑	↑	↑	upward arrow, U2191 ISOnum
→	→	→	rightward arrow, U2192 ISOnum
↓	↓	↓	downward arrow, U2193 ISOnum
↔	↔	↔	left right arrow, U2194 ISOamsa
↵	↵	↵	downward arrow with corner leftward, =carriage return, U21B5 NEW
⇐	⇐	⇐	leftward double arrow, U21D0 ISOtech
⇑	⇑	⇑	upward double arrow, U21D1 ISOamsa
⇒	⇒	⇒	rightward double arrow, U21D2 ISOtech

∥	⇓	⇓	downward double arrow, U21D3 ISOamsa
⇔	⇔	⇔	left right double arrow, U21D4 ISOamsa
<i>Mathematical Operators</i>			
∀	∀	∀	for all, U2200 ISOtech
∂	∂	∂	partial differential, U2202 ISOtech
∃	∃	∃	there exists, U2203 ISOtech
∅	∅	∅	empty set, =null set, =diameter, U2205 ISOamso
∇	∇	∇	nabla, =backward difference, U2207 ISOtech
∈	∈	∈	element of, U2208 ISOtech
∉	∉	∉	not an element of, U2209 ISOtech
∋	∋	∋	contains as member, U220B ISOtech
∏	∏	∏	n-ary product, =product sign, U220F ISOamsb
∑	∑	−	n-ary sumation, U2211 ISOamsb
−	−	−	minus sign, U2212 ISOtech
*	∗	∗	asterisk operator, U2217 ISOtech
√	√	√	square root, =radical sign, U221A ISOtech
∝	∝	∝	proportional to, U221D ISOtech
∞	∞	∞	infinity, U221E ISOtech
∠	∠	∠	angle, U2220 ISOamso
⊥	∧	⊥	logical and, =wedge, U2227 ISOtech
⊢	∨	⊦	logical or, =vee, U2228 ISOtech
∩	∩	∩	intersection, =cap, U2229 ISOtech
∪	∪	∪	union, =cup, U222A ISOtech
∫	∫	∫	integral, U222B ISOtech
∴	∴	∴	therefore, U2234 ISOtech
~	∼	∼	tilde operator, =varies with, =similar to, U223C ISOtech
≅	≅	≅	approximately equal to, U2245 ISOtech
≐	≈	≅	almost equal to, =asymptotic to, U2248 ISOamsr
≠	≠	≠	not equal to, U2260 ISOtech
≡	≡	≡	identical to, U2261 ISOtech
≤	≤	≤	less-than or equal to, U2264 ISOtech
≥	≥	≥	greater-than or equal to, U2265 ISOtech
⊂	⊂	⊂	subset of, U2282 ISOtech
⊃	⊃	⊃	superset of, U2283 ISOtech
⊄	⊄	⊄	not a subset of, U2284 ISOamsn
⊆	⊆	⊆	subset of or equal to, U2286 ISOtech
⊇	⊇	⊇	superset of or equal to, U2287 ISOtech
⊕	⊕	⊕	circled plus, =direct sum, U2295 ISOamsb
⊗	⊗	⊗	circled times, =vector product, U2297 ISOamsb
⊥	⊥	⊥	up tack, =orthogonal to, =perpendicular, U22A5 ISOtech
·	⋅	⋅	dot operator, U22C5 ISOamsb
<i>Miscellaneous Technical</i>			
⌈	⌈	⌈	left ceiling, =apl upstile, U2308, ISOamsc
⌋	⌉	⌉	right ceiling, U2309, ISOamsc
⌊	⌊	⌊	left floor, =apl downstile, U230A, ISOamsc

⌋	⌋	⌋	right floor, U230B, ISOamsc
<	⟨	〈	left-pointing angle bracket, =bra, U2329 ISOtech
>	⟩	〉	right-pointing angle bracket, =ket, U232A ISOtech
<i>Geometric Shapes</i>			
◇	&lloz;	◊	lozenge, U25CA ISOpub
<i>Miscellaneous Symbols</i>			
♠	♠	♠	black spade suit, U2660 ISOpub
♣	♣	♣	black club suit, =shamrock, U2663 ISOpub
♥	♥	♥	black heart suit, =valentine, U2665 ISOpub
♦	♦	♦	black diamond suit, U2666 ISOpub

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◆ ◀ Additional Named Entities... ▶ Charac

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Character Entities for Special Symbols and BIDI Text

Using NE	NE	NCR	Using NCR
<i>C0 Controls and Basic Latin</i>			
"	"	"	quotation mark, =apl quote, U0022 ISOnum
&	&	&	ampersand, U0026 ISOnum
<	<	<	less-than sign, U003C ISOnum
>	>	>	greater-than sign, U003E ISOnum
<i>Latin Extended-A</i>			
Œ	&OElig	Œ	Latin capital ligature oe, U0152 ISolat2
œ	&oelig	œ	Latin small ligature oe, U0153 ISolat2
Š	&Scaron	Š	Latin capital letter s with caron, U0160 ISolat2
š	&scaron	š	Latin small letter s with caron, U0161 ISolat2
ÿ	&Yuml	Ÿ	Latin capital letter y with diaeresis, U0178 ISolat2
<i>Spacing Modifier Letters</i>			
^	&circ	ˆ	modifier letter circumflex accent, U02C6 ISOpub
~	&tilde	˜	small tilde, U02DC ISODia
<i>General Punctuation</i>			
	&ensp	 	en space, U2002 ISOpub
	&emsp	 	em space, U2003 ISOpub
	&thinsp	 	thin space, U2009 ISOpub
	&zwnj	‌	zero width non-joiner, U200C NEW RFC 2070
	&zwj	‍	zero width joiner, U200D NEW RFC 2070
	&lrm	‎	left-to-right mark, U200E NEW RFC 2070
	&rlm	‏	right-to-left mark, U200F NEW RFC 2070
–	&ndash	–	en dash, U2013 ISOpub
—	&mdash	—	em dash, U2014 ISOpub

‘	&lsquo	‘	left single quotation mark, U2018 ISO num
’	&rsquo	’	right single quotation mark, U2019 ISO num
,	&sbquo	‚	single low-9 quotation mark, U201A NEW
“	&ldquo	“	left double quotation mark, U201C ISO num
”	&rdquo	”	right double quotation mark, U201D ISO num
„	&bdquo	„	double low-9 quotation mark, U201E NEW
†	&dagger	†	dagger, U2020 ISO pub
‡	&Dagger	‡	double dagger, U2021 ISO pub
‰	&permil	‰	per mille sign, U2030 ISO tech
◁	&lsaquo	‹	single left-pointing angle quotation mark, U2039 ISO proposed
▷	&rsaquo	›	single right-pointing angle quotation mark, U203A ISO proposed

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◆ ◀ Character Entities for Sp... ▶ CSS Attr

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Character Set Recognition

Microsoft® Internet Explorer uses the character set specified for a document to determine how to translate the bytes in the document into characters on the screen or on paper. By default, Internet Explorer uses the character set specified in the HTTP content type returned by the server to determine this translation. If this parameter is not given, Internet Explorer uses the character set specified by the **META** element in the document. It uses the user's preferences if no **META** element is given.

You can use the **META** element to explicitly set the character set for a document. In this case, you set the **HTTP-EQUIV=** attribute to "Content-Type" and specify a character set identifier in the **CONTENT=** attribute. For example, the following **META** element identifies windows-1251 as the character set for the document.

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Content-Type"  
  CONTENT="text/html; CHARSET=windows-1251">
```

As long as you place the **META** element before the **BODY** element, it affects the whole document, including the **TITLE** element. For clarity, it should appear as the first element after **HEAD** so that all readers know the encoding before the first element that can be displayed is parsed. Note that the **META** element applies to the document containing it. This means, for example, that a compound document (a document consisting of two or more documents in a set of frames) can use different character sets in different frames.

The following table contains information concerning the character sets supported by Internet Explorer 5. The information provided is:

1. Display Name — the name used to refer to the character set.

2. Preferred Charset ID — the most common identifier used to set character sets in Internet Explorer. For example, in the previous code sample windows-1251 is the Charset ID.
3. Additional Aliases — other identifiers that may be used to set character sets.
4. MLang Code Pages — numeric value of the code pages used by the Internet Explorer MLang API.
5. Supported by Version — the versions of Internet Explorer that support the listed character sets.

Note CS indicates that the version of Internet Explorer must support complex scripts such as Arabic, Hebrew, or Thai.

Charsets in Microsoft Internet Explorer 5

Display Name	Preferred Charset ID	Additional Aliases	MLang Code Page	Supported by Versions
Arabic ASMO-708	ASMO-708		708	4CS, 5
Arabic (DOS)	DOS-720		720	4CS, 5
Arabic (ISO)	iso-8859-6	ISO_8859-6:1987, iso-ir-127, ISO_8859-6, ECMA-114, arabic, csISOLatinArabic	28596	4CS, 5
Arabic (Windows)	windows-1256		1256	4CS, 5
Baltic (ISO)	iso-8859-4	csISOLatin4, iso-ir-110, ISO_8859-4, ISO_8859-4:1988, l4, latin4	28594	4, 5
Baltic (Windows)	Windows-1257		1257	4, 5
Central European (DOS)	ibm852	cp852	852	4, 5
Central European (ISO)	iso-8859-2	csISOLatin2, iso-ir-101, iso8859-2, iso_8859-2, iso_8859-2:1987, l2, latin2	28592	3, 4, 5
Central European (Windows)	windows-1250	x-cp1250	1250	3, 4, 5
Chinese Simplified (GB2312)	gb2312	chinese, csGB2312, csISO58GB23128, GB2312, GBK, GB_2312-80, iso-ir-58	936	3, 4, 5
Chinese Simplified (HZ)	hz-gb-2312		52936	4, 5
Chinese Traditional	big5	csbig5, x-x-big5	950	3, 4, 5
Cyrillic (DOS)	cp866	ibm866	866	4, 5
Cyrillic (ISO)	iso-8859-5	csISOLatinCyrillic, cyrillic, iso-ir-144, ISO_8859-5, ISO_8859-5:1988	28595	4, 5
Cyrillic (KOI8-R)	koi8-r	csKOI8R, koi	20866	3, 4, 5
Cyrillic (Windows)	windows-1251	x-cp1251	1251	3, 4, 5
Greek (ISO)	iso-8859-7	csISOLatinGreek, ECMA-118, ELOT_928, greek, greek8, iso-ir-126, ISO_8859-7, ISO_8859-7:1987	28597	3, 4, 5
Greek (Windows)	Windows-1253	windows-1253	1253	5
Hebrew (DOS)	DOS-862		862	4CS, 5
Hebrew (ISO)	iso-8859-8	csISOLatinHebrew, hebrew, iso-ir-138, ISO_8859-8, visual, ISO-8859-8 Visual	28598	4CS, 5
Hebrew (Windows)	windows-1255	logical, ISO_8859-8:1988, iso-ir-138	1255	3CS, 4CS, 5
Japanese (JIS)	iso-2022-jp	csISO2022JP	50220	4, 5
Japanese (JIS-Allow 1-byte Kana)	csISO2022JP	iso-2022-jp	50221	4, 5
Japanese (JIS-Allow 1-byte	iso-2022-jp	csISO2022JP	50222	3, 4, 5

Kana - SO/SI)				
Japanese (EUC)	euc-jp	csEUCPkdFmtJapanese, Extended_UNIX_Code_Packed_Format_for_Japanese, x-euc, x-euc-jp	51932	3, 4, 5
Japanese (Shift-JIS)	shift_jis	csShiftJIS, csWindows31J, ms_Kanji, shift-jis, x-ms-cp932, x-sjis	932	3, 4, 5
Korean	ks_c_5601-1987	csKSC56011987, euc-kr, korean, ks_c_5601	949	3, 4, 5
Korean (ISO)	iso-2022-kr	csISO2022KR	50225	3, 4, 5
Latin 3 (ISO)	iso-8859-3		28593	4, 5
Thai (Windows)	iso-8859-11	windows-874	874	3, 4, 5
Turkish (Windows)	Windows-1254	windows-1254	1254	3, 4, 5
Turkish (ISO)	iso-8859-9	csISOLatin5, ISO_8859-9, ISO_8859-9:1989, iso-ir-148, I5, latin5	28599	3, 4, 5
Ukrainian (KOI8-U)	koi8-u		21866	4, 5
Unicode (UTF-7)	utf-7	csUnicode11UTF7, unicode-1-1-utf-7, x-unicode-2-0-utf-7	65000	4, 5
Unicode (UTF-8)	utf-8	unicode-1-1-utf-8, unicode-2-0-utf-8, x-unicode-2-0-utf-8	65001	4, 5
Vietnamese (Windows)	windows-1258		1258	3, 4, 5
Western European (Windows)	Windows-1252		1252	5
Western European (ISO)	iso-8859-1	ANSI_X3.4-1968, ANSI_X3.4-1986, ascii, cp367, cp819, csASCII, IBM367, ibm819, iso-ir-100, iso-ir-6, ISO646-US, iso8859-1, ISO_646.irv:1991, iso_8859-1, iso_8859-1:1987, latin1, us, us-ascii, x-ansi	1252	3, 4, 5

Nonstandard Charsets with Special Meaning Inside Internet Explorer and MLang

These character sets are not to be used for labeling documents.

Display Name	Preferred Charset ID	Additional Aliases	MLang Code Page	Supported by Versions
Japanese (Auto Select)	_autodetect		50932	3, 4, 5
Korean (Auto Select)	_autodetect_kr		50949	4, 5
Unicode	unicode		1200	4, 5
Unicode (BigEndian)	unicodeFEFF		1201	4, 5
User Defined	x-user-defined		50000	4, 5

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 [all Collection](#) [applets Collection](#) [D](#)

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anchors Collection

Retrieves a collection of all **A** objects that have a **name** and/or **id** property. Objects in this collection are in HTML source order.

Syntax

```
[ collAnchors = ] document.anchors  
[ oObject = ] document.anchors(vIndex [, iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collAnchors</i>	Array of A objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Example

This example shows how to display the **name** property of the third anchor defined in the document.

```
alert(document.anchors(2).name);
```

Applies To

[document](#)

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 ◀ anchors Collection ▶ areas Collection

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applets Collection

Retrieves a collection of all [APPLET](#) objects in the document.

Syntax

```
[collApplets = ]document.applets  
[oObject= ]document.applets(vIndex [,iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collApplets</i>	Array of APPLET objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Applies To

[document](#)

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 ◀ applets Collection ▶ attributes Collecti

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areas Collection

Retrieves a collection of the [AREA](#) objects defined for the given [MAP](#) object.

Syntax

```
[collAreas = ]map.areas  
[oObject= ]map.areas(vIndex [,iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collAreas</i>	Array of AREA objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

Areas can be added to or removed from the collection. If duplicate identifiers are found, a collection of those items is returned. Collections of duplicates must be referenced subsequently by ordinal position.

Applies To

[MAP](#)

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 ◀ attributes Collection ▶ bookmarks Coll

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behaviorUrns Collection

Returns a collection of Uniform Resource Name (URN) strings identifying the behaviors attached to the element.

Syntax

```
[ collBehaviorUrns = ] object.behaviorUrns  
[ sBehaviorUrn = ] object.behaviorUrns(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

<i>collBehaviorUrns</i>	Array of URNs identifying the behaviors attached to the element.
<i>sBehaviorUrn</i>	Reference to an item in the array of behavior URNs.
<i>iIndex</i>	Required. Integer that indicates the zero-based index of the item to be returned.

Remarks

A behavior can specify a unique identifier in the form of a URN. If no URN is specified for a behavior, an empty string is specified in the collection. If no behaviors are attached to the element, an empty collection is returned.

Members

Example

This example shows how to display the URN of every behavior attached to a specified **DIV**.

```
<HEAD>  
<STYLE>  
  DIV { behavior:url(fly.htc) url (zoom.htc) url (fade.htc)}  
</STYLE>
```

```
function window.onload()
{
  oColl = oDiv.behaviorUrns;
  if (oColl != null)
  {
    for (i=0; i < oColl.length; i++)
      alert (oColl(i));
  }
}
</HEAD>

<DIV ID=oDiv>I just want to fly</DIV>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, STYLE, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

See Also

[urns](#)

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 ◀ behaviorUrns Collection ▶ boundElem

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bookmarks Collection

Returns a collection of ActiveX® Data Objects (ADO) bookmarks tied to the rows affected by the current event.

Syntax

```
[collBookmarks= ] event.bookmarks
```

```
[oObject= ]event.bookmarks(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

<code>collBookmarks</code>	Array of ADO bookmarks.
<code>oObject</code>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<code>iIndex</code>	Required. Integer that specifies the zero-based index of the item to be returned.

Members

Applies To

[event](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [bookmark property - ado](#) 

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 ◀ bookmarks Collection ▶ cells Collectio

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boundElements Collection

Returns a collection of all elements on the page bound to a data set.

Syntax

```
[collBoundElements= ] event.boundElements  
[oObject= ]event.boundElements(vIndex [,iSubIndex])
```

Possible Values

<i>collBoundElements</i>	Array of elements found on a page that are bound to a data set.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Remarks

This collection is applicable only to data events.

Members

Applies To

[event](#)

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 [◀ cells Collection ▶ children Collection ▶](#)

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childNodes Collection

Retrieves a collection of [elements](#) and [TextNodes](#) that are direct descendants of the specified object.

Syntax

```
[ collChildNodes = ] object.childNodes  
[ oNode = ] object.childNodes(vIndex [, iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collChildNodes</i>	Array containing the children of a specified object.
<i>oNode</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

The **childNodes** collection can contain HTML elements and **TextNodes**.

Example

This example shows how to assign to a variable the **childNodes** collection of the [BODY](#) object.

```
<SCRIPT>  
var aNodeList = oBody.childNodes;  
</SCRIPT>  
:
```

```
<BODY ID="oBody">  
<SPAN ID="oSpan">A Span</SPAN>  
</BODY>
```

This example shows how to assign to a variable the **childNodes** collection of a node created with the [createElement](#) method.

```
var oParentNode = document.createElement("DIV");  
var oNode = document.createElement("B");  
document.body.insertBefore(oParentNode);  
oParentNode.insertBefore(oNode);  
var aNodeList = oParentNode.childNodes;
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 ◀ elements Collection ▶ filters Collection

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embeds Collection

Retrieves a collection of all **EMBED** objects in the document.

Syntax

```
[collEmbeds = ]document.embeds  
[oObject= ]document.embeds(vIndex [,iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collEmbeds</i>	Array of EMBED objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Applies To

[document](#)

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 ◀ embeds Collection ▶ forms Collection

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filters Collection

Retrieves the collection of filters that have been applied to the object.

Syntax

```
[collFilters = ]object.filters  
[oObject= ]object.filters(vIndex [,iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collFilters</i>	Array of filters applied to the object.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

For a filter to render, the **SPAN** and **DIV** elements must have one of the following cascading style sheets (CSS) attributes: **height**, **width**, or **position** (absolute or relative).

Applies To

BDO, BODY, BUTTON, custom, DIV, FIELDSET, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, NEXTID, RT, RUBY, SPAN, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 [filters Collection](#) [frames Collection](#)

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forms Collection

Retrieves a collection, in source order, of all **FORM** objects in the document.

Syntax

```
[collForms = ]document.forms  
[oObject= ]document.forms(vIndex [,iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collForms</i>	Array of FORM objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Applies To

[document](#)

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 ◀ frames Collection ▶ imports Collection

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images Collection

Retrieves a collection, in source order, of **IMG** objects in the document.

Syntax

```
[collImages = ]document.images  
[oObject= ]document.images(vIndex [,iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collImages</i>	Array of IMG objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Applies To

[document](#)

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◆ ◀ imports Collection ▶ mimeTypees Colle

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links Collection

Retrieves a collection of all **A** objects that specify the **href** property and all **AREA** objects in the document.

Syntax

```
[ collLinks = ] document.links  
[ oObject = ] document.links(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

<i>collLinks</i>	Array of A objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>iIndex</i>	Required. Integer that indicates the zero-based index of the item to be returned.

Members

Remarks

For **A** objects to appear in the collection, they must have a **name** and/or **id** property.

Example

This example shows how to display the **HREF** attribute of the third link defined in the document.

```
alert(document.links(2).href);
```

Applies To

[document](#)

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 ◀ links Collection ▶ options Collection ▲

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mimeTypes Collection

Not implemented.

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 ◀ options Collection ▶ rows Collection ▲

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plugins Collection

Retrieves a collection of all [EMBED](#) objects within the document.

Syntax

```
[collPlugins = ]navigator.plugins  
[oObject= ]navigator.plugins(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

<i>collPlugins</i>	Array that is empty.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>iIndex</i>	Required. Integer indicating the zero-based index of the item to be returned.

Members

Remarks

The **plugins** collection is exposed for compatibility with other browsers.

The collection is an alias for the [embeds](#) collection on the document.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

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 ◀ rules Collection ▶ styleSheets Collecti

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scripts Collection

Retrieves a collection of all **SCRIPT** objects in the document.

Syntax

```
[collScripts = ]document.scripts  
[oObject= ]document.scripts(vIndex [,iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collScripts</i>	Array of SCRIPT objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

This collection contains all the scripts in the document in source order regardless of the script's location in the document (whether in the **HEAD** or **BODY**).

If duplicate identifiers are found, a collection of those items is returned. Collections of duplicates must be referenced subsequently by ordinal position.

Applies To

[document](#)

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 ◀ styleSheets Collection ▶ TextRectangl

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

tBodies Collection

Retrieves a collection of all **TBODY** objects in the table. Objects in this collection are in HTML source order.

Syntax

```
[ collTBodies = ] table.tBodies  
[ oObject = ] table.tBodies(vIndex [, iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<i>collTBodies</i>	Array of TBODY objects.
<i>oObject</i>	Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.
<i>iSubIndex</i>	Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the element at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Members

Remarks

This collection can be indexed by name (ID). If duplicate names are found, a collection of those named items is returned. Collections of duplicate names must be referenced subsequently by ordinal position.

Example

This example shows how to put text in the first cell in the first row of the first **TBODY** object in the **TABLE**. For each **TABLE**, an initial **TBODY** object is synthesized in the HTML tree even if a **TBODY** element does not exist in the HTML source.

```
document.all.oTable.tBodies[0].rows[0].cells[0].innerText =
```

"Text for the first table cell";

Applies To

TABLE

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◆ ◀ getElementById Method ▶ getElement

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

getElementsByName Method

Retrieves a collection of objects based on the value of the **NAME** attribute.

Syntax

```
collObjects = document.getElementsByName(sNameValue)
```

Parameters

sNameValue Required. String that specifies the value of a **NAME** attribute.

Return Value

Returns a collection of objects with the same **NAME** attribute value.

Remarks

When you use the **getElementsByName** method, all elements in the document that have the specified **NAME** attribute value are returned.

Elements that support the **NAME** attribute are included in the collection returned by the **getElementsByName** method, but not elements with a **NAME** [expando](#).

Example

This example uses the **getElementsByName** method to return a collection of **INPUT type=text** elements with the specified **NAME** attribute value, `firstName`.

Applies To

[document](#)

See Also

[document object model overview](#)

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◆ ◀ [getElementsByName Method](#) ▶ [getEx](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

getElementsByTagName Method

Retrieves a collection of objects based on the specified element name.

Syntax

```
collObjects = document.getElementsByTagName(sTagName)
```

Parameters

sTagName Required. String that specifies the name of an element.

Return Value

Returns a collection of objects with the specified element name.

Remarks

The **getElementsByTagName** method is equivalent to using the [tags](#) method on the [all](#) collection. For example, the following code shows how to retrieve a collection of [DIV](#) elements from the [BODY](#) element, first using the DHTML Object Model and then the Document Object Model (DOM).

- Using the DHTML Object Model:

```
var aDivs = document.body.all.tags("DIV");
```

- Using the DOM:

```
var aDivs = document.body.getElementsByTagName("DIV").
```

When you use the **getElementsByTagName** method, all child elements with the specified tag name are returned.

Example

This example uses the **getElementsByName** method to return the children of a **UL** element based on the selected **LI** element.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[document object model overview](#)

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◆ ◀ swapNode Method ▶ taintEnabled Me

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

tags Method

Retrieves a collection of objects that have the specified HTML tag name.

Syntax

```
collElements = object.tags(sTag)
```

Parameters

sTag Required. String that specifies an HTML tag. It can be any one of the [objects](#) exposed by the DHTML Object Model.

Return Value

Returns a collection of element objects if successful, or null otherwise.

Remarks

This method returns an empty collection if no elements having the given name are found. Use the [length](#) property on the collection to determine the number of elements it contains.

Example

This example uses the **tags** method to retrieve a collection of all **P** elements in the document, and then uses the [textDecoration](#) property to underline each element.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
var coll = document.all.tags("P");
if (coll!=null)
{
    for (i=0; i<coll.length; i++)
```

```
coll[i].style.textDecoration="underline";  
}  
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

all, anchors, applets, areas, boundElements, cells, children, elements, embeds, forms, images, links, options, plugins, rows, scripts, tbodies

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◆ ◀ taintEnabled Method ▶ write Method ▶

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

urns Method

Retrieves a collection of all objects to which a specified [behavior](#) is attached.

Syntax

```
collObjects = object.urns(sUrn)
```

Parameters

sUrn Required. String that specifies the behavior's Uniform Resource Name (URN).

Return Value

Returns a collection of objects if successful, or null otherwise.

Remarks

This method returns an empty collection if no element has the specified behavior attached to it.

Use the [length](#) property on the collection to determine the number of elements it contains, and the [item](#) method to obtain a particular item in the collection.

Example

This example uses the **urns** method to retrieve a collection of all elements currently attached to the specified behavior, and then displays a comma-delimited list of IDs of the elements in a message box.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">  
var coll = document.all.urns("URN1");
```

```
var sText = "";

if (coll != null)
{
    for (i=0; i<coll.length; i++)
        sText += coll.item(i).id + ', ';

    window.alert (sText);
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[all](#), [anchors](#), [applets](#), [areas](#), [boundElements](#), [cells](#), [childNodes](#), [children](#), [elements](#), [embeds](#), [FORM](#), [forms](#), [images](#), [links](#), [options](#), [rows](#), [scripts](#), [SELECT](#), [stylesheets](#), [tbodyes](#)

See Also

[behaviorUrns](#)

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▶ onafterprint Event ▲ DHTML Events

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onabort Event

Fires when the user aborts the download of an image.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonabort = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onabort =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onabort></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click an anchor.• Click the browser Stop button.• Navigate to another page.
Default action	Halts downloading of the designated image.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[IMG](#)

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◆ ◀ onabort Event ▶ onafterupdate Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onafterprint Event

Fires on the object immediately after its associated document prints.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onafterprint = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onafterprint = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onafterprint></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choose Print from the File menu in Internet Explorer.• Press CTRL + P.• Right-click anywhere on a page, and choose Print.• Right-click on a link on a page, and choose Print.• From Windows Explorer, select an .htm file, and then choose Print from the File menu.• From Windows Explorer, right-click on an .htm file, and then choose Print.
Default Action	None

This event is usually used with the [onbeforeprint](#) event. Use the **onbeforeprint** event to make changes to the document just before it prints. Use the **onafterprint** event to undo those changes, reverting the document back to its pre-print state.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the document object model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onafterprint** event to return the document to its pre-

print state. In this case, because the **onbeforeprint** event handler makes all currently hidden sections of the page visible for printing, the **onafterprint** event sets those sections back to hidden.

Applies To

[window](#), [BODY](#), [FRAMESET](#)

See Also

[onbeforeprint](#), [print](#)

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◆ ◀ onafterprint Event ▶ onbeforecopy Eve

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onafterupdate Event

Fires on a databound object after successfully updating the associated data in the data source object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onafterupdate = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onafterupdate = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onafterupdate></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancel	No
To invoke	Change the data that the object contains.
Default action	Confirms that data has been transferred.

This event only fires when the object is databound and an [onbeforeupdate](#) event has fired (for example, because the data has changed).

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[BDO](#), [custom](#), [INPUT TYPE=text](#), [RT](#), [RUBY](#), [TEXTAREA](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [onbeforeupdate](#)

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◆ ◀ onafterupdate Event ▶ onbeforecut Ev

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onbeforecopy Event

Fires on the source object before the selection is copied to the system clipboard.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onbeforecopy = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onbeforecopy = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforecopy></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	After selecting the text: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right-click to display the shortcut menu and select Copy.• Or press CTRL+C.
Default action	None.

The **onbeforecopy** event fires on the source element. Use the [setData](#) method to specify a data format for the selection.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onbeforecopy** event to customize copy behavior.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, I, IMG, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MENU, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TR, TT, U, UL

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [onbeforecut](#), [onbeforepaste](#), [oncopy](#), [oncut](#), [onpaste](#), [setData](#)

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◆ ◀ onbeforecopy Event ▶ onbeforeeditfo

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onbeforecut Event

Fires on the source object before the selection is deleted from the document.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonbeforecut = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onbeforecut = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforecut></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	After selecting the text: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right-click to display the shortcut menu and select Cut.• Or press CTRL+X if the selection is within a text field.
Default action	None.

Creating custom code for cutting requires several steps:

1. Set `event.returnValue=false` in the **onbeforecut** event to enable the Cut shortcut menu item.
2. Specify a data format in which to transfer the selection through the `setData` method of the `clipboardData` object.
3. Invoke the `setData` method in the **oncut** event.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the `event` object for data.

Example

This example uses the `setData` and `getData` methods with the `clipboardData`

object to perform a cut-and-paste operation through the shortcut menu.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [onbeforecopy](#), [onbeforepaste](#), [oncopy](#), [oncut](#), [onpaste](#), [setData](#)

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◆ ◀ onbeforecut Event ▶ onbeforepaste E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onbeforeeditfocus Event

Fires before a control enters a UI activated state.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onbeforeeditfocus = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onbeforeeditfocus = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onbeforeeditfocus></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Press the ENTER key or click an object when it has focus.• Double-click an object.
Default action	Moves the object into a UI activated state.

The [designMode](#) property allows Web authors to use the design mode in Microsoft® Internet Explorer, and the property must be set to yes for the **onbeforeeditfocus** event to fire.

While the browser is in design mode, objects enter a UI activated state when the user presses the ENTER key or clicks an object that has focus, or when the user double-clicks the object. Objects that are UI activated have their own window within the document and allow authors to modify the user interface. To place an object in a UI activated state, the document must be in design mode.

The **onbeforeeditfocus** event differs from the [onfocus](#) event. The **onbeforeeditfocus** event fires before an object enters a UI activated state, whereas the **onfocus** event fires when an object has focus.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, APPLET, AREA, BUTTON, custom, DIV, document, FIELDSET, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, OBJECT, SELECT, SPAN, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TR

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◆ ◀ onbeforeeditfocus Event ▶ onbeforepr

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onbeforepaste Event

Fires on the target object before the selection is pasted from the system clipboard to the document.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonbeforepaste = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onbeforepaste = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onbeforepaste></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	After copying or cutting text: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right-click to display the shortcut menu and select Paste.• Or press CTRL+V.
Default action	None.

Creating custom code for pasting requires several steps.

1. Set `event.returnValue=false` in the **onbeforepaste** event to enable the Paste shortcut menu item.
2. Cancel the default behavior of the browser by including `event.returnValue=false` in the **onpaste** event handler. This guideline applies only to objects, such as the **text box**, that have a defined default behavior.
3. Specify a data format in which to paste the selection through the **getData** method of the **clipboardData** object.
4. Invoke the **getData** method in the **onpaste** event to execute custom code for pasting.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [getData](#), [onbeforecopy](#), [onbeforecut](#), [oncopy](#), [oncut](#), [onpaste](#)

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◆ ◀ onbeforepaste Event ▶ onbeforeunloa

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onbeforeprint Event

Fires on the object before its associated document prints.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onbeforeprint = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onbeforeprint = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforeprint></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancels	No
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choose Print from the File menu in Internet Explorer.• Press CTRL + P.• Right-click anywhere on a page, and choose Print.• Right-click on a link on a page, and choose Print.• From Windows Explorer, select an .htm file and choose Print from the File menu.• From Windows Explorer, right-click on an .htm file and choose Print.
Default action	Prints the document associated with the object for which the event is specified.

Use this event to modify the document just before it prints. In most cases it is used to make all the information on the page visible just before printing.

Use the event in conjunction with the [onafterprint](#) event to undo the changes made to the document in the **onbeforeprint** event.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the document object model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onbeforeprint** to make all hidden sections of the page visible just before the page prints. The **onafterprint** event is processed after the page prints to return the document to its original state.

Applies To

[window](#), [BODY](#), [FRAMESET](#)

See Also

[onafterprint](#), [print](#)

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◆ ◀ onbeforeunload Event ▶ onblur Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onbeforeupdate Event

Fires on a databound object before updating the associated data in the data source object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonbeforeupdate = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onbeforeupdate =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onbeforeupdate></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancel	Yes
To invoke	Cause an object to receive focus, change the value of the object, and either cause the object to lose focus or force the page to unload.
Default action	Signals that the data contained in an object has changed.

If the **onbeforeupdate** event is canceled, the [onafterupdate](#) event does not fire.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[BDO](#), [custom](#), [INPUT TYPE=text](#), [RT](#), [RUBY](#), [TEXTAREA](#)

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ ◀ onblur Event ▶ oncellchange Event ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onbounce Event

Fires when the [behavior](#) property of the [MARQUEE](#) object is set to "alternate" and the contents of the marquee reach one side of the window.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><MARQUEE onbounce = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>marquee.onbounce = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbounce></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancel	Yes
To invoke	Cause the MARQUEE contents to loop.
Default action	The MARQUEE contents begin to scroll in the opposite direction.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the document object model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example shows how to display an alert each time the **onbounce** event occurs.

```
<BODY>
<MARQUEE ID=mqBounce BEHAVIOR=alternate
  onbounce="alert('onbounce fired')" LOOP=3
  WIDTH=200>Marquee text
</MARQUEE>
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

See Also

[behavior](#)

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◆ ◀ onbounce Event ▶ onchange Event ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

oncellchange Event

Fires when data changes in the data provider.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENToncellchange = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.oncellchange = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = oncellchange></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Cause data in the data source to change.
Default action	Signals that the data contained in an object has changed.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [BDO](#), [OBJECT](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [onafterupdate](#), [onbeforeupdate](#)

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◆ ◀ oncellchange Event ▶ onclick Event ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onchange Event

Fires when the contents of the object or selection have changed.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onchange = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onchange = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onchange></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Choose a different OPTION in a SELECT object using mouse or keyboard navigation.Alter text in the text area and then navigate out of the object.
Default action	Changed text selection is committed.

This event is fired when the contents are committed and not while the value is changing. For example, on a text box, this event is not fired while the user is typing, but rather when the user commits the change by leaving the text box that has focus. In addition, this event is executed before the code specified by **onblur** when the control is also losing the focus.

On the **SELECT** object, this event does not fire programmatically when the **SELECTED** attribute is changed from one **OPTION** to another.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the document object model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the **event** object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onchange** event to retrieve the selected option of a **SELECT** object.

```
<BODY>
<FORM>
<P>Select a different option in the
  drop-down list box to trigger the onchange event.
<SELECT NAME=selTest
  onchange="alert('Index: ' + this.selectedIndex
  + '\nValue: ' + this.options[this.selectedIndex].value)">
  <OPTION VALUE="Books">Books
  <OPTION VALUE="Clothing">Clothing
  <OPTION VALUE="Housewares">Housewares
</SELECT>
</FORM>
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[INPUT TYPE=text, SELECT, TEXTAREA](#)

See Also

[onkeypress](#)

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◆ ◀ onclick Event ▶ oncopy Event ▲ DHTML

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

oncontextmenu Event

Fires when the user clicks the right mouse button in the client area, opening the context menu.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT oncontextmenu = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.oncontextmenu = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = oncontextmenu></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Right-click the object.
Default action	Opens the context menu. To cancel the default behavior, set the returnValue property of the event object to false.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example shows how to prevent a context menu from appearing by canceling the **oncontextmenu** event handler.

```
<SPAN STYLE="width:300; background-color:blue; color:white;"  
<P>The context menu never displays when you right-click in this b  
</SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ oncontextmenu Event ▶ oncut Event ▶

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

oncopy Event

Fires on the source element when the user copies the object or selection, adding it to the system clipboard.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENToncopy = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.oncopy = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = oncopy></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	After selecting text: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right-click to display the shortcut menu and select Copy.• Or press CTRL+C.
Default action	Duplicates the selection.

Use the [setData](#) method to specify a data format for the selection.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MENU, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TD, TH, TR, TT, U, UL

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [onbeforecopy](#), [onbeforecut](#), [onbeforepaste](#),

oncut, onpaste, setData

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◆ ◀ oncopy Event ▶ ondataavailable Even

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

oncut Event

Fires on the source element when the object or selection is removed from the document and added to the system clipboard.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENToncut = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.oncut = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = oncut></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
 Cancels	Yes
To invoke	After selecting text: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right-click to display the shortcut menu and select Cut.• Or press CTRL+X if the selection is within a text field.
Default action	Removes the selection from the document and persists it in the clipboard.

Creating custom code for cutting requires several steps:

1. Set `event.returnValue=false` in the **onbeforecut** event to enable the Cut shortcut menu item.
2. Specify a data format in which to transfer the selection through the `setData` method of the `clipboardData` object.
3. Invoke the `setData` method in the **oncut** event.

Set `event.returnValue=false` in the **oncut** event handler to cancel the default action. The default action must be canceled to successfully use the `setData` method. Web authors can use the `innerHTML` property or the `createRange` method to perform the cut operation once the event is cancelled.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [onbeforecopy](#), [onbeforecut](#), [onbeforepaste](#), [oncopy](#), [onpaste](#), [setData](#)

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◆ ◀ oncut Event ▶ ondatasetchanged Eve

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ondataavailable Event

Fires periodically as data arrives from data source objects that asynchronously transmit their data.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTondataavailable = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondataavailable =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondataavailable></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Fires when new data is received from the data source.
Default action	Signals that new data is available.

This event originates from data source objects.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [OBJECT](#), [XML](#)

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ ◀ ondataavailable Event ▶ ondatasetcor

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ondatasetchanged Event

Fires when the data set exposed by a data source object changes.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT ondatasetchanged = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondatasetchanged = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondatasetchanged></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancels	No
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make initial data available from a data source object.• Have the data source object expose a different data set.• Perform a filter operation.
Default action	Signals that the data set has changed.

This event originates from data source objects.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [OBJECT](#), [XML](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [ondataavailable](#), [ondatasetcomplete](#)

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◆ ◀ ondatasetchanged Event ▶ ondblclick

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ondatasetcomplete Event

Fires to indicate that all data is available from the data source object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTondatasetcomplete = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondatasetcomplete =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondatasetcomplete></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Allow data set change to complete.
Default action	Sets the reason property of the event object to one of three values, indicating the reason for completion: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0 Data transmitted successfully.• 1 Data transfer aborted.• 2 Data transferred in error.

This event originates from data source objects.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [OBJECT](#), [XML](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [ondataavailable](#), [ondatasetchanged](#)

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◆ ◀ ondatasetcomplete Event ▶ ondrag Ev

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ondblclick Event

Fires when the user double-clicks the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT ondblclick = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondblclick = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = ondblclick></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Click the left mouse button twice in rapid succession over an object. The user's double-click must occur within the time limit specified by the user's system.
Default action	Initiates any action that is associated with the event.

The order of events leading to the **ondblclick** event is [onmousedown](#), [onmouseup](#), [onclick](#), [onmouseup](#), and then **ondblclick**. Actions associated with any of these events are executed when the **ondblclick** event fires.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **ondblclick** event to add items to a list box when the user double-clicks in the text box.

```
<HEAD>  
<SCRIPT>
```

```
function addItem()
{
sNewItem = new Option(txtEnter.value)
selList.add(sNewItem);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P>Enter text and then double-click in the text box to
add text to the list box.
<INPUT TYPE=text NAME=txtEnter VALUE="Enter_text"
ondblclick="addItem()">
<SELECT NAME=selList SIZE=5></SELECT>
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ ondblclick Event ▶ ondragend Event ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ondrag Event

Fires on the source object continuously during a drag operation.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTondrag = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondrag = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondrag></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drag a text selection or object within the browser.• Drag a text selection or object to another browser.• Drag a text selection or object to a drop target in another application.• Drag a text selection or object to the system desktop.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler if there is one.

This event fires on the source object after the [ondragstart](#) event. The **ondrag** event fires throughout the drag operation, whether the selection being dragged is over the drag source, a valid target, or an invalid target.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [ondragstart](#)

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◆ ◀ ondrag Event ▶ ondragenter Event ▶ |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ondragend Event

Fires on the source object when the user releases the mouse at the close of a drag operation.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTondragend = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondragend = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondragend></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Release the mouse button during a drag operation.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

The **ondragend** event is the final drag event to fire, following the [ondragleave](#) event, which fires on the target object.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [ondragstart](#)

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◆ ‹ ondragend Event › ondragleave Even

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ondragenter Event

Fires on the target element when the user drags the object to a valid drop target.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTondragenter = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondragenter = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = ondragenter></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drag the selection over a valid drop target within the browser.• Drag the selection to a valid drop target within another browser window.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

You can handle the **ondragenter** event on the source or on the target object. Of the target events, it is the first to fire during a drag operation. Target events use the [getData](#) method to stipulate which data and data formats to retrieve. The list of drag-and-drop target events includes:

- [onbeforepaste](#)
- [onpaste](#)
- [ondragenter](#)
- [ondragover](#)
- [ondragleave](#)
- [ondrop](#)

When scripting custom functionality, use the [returnValue](#) property to disable the default action.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example shows when and where each event fires during a drag-and-drop operation by listing each event and the name of the object firing it in a list box.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [ondragstart](#)

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◆ ◀ ondragerter Event ▶ ondragover Ever

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ondragleave Event

Fires on the target object when the user moves the mouse out of a valid drop target during a drag operation.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTondragleave = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondragleave = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondragleave></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Drag the selection over a valid drop target, and then move that selection out again without dropping it.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [ondragstart](#)

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◆ ‹ ondragleave Event › ondragstart Evei

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ondragover Event

Fires on the target element continuously while the user drags the object over a valid drop target.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTondragover = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondragover = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondragover></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drag the selection over a valid drop target within the browser.• Drag the selection to a valid drop target within another browser window.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

The **ondragover** event fires on the target object after the [ondragenter](#) event has fired.

When scripting custom functionality, use the [returnValue](#) property to disable the default action.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU,

NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [ondragstart](#)

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◆ ◀ ondragover Event ▶ ondrop Event ▲ D

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ondragstart Event

Fires on the source object when the user starts to drag a text selection or selected object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT ondragstart = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondragstart = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = ondragstart></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Drag the selected text or object.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

The **ondragstart** event is the first to fire when the user starts to drag the mouse. It is essential to every drag operation, yet is just one of several source events in the data transfer object model. Source events use the [setData](#) method of the [dataTransfer](#) object to provide information about data being transferred. Source events include **ondragstart**, [ondrag](#), and [ondragend](#).

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

The first example shows how to detect the [tagName](#) property of the object from which the **ondragstart** event has originated. The second example

shows how to order event firing for drag-and-drop events.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [ondrop](#)

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◆ ◀ ondragstart Event ▶ onerror Event ▲ □

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ondrop Event

Fires on the target object when the mouse button is released during a drag-and-drop operation.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTondrop = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.ondrop = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondrop></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Drag the selection over a valid drop target and release the mouse.
Default action	Calls the associated event handler.

The **ondrop** event fires before the [ondragleave](#) and [ondragend](#) events.

When scripting custom functionality, use the [returnValue](#) property to disable the default action.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [ondragstart](#)

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◆ ◀ ondrop Event ▶ onerrorupdate Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onerror Event

Fires when an error occurs during object loading.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onerror = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onerror = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onerror></code>	Internet Explorer only

Event Handler Parameters

When this event is bound to the [window](#) object, the following parameters apply. These parameters are required in Microsoft® Visual Basic® Scripting Edition (VBScript).

Parameter	Description
<code>sMsg</code>	Optional. Description of the error that occurred.
<code>sUrl</code>	Optional. URL of the page on which the error occurred.
<code>sLine</code>	Optional. Line number on which the error occurred.

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancel	Yes
To invoke	Cause one of the following errors to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Run-time script error, such as an invalid object reference or security violation.• Error while downloading an object, such as an image.
Default action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Displays the browser error message when a problem occurs.• Executes any error handling routine associated with the event.

To suppress the default Internet Explorer error message for the **window** event, set the [returnValue](#) property of the [event](#) object to true or simply return true in JScript®.

The **onerror** event fires for run-time errors, but not for compilation errors. In addition, error dialog boxes raised by script debuggers are not suppressed by returning true. To turn off script debuggers, disable script debugging in Internet Explorer by clicking Tools, Internet Options, and then Advanced.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the **event** object for data.

Example

The following examples use the **onerror** event to handle run-time script errors and object load errors.

Applies To

[IMG](#), [OBJECT](#), [STYLE](#), [window](#)

See Also

[onerrorupdate](#)

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◆ ◀ onerror Event ▶ onfilterchange Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onerrorupdate Event

Fires on a databound object when an error occurs while updating the associated data in the data source object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonerrorupdate = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onerrorupdate =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onerrorupdate></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Cause the onbeforeupdate event to fire and cancel the data transfer.
Default action	Executes any error handling associated with the event.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[BDO](#), [custom](#), [INPUT TYPE=text](#), [RT](#), [RUBY](#), [TEXTAREA](#)

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ ◀ onerrorupdate Event ▶ onfinish Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onfilterchange Event

Fires when a visual filter changes state or completes a transition.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onfilterchange = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onfilterchange = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onfilterchange></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Change the filter state.
Default action	Signals that the filter on an object has changed state.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onfilterchange** event to trigger a filter effect. When the page loads, the block of text is erased using a checkerboard-down [transition](#). Once the checkerboard **transition** is complete, the image is made visible using a box-in **transition**.

Applies To

BDO, BODY, BUTTON, custom, DIV, FIELDSET, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, NEXTID, RT, RUBY, SPAN, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TR

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◆ ◀ onfilterchange Event ▶ onfocus Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onfinish Event

Fires when marquee looping is complete.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><MARQUEE onfinish = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>marquee.onfinish = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = marquee EVENT = onfinish></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancel	Yes
To invoke	Specify a value for the LOOP attribute of the MARQUEE object.
Default action	Marquee ceases to loop.

A value greater than 1 and less than infinity must be set on the **LOOP** attribute for this event to fire.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

The example uses the [srcElement](#) property of the **event** object to determine which marquee has fired the **onfinish** event.

```
<BODY>
<LABEL>mqLooper1</LABEL>
<MARQUEE ID=mqLooper1 LOOP=2
  onfinish="alert(event.srcElement.id + ' finished looping.')">
```

```
    this marquee loops twice
</MARQUEE>
<HR>
<LABEL>mqLooper2</LABEL>
<MARQUEE ID=mqLooper2 LOOP=5
    onfinish="alert(event.srcElement.id + ' finished looping.')">
    this marquee loops five times
</MARQUEE>
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

See Also

[loop](#), [onstart](#)

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◆ ◀ onfocus Event ▶ onkeydown Event ▲ |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onhelp Event

Fires when the user presses the F1 key while the browser is the active window.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonhelp = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onhelp =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onhelp></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Press the F1 key.
Default action	Firing the onhelp event opens an online Help window.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the document object model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, window, XMP

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 ◀ onhelp Event ▶ onkeypress Event ▲ D

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onkeydown Event

Fires when the user presses a key.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onkeydown = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onkeydown = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onkeydown></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Press any keyboard key.
Default action	Returns a number specifying the keyCode of the key that was pressed.

In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0, the **onkeydown** event fires for the following keys:

- Editing: DELETE, INSERT
- Function: F1 - F12
- Letters: a - z
- Navigation: HOME, END, Left Arrow, Right Arrow, Up Arrow, Down Arrow
- Numerals: 0 - 9
- Symbols: ! @ # \$ % ^ & * () _ - + = < > [] { } , . / ? \ | ' ` " ~
- System: ESCAPE, SPACE, SHIFT, TAB

In Internet Explorer 5, the event also fires for the following keys:

- Editing: BACKSPACE
- Navigation: PAGE UP, PAGE DOWN

- System: SHIFT+TAB

As of Internet Explorer 5, the following keys and key combinations can be canceled by specifying `event.returnValue=false`:

- Editing: BACKSPACE, DELETE
- Letters: a - z
- Navigation: PAGE UP, PAGE DOWN, END, HOME, Left Arrow, Right Arrow, Up Arrow, Down Arrow
- Numerals: 0 - 9
- Symbols: ! @ # \$ % ^ & * () _ - + = < > [] { } , . / ? \ | ' ` " ~
- System: SPACE, ESCAPE, TAB, SHIFT+TAB

You can cancel all keys that fire the **onkeydown** event in [html applications](#) , including most accelerator keys, such as ALT+F4.

In Internet Explorer 4.0, you cannot cancel the **onkeydown** event, but you can use the [onkeypress](#) event to cancel keyboard events.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onkeydown** event to cancel input from the keyboard.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnTrapKD(){
  if(oTrap.checked){
    oOutput.innerText+="[trap = " + event.keyCode + "];
    event.returnValue=false;
```

```
}
else{
    oOutput.innerText+=String.fromCharCode(event.keyCode);
}
}
</SCRIPT>
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" ID="oTrap">
<INPUT ID="oExample" TYPE="text" onkeydown="fnTrapKD()":
<TEXTAREA ID="oOutput" ROWS="10" COLS="50">
</TEXTAREA>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[onkeyup](#)

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◆ ◀ onkeydown Event ▶ onkeyup Event ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onkeypress Event

Fires when the user presses an alphanumeric key.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onkeypress = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onkeypress = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onkeypress></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Press an alphanumeric keyboard key.
Default action	Returns a number specifying the Unicode value of the key that was pressed.

Alphanumeric keyboard keys include uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, symbols, punctuation characters, and the ESC, SPACE, and ENTER keys.

As of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0, the **onkeypress** event fires and can be canceled for the following keys:

- Letters: a - z
- Numerals: 0 - 9
- Symbols: ! @ # \$ % ^ & * () _ - + = < > [] { } , . / ? \ | ' ` " ~
- System: ESCAPE, SPACE, SHIFT

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example shows how to retrieve information from the `shiftKey` property of the **event** object. When the user simultaneously presses the shift key and types a character in the first text field, the value "true" appears in the second text field.

```
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT>
function checkKey()
{
if (window.event.shiftKey) // checks whether the SHIFT key
    // is pressed
    {
    txtOutput.value = "true"; // returns TRUE if SHIFT is pressed
    // when the event fires
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P>Press the SHIFT key while pressing another key.<BR>
    <INPUT TYPE=text NAME=txtEnterValue onkeypress="checkK
<P>Indicates "true" if the shift key is used.<BR>
    <INPUT TYPE=text NAME=txtOutput>
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[onchange](#), [onkeydown](#), [onkeyup](#)

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◆ ◀ onkeypress Event ▶ onload Event ▲ D

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onkeyup Event

Fires when the user releases a key.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonkeyup = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onkeyup = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onkeyup></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Release any keyboard key.
Default action	Returns a number specifying the keyCode of the key that was released.

In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0, the **onkeyup** event fires for the following keys:

- Editing: DELETE, INSERT
- Function: F1 - F12
- Letters: a - z
- Navigation: HOME, END, Left Arrow, Right Arrow, Up Arrow, Down Arrow
- Numerals: 0 - 9
- Symbols: ! @ # \$ % ^ & * () _ - + = < > [] { } , . / ? \ | ' ` " ~
- System: ESCAPE, SPACE, SHIFT, TAB

In Internet Explorer 5, the event also fires for the following keys:

- Editing: BACKSPACE
- Navigation: PAGE UP, PAGE DOWN

- System: SHIFT+TAB

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, document, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[onkeydown](#), [onkeypress](#)

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◆ ◀ onload Event ▶ onmousedown Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onlosecapture Event

Fires when the object loses the mouse capture.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onlosecapture = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onlosecapture = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onlosecapture></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Cause the object to release mouse capture: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set mouse capture to a different object.• Change the active window so that the current document using mouse capture loses focus.• Invoke the <code>releaseCapture</code> method on the <code>document</code> or object.
Default action	Sends the event notification to the object that is losing the mouse capture.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the `event` object for data.

Example

This example shows how to fire the **onlosecapture** event. When the user clicks the mouse, the **releaseCapture** method is invoked and subsequently fires the **onlosecapture** event.

```
<BODY onload="divOwnCapture.setCapture()"
  onclick="divOwnCapture.releaseCapture();">
<DIV ID=divOwnCapture
```

```

onmousemove="txtWriteLocation.value=event.clientX
+ event.clientY";
onlosecapture="alert(event.srcElement.id
+ ' lost mouse capture.')">
<P>Mouse capture has been set to this gray division (DIV) at
load time using the setCapture method. The text area will track
the mousemove event anywhere in the document.<BR><BR>
<TEXTAREA ID=txtWriteLocation COLS=2></TEXTAREA>
</DIV>
<HR>
<DIV ID=divNoCapture>
<P>Click anywhere on the document to invoke the releaseCapture
method, whereby the onlosecapture event will fire.</P>
</DIV>
</BODY>

```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[mouse capture overview](#), [releaseCapture](#), [setCapture](#)

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◆ ◀ onlosecapture Event ▶ onmousemove

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onmousedown Event

Fires when the user clicks the object with either mouse button.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onmousedown = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onmousedown = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onmousedown></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Click a mouse button.
Default action	Initiates actions associated with the event and with the object being clicked.

Use the [button](#) property to determine which mouse button is clicked.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example shows how to determine the origin of the **onmousedown** event when event bubbling is used.

```
<BODY onmousedown="alert(event.srcElement.tagName)">
<TABLE BORDER=1>
  <TH>Click the items below with your mouse.</TH>
  <TR><TD><BUTTON>Click Me</BUTTON></TD></TR>
  <TR><TD><INPUT TYPE=text VALUE="Click Me"></TD></TR>
  <TR><TD><SPAN>Click Me</SPAN></TD></TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

```
<P>This code retrieves the tagName of the object on which  
the onmousedown event has fired.
```

```
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[onmousemove](#), [onmouseout](#), [onmouseover](#), [onmouseup](#)

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◆ ◀ onmousedown Event ▶ onmouseout E

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onmousemove Event

Fires when the user moves the mouse over the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onmousemove = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onmousemove = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onmousemove></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Move the mouse over the document.
Default action	Initiates any action associated with this event.

If the user presses a mouse button, use the [button](#) property to determine which button was pressed.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onmousemove** event to monitor the location of the mouse cursor on the screen. When the mouse cursor moves over the [DIV](#) object, a [SPAN](#) object is updated with the [clientX](#) and [clientY](#) property values. The **clientX** and **clientY** properties are exposed by the [event](#) object.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnTrackMouse(){
```

```
oNotice.innerText="Coords: (" + event.clientX + ",
    " + event.clientY + ")";
}
</SCRIPT>

<DIV ID="oScratch" onmousemove="fnTrackMouse()">
<SPAN ID="oNotice"></SPAN>

</DIV>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[onmousedown](#), [onmouseout](#), [onmouseover](#), [onmouseup](#)

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◆ ◀ onmouseover Event ▶ onpaste Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onmouseup Event

Fires when the user releases a mouse button while the mouse is over the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonmouseup = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onmouseup =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onmouseup></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Press and release a mouse button.
Default action	Initiates any action associated with this event.

Use the [button](#) property to determine which mouse button is pressed.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[onclick](#), [onmousedown](#), [onmousemove](#), [onmouseout](#), [onmouseover](#)

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◆ ◀ onmouseup Event ▶ onpropertychang

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onpaste Event

Fires on the target object when the user pastes data, transferring the data from the system clipboard to the document.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonpaste = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onpaste = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onpaste></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancel	Yes
To invoke	After copying or cutting the text: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right-click to display the shortcut menu and select Paste.• Or press CTRL+V.
Default action	Inserts the data from the system clipboard into the specified location on the document.

Creating custom code to enable the Paste command requires several steps.

1. Set `event.returnValue=false` in the `onbeforepaste` event to enable the Paste shortcut menu item.
2. Cancel the default behavior of the browser by including `event.returnValue=false` in the `onpaste` event handler. This applies only to objects, such as the `text box`, that have a default behavior defined for them.
3. Specify a data format in which to paste the selection through the `getData` method of the `clipboardData` object.
4. Invoke the method in the `onpaste` event to execute custom paste code.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the [clipboardData](#) object to implement custom editing functionality.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [getData](#), [onbeforecopy](#), [onbeforecut](#), [onbeforepaste](#), [oncopy](#), [oncut](#)

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◆ ◀ onpaste Event ▶ onreadystatechange

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onpropertychange Event

Fires when a property changes on the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonpropertychange = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onpropertychange = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onpropertychange></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Cause a property to change value.
Default action	Sends notification when a property changes.

The **onpropertychange** event fires when object, [expando](#), or style subobject properties change. You can retrieve the name of the changed property by using the [event](#) object's [propertyName](#) property. This property returns a read-only string of the name of the property that has changed. In the case of style properties, the property name is prefixed with style. For example, if the CSS property [pixelLeft](#) is altered, the value of `window.event.propertyName` is `style.pixelLeft`. By contrast, if the non-CSS property [name](#) is altered, the value of `window.event.propertyName` is `name`.

When the **onpropertychange** event fires, the [srcElement](#) property of the **event** object is set to the object whose property has changed.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the **event** object for data.

Example

This example shows how to use **onpropertychange**, **srcElement**, and **propertyName** for an object and a **style** subobject property to determine the name and value of an updated property.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COMMENT, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[propertyName](#), [srcElement](#)

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◆ ◀ onpropertychange Event ▶ onreset Ev

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onreadystatechange Event

Fires when the state of the object has changed.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onreadystatechange = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onreadystatechange = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onreadystatechange></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Change the ready state.
Default action	Signals the ready state of the document.

You can use the [readyState](#) property to query the current state of the element when the **onreadystatechange** event fires.

All elements expose an **onreadystatechange** event. The following objects always fire the event because they load data: [APPLET](#), [document](#), [FRAME](#), [FRAMESET](#), [IFRAME](#), [IMG](#), [LINK](#), [OBJECT](#), [SCRIPT](#), and [XML](#) elements. Other objects will only fire the onreadystatechange event when a [dhtml behavior](#) is attached.

When working with behaviors, wait for the **onreadystatechange** event to fire and verify that the **readyState** property of the element is set to complete to ensure that the behavior is completely downloaded and applied to the element. Until the **onreadystatechange** event fires, if you use any of the behavior-defined members before attaching the behavior to the element, a scripting error can result, indicating that the object does not support that particular property or method.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onreadystatechange** event to invoke a function when the **readyState** is complete.

```
document.onreadystatechange=fnStartInit;
function fnStartInit(){
  if(event.readyState=="complete"){
    // Finish initialization.
  }
}
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, STYLE, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XML, XMP

See Also

[data binding](#), [onload](#)

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◆ ◀ onreadystatechange Event ▶ onresize

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onreset Event

Fires when a user resets a form.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><FORMonreset = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>form.onreset =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = formEVENT = onreset></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click a Reset button.• Invoke the reset method of the FORM object.• Refresh the page.
Default action	Executes associated code.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[FORM](#)

See Also

[reset](#)

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◆ ◀ onresize Event ▶ onrowexit Event ▲ D

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onrowenter Event

Fires to indicate that the current row has changed in the data source and new data values are available on the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonrowenter = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onrowenter =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onrowenter></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Change data values in the current row.
Default action	Signals that new data is available in the current row.

The **onrowenter** event only fires on databound objects. This event applies only to objects that identify themselves as data providers.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [OBJECT](#), [XML](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [onrowexit](#)

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 [onrowenter Event](#) [onrowsdelete Eve](#)

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onrowexit Event

Fires just before the data source control changes the current row in the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonrowexit = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onrowexit =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onrowexit></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancel	Yes
To invoke	Change rows in the data source.
Default action	Signals that the row in the databound object is about to be changed.

The **onrowexit** event only fires on databound objects. This event applies to objects that identify themselves as data providers.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [OBJECT](#), [XML](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [onrowenter](#)

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◆ ◀ onrowexit Event ▶ onrowsinserted Eve

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onrowsdelete Event

Fires when rows are about to be deleted from the recordset.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENT onrowsdelete = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onrowsdelete = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onrowsdelete></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Fires when the delete method is called on the recordset.
Default action	Signals that rows are about to be deleted.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [OBJECT](#), [XML](#)

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ ◀ onrowsdelete Event ▶ onscroll Event

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onrowsinserted Event

Fires just after new rows are inserted in the current recordset.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonrowsinserted = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onrowsinserted = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onrowsinserted></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Fires when the addnew <input type="checkbox"/>  method is called on the current recordset.
Default action	Signals that a new row has been inserted into the recordset.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[APPLET](#), [OBJECT](#), [XML](#)

See Also

[data binding](#)

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◆ ◀ onrowsinserted Event ▶ onselect Ever

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onscroll Event

Fires when the user repositions the scroll box in the scroll bar on the object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonscroll = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onscroll =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onscroll></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	Begin scrolling in the object that has a scroll bar: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click and drag the scroll box with the mouse.• Click the scroll arrow.• Click the scroll bar.• Invoke the doScroll method.• Press the PAGE UP or PAGE DOWN key.• Press the ARROW UP or ARROW DOWN key until scrolling occurs.
Default action	Scrolls the contents of an object until new portions of the object become visible.

Use the [componentFromPoint](#) and [doScroll](#) methods to control the scroll bar components.

Cascading style sheets (CSS) enable scrolling on all objects through the [overflow](#) property. These objects are not listed in the Applies To list for this event.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

APPLET, BDO, BODY, custom, DIV, EMBED, MAP, MARQUEE, OBJECT, SELECT, TABLE, TEXTAREA

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◆ ◀ onscroll Event ▶ onselectstart Event ▲

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onselect Event

Fires when the current selection changes.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonselect = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onselect =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onselect></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Initiate text selection: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move the mouse from character to character during a drag selection.• Press the SHIFT key while moving the cursor over text.
Default action	Moves the selection to a given character and highlights that selection.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

[INPUT TYPE=text](#), [TEXTAREA](#)

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◆ onselect Event ▶ onstart Event ▲ DHT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

onselectstart Event

Fires when the object is being selected.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonselectstart = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onselectstart =handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onselectstart></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	Yes
Cancelable	Yes
To invoke	Begin selecting one or more objects.
Default action	Moves the selection to an object and highlights that selection.

The object at the beginning of the selection fires the event.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[onselect](#), [select](#)

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◆ ◀ onselectstart Event ▶ onstop Event ▲

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onstart Event

Fires at the beginning of every loop of the [MARQUEE](#) object.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><MARQUEE onstart = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>marquee.onstart = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = marquee EVENT = onstart></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set the LOOP attribute to 1 or higher.• Omit the LOOP attribute so that the MARQUEE loops indefinitely.
Default action	Initiates the next loop of the MARQUEE contents.

The [start](#) method does not cause the **onstart** event to fire.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the DHTML Object Model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example shows how to use the **onstart** event on a **MARQUEE**.

```
<BODY>
<P>An alert dialog box displays each time the onstart event fires.
<MARQUEE onstart="alert('onstart fired')"
  BEHAVIOR=alternate LOOP=2>Marquee Text</MARQUEE>
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

See Also

[BEHAVIOR](#), [LOOP](#), [onfinish](#)

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◆ ◀ onstart Event ▶ onsubmit Event ▲ DH

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onstop Event

Fires when the user clicks the Stop button or leaves the Web page.

Syntax

Inline HTML	<code><ELEMENTonstop = "handler" ... ></code>	All platforms
Event property	<code>object.onstop = handler</code>	JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only
Named script	<code><SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onstop></code>	Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles	No
Cancelable	No
To invoke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Click the Stop button.• Leave the Web page.
Default action	Initiates any action associated with this event.

The **onstop** event fires after the [onbeforeunload](#) event, and before the [onunload](#) event.

Event Object Properties

Although event handlers in the document object model do not receive parameters directly, the handler can query the [event](#) object for data.

Example

This example uses the **onstop** event to stop a function from executing in a continuous cycle. The [setInterval](#) method is used to execute script every millisecond. If the user clicks the Stop button, the [clearInterval](#) method removes the interval and the script is no longer executed.

```
document.onstop=fnTrapStop;
```

```
window.onload=fnInit;
var oInterval;
function fnInit(){
    oInterval=window.setInterval("fnCycle()",1);
}
function fnCycle(){
    // Do something
}
function fnTrapStop(){
    window.clearInterval(oInterval);
}
```

Applies To

[document](#)

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◆ ▶ addBehavior Method ▲ DHTML Methc

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

add Method

Adds an element to the collection.

Syntax

```
object.add(oElement [, iIndex])
```

Parameters

<i>oElement</i>	Required. Object that specifies the element to add to the collection.
<i>iIndex</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the index position in the collection where the element is placed. If no value is given, the method places the element at the end of the collection.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Before you can add an element to a collection, you must create it first by using the [createElement](#) method.

The **add** method can be used on the [AREA](#) object only after the page loads. If the method is applied inline, a run-time error occurs.

Example

This example uses the **add** method to insert an object into the [options](#) collection of a [SELECT](#) object.

```
<SELECT ID="oSelect">  
  <OPTION VALUE="1">One</OPTION>  
</SELECT>
```

```
<SCRIPT>
var oOption = document.createElement("OPTION");
oSelect.options.add(oOption);
oOption.innerText = "Two";
oOption.Value = "2";
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[areas](#), [controlRange](#), [options](#)

See Also

[remove](#)

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 ◀ add Method ▶ AddChannel Method ▶

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

addBehavior Method

Attaches a [behavior](#) to the element.

Syntax

```
iID = object.addBehavior(sUrl)
```

Parameters

<i>sUrl</i>	Required. String that specifies one of the following values:
<i>sValue</i>	Location of the behavior, in URL format.
<i>#default#behaviorName</i>	One of Internet Explorer's default behaviors , identified by its <i>behaviorName</i> .
<i>#objID</i>	Binary implementation of a behavior, where <i>objID</i> is the ID attribute specified in an OBJECT tag.

Return Value

Integer. Returns an identifier that can be used later to detach the behavior from the element.

Remarks

This method lets you attach a behavior without having to use cascading style sheets (CSS).

Unless the behavior specified in the [addBehavior](#) call is one of the default behaviors built into Microsoft® Internet Explorer, the **addBehavior** call causes Internet Explorer to download the behavior asynchronously, before the behavior is attached to the element.

Due to the asynchronous nature of the **addBehavior** method, its return value cannot be relied on to determine whether the behavior was

successfully applied to the element. Waiting for the [onreadystatechange](#) event to fire and verifying that the [readyState](#) property of the element is set to complete ensures that the behavior is completely attached to the element, and that all the behavior's members are available for scripting. Otherwise, attempting to use any of the behavior-defined members before the behavior is attached to the element results in a scripting error indicating that the object does not support that particular member.

Note A behavior attached to an element using the **addBehavior** method, or by applying the proposed CSS [behavior](#) attribute inline, is not automatically detached from the element when the element is removed from the document hierarchy. However, a behavior attached using a style rule defined in the document is detached automatically as the element is removed from the document tree.

Example

This example uses the **addBehavior** method to dynamically attach a behavior that implements a mouseover highlighting effect to all [LI](#) elements on a page.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, STYLE, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

See Also

[removeBehavior](#), [dhtml behaviors](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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◆ ◀ addBehavior Method ▶ AddDesktopCo

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AddChannel Method

Presents a dialog box that allows the user to either add the channel specified, or change the channel URL if it is already installed.

Syntax

```
window.external.AddChannel(sURLToCDF)
```

Parameters

sURLToCDF Required. String that specifies the URL of a Channel Definition Format (CDF) file to be installed.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

If the call fails, an error dialog box appears. You can suppress the dialog box by using the [onerror](#) event.

Note This method is intended for use by publishers shipping Microsoft® Active Channel™ content. Active Channel technology is available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 and later.

This method is not supported in [html applications](#).

Example

This example uses the **AddChannel** method to present a dialog box that allows the user to add the channel described in the specified CDF file.

```
window.external.AddChannel("http://domain/folder/file.cdf");
```

Applies To

[external](#)

See Also

[active channel technology overview](#)

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◀ AddChannel Method ▶ AddFavorite M

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

AddDesktopComponent Method

Adds a Web site or image to the Microsoft® Active Desktop™.

Syntax

```
window.external.AddDesktopComponent(sURL, sType [, iLeft, iTop, i
```

Parameters

<i>sURL</i>	Required. String that specifies the location of the Web site or image to be added to the Active Desktop.
<i>sType</i>	Required. String that specifies the type of item to add. The value image specifies the component is an image. The value website specifies the component is a Web site.
<i>iLeft</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the position of the left edge, in screen coordinates.
<i>iTop</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the position of the top edge, in screen coordinates.
<i>iWidth</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the width, in screen units.
<i>iHeight</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the height, in screen units.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The user must have Active Desktop installed for the **AddDesktopComponent** method to work. If Active Desktop is not installed, the method is not invoked.

This method is not supported in [html applications](#)□.

Example

This example uses the **AddDesktopComponent** method to add the Microsoft Web site as an Active Desktop component.

```
window.external.AddDesktopComponent(
```

```
"http://www.microsoft.com",  
"website",  
100,100,200,200  
);
```

Applies To

[external](#)

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◆ ◀ AddDesktopComponent Metho... ▶ ad

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

AddFavorite Method

Prompts the user with a dialog box to add the specified URL to the Favorites list.

Syntax

```
external.AddFavorite(sURL [, sTitle])
```

Parameters

<i>sURL</i>	Required. String that specifies the URL of the favorite to be added to the Favorites list.
<i>sTitle</i>	Optional. String that specifies the suggested title to be used in the Favorites list. The user can change the title in the Add Favorite dialog box.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Calling the **AddFavorite** method in script yields the same dialog box that is presented when the user selects Add to Favorites from the Favorites menu.

This method is not supported in [html applications](#).

Example

This example uses the **AddFavorite** method to prompt a user to add the current page to the Favorites list.

```
window.external.AddFavorite(location.href, document.title);
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

external

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 ◀ addImport Method ▶ addRule Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

addReadRequest Method

Adds an entry to the queue for read requests.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = userProfile.addReadRequest(sAttributeName [, vReserved]
```

Parameters

<i>sAttributeName</i>	Required. String that specifies one of the standard vCard names. If anything else is used, the request is ignored and nothing is added to the read-requests queue.
<i>vReserved</i>	Optional. Internet Explorer currently ignores this parameter.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the request has been added to the queue successfully, or false otherwise. A return value of false means either the attribute name was not recognized or the attribute already appeared in the request queue.

Remarks

This method appends a vCard name to the read-requests queue. The read-requests queue is a list of read requests waiting to be initiated. To initiate the accumulated, or compound, read requests in the queue, call [doReadRequest](#). To clear the queue, call [clearRequest](#).

Applies To

[userProfile](#)

See Also

getAttribute

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 ◀ [addReadRequest Method](#) ▶ [alert Met](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

addRule Method

Creates a new style rule for the [styleSheet](#) object, and returns the index into the [rules](#) collection.

Syntax

```
styleSheet.addRule(sSelector, sStyle [, iIndex])
```

Parameters

<i>sSelector</i>	Required. String that specifies the selector for the new rule. Single contextual selectors are valid. For example, "DIV P B" is a valid contextual selector.
<i>sStyle</i>	Required. String that specifies the style assignments for this style rule. This style takes the same form as an inline style specification. For example, "color:blue" is a valid style parameter.
<i>iIndex</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the location in the rules collection to add the new style rule. If an index is not provided, the rule is added to the end of the collection by default.

Return Value

The return value is reserved; do not use.

Remarks

You can apply rules to a disabled **styleSheet**, but they do not apply to the document until you enable the **styleSheet**.

Example

This example uses the **addRule** method to add a rule that sets all bold text appearing in a DIV to the color blue.

```
<DIV>  
Internet Explorer makes <B>HTML</B> dynamic.  
</DIV>
```

```
<SCRIPT>
  var new_rule;
  new_rule = styleSheets[0].addRule("DIV B", "color:blue", 0);
</SCRIPT>
```

This example uses the **addRule** method to add two rules to the end of the **rules** collection. The rules apply the [hover](#) and [link](#) pseudo-class attributes to all anchors that appear within an H2 heading.

```
<H2>
<A HREF="http://www.microsoft.com/">
  Where Do You Want to Go Today?
</A>
</H2>

<SCRIPT>
  document.styleSheets[0].addRule("H2 A:hover", "color:gold");
  document.styleSheets[0].addRule("H2 A:link", "color:black");
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[styleSheet](#)

See Also

[removeRule](#), [rules](#), [styleSheets](#)

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◆ ◀ addRule Method ▶ appendChild Meth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

alert Method

Displays a dialog box containing an application-defined message.

Syntax

```
window.alert([sMessage])
```

Parameters

sMessage Optional. String that specifies the message to display in the Alert dialog box. If no value is provided, the dialog box contains no message.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

You cannot change the title bar of the Alert dialog box.

Applies To

window

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◆ ◀ appendChild Method ▶ assign Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

applyElement Method

Makes the element either a child or parent of the object.

Syntax

```
object.applyElement(oNewElement [, sWhere])
```

Parameters

<i>oNewElement</i>	Required. Object that becomes the child or parent of the object that invokes applyElement .
<i>sWhere</i>	Optional. String that specifies one of the following values: outside Default. Element becomes a parent of the object. inside Element becomes a child of the object, but contains all children in the object.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

Example

This example uses the **applyElement** method to apply the **I** element to an unordered list.

```
<SCRIPT>  
function fnApply(){  
    var oNewNode = document.createElement("I");  
    oList.applyElement(oNewNode);  
}
```

```
</SCRIPT>

<UL ID = oList>
<LI>List item 1
<LI>List item 2
<LI>List item 3
<LI>List item 4
</UL>

<INPUT
  TYPE="button"
  VALUE="Apply Element"
  onclick="fnApply()"
>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ applyElement Method ▶ attachEvent M

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

assign Method

Loads a new HTML document.

Syntax

```
location.assign(sURL)
```

Parameters

sURL Required. String that specifies the URL of the document to load.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[location](#)

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 ◀ assign Method ▶ AutoCompleteSaveF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

attachEvent Method

Binds the specified function to an event that fires on the object when the function is called.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = object.attachEvent(sEvent, fpNotify)
```

Parameters

sEvent Required. String that specifies any of the standard [DHTML events](#).

fpNotify Required. Pointer that specifies the function to be called when *sEvent* fires.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the function is bound successfully to the event, or false otherwise.

Remarks

When *sEvent* fires on the object, the object's *sEvent* handler is called before *fpNotify*, the specified function. If you attach multiple functions to the same event on the same object, the functions are called in random order, immediately after the object's event handler is called.

The **attachEvent** method enables a behavior to handle events that occur on the containing page. This method is not limited, however, to behaviors. You can also define a function on a page that attaches to events fired on the same page.

Behaviors that attach to events using the **attachEvent** method must explicitly call the [detachEvent](#) method to stop receiving notifications from

the page when the [ondetach](#) event fires. A behavior that attaches to events on the page using the HTML Components (HTC) [ATTACH](#) element automatically stops receiving notifications when the behavior detaches from the element, and does not need to call the **detachEvent** method.

Example

This example shows how to implement a mouseover highlighting effect by calling the **attachEvent** method from an HTC.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, window, XMP

See Also

[detachEvent](#), [dhtml behaviors](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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◆ ◀ attachEvent Method ▶ AutoScan Meth

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AutoCompleteSaveForm Method

Saves the specified form in the AutoComplete data store.

Syntax

```
window.external.AutoCompleteSaveForm(oForm)
```

Parameters

oForm Required. Object that specifies a reference to a [FORM](#) element.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

When a form is submitted to a server, the AutoComplete feature in Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 saves values for the [INPUT type=text](#) and [INPUT type=password](#) controls. You must use the **AutoCompleteSaveForm** method to save these values if a form is submitted through the [submit](#) method or is not submitted to a server.

To enable the AutoComplete feature for forms, click Tools, Internet Options, Content, and then AutoComplete. To disable the feature for individual form controls and entire forms, use the [AUTOCOMPLETE](#) attribute.

This method is not supported in [html applications](#).

Example

This example uses the **AutoCompleteSaveForm** method to save the value of a text field without submitting the form to a server.

Applies To

[external](#)

See Also

[autocomplete in html forms](#)

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◆ ◀ AutoCompleteSaveForm Meth... ▶ bac

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AutoScan Method

Attempts to connect to a Web server by passing the specified query through completion templates.

Syntax

```
window.external.AutoScan(sUserQuery [, sURL, sTarget])
```

Parameters

<i>sUserQuery</i>	Required. String that specifies a domain address that begins with www., and ends with .com, .org, .net, or .edu.
<i>sURL</i>	Optional. String that specifies the Web page to display if the domain address created from <i>sUserQuery</i> is invalid. The default Internet Explorer error page is displayed if a value is not provided.
<i>sTarget</i>	Optional. String that specifies the target window or frame where the results are displayed. The default value is the current window.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The domain suffixes added to the user query are located in the system registry under HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\software\microsoft\internet explorer\main\urltemplate. Each suffix is appended in the following order until an existing server is found.

1. .com
2. .org
3. .net
4. .edu

If no server is found, the document specified by the *sURL* parameter is

displayed.

This method is not supported in [html applications](#)□.

Example

This example uses the **AutoScan** method to connect to the www.microsoft.com Web site.

```
window.external.AutoScan("microsoft","InvalidSite.htm","_main");
```

Applies To

[external](#)

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 ◀ back Method ▶ clear Method ▲ DHTML

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blur Method

Causes an object to lose focus, and fires the [onblur](#) event.

Syntax

```
object.blur()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

As of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, elements that expose the **blur** method must have the [TABINDEX](#) attribute set.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, window, XMP

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◆ ◀ blur Method ▶ clear Method ▲ DHTML

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clear Method

Clears the contents of the selection.

Syntax

```
selection.clear()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[selection](#)

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◆ ◀ clear Method ▶ clearAttributes Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clear Method

Clears the current document.

Syntax

```
document.clear()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[document](#)

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 ◀ clear Method ▶ clearData Method ▶ D

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clearAttributes Method

Removes all attributes and values from the object.

Syntax

```
object.clearAttributes()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The **clearAttributes** method only clears persistent HTML attributes. Events, styles, and script-only properties are not affected.

Example

This example uses the **clearAttributes** method to remove user-defined attributes from an element.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[mergeAttributes](#)

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 ◀ clearAttributes Method ▶ clearInterval

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clearData Method

Removes one or more data formats from the clipboard through [dataTransfer](#) or [clipboardData](#) object.

Syntax

```
object.clearData([sDataFormat])
```

Parameters

<i>sDataFormat</i>	Optional. String that specifies one or more of the following data format values:
Text	Removes the text format.
URL	Removes the URL format.
File	Removes the file format.
HTML	Removes the HTML format.
Image	Removes the image format.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

If no *sDataFormat* parameter is passed, the data formats are cleared.

For drag-and-drop operations, the **clearData** method of the **dataTransfer** object is generally used in source events, such as [ondragstart](#). When overriding the default behavior of the target, use **clearData** in the [ondrop](#) event. It is particularly useful for selectively removing data formats when multiple formats are specified.

Example

This example uses the **clearData** method to remove the Text data format from the clipboard through the **dataTransfer** object.

Applies To

[clipboardData](#), [dataTransfer](#)

See Also

[dhtml data transfer overview](#), [getData](#), [setData](#)

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◆ ◀ clearData Method ▶ clearRequest Method

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clearInterval Method

Cancels the interval previously started using the [setInterval](#) method.

Syntax

```
window.clearInterval(iIntervalID)
```

Parameters

iIntervalID Required. Integer that specifies the interval to cancel. This value must have been previously returned by the [setInterval](#) method.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ clearInterval Method ▶ clearTimeout M

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clearRequest Method

Clears all requests in the read-requests queue to prepare for new profile-information requests.

Syntax

```
userProfile.clearRequest()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[userProfile](#)

See Also

[addReadRequest](#), [doReadRequest](#), [getAttribute](#)

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 ◀ clearRequest Method ▶ click Method

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clearTimeout Method

Cancels a time-out that was set with the [setTimeout](#) method.

Syntax

```
window.clearTimeout(iTimeoutID)
```

Parameters

iTimeoutID Required. Integer that specifies the time-out setting returned by a previous call to the **setTimeout** method.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ clearTimeout Method ▶ cloneNode Me

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click Method

Simulates a click by causing the [onclick](#) event to fire.

Syntax

```
object.click()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 ◀ click Method ▶ close Method ▲ DHTML

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cloneNode Method

Copies a reference to the object from the document hierarchy.

Syntax

```
oClone = object.cloneNode([bCloneChildren])
```

Parameters

<i>bCloneChildren</i>	Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Default. Cloned objects do not include childNodes . true Cloned objects include childNodes .
-----------------------	---

Return Value

Returns an element object.

Remarks

The **cloneNode** method copies an object, attributes, and, if specified, the **childNodes**.

A collection is returned when referring to the [ID](#) of a cloned element.

Example

This example uses the **cloneNode** method to copy an unordered list and its **childNodes**.

```
<SCRIPT>  
function fnClone(){  
    /* the 'true' possible value specifies to clone  
       the childNodes as well.
```

```
*/  
var oCloneNode = oList.cloneNode(true);  
/* When the cloned node is added,  
'oList' becomes a collection.  
*/  
document.body.insertBefore(oCloneNode);  
}  
</SCRIPT>
```

```
<UL ID = oList>  
<LI>List node 1  
<LI>List node 2  
<LI>List node 3  
<LI>List node 4  
</UL>
```

```
<INPUT  
  TYPE="button"  
  VALUE="Clone List"  
  onclick="fnClone()"  
>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[appendChild](#), [insertBefore](#)

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◆ ◀ close Method ▶ collapse Method ▲ Df

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close Method

Closes an output stream, and forces the sent data to display.

Syntax

```
document.close()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

When a function fired by an [event](#) on the [BODY](#) object calls the [close](#) method, the **window.close** method is implied. When an **event** on the **BODY** object calls the **close** method, the **document.close** method is implied.

Applies To

[document](#)

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 ◀ close Method ▶ compareEndpoints M

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

collapse Method

Moves the insertion point to the beginning or end of the current range.

Syntax

```
TextRange.collapse([bStart])
```

Parameters

bStart Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values:
true Default. Moves the insertion point to the beginning of the text range.
false Moves the insertion point to the end of the text range.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#)  in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

See Also

[expand](#)

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 ◀ collapse Method ▶ componentFromPc

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compareEndpoints Method

Compares an end point of a [TextRange](#) object with an end point of another range.

Syntax

```
iResult = TextRange.compareEndpoints(sType, oRange)
```

Parameters

<i>sType</i>	Required. String that specifies one of the following values: StartToEnd Compare the start of the TextRange object with the end of the <i>oRange</i> parameter. StartToStart Compare the start of the TextRange object with the start of the <i>oRange</i> parameter. EndToStart Compare the end of the TextRange object with the start of the <i>oRange</i> parameter. EndToEnd Compare the end of the TextRange object with the end of the <i>oRange</i> parameter.
<i>oRange</i>	Required. TextRange object that specifies the range to compare with the object.

Return Value

Integer. Returns one of the following possible values:

-1	The end point of the object is further to the left than the end point of <i>oRange</i> .		
0	The end point of the object is at the same location as the end point of <i>oRange</i> .	1	The end point of the object is further to the right than the end point of <i>oRange</i> .

Remarks

A text range has two end points. One end point is located at the beginning of the text range, and the other is located at the end of the text range. An end point also can be characterized as the position between two characters in an HTML document.

As of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0, an end point is relative to text only, not HTML tags.

There are four possible end points in the following HTML:

```
<BODY><P><B>abc
```

The possible end points are:

- Before the letter a.
- Between the letters a and b.
- Between the letters b and c.
- After the letter c.

As of Internet Explorer 4.0, an end point cannot be established between the **BODY** and the **P**. Such an end point is considered to be located before the letter a.

This method might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#)  in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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 ◀ compareEndpoints Method ▶ confirm

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

componentFromPoint Method

Returns the component located at the specified coordinates.

Syntax

```
sScrollComponent = object.componentFromPoint(iCoordX, iCoordY)
```

Parameters

iCoordX Required. Integer that specifies the client window coordinate of x.

iCoordY Required. Integer that specifies the client window coordinate of y.

Return Value

String. Returns one of the following possible values:

""	Component is inside the client area of the object.
outside	Component is outside the bounds of the object.
scrollbarDown	Down scroll arrow is at the specified location.
scrollbarHThumb	Horizontal scroll thumb or box is at the specified location.
scrollbarLeft	Left scroll arrow is at the specified location.
scrollbarPageDown	Page-down scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.
scrollbarPageLeft	Page-left scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.
scrollbarPageRight	Page-right scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.
scrollbarPageUp	Page-up scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.
scrollbarRight	Right scroll arrow is at the specified location.
scrollbarUp	Up scroll arrow is at the specified location.
scrollbarVThumb	Vertical scroll thumb or box is at the specified location.
handleBottom	Bottom sizing handle is at the specified location.
handleBottomLeft	Lower-left sizing handle is at the specified location.
handleBottomRight	Lower-right sizing handle is at the specified location.
handleLeft	Left sizing handle is at the specified location.
handleRight	Right sizing handle is at the specified location.
handleTop	Top sizing handle is at the specified location.
handleTopLeft	Upper-left sizing handle is at the specified location.
handleTopRight	Upper-right sizing handle is at the specified location.

Remarks

The **componentFromPoint** method, available as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, is applicable to any object that can be given scroll bars through cascading style sheets (CSS).

The **componentFromPoint** method may not consistently return the same object when used with the [onmouseover](#) event. Because a user's mouse speed and entry point can vary, different components of an element can fire the **onmouseover** event. For example, when a user moves the mouse cursor over a [TEXTAREA](#) object with scroll bars, the event may fire when the mouse enters the component border, the scroll bars, or the client region. Once the event has fired, the expected element may not be returned unless the scroll bars were the point of entry for the mouse. In this case, the [onmousemove](#) event can be used to provide more consistent results.

For the object's sizing handles to appear, [designMode](#) must be on and the object must be selected.

Example

This example uses the **componentFromPoint** method to determine which object the mouse pointer is hovering over.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

See Also

[doScroll](#), [onScroll](#)

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◆ ◀ componentFromPoint Method ▶ conta

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confirm Method

Displays a confirmation dialog box that contains an optional message as well as OK and Cancel buttons.

Syntax

```
bChoice = window.confirm([sMessage])
```

Parameters

sMessage Optional. String that specifies the message to display in the confirmation dialog box. If no value is provided, the dialog box does not contain a message.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the user clicks OK, or false if the user clicks Cancel.

Remarks

The title bar of the confirmation dialog box cannot be changed.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ confirm Method ▶ createCaption Meth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

contains Method

Checks whether the given element is contained within the object.

Syntax

```
bFound = object.contains(oElement)
```

Parameters

oElement Required. Element object that specifies the element to check.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the element is contained within the current element, or false otherwise.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ contains Method ▶ createControlRang

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

createCaption Method

Creates an empty **CAPTION** element in the **TABLE**.

Syntax

```
oCaption = TABLE.createCaption()
```

Return Value

Returns a **CAPTION** object. If a **CAPTION** already exists, **createCaption()** returns the existing element; otherwise, it returns a pointer to the element created. If the method fails, it returns null.

Example

This example uses the **createCaption** method to create a **CAPTION**.

```
myCaption = document.all.myTable.createCaption()
```

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[createTFoot](#), [createTHead](#), [deleteCaption](#), [deleteTFoot](#), [deleteTHead](#)

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◆ ◀ createCaption Method ▶ createElement

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

createControlRange Method

Creates a [controlRange](#) collection of nontext elements.

Syntax

```
oControlRange = document.body.createControlRange()
```

Return Value

Returns a **controlRange** collection. If a **controlRange** already exists, **createControlRange** overwrites the existing element; otherwise, it returns a pointer to the element created.

Example

This example creates a **controlRange** using the **createControlRange** method.

```
oControlRange = document.body.createControlRange();
```

Applies To

[BODY](#)

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◆ ◀ createControlRange Method ▶ createControlRange Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

createElement Method

Creates an instance of the element object for the specified tag.

Syntax

```
oElement = document.createElement(sTag)
```

Parameters

sTag Required. String that specifies the name of an element.

Return Value

Returns an element object.

Remarks

In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0, the only new elements you can create are [IMG](#), [AREA](#), and [OPTION](#). As of Internet Explorer 5, you can create all elements in script, except for [FRAME](#), [IFRAME](#), and [SELECT](#). In addition, the read-only properties of independently created elements are read/write. Before you use new objects, you must explicitly add them to their respective collections or to the document. To insert new elements into the current document, use the [insertBefore](#) or [appendChild](#) methods.

You must perform a second step when using **createElement** to create the [INPUT](#) element. The **createElement** method generates an input text box, because that is the default **INPUT type** property. To insert any other kind of **INPUT** element, first invoke **createElement** for **INPUT**, then set the **type** property to the appropriate value in the next line of code.

Attributes can be included with the *sTag* as long as the entire string is valid

HTML. This is useful since you cannot set the **NAME** attribute at run time on **anchor** objects created with the **createElement** method. For example, to create an **anchor** with a **NAME** attribute, include the attribute and value when using the **createElement** method. You can also use the **innerHTML** property.

Example

This example uses the **createElement** method to dynamically update the contents of a Web page by adding an element selected from a drop-down list box.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnCreate(){
    oData.innerHTML="";
    var oOption=oSel.options[oSel.selectedIndex];
    if(oOption.text.length>0){
        var aElement=document.createElement(oOption.text);
        eval("aElement." + oOption.value + "=" + oText.value + "");
        if(oOption.text=="A"){
            aElement.href="javascript:alert('A link.');"
        }
    }
    oData.appendChild(aElement);
}
</SCRIPT>
<SELECT ID="oSel" onchange="fnCreate()">
<OPTION VALUE="innerText">A
<OPTION VALUE="value">&lt;INPUT TYPE="button"&gt;
<INPUT TYPE="text" ID="oText" VALUE="Sample Text">
<SPAN ID="oData" ></SPAN>
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[document](#)

See Also

[add](#), [cloneNode](#), [removeNode](#)

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◆ ◀ createRange Method ▶ createTextNoc

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createStyleSheet Method

Creates a style sheet for the document.

Syntax

```
oStyleSheet = document.createStyleSheet([sURL] [, iIndex])
```

Parameters

<i>sURL</i>	Optional. String that specifies how to add the style sheet to the document. If a file name is specified for the URL, the style information will be added as a LINK object. If the URL contains style information, this information will be added to the STYLE object.
<i>iIndex</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the index that indicates where the new style sheet is inserted in the styleSheets collection. The default is to insert the new style sheet at the end of the collection.

Return Value

Returns a [styleSheet](#) object.

Example

This example uses the **createStyleSheet** method to create a link to a style sheet.

```
document.createStyleSheet('styles.css');
```

Applies To

[document](#)

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◆ ◀ createTextRange Method ▶ createTextRange

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createTFoot Method

Creates an empty **TFOOT** element in the **TABLE**.

Syntax

```
oTFoot = TABLE.createTFoot()
```

Return Value

Returns the **TFOOT** element object if successful, or null otherwise.

Remarks

If a **TFOOT** already exists for the **TABLE**, the **createTFoot** method returns the existing element. Otherwise, it returns a pointer to the element created.

Example

This example uses the **createTFoot** method to create a table footer.

```
myTFoot = document.all.myTable.createTFoot()
```

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[createCaption](#), [createTHead](#), [deleteCaption](#), [deleteTFoot](#), [deleteTHead](#)

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 ◀ createTFoot Method ▶ deleteCaption

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

createTHead Method

Creates an empty **THEAD** element in the **TABLE**.

Syntax

```
oTHead = TABLE.createTHead()
```

Return Value

Returns the **THEAD** element object if successful, or null otherwise.

Remarks

If a **THEAD** already exists, **createTHead** returns the existing element. Otherwise, it returns a pointer to the element created.

Example

This example uses the **createTHead** method to create a table header.

```
myTHead = document.all.myTable.createTHead()
```

Applies To

TABLE

See Also

[createCaption](#), [createTFoot](#), [deleteCaption](#), [deleteTFoot](#), [deleteTHead](#)

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◀ createTHead Method ▶ deleteCell Me

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deleteCaption Method

Deletes the [CAPTION](#) element and its contents from the [TABLE](#).

Syntax

```
TABLE.deleteCaption()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Example

This example uses the **deleteCaption** method to delete the **CAPTION** element from the table.

```
document.all.myTable.deleteCaption()
```

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[createCaption](#), [createTFoot](#), [createTHead](#), [deleteTFoot](#), [deleteTHead](#)

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 ◀ deleteRow Method ▶ deleteTHead Me

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deleteTFoot Method

Deletes the [TFoot](#) element and its contents from the [TABLE](#).

Syntax

```
TABLE.deleteTFoot()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Example

This example uses the **deleteTFoot** method to delete the **TFoot** element from the table.

```
document.all.myTable.deleteTFoot()
```

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[createCaption](#), [createTFoot](#), [createTHead](#), [deleteCaption](#), [deleteTHead](#)

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 ◀ deleteTFoot Method ▶ detachEvent M

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deleteTHead Method

Deletes the **THEAD** element and its contents from the **TABLE**.

Syntax

```
TABLE.deleteTHead()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Example

This example uses the **deleteTHead** method to delete the **THEAD** element from the table.

```
document.all.myTable.deleteTHead()
```

Applies To

TABLE

See Also

[createCaption](#), [createTFoot](#), [createTHead](#), [deleteCaption](#), [deleteTFoot](#)

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 ◀ deleteThead Method ▶ doReadReque

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detachEvent Method

Unbinds the specified function from the event, so that the function stops receiving notifications when the event fires on the object.

Syntax

```
object.detachEvent (sEvent, fpNotify)
```

Parameters

sEvent Required. String that specifies any of the standard [DHTML events](#).

fpNotify Required. Pointer that specifies the function previously set using the [attachEvent](#) method.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Behaviors that attach to events using the [attachEvent](#) method must explicitly call the **detachEvent** method to stop receiving notifications from the page when the [ondetach](#) event fires. Behaviors that attach to events using the [ATTACH](#) element automatically stop receiving notifications when the behavior detaches from the element, and thus do not need to call the **detachEvent** method.

Example

This example calls the **detachEvent** method from an HTML Component (HTC) when the highlighting effect is removed from the page, causing the **ondetach** event to fire.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, window, XMP

See Also

[attachEvent](#), [dhtml behaviors](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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◆ ◀ detachEvent Method ▶ doScroll Methc

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doReadRequest Method

Performs all requests located in the read-requests queue.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = userProfile.doReadRequest(vUsageCode [, vFriendlyName [, vDomain] [, vPath] [, vExpiration] [, vReserved])
```

Parameters

<i>vUsageCode</i>	Required. Variant that specifies the code that notifies the user of the type of access requested. This usage code should be one of the following 13 codes defined by the Internet Privacy Working Group (IPWG). <ol style="list-style-type: none">0 Used for system administration.1 Used for research and/or product development.2 Used for completion and support of the current transaction.3 Used to customize the content and design of a site.4 Used to improve the content of a site that includes advertisements.5 Used for notifying visitors about updates to the site.6 Used for contacting visitors for marketing of services or products.7 Used for linking other collected information.8 Used by a site for other purposes.9 Disclosed to others for customization or improvement of the content and design of the site.10 Disclosed to others, who may contact the user, for marketing of services and/or products.11 Disclosed to others, who may contact the user, for marketing of services and/or products. The user can ask a site not to do this.12 Disclosed to others for any other purpose.
<i>vFriendlyName</i>	Optional. Variant that specifies the friendly name of the party requesting access to private information. For security reasons, it is not sufficient for the user agent to display this friendly name to the user. In addition to displaying the friendly name, the user agent must display the URL that originates the script requesting profile access. If this script originates from a secure connection (for example, SSL), the Web author can use the SSL certificate to reliably identify the party requesting access.
<i>vDomain</i>	Optional. Variant that specifies the pages that the user's choice applies to in the future, in addition to the current page. The specification follows the cookie standard (see rfc-2109)  .
<i>vPath</i>	Optional. Variant that specifies the path to the domain server requesting access. When <i>vExpiration</i> is set, the path is saved with the requested attributes.
<i>vExpiration</i>	Optional. Variant that specifies the amount of time the site has requested access to these attributes. This is currently ignored by Internet Explorer.
<i>vReserved</i>	Optional. This parameter is reserved.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if successful, or false otherwise.

Remarks

If the site does not have read access, the user is prompted with a list of requested attributes and can choose to allow or deny access.

Applies To

[userProfile](#)

See Also

[addReadRequest](#), [clearRequest](#), [getAttribute](#)

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 ◀ doReadRequest Method ▶ duplicate N

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

doScroll Method

Simulates a click on a scroll-bar component.

Syntax

```
object.doScroll([sScrollAction])
```

Parameters

<i>sScrollAction</i>	Optional. String that specifies how the object scrolls, using one of the following values:	scrollbarDown	Default. Down scroll arrow is at the specified location.					
scrollbarHThumb	Horizontal scroll thumb or box is at the specified location.	scrollbarLeft	Left scroll arrow is at the specified location.	scrollbarPageDown	Page-down scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.	scrollbarPageLeft	Page-left scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.	s
down	Composite reference to scrollbarDown.							
left	Composite reference to scrollbarLeft.							
pageDown	Composite reference to scrollbarPageDown.							
pageLeft	Composite reference to scrollbarPageLeft.							
pageRight	Composite reference to scrollbarPageRight.							
pageUp	Composite reference to scrollbarPageUp.							
right	Composite reference to scrollbarRight.							
up	Composite reference to scrollbarUp.							

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Cascading style sheets (CSS) allow you to scroll on all objects through the [overflow](#) property.

When the content of an element changes and causes scroll bars to display, the **doScroll** method might not work correctly immediately following the content update. When this happens, you can use the [setTimeout](#) method to enable the browser to recognize the dynamic changes that affect scrolling.

Example

This example uses the **doScroll** method to scroll through a text area when the user clicks a button.

Applies To

[BODY](#), [custom](#), [DIV](#), [SPAN](#), [TEXTAREA](#)

See Also

[componentFromPoint](#), [onScroll](#)

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 ◀ doScroll Method ▶ elementFromPoint

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

duplicate Method

Returns a duplicate of the [TextRange](#).

Syntax

```
oTextRange = object.duplicate()
```

Return Value

Returns a **TextRange** object.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#)  in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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◆ ◀ duplicate Method ▶ empty Method ▲ □

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

elementFromPoint Method

Returns the element for the specified *iX* and *iY* coordinates.

Syntax

```
oElement = document.elementFromPoint(iX, iY)
```

Parameters

iX Required. Integer that specifies the X-offset, in pixels.

iY Required. Integer that specifies the Y-offset, in pixels.

Return Value

Returns an element object.

Remarks

Coordinates are supplied in client coordinates. The top left corner of the client area is (0,0). For **elementFromPoint** to exhibit expected behavior, the object or element located at position (x, y) must support and respond to mouse events.

When using this method with the [structured graphics](#) or [sprite](#) objects, you must set [mouseeventsenabled](#) to 1.

Applies To

[document](#)

See Also

[clientX](#), [clientY](#)

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 ◀ **execScript Method** ▶ **findText Method**

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

expand Method

Expands the range so that partial units are completely contained.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = TextRange.expand(sUnit)
```

Parameters

<i>sUnit</i>	Required. String that specifies the units to move in the range, using one of the following values:
character	Expands a character.
word	Expands a word. A word is a collection of characters terminated by a space or another white-space character, such as a tab.
sentence	Expands a sentence. A sentence is a collection of words terminated by an ending punctuation character, such as a period.
textedit	Expands to enclose the entire range.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if it successfully expands the range, or false otherwise.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Example

This example creates a range from the current selection and uses the **expand** method to ensure that any word partially enclosed in the range becomes entirely enclosed in the range.

```
var rng = document.selection.createRange();  
rng.expand("word");
```

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

See Also

[collapse](#)

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 ◀ findText Method ▶ focus Method ▲ DH

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firstPage Method

Moves to the first page of records in the data set, and scrolls it into view.

Syntax

```
TABLE.firstPage()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The number of records displayed in the table is determined by the [dataPageSize](#) property of the table. You must set the **DATAPAGESIZE** attribute when designing the page, or set the corresponding **dataPageSize** property at run time for this method to have any effect.

Note You do not need to check for boundary conditions.

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[lastPage](#)

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 ◀ firstPage Method ▶ forward Method ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

focus Method

Causes a control to receive the focus, and executes the code specified by the [onfocus](#) event.

Syntax

```
object.focus()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method fires the **onfocus** event.

As of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, elements that expose the **focus** method must have the [TABINDEX](#) attribute set.

Elements cannot receive focus until the document finishes loading.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, window, XMP

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◆ ◀ forward Method ▶ getAttribute Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

getAdjacentText Method

Returns the adjacent text character.

Syntax

```
object.getAdjacentText(sWhere)
```

Parameters

<i>sWhere</i>	Required. String that specifies where the text is located, using one of the following values:
beforeBegin	Text is returned immediately before the element.
afterBegin	Text is returned after the start of the element but before all other content in the element.
beforeEnd	Text is returned immediately before the end of the element but after all other content in the element.
afterEnd	Text is returned immediately after the end of the element.

Return Value

Returns the first adjacent text character.

Example

This example uses the **getAdjacentText** method to find specific text.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnFind(){
    var sWhere = oSel.options[oSel.selectedIndex].text;
    alert(oPara.getAdjacentText(sWhere));
}
</SCRIPT>
This is the text before (beforeBegin).
<P ID=oPara>
This is the text after (afterBegin).
```

```
<B>A few extra words.</B>
```

```
This is the text before (beforeEnd).
```

```
</P>
```

```
This is the text after (afterEnd).
```

```
<SELECT ID=oSel>
```

```
<OPTION SELECTED>beforeBegin
```

```
<OPTION>afterBegin
```

```
<OPTION>beforeEnd
```

```
<OPTION>afterEnd
```

```
</SELECT>
```

```
<INPUT TYPE="button" VALUE="Find text" onclick="fnFind()">
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ [getAdjacentText Method](#) ▶ [getAttribute](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

getAttribute Method

Retrieves the value of the specified attribute.

Syntax

```
vAttrValue = object.getAttribute(sAttrName [, iFlags])
```

Parameters

<i>sAttrName</i>	Required. String that specifies the name of the attribute.
<i>iFlags</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies one or more of the following flags: <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Default. Performs a property search that is not case-sensitive, and returns an interpolated value if the property is found.1 Performs a case-sensitive property search. To find a match, the uppercase and lowercase letters in <i>sAttrName</i> must exactly match those in the attribute name. If the <i>iFlags</i> parameter for setAttribute is set to true and this option is set to 0 (default), the specified property name might not be found.2 Returns the value exactly as it was set in script or in the source document.

Return Value

Variant. Returns a string, number, or Boolean value as defined by the attribute. If the attribute is not present, this method returns null.

Remarks

If two or more attributes have the same name (differing only in uppercase and lowercase letters) and *iFlags* is 0, the **getAttribute** method retrieves values only for the last attribute created with this name, and ignores all other attributes with the same name.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password,

INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XMP

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◆ ◀ [getAttribute Method](#) ▶ [getBookmark V](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

getAttribute Method

Returns the value of the named attribute.

Syntax

```
sValue = userProfile.getAttribute(sAttributeName)
```

Parameters

sAttributeName Required. String that specifies one of the standard vCard names listed in Remarks. If one of these names is not used, the request is ignored.

Return Value

String. Returns a null value if read access for this attribute is not available.

Remarks

The following schema is used for the field names of the user data store. These names are specified when you use the **getAttribute** method on the [userProfile](#) object. Note that the format has changed from vCard_xxx to vCard.xxx, and that the older format no longer is supported.

vCard Names

vCard.Business.City	vCard.Business.Country	vCard.Business.Fax
vCard.Business.Phone	vCard.Business.State	vCard.Business.StreetAddress
vCard.Business.URL	vCard.Business.Zipcode	vCard.Cellular
vCard.Company	vCard.Department	vCard.DisplayName
vCard.Email	vCard.FirstName	vCard.Gender*
vCard.Home.City	vCard.Home.Country	vCard.Home.Fax
vCard.Home.Phone	vCard.Home.State	vCard.Home.StreetAddress
vCard.Home.Zipcode	vCard.Homepage	vCard.JobTitle
vCard.LastName	vCard.MiddleName	vCard.Notes
vCard.Office	vCard.Pager	

Note An asterisk (*) denotes extensions to the vCard schema. Extensions are referenced as X- elements as defined in the vCard schema.

Applies To

[userProfile](#)

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◆ ◀ [getAttribute Method](#) ▶ [getBoundingCli](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

getBookmark Method

Retrieves a bookmark (opaque string) that can be used with [moveToBookmark](#) to return to the same range.

Syntax

```
sBookmark = TextRange.getBookmark()
```

Return Value

String. Returns the bookmark if successfully retrieved, or null otherwise.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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◆ ◀ getData Method ▶ getElementByNan

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

getElementById Method

Returns a reference to the first object with the specified value of the **ID** attribute.

Syntax

```
oElement = document.getElementById(sIDValue)
```

Parameters

sIDValue Required. String that specifies the value of an **ID** attribute.

Return Value

Returns the first object with the same **ID** attribute as the specified value.

Remarks

If the **ID** value belongs to a collection, the **getElementById** method returns the first object in the collection.

Example

This example uses the **getElementById** method to return the first occurrence of the **ID** attribute value, oDiv.

Applies To

[document](#)

See Also

[document object model overview](#)

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 ◀ [getElementsByTagName Meth...](#) ▶ go

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

getExpression Method

Retrieves the expression for the given property.

Syntax

```
vExpression = object.getExpression(sPropertyName)
```

Parameters

sPropertyName Required. String that specifies the name of the property from which to retrieve the expression.

Return Value

Variant. Returns a variant value representing the expression of the property.

Remarks

The following syntax sections show how to retrieve an expression from supported [cascading style sheets \(CSS\) attributes](#) and [Dynamic HTML \(DHTML\) properties](#).

- Use this syntax to retrieve an expression from a read/write property or from an [expando](#) property.

```
var sExpression = object.getExpression(sPropertyName)
```

- Use this syntax to retrieve an expression from a CSS attribute.

```
var sExpression = object.style.getExpression(sPropertyName)
```

Example

This example uses the **getExpression** method to set the width of a

paragraph equal to the sum of the width of two images. The **getExpression** method returns a variant containing the expression.

```
<P ID=para1 STYLE="width:expression(Img1.width + Img2.width;
back-color:blue" onclick="getexp()">Click here to see the
expression.</P>
```

```
<SCRIPT>
```

```
var s;
```

```
function getexp()
```

```
{
```

```
    s=para1.style.getExpression("width");
```

```
    alert("Expression for the width of the paragraph is \n\n"
```

```
        + s + "\n\nThe width property has a value of "
```

```
        + oBox3.style.width);
```

```
}
```

```
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR

See Also

[dynamic properties](#), [recalc](#), [removeExpression](#), [setExpression](#)

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 ◀ go Method ▶ ImportExportFavorites M

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

hasChildNodes Method

Returns whether the object has children.

Syntax

```
bChildNodes = object.hasChildNodes()
```

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the object contains HTML [elements](#) or [TextNodes](#).

Remarks

If the object contains HTML elements or **TextNodes**, they can be accessed from the [childNodes](#) collection.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ hasChildNodes Method ▶ inRange Me

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ImportExportFavorites Method

Imports or exports Favorites information.

Syntax

```
window.external.ImportExportFavorites(bImportExport [, sImportExportPath])
```

Parameters

<i>bImportExport</i>	Required. Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Import is requested. false Export is requested.
<i>sImportExportPath</i>	Optional. String that specifies the location (URL) to import or export, depending on <i>bImportExport</i> . If a value is not provided, a file dialog box is opened.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Confirmation is required before the import or export begins.

All favorites are uploaded to the server when exported, and it is recommended that the server be configured to erase previously stored favorites before accepting the updates. Favorites imported from the server merge with existing favorites on the client. Deletions on the server do not propagate to the client.

This method is not supported in [html applications](#).

Example

This example uses the **ImportExportFavorites** method to import Favorites

information from the server.

```
// 'true' specifies that the Favorites are imported from the server.  
window.external.ImportExportFavorites(  
    true,"http://www.your_server.com");
```

This example uses the **ImportExportFavorites** method to export Favorites information from the server.

```
// 'false' specifies that the Favorites are exported to the server.  
window.external.ImportExportFavorites(  
    false,"http://www.your_server.com");
```

This example uses the **ImportExportFavorites** method to open a file dialog box.

```
// If the path is not provided, a dialog box is opened.  
window.external.ImportExportFavorites(false);
```

Applies To

[external](#)

See Also

[netscape bookmark file format](#)

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 ◀ ImportExportFavorites Met... ▶ insertA

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

inRange Method

Returns whether one range is contained within another.

Syntax

```
bFound = TextRange.inRange(oRange)
```

Parameters

oRange Required. Object that specifies a [TextRange](#) object.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the range passed as the method parameter is contained within or is equal to the range on which the method is called, or false otherwise.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#)  in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Example

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

See Also

[isEqual](#)

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◆ ◀ inRange Method ▶ insertAdjacentHTM

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

insertAdjacentElement Method

Inserts an element at the specified location.

Syntax

```
oElement = object.insertAdjacentElement(sWhere, oElement)
```

Parameters

<i>sWhere</i>	Required. String that specifies where to insert the HTML text, using one of the following values: beforeBegin Inserts <i>oElement</i> immediately before the object. afterBegin Inserts <i>oElement</i> after the start of the object but before all other content in the object. beforeEnd Inserts <i>oElement</i> immediately before the end of the object but after all other content in the object. afterEnd Inserts <i>oElement</i> immediately after the end of the object.
<i>oElement</i>	Required. Object that specifies the element to be inserted adjacent to the object that invoked the insertAdjacentElement method.

Return Value

Returns an element object.

Remarks

This method is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

Example

This example uses the **insertAdjacentElement** method to add a new list item to an [OL](#) object.

```
<SCRIPT>
```

```

function fnAdd(){
    var oNewItem = document.createElement("LI");
    oList.children(0).insertAdjacentElement("AfterBegin",oNewItem);
    oNewItem.innerText = "List Item 0";
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<BODY>
<OL ID = "oList">
<LI>List Item 1</LI>
<LI>List Item 2</LI>
<LI>List Item 3</LI>
</OL>

<INPUT TYPE = "button" VALUE = "Add Item" onclick="fnAdd()

</BODY>

```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ insertAdjacentElement Met... ▶ insert/

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

insertAdjacentHTML Method

Inserts the given HTML text into the element at the location.

Syntax

```
object.insertAdjacentHTML(sWhere, sText)
```

Parameters

<i>sWhere</i>	Required. String that specifies where to insert the HTML text, using one of the following values: beforeBegin Inserts <i>sText</i> immediately before the object. afterBegin Inserts <i>sText</i> after the start of the object but before all other content in the object. beforeEnd Inserts <i>sText</i> immediately before the end of the object but after all other content in the object. afterEnd Inserts <i>sText</i> immediately after the end of the object.
<i>sText</i>	Required. String that specifies the HTML text to insert. The string can be a combination of text and HTML tags. This must be well-formed, valid HTML or this method will fail.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

If the text contains HTML tags, the method parses and formats the text as it is inserted.

You cannot insert text while the document is loading. Wait for the [onload](#) event to fire before attempting to call this method.

As of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, this method is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

When using the **insertAdjacentHTML** method to insert script, you must include the **DEFER** attribute in the **SCRIPT** element.

Example

This example uses the **insertAdjacentHTML** method to insert script into the page.

```
var sHTML("<input type=button onclick=" +
    "go2()" + " value='Click Me'><BR>"
var sScript("<SCRIPT DEFER>"
sScript = sScript +
    'function go2(){ alert("Hello from inserted script.") }'
sScript = sScript + '</script' + '>';
ScriptDiv.insertAdjacentHTML("afterBegin",sHTML + sScript);
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 4.0 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COMMENT, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[innerHTML](#), [insertAdjacentText](#), [outerHTML](#)

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◆ ◀ insertAdjacentHTML Method ▶ insertE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

insertAdjacentText Method

Inserts the given text into the element at the specified location.

Syntax

```
object.insertAdjacentText(sWhere, sText)
```

Parameters

<i>sWhere</i>	Required. String that specifies where to insert the text, using one of the following values: beforeBegin Inserts the text immediately before the element. afterBegin Inserts the text after the start of the element but before all other content in the element. beforeEnd Inserts the text immediately before the end of the element but after all other content in the element. afterEnd Inserts the text immediately after the end of the element.
<i>sText</i>	Required. String that specifies the text to insert.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The text inserted into the element is plain text

You cannot insert text while the document loads. Wait for the [onload](#) event to fire before attempting to call this method.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, AREA, B, BASEFONT, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COMMENT, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OL, OPTION, P, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TD, TEXTAREA, TH, TT, U, UL, VAR

See Also

[innerText](#), [insertAdjacentHTML](#), [outerText](#)

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 ◀ insertRow Method ▶ IsSubscribed Me

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

isEqual Method

Returns whether the specified range is equal to the current range.

Syntax

```
bEqual = TextRange.isEqual(oCompareRange)
```

Parameters

oCompareRange Required. Object that specifies the [TextRange](#) object to compare to the parent object.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if equal, or false otherwise.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

See Also

[inRange](#)

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◆ ◀ isEqual Method ▶ item Method ▲ DHT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

IsSubscribed Method

Returns whether the client subscribes to the given channel.

Syntax

```
bSubscribed = window.external.IsSubscribed(sURLToCDF)
```

Parameters

sURLToCDF Required. String that specifies the URL of a Channel Definition Format (CDF) file to be checked for a subscription.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the channel is subscribed to, or false if no subscription exists for that CDF file.

Remarks

For security purposes, if this method is used in an HTML page that is not in the same secondary domain specified in *sURLToCDF*, the method returns a scripting error.

For more information about Microsoft® Active Channel™ technology, see the [active channel technology overview](#).

This method is not supported in [html applications](#).

Applies To

[external](#)

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◆ ◀ IsSubscribed Method ▶ javaEnabled M

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

item Method

Retrieves an object or a collection from the specified collection.

Syntax

```
vItem = object.item(vIndex [, iSubIndex])
```

Parameters

<i>vIndex</i>	Required. Variant that specifies the number or string that indicates the object or collection to retrieve. If this parameter is a number, the method returns the object in the collection at the given position, where the first object has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this parameter is a string and there is more than one object with the name or id properties equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching objects.
<i>iSubindex</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the position of an object to retrieve. This parameter is used when <i>vIndex</i> is a string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all objects that have a name or id equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the object at the position specified by <i>iSubIndex</i> .

Return Value

Variant. Returns an object or a collection of objects if successful, or null otherwise.

Remarks

The [TextRectangle](#), [attributes](#), and [rules](#) collections only accept an integer value for the *vIndex* parameter.

Example

This example uses the **item** method to retrieve each object from the document. In this case, the method parameter is a number, so the objects are retrieved in the order in which they appear in the document.

Applies To

[all](#), [anchors](#), [applets](#), [areas](#), [attributes](#), [behaviorUrns](#), [bookmarks](#), [boundElements](#), [cells](#), [childNodes](#), [children](#), [controlRange](#),

elements, embeds, filters, forms, frames, images, imports, links, options, plugins, rows, rules, scripts, styleSheets, tbody, TextRectangle

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 ◀ item Method ▶ lastPage Method ▲ DH

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

javaEnabled Method

Returns whether Java is enabled.

Syntax

```
bEnabled = navigator.javaEnabled()
```

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if Java is enabled, or false otherwise.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

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◆ ◀ javaEnabled Method ▶ mergeAttribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

lastPage Method

Moves to the last page of records in the data set, and scrolls it into view.

Syntax

```
TABLE.lastPage()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The [dataPageSize](#) property of the table determines the number of records displayed in the table. You must set the **DATAPAGESIZE** attribute when designing the page, or set the corresponding **dataPageSize** property at run time for this method to have any effect.

Note You do not need to check for boundary conditions.

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[firstPage](#)

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◆ ◀ lastPage Method ▶ move Method ▲ D

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

mergeAttributes Method

Copies all read/write attributes to the specified element.

Syntax

```
object.mergeAttributes(oSource)
```

Parameters

oSource Required. Object that specifies the attributes copied to the object that invokes **mergeAttributes**.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The **mergeAttributes** method copies persistent HTML attributes, events, and styles. Attributes that are read-only, such as **ID**, are not merged.

Example

This example uses the **mergeAttributes** method to copy attributes, events, and styles from one object to another.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[clearAttributes](#)

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◆ ◀ move Method ▶ moveEnd Method ▶ C

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moveBy Method

Moves the screen position of the window by the specified x- and y-offset values.

Syntax

```
window.moveBy(iX, iY)
```

Parameters

iX Required. Integer that specifies the horizontal scroll offset, in pixels.

iY Required. Integer that specifies the vertical scroll offset, in pixels.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[window](#)

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 ◀ moveBy Method ▶ moveRow Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

moveEnd Method

Changes the end position of the range.

Syntax

```
iMoved = TextRange.moveEnd(sUnit [, iCount])
```

Parameters

<i>sUnit</i>	Required. String that specifies the units to move, using one of the following values: character Moves one or more characters. word Moves one or more words. A word is a collection of characters terminated by a space or some other white-space character, such as a tab. sentence Moves one or more sentences. A sentence is a collection of words terminated by a punctuation character, such as a period. textedit Moves to the start or end of the original range.
<i>iCount</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the number of units to move. This can be positive or negative. The default is 1 .

Return Value

Integer. Returns the number of units moved.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

See Also

move, moveStart

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◆ ◀ moveEnd Method ▶ moveStart Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

moveRow Method

Moves a [TABLE](#) row to a new position.

Syntax

```
oRow = object.moveRow(iSource, iTarget)
```

Parameters

<i>iSource</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the index in the rows collection of the table row that is moved.
<i>iTarget</i>	Required. Integer that specifies where the row is moved within the rows collection.

Return Value

Object. Returns a reference to the table row that is moved.

Remarks

Rows between the *iSource* and *iTarget* positions in the **rows** collection are shifted based on the direction the row moves.

Example

This example uses the **moveRow** method to exchange the first and second rows in a table when the user clicks a button.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnMove(){
    oTable.moveRow(0,1);
}
</SCRIPT>
<INPUT TYPE="button" VALUE="Change Rows" onclick="fnMo
```

```
<TABLE ID="oTable">  
<TR><TD>Cell 1, Row 1</TD></TR>  
<TR><TD>Cell 1, Row 2</TD></TR>  
</TABLE>
```

Applies To

TABLE, TBODY, TFOOT, THEAD

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 ◀ [moveRow Method](#) ▶ [moveTo Method](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

moveStart Method

Changes the start position of the range.

Syntax

```
iMoved = TextRange.moveStart(sUnit [, iCount])
```

Parameters

<i>sUnit</i>	Required. String that specifies the units to move, using one of the following values: character Moves one or more characters. word Moves one or more words. A word is a collection of characters terminated by a space or other white-space character, such as a tab. sentence Moves one or more sentences. A sentence is a collection of words terminated by a punctuation character, such as a period. textedit Moves to the start or end of the original range.
<i>iCount</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies the number of units to move. This can be positive or negative. The default is 1.

Return Value

Integer. Returns the number of units moved.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

See Also

[move](#), [moveEnd](#)

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◆ ◀ moveStart Method ▶ moveToBookmar

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moveTo Method

Moves the screen position of the upper-left corner of the window to the specified *iX* and *iY* position.

Syntax

```
window.moveTo(iX, iY)
```

Parameters

iX Required. Integer that specifies the horizontal scroll offset, in pixels.

iY Required. Integer that specifies the vertical scroll offset, in pixels.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ moveTo Method ▶ moveToElementTe>

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moveToBookmark Method

Moves to a bookmark.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = TextRange.moveToBookmark(sBookmark)
```

Parameters

sBookmark Required. String that specifies the bookmark to move to.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if successful, or false otherwise.

Remarks

Bookmarks are opaque strings created with the [getBookmark](#) method.

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#)  in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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◆ ◀ moveToElementText Method ▶ named

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

moveToPoint Method

Moves the start and end positions of the text range to the given point.

Syntax

```
TextRange.moveToPoint(iX, iY)
```

Parameters

iX Required. Integer that specifies the horizontal offset relative to the upper-left corner of the window, in pixels.

iY Required. Integer that specifies the vertical offset relative to the upper-left corner of the window, in pixels.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The coordinates of the point must be in pixels and be relative to the upper-left corner of the window. The resulting text range is empty, but you can expand and move the range using methods such as [expand](#) and [moveEnd](#).

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Example

This example uses the **moveToPoint** method to move the text range to the point where the user clicked the mouse, expands the range, and selects the text within the new range.

```
<SCRIPT FOR=document EVENT=onclick LANGUAGE="JScript
var rng = document.body.createTextRange();
rng.moveToPoint(window.event.x, window.event.y);
rng.expand("word");
rng.select();
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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◆ ◀ moveToPoint Method ▶ navigate Meth

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namedRecordset Method

Retrieves the recordset object corresponding to the named data member from a data source object (DSO).

Syntax

```
oRecordset = object.namedRecordset([sQualifier] [, sSubChapter])
```

Parameters

<i>sQualifier</i>	Required. String that specifies the name of the data member, or an empty string, which indicates the default data member.
<i>sSubChapter</i>	Optional. String that specifies a path to a hierarchical data set.

Return Value

Object. Returns a recordset, or null if the specified data member or subchapter is unavailable.

Remarks

Valid names for a data member are specific to the DSO implementation. Check the DSO documentation to determine whether it supports named data members and to determine the valid names for those data members.

If null values or empty strings are passed to the **namedRecordset** method, the default recordset is returned. This is identical to referring to the [recordset](#) property directly.

If the second parameter is omitted, the top-level recordset is returned. If the first parameter is omitted but the second parameter is specified, the specified subchapter of the default recordset is returned.

Example

Applies To

APPLET, OBJECT

See Also

[using a data source object that exposes multiple data members](#)

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◆ ◀ namedRecordset Method ▶ Navigate/

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navigate Method

Loads the specified URL to the current window.

Syntax

```
window.navigate(sURL)
```

Parameters

`sURL` Required. String that specifies the URL to display.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[window](#)

See Also

[href](#)

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 ◀ navigate Method ▶ nextPage Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

NavigateAndFind Method

Opens a Web page, and highlights a specific string.

Syntax

```
window.external.NavigateAndFind(sLocation, sQuery, sTargetFrame)
```

Parameters

<i>sLocation</i>	Required. String that specifies the URL of a Web page.
<i>sQuery</i>	Required. String that specifies the text to highlight on the Web page specified by <i>sLocation</i> .
<i>sTargetFrame</i>	Required. String that specifies the name of the target frame to query.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The **NavigateAndFind** method requires a full qualified path, including a location prefix (<http://>, <c:\>, and so on).

The target frame argument might be empty.

This method is not supported in [html applications](#)□.

Example

This example uses the **NavigateAndFind** method to search for a word or phrase on another page.

Applies To

[external](#)

See Also

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ NavigateAndFind Method ▶ open Metl

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

nextPage Method

Displays the next page of records in the data set to which the table is bound.

Syntax

```
TABLE.nextPage()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The number of records displayed in the table is determined by the [dataPageSize](#) property of the table. You must set the **DATAPAGESIZE** attribute when designing the page, or set the corresponding **dataPageSize** property at run time for this method to have any effect.

Note You do not need to check for boundary conditions.

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [previousPage](#)

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◆ ◀ open Method ▶ parentElement Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

open Method

Opens a document to collect the output of [write](#) or [writeln](#) methods.

Syntax

```
oNewDoc = document.open(sMimeType [, sReplace])
```

Parameters

<i>sMimeType</i>	Required. String that specifies the MIME type. Currently supports "text/html" only.
<i>sReplace</i>	Optional. String that specifies whether the new document being written is to replace the current document in the History list. Otherwise, by default, the document being created does not replace the current document in the History list.

Return Value

Returns a reference to the new document.

Example

This example uses the **open** method to replace the current document with a new document and display the HTML markup contained in the variable *sMarkup*.

```
var oNewDoc = document.open("text/html", "replace");
var sMarkup = "<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>New Document</TITLE>";
oNewDoc.write(sMarkup);
oNewDoc.close();
```

Applies To

[document](#)

See Also

[onbeforeunload](#)

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 ◀ open Method ▶ pasteHTML Method ▲

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

parentElement Method

Retrieves the parent element for the given text range.

Syntax

```
oElement = TextRange.parentElement()
```

Return Value

Returns an element object if successful, or null otherwise.

Remarks

The parent element is the element that completely encloses the text in the range.

If the text range spans text in more than one element, this method returns the smallest element that encloses all the elements. When you insert text into a range that spans multiple elements, the text is placed in the parent element rather than in any of the contained elements.

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Example

This example uses the **parentElement** method to retrieve the parent element for the text range created from the current selection, and display the tag name of the element.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
```

```
var sel = document.selection;  
var rng = sel.createRange();  
var el = rng.parentElement();  
alert(el.tagName);  
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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 ◀ [parentElement Method](#) ▶ [previousPag](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

pasteHTML Method

Pastes HTML text into the given text range, replacing any previous text and HTML elements in the range.

Syntax

```
TextRange.pasteHTML(sHTMLText)
```

Parameters

<i>sHTMLText</i>	Required. String that specifies the HTML text to paste. The string can contain text and any combination of the HTML tags described in HTML Elements .
------------------	---

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Although this method never fails, it might alter the HTML text to make it fit the given text range. For example, pasting a table cell into a text range that does not contain a table might cause the method to insert a [TABLE](#) element. For predictable results, paste only well-formed HTML text that fits within the given text range.

This method is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Example

This example uses the **pasteHTML** method to replace the current selection with a new paragraph.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
var sel = document.selection;
if (sel!=null) {
    var rng = sel.createRange();
    if (rng!=null)
        rng.pasteHTML("<P><B>Selection has been replaced.</B></P>");
}
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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 ‹ [pasteHTML Method](#) › [print Method](#) ‹ |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

previousPage Method

Scrolls into view the previous page of records in the data set.

Syntax

```
table.previousPage()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The number of records displayed in the table is determined by the [dataPageSize](#) property of the table. You must set the **DATAPAGESIZE** attribute when designing the page, or set the corresponding **dataPageSize** property at run time for this method to have an effect.

Note You do not need to check for boundary conditions.

Applies To

[TABLE](#)

See Also

[data binding](#), [nextPage](#)

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◀ [previousPage method](#) ▶ [prompt Metho](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

print Method

Prints the document associated with the window.

Syntax

```
window.print()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Calling the **print** method has the same effect as choosing Print from the Microsoft® Internet Explorer File menu. The **print** method activates the Print dialog box, prompting the user to change print settings. When the user clicks the OK button, the following sequence of events occurs:

1. The [onbeforeprint](#) event fires.
2. The document prints.
3. The [onafterprint](#) event fires.

The **onbeforeprint** and **onafterprint** events are particularly useful when not all the information on the page is visible at all times. Use the **onbeforeprint** to modify the document to make all the information on the page visible for printing. To return the document to its original state, use the **onafterprint** event.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ recalc Method ▶ releaseCapture Meth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

refresh Method

Refreshes the content of the table.

Syntax

```
table.refresh()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

TABLE

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◆ ◀ refresh Method ▶ reload Method ▲ DT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

releaseCapture Method

Removes mouse capture from the object in the current document.

Syntax

```
object.releaseCapture()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

For **releaseCapture** to have an effect, you must set mouse capture through the [setCapture](#) method.

You can invoke the **releaseCapture** method on the [document](#) object. The **releaseCapture** method makes it unnecessary to determine which element has capture to programmatically release it. Other actions that release document capture include displaying a modal dialog box and switching focus to another application or browser window.

Example

This example invokes the **releaseCapture** method on the document object.

```
<BODY onload="oOwnCapture.setCapture();"
  onclick="document.releaseCapture();">
<DIV ID=oOwnCapture
  onmousemove="oWriteLocation.value =
  event.clientX + event.clientY";
  onlosecapture="alert(event.srcElement.id +
```

```
' has lost mouse capture.')">
<TEXTAREA ID=oWriteLocation COLS=2></TEXTAREA>
</DIV>
<HR>
<DIV ID=oNoCapture>
<P>Click the document to invoke the releaseCapture method.</P>
</DIV>
</BODY>
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, document, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[mouse capture overview](#), [onlosecapture](#), [setCapture](#)

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◆ ◀ releaseCapture Method ▶ remove Me

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

reload Method

Reloads the current page.

Syntax

```
location.reload([bReloadSource])
```

Parameters

<i>bReloadSource</i>	Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Default. Reloads the page from the browser cache. true Reloads the page from the server.
----------------------	--

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[location](#)

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◆ ◀ reload Method ▶ removeAttribute Metl

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

remove Method

Removes an element from the collection.

Syntax

```
object.remove(iIndex)
```

Parameters

iIndex Required. Integer that specifies the zero-based index of the element to remove from the collection.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[areas](#), [controlRange](#), [options](#)

See Also

[add](#)

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◆ ◀ remove Method ▶ removeBehavior Me

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

removeAttribute Method

Removes the given attribute from the object.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = object.removeAttribute(sName [, iCaseSensitive])
```

Parameters

<i>sName</i>	Required. String that specifies the attribute name.
<i>iCaseSensitive</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies whether to use a case-sensitive search to locate the attribute. By default, this value is set to 1 to indicate that the uppercase and lowercase letters in the specified <i>sName</i> parameter must exactly match those in the attribute name. If there are multiple attributes specified with different case sensitivity, the attribute returned might vary across platforms.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if successful, or false otherwise.

Remarks

If two or more attributes have the same name—differing only in uppercase and lowercase letters—and *iCaseSensitive* is set to 0, this method removes only the last attribute to be created with this name. All other attributes of the same name are ignored.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XMP

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◆ ◀ removeAttribute Method ▶ removeChi

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

removeBehavior Method

Detaches a [behavior](#) from the element.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = object.removeBehavior(iID)
```

Parameters

iID Required. Integer that specifies the identifier returned from a previous [addBehavior](#) call.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the behavior was removed successfully, or false otherwise.

Example

This example uses the **removeBehavior** method to show how a behavior that implements a mouseover highlighting effect can be dynamically removed from all [LI](#) elements on a page.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, NOBR, NOFRAMES, NOSCRIPT, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, STYLE, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

See Also

[addBehavior](#), [dhtml behaviors](#), [using dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing](#)

dhtml behaviors in script

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◆ ◀ removeBehavior Method ▶ removeExp

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

removeChild Method

Removes a child node from an element.

Syntax

```
oRemove = object.removeChild(oNode)
```

Parameters

oNode Required. Object that specifies the element to be removed from the document.

Return Value

Returns a reference to the object that is removed.

Remarks

The node to be removed must be an immediate child of the parent object.

This method is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

Example

This example uses the **removeChild** method to remove a bold element from a [DIV](#).

```
<HEAD>  
<SCRIPT>  
function removeElement()  
{  
  try  
  {
```

```
//The first child of the div is the bold element.
var oChild=Div1.children(0);
Div1.removeChild(oChild);
}
catch(x)
{
    alert("You have already removed the bold element.
    Page will be refreshed when you click OK.")
    document.location.reload();
}
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV ID=Div1 onclick="removeElement()">
Click anywhere in this sentence to remove this <B>Bold</B> word
</DIV>
</BODY>
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IFRAME, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ removeChild Method ▶ removeNode M

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

removeExpression Method

Removes the expression from the specified property.

Syntax

```
bSuccess = object.removeExpression(sPropertyName)
```

Parameters

sPropertyName Required. String that specifies the name of the property from which to remove an expression.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the expression was successfully removed, or false otherwise.

Remarks

After the expression is removed from the specified property, the value of the property equals the last computed value of the expression. To remove expressions set by the [setExpression](#) method, use **removeExpression**.

The following syntax sections show how to remove an expression from supported [cascading style sheets \(CSS\) attributes](#) and [Dynamic HTML \(DHTML\) properties](#).

- Use this syntax to remove an expression from a read/write property or from an [expando](#) property.

```
object.removeExpression(sPropertyName)
```

- Use this syntax to remove an expression from a CSS attribute.
-

`object.style.removeExpression(sPropertyName)`

Example

This example uses the **removeExpression** method to remove an expression from the `width` property of a blue box.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PARAM, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR

See Also

[dynamic properties](#), [getExpression](#), [recalc](#)

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◆ ◀ removeExpression Method ▶ removeF

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removeNode Method

Removes the object from the document hierarchy.

Syntax

```
oRemoved = object.removeNode(bRemoveChildren)
```

Parameters

<i>bRemoveChildren</i>	Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values: false Default. ChildNodes collection of the object is not removed. true ChildNodes collection of the object is removed.
------------------------	--

Return Value

Returns a reference to the object that is removed.

Remarks

This property is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

Example

This example uses the **removeNode** method to remove a table from the document hierarchy.

```
<SCRIPT>  
function fnRemove(){  
    // 'true' possible value specifies removal of childNodes also  
    oTable.removeNode(true);  
}  
</SCRIPT>
```

```
<TABLE ID = oTable>
<TR>
<TD>Cell 1</TD>
<TD>Cell 2</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

```
<INPUT TYPE = button VALUE = "Remove Table" onclick = "fnR
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IFRAME, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[appendChild](#), [cloneNode](#), [insertBefore](#)

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◆ ◀ removeNode Method ▶ replace Metho

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removeRule Method

Deletes an existing style rule for the [styleSheet](#) object, and adjusts the index of the [rules](#) collection accordingly.

Syntax

```
styleSheet.removeRule[iIndex]
```

Parameters

iIndex Optional. Integer that specifies the index value of the rule to be deleted from the style sheet. If an index is not provided, the first rule in the [rules](#) collection is removed.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The page does not automatically reflow when the rule is removed. To see the change, you must reflow the page. You can reflow the objects affected using a number of methods. For example, you can reflow the style change only on affected text by setting the text equal to itself (see Example).

Alternately, you can reload the entire page using the [reload](#) method. When you use the [refresh](#) method on a table, its content is reflowed.

Example

This example uses the **removeRule** method to delete a rule from the [rules](#) collection, which causes the text to reflow according to the new rules.

```
<STYLE>
```

```

P {color:green}
</STYLE>
:
<SCRIPT>
function removeTheRule() {
    // Style sheets and rules are zero-based collections; therefore,
    // the first item is item 0 in the collection.
    var iSheets = document.styleSheets.length;
    var iRules = document.styleSheets[iSheets-1].rules.length;
    // make sure there is a rule to delete
    if (1 < iRules) {
        document.styleSheets[iSheets-1].removeRule(1);
        // Force the page to render the change.
        oEffectRules.innerHTML=oEffectRules.innerHTML;
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
:
<P ID=oEffectRules>This text has the new style applied to it.
</P>
:
<BUTTON onclick="removeTheRule()">Remove the new rule.</B

```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[styleSheet](#)

See Also

[addRule](#), [rules](#), [styleSheets](#)

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◆ ◀ removeRule Method ▶ replaceAdjacer

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replace Method

Replaces the current document by loading the document at the specified URL.

Syntax

```
location.replace(sURL)
```

Parameters

sURL Required. String that specifies the URL to insert into the session history.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Replacing a document causes it to be inaccessible through the [history](#) object. Also, the URL is no longer accessible through the user interface navigation methods, such as the Back and Forward buttons.

Applies To

[location](#)

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◆ ◀ replace Method ▶ replaceChild Metho

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replaceAdjacentText Method

Replaces the adjacent text character.

Syntax

```
object.replaceAdjacentText(sWhere, sReplaceText)
```

Parameters

<i>sWhere</i>	Required. String that specifies where to locate the replacement text, using one of the following values: beforeBegin Replaces text immediately before the element. afterBegin Replaces text after the start of the element but before all other content in the element. beforeEnd Replaces text immediately before the end of the element but after all other content in the element. afterEnd Replaces text immediately after the end of the element.
<i>sReplaceText</i>	Required. String that specifies the replacement text.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ replaceAdjacentText Metho... ▶ replac

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replaceChild Method

Replaces an existing child element with a new child element.

Syntax

```
oReplace = object.replaceChild(oNewNode, oOldNode)
```

Parameters

<i>oNewNode</i>	Required. Object that specifies the new element to be inserted into the document.
<i>oChildNode</i>	Required. Object that specifies the existing element to be replaced.

Return Value

Returns a reference to the object that is replaced.

Remarks

The node to be replaced must be an immediate child of the parent object. The new node must be created using the [createElement](#) method.

This property is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

Example

This example uses the **replaceChild** method to replace a bold element from a [DIV](#) with an italic element.

```
<HEAD>  
<SCRIPT>  
function replaceElement()  
{
```

```

    //The first child of the div is the bold element.
    var oChild=Div1.children(0);
    var sInnerHTML = oChild.innerHTML;
    if (oChild.tagName=="B")
    {
        oNewChild=document.createElement("I");
        Div1.replaceChild(oNewChild, oChild);
        oNewChild.innerHTML=sInnerHTML
    }
    else
    {
        oNewChild=document.createElement("B");
        Div1.replaceChild(oNewChild, oChild);
        oNewChild.innerHTML=sInnerHTML
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV ID=Div1 onclick="replaceElement()">
Click anywhere in this sentence to toggle this <B>word</B>
between bold and italic.</DIV>
</BODY>

```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HTML, I, IFRAME, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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◆ ◀ replaceNode Method ▶ resizeBy Meth

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reset Method

Simulates a mouse click on a reset button for the calling form.

Syntax

```
form.reset()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[form](#)

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◆ ◀ reset Method ▶ resizeTo Method ▲ DF

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resizeBy Method

Changes the current size of the window by the specified x- and y-offset.

Syntax

```
window.resizeBy(iX, iY)
```

Parameters

iX Required. Integer that specifies the horizontal offset, in pixels.

iY Required. Integer that specifies the vertical offset, in pixels.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ resizeBy Method ▶ scroll Method ▲ Df

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resizeTo Method

Sets the size of the window to the specified width and length values.

Syntax

```
window.resizeTo(iWidth, iHeight)
```

Parameters

iWidth Required. Integer that specifies the width of the window, in pixels.

iHeight Required. Integer that specifies the height of the window, in pixels.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ [resizeTo Method](#) ▶ [scrollBy Method](#) ▲

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scroll Method

Causes the window to scroll to the specified x- and y-offset at the upper-left corner of the window.

Syntax

```
window.scroll(iX, iY)
```

Parameters

iX Required. Integer that specifies the horizontal scroll offset, in pixels.

iY Required. Integer that specifies the vertical scroll offset, in pixels.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method is provided for backward compatibility only. The recommended way to scroll a window is to use the [scrollTo](#) method.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ scroll Method ▶ scrollToView Method

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scrollBy Method

Causes the window to scroll relative to the current scrolled position by the specified x- and y-pixel offset.

Syntax

```
window.scrollBy(iX, iY)
```

Parameters

<i>iX</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the horizontal scroll offset, in pixels. Positive values scroll the window right, and negative values scroll it left.
-----------	--

<i>iY</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the vertical scroll offset, in pixels. Positive values scroll the window down, and negative values scroll it up.
-----------	---

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ scrollBy Method ▶ scrollTo Method ▲ [

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scrollIntoView Method

Causes the object to scroll into view, aligning it either at the top or bottom of the window.

Syntax

```
object.scrollIntoView([bAlignToTop])
```

Parameters

<i>bAlignToTop</i>	Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">true Default. Scrolls the object so that top of the object is visible at the top of the window.false Scrolls the object so that the bottom of the object is visible at the bottom of the window.
--------------------	---

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The **scrollIntoView** method is useful for immediately showing the user the result of some action without requiring the user to manually scroll through the document to find the result.

Example

This example uses the **scrollIntoView** method to underline the content of the document's fifth paragraph and scroll it into view at the top of the window.

```
var coll = document.all.tags("P");  
if (coll.length >= 5)
```

```
{  
  coll(4).style.textDecoration = "underline";  
  coll(4).scrollIntoView(true);  
}
```

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, controlRange, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TextRange, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XMP

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◆ ◀ scrollIntoView Method ▶ select Method

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scrollTo Method

Scrolls the window to the specified x- and y-offset.

Syntax

```
window.scrollTo(iX, iY)
```

Parameters

iX Required. Integer that specifies the horizontal scroll offset, in pixels.

iY Required. Integer that specifies the vertical scroll offset, in pixels.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The specified offsets are relative to the upper-left corner of the window.

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ select Method ▶ setAttribute Method ▶

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select Method

Makes the active selection equal to the current object.

Syntax

```
object.select()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This feature might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#)  in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

[TextRange](#), [controlRange](#)

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◆ ◀ select Method ▶ setCapture Method ▲

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setAttribute Method

Sets the value of the specified attribute.

Syntax

```
object.setAttribute(sName, vValue [, iFlags])
```

Parameters

<i>sName</i>	Required. String that specifies the name of the attribute.
<i>vValue</i>	Required. Variant that specifies the string, number, or Boolean to assign to the attribute.
<i>iFlags</i>	Optional. Integer that specifies one or more of the following flags: 0 When the attribute is set, it overwrites any attributes with the same name, regardless of their case. 1 Default. The case of the attribute that you set is respected when it is set on the object.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

If the specified attribute is not already present, the **setAttribute** method adds the attribute to the object and sets the value.

Be careful when spelling attribute names. If you set *iFlags* to **1** and the *sName* parameter does not have the same uppercase and lowercase letters as the attribute, a new attribute is created for the object.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, META, NEXTID, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S,

SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, STYLE, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XMP

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◆ ◀ [setAttribute Method](#) ▶ [setData Method](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

setCapture Method

Sets the mouse capture to the object belonging to the current document.

Syntax

```
object.setCapture([bContainerCapture])
```

Parameters

<i>bContainerCapture</i>	Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Default. Events originating within a container with mouse capture are fired. false Events originating within a container with mouse capture are not fired.
--------------------------	---

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Once mouse capture is set to an object, that object fires all mouse events for the document. Supported mouse events include [onmousedown](#), [onmouseup](#), [onmousemove](#), [onclick](#), [ondblclick](#), [onmouseover](#), and [onmouseout](#). The [srcElement](#) property of the window [event](#) object always returns the object that is positioned under the mouse rather than the object that has mouse capture.

When a container object, such as a [DIV](#), has mouse capture, events originating on objects within that container are fired by the **DIV**, unless the *bContainerCapture* parameter of the **setCapture** method is set to false. Passing the value false causes the container to no longer capture all document events. Instead, objects within that container still fire events, and those events also bubble as expected.

Drag-and-drop as well as text selection through the user interface are disabled when mouse capture is set programmatically.

The following key events are unaffected by mouse capture and fire as usual: [onkeydown](#), [onkeyup](#), and [onkeypress](#).

Example

The following examples use the **setCapture** method to show different aspects of mouse capture.

Applies To

A, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, custom, DD, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

See Also

[mouse capture overview](#), [onlosecapture](#), [releaseCapture](#)

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 ◀ setData Method ▶ setExpression Meth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

setEndPoint Method

Sets the end point of one range based on the end point of another range.

Syntax

```
textRange.setEndPoint(sType, oTextRange)
```

Parameters

<i>sType</i>	Required. String that specifies the end point to transfer, using one of the following values: StartToEnd Move the start of the TextRange object to the end of the specified <i>oTextRange</i> parameter. StartToStart Move the start of the TextRange object to the start of the specified <i>oTextRange</i> parameter. EndToStart Move the end of the TextRange object to the start of the specified <i>oTextRange</i> parameter. EndToEnd Move the end of the TextRange object to the end of the specified <i>oTextRange</i> parameter.
<i>oTextRange</i>	Required. TextRange object that specifies the range from which the source end point is to be taken.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

A text range has two end points: one at the beginning of the text range and one at the end. An end point also can be the position between two characters in an HTML document.

In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0, an end point is relative to text only, not HTML tags.

There are four possible end-point locations in the following HTML:

```
<BODY><P><B>abc
```

The possible end-point locations are:

- Before the letter a.
- Between the letters a and the b.
- Between the letters b and the c.
- After the letter c.

In Internet Explorer 4.0, an end point cannot be established between the **BODY** and the **P**, for example. Such an end point would be considered to occur before the letter a.

This method might not be available on non-Win32® platforms. For the latest information about Internet Explorer cross-platform compatibility, see article [q172976](#) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Example

This example uses the **setEndPoint** method to set the start point of the current range (r1) to the end point of the second range (r2).

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">  
r1.setEndPoint("StartToEnd", r2);  
</SCRIPT>
```

Applies To

[TextRange](#)

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◆ ◀ setEndPoint Method ▶ setInterval Met

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

setExpression Method

Sets an expression for the specified object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE="sAttributeName:expression(sExpression)"></code>
Scripting	<code>object.setExpression(sPropertyName, sExpression2, sLanguage)</code>

Parameters

<i>sAttributeName</i>	Required. String that specifies the name of the attribute to which <i>sExpression</i> is added.
<i>sPropertyName</i>	Required. String that specifies the name of the property to which <i>sExpression</i> is added.
<i>sExpression</i>	Required. String that specifies any valid Microsoft JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) statement without quotations or semicolons. This string can include references to other properties on the current page. Array references are not allowed on object properties included in this script.
<i>sExpression2</i>	Required. String that specifies any valid script. This string can include references to other properties on the current page. Array references are not allowed on object properties included in this script.
<i>sLanguage</i>	Required. String that specifies one of the following values: JScript Language is JScript. VBScript Language is VBScript. JavaScript Language is JavaScript.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Use the **setExpression** method to add expressions to supported [cascading style sheets \(CSS\) attributes](#) and read/write [Dynamic HTML \(DHTML\) properties](#). To remove expressions set by **setExpression**, use the [removeExpression](#) method.

The following syntax sections show how to set an expression on DHTML properties and CSS attributes.

- Use this syntax to set an expression on a read/write property or on an [expando](#) property.

```
object.setExpression(sPropertyName, sExpression, sLanguage)
```

- Use this syntax to set an expression on a CSS attribute.

```
object.style.setExpression(sPropertyName, sExpression, sLanguage)
```

The data type of the evaluated expression in the *sExpression* parameter must match one of the possible values allowed for the *sPropertyName* parameter. If the property or attribute specified by the first parameter requires a string, the data type of the second parameter must be a string. Otherwise, the second parameter is evaluated prior to invoking **setExpression**, causing the expression to be set to the result of the evaluation.

Use the [uniqueID](#) property of an object in an expression to refer back to the object. Using **uniqueID** is an alternative to specifying an [id](#) for expressions that use an object reference.

The [cssText](#) property is a unique property that is not compatible with the dynamic properties implementation. Do not use **cssText** with any dynamic property methods.

Example

The following examples use the **setExpression** method to change the width of a blue box. In each example, the width of the blue box is equal to the sum of the values of the first two text boxes. When a value in one of the text boxes changes, the width of the blue box recalculates.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BDO, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MARQUEE, MENU, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PARAM, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR

See Also

[dynamic properties](#), [getExpression](#), [recalc](#)

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◆ ◀ `setExpression Method` ▶ `setTimeout N`

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

setInterval Method

Evaluates an expression each time a specified number of milliseconds has elapsed.

Syntax

```
iTimerID = window.setInterval(vCode, iMilliseconds [, sLanguage])
```

Parameters

<i>vCode</i>	Required. Variant that specifies a function pointer or string that indicates the code to be executed when the specified interval has elapsed.
<i>iMilliseconds</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the number of milliseconds.
<i>sLanguage</i>	Optional. String that specifies any one of the possible values for the LANGUAGE attribute.

Return Value

Integer. Returns an identifier that cancels the timer with the [clearInterval](#) method.

Remarks

The **setInterval** method continuously evaluates the specified expression until the timer is removed with the [clearInterval](#) method.

In versions earlier than Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, the first argument of **setInterval** must be a string. Evaluation of the string is deferred until the specified interval elapses.

As of Internet Explorer 5, the first argument of **setInterval** can be passed as a string or as a function pointer.

To pass a function as a string, be sure to suffix the function name with

parentheses.

```
window.setInterval("someFunction()", 5000);
```

When passing a function pointer, do not to include the parentheses.

```
window.setInterval(someFunction, 5000);
```

Include the parentheses to have the function evaluated immediately before **setInterval** is called. The result of the function is passed to **setInterval** rather than to the function.

To retrieve a function pointer, use the code shown in the following example:

```
function callback()
{
    alert("callback");
}

function callback2()
{
    alert("callback2");
}

function chooseCallback(iChoice)
{
    switch (iChoice)
    {
        case 0:
            return callback;
        case 1:
```

```
        return callback2;
    default:
        return "";
    }
}

// if i is 0, callback is invoked after 5 seconds
// if i is 1, callback2 is invoked
// otherwise, the timer is not set
window.setInterval(chooseCallback(i), 5000);
```

Example

This example uses the **setInterval** method to create a DHTML clock. A variable is assigned to the interval, and can be used as a reference to stop the interval using the [clearInterval](#) method.

```
var oInterval = "";

function fnStartInterval(){
    oInterval = window.setInterval("fnRecycle()",1000);
}
function fnRecycle(){
    // Code to display hours, minutes, and seconds.
}
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[window](#)

See Also

[clearInterval](#), [setTimeout](#)

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 ◀ setInterval Method ▶ ShowBrowserUI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

setTimeout Method

Evaluates an expression after a specified number of milliseconds has elapsed.

Syntax

```
iTimerID = window.setTimeout(vCode, iMilliseconds [, sLanguage])
```

Parameters

<i>vCode</i>	Required. Variant that specifies the function pointer or string that indicates the code to be executed when the specified interval has elapsed.
<i>iMilliseconds</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the number of milliseconds.
<i>sLanguage</i>	Optional. String that specifies any one of the possible values for the LANGUAGE attribute.

Return Value

Integer. Returns an identifier that cancels the evaluation with the [clearTimeout](#) method.

Remarks

In versions earlier than Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, the first argument of **setTimeout** must be a string. Evaluation of the string is deferred until the specified interval elapses.

As of Internet Explorer 5, the first argument of **setTimeout** can be a string or a function pointer.

The specified expression or function is evaluated once. For repeated evaluation, use the [setInterval](#) method.

Example

The following examples use the **setTimeout** method to evaluate a simple

expression after 1 second has elapsed.

Applies To

[window](#)

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 ◀ [setTimeout Method](#) ▶ [showHelp Metho](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ShowBrowserUI Method

Opens the specified browser dialog box.

Syntax

```
vReturn = window.external.ShowBrowserUI(sUI, null)
```

Parameters

<i>sUI</i>	Required. String that specifies a browser dialog box, using one of the following values: LanguageDialog Opens the Language Preference dialog box. OrganizeFavorites Opens the Organize Favorites dialog box.
null	Required. Null value.

Return Value

Variant. Return value is determined by the dialog box.

Example

This example uses the **ShowBrowserUI** method to open a particular dialog box when a button is clicked.

```
<BUTTON onclick="window.external.ShowBrowserUI('LanguageI  
+ ", null)">Show Language Dialog</BUTTON>  
<BUTTON onclick="window.external.ShowBrowserUI('OrganizeF  
+ ", null)">Show Organize Favorites</BUTTON>
```

Applies To

[external](#)

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◆ ◀ ShowBrowserUI Method ▶ showModal

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showHelp Method

Displays a Help file. This method can be used with Microsoft HTML Help.

Syntax

```
window.showHelp(sURL [, vContextID])
```

Parameters

<i>sURL</i>	Required. String that specifies the URL of the Help (.hlp) file to display.
<i>vContextID</i>	Optional. Variant that specifies a string or integer that indicates a context identifier in a Help file.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

When implementing this method, a second Help dialog box appears when the user presses F1 or clicks Help on the menu bar. You can prevent the default Help dialog box from appearing by setting the following:

```
window.event.returnValue = false
```

Applies To

[window](#)

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◆ ◀ showModelessDialog Method ▶ start I

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

splitText Method

Divides a text node at the specified index.

Syntax

```
oSplitNode = TextNode.splitText(iIndex)
```

Parameters

iIndex Optional. Integer that specifies the index of the string that indicates where the separation occurs. If a value is not provided, a new text node with no value is created.

Return Value

Returns a text node object.

Remarks

The text node that invokes the **splitText** method has a **nodeValue** equal to the substring of the value, from 0 to *iIndex*. The new text node has a **nodeValue** of the substring of the original value, from the specified index to the value length. Text node integrity is not preserved when the document is saved or persisted.

Example

Applies To

[TextNode](#)

See Also

[createElement](#)

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◆ ◀ splitText Method ▶ stop Method ▲ DH

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start Method

Starts scrolling the marquee.

Syntax

```
marquee.start()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Invoking the **start** method does not fire the [onstart](#) event handler.

Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

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◆ ◀ start Method ▶ submit Method ▲ DHTML

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stop Method

Stops the marquee from scrolling.

Syntax

```
marquee.stop()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[MARQUEE](#)

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◆ ◀ stop Method ▶ swapNode Method ▲ D

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submit Method

Submits the form, and fires the [onsubmit](#) event.

Syntax

```
form.submit()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[FORM](#)

See Also

[INPUT](#), [reset](#)

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 ◀ submit Method ▶ tags Method ▲ DHTML

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swapNode Method

Exchanges the location of two objects in the document hierarchy.

Syntax

```
oSwapped = object.swapNode(oNode)
```

Parameters

oNode Required. Object that specifies the existing element.

Return Value

Returns a reference to the object that invoked the method.

Remarks

This method is accessible at run time. If elements are removed at run time, before the closing tag is parsed, areas of the document might not render.

Example

This example uses the **swapNode** method to exchange the location of two objects.

```
<SCRIPT>
function fnSwap(){
  oList.children(0).swapNode(oList.children(1));
}
</SCRIPT>

<UL ID = oList>
```

```
<LI>List Item 1
<LI>List Item 2
<LI>List Item 3
<LI>List Item 4
</UL>
<INPUT TYPE = button VALUE = "Swap List" onclick = "fnSwap
```

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BASE, BASEFONT, BDO, BGSOUND, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, COMMENT, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, FRAME, FRAMESET, HEAD, Hn, HR, HTML, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTID, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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 tags Method urns Method DHTML

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taintEnabled Method

Returns whether data tainting is enabled.

Syntax

```
bEnabled = navigator.taintEnabled()
```

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if data tainting is supported, or false otherwise.

Remarks

Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 and earlier does not support data tainting and therefore always returns false.

Applies To

[clientInformation](#), [navigator](#)

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◆ ◀ urns Method ▶ writeIn Method ▲ DHTML

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write Method

Writes one or more HTML expressions to a document in the specified window.

Syntax

```
document.write(sText)
```

Parameters

sText Required. String that specifies the text and/or HTML tags to write.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[document](#)

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◀ write Method ▶ DHTML Methods

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writeln Method

Writes one or more HTML expressions, followed by a carriage return, to a document in the specified window.

Syntax

```
document.writeln(sText)
```

Parameters

sText Required. String that specifies the text and/or HTML tags to write.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

In HTML, the carriage return is ignored unless it occurs within preformatted text.

Applies To

[document](#)

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◆ ▶ blendTrans Filter ▲ Visual Filters and

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alpha Filter

Sets the level of opacity for the visual object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: alpha(<i>sProperties</i>)" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "alpha(<i>sProperties</i>)"</code>

Possible Values

sProperties String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.

Remarks

You can set the opacity as uniform or graded, in a linear or radial fashion.

Members

Example

This example uses the **alpha** filter and the [opacity](#) property to change the appearance of a button.

```
<STYLE>
  INPUT.aFilter { filter: alpha(opacity=50);}
</STYLE>

<INPUT TYPE=button VALUE="Button" CLASS="aFilter">
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ alpha Filter ▶ blur Filter ▲ Visual Filter

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

blendTrans Filter

Fades the visual object into or out of view.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: blendTrans(<i>sProperties</i>)" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "blendTrans(<i>sProperties</i>)"</code>

Possible Values

<i>sProperties</i>	String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.
--------------------	---

Remarks

This attribute is not inherited.

Members

Example

This example uses the **blendTrans** filter to fade a [DIV](#) into and out of view.

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ blendTrans Filter ▶ chroma Filter ▲ Vis

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

blur Filter

Causes the object to appear to be in motion.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: blur(sProperties)" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "blur(sProperties)"</code>

Possible Values

sProperties String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.

Members

Example

This example uses the **blur** filter to make the text appear out of focus, as if it were moving.

```
<STYLE>
  DIV.aFilter {filter: blur(Strength=5,Direction=90);}
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS="aFilter" STYLE="width:200">
Blurred Text
</DIV>
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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◆ ◀ blur Filter ▶ dropShadow Filter ▲ Visual

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chroma Filter

Selectively renders a specific color as transparent for the selected visual object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTSTYLE = "filter: chroma(sProperties)" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "chroma(sProperties)"</code>

Possible Values

sProperties String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.

Remarks

This effect is not recommended for use with files that have been dithered from 24 bits to 8 bits. In particular, JPEG files, which are dithered and compressed, do not produce an entirely solid chromakey color, resulting in uneven effects.

Chromakey does not work well on antialiased sources, in which sharp lines are smoothed by blending the colors of surrounding pixels.

Certain chromakey color cause some transparent colors to become opaque.

Members

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ chroma Filter ▶ flipH Filter ▲ Visual Fil

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

dropShadow Filter

Paints a solid silhouette of the selected visual object, offset in the specified direction, thus creating the illusion that the visual object is floating above the page and is casting a shadow onto the page.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTSTYLE = "filter: dropShadow(sProperties)" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "dropShadow(sProperties)"</code>

Possible Values

sProperties String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.

Remarks

To retain the usual shadow effect on a transparent object, set the [positive](#) property to 0. This causes the drop shadow to appear outside the transparent region, rather than inside.

Members

Applies To

[DIV](#), [MARQUEE](#), [runtimeStyle](#), [SPAN](#), [style](#), [TABLE](#), [TD](#), [TH](#)

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 ◀ dropShadow Filter ▶ flipV Filter ▲ Visu

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

flipH Filter

Renders the visual object as a mirror image of itself along the horizontal plane.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTSTYLE = "filter: flipH" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "flipH"</code>

Members

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ flipH Filter ▶ glow Filter ▲ Visual Filters

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

flipV Filter

Renders the visual object as a mirror image of itself along the vertical plane.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTSTYLE = "filter: flipV" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "flipV"</code>

Members

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ flipV Filter ▶ gray Filter ▲ Visual Filters

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

glow Filter

Adds radiance around the outside edges of the object, giving it the appearance of a glow.

Syntax

HTML `<ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: glow(sProperties)" ...>`

Scripting `object.style.filter = "glow(sProperties)"`

Possible Values

sProperties String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.

Members

Example

This example uses the **glow** filter to add a blue-colored glow to text within a [DIV](#) element.

```
<STYLE>
  DIV.aFilter {filter: glow(Color=blue,Strength=5); width: 150;}
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS="aFilter">
Glowing Text
</DIV>
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ glow Filter ▶ invert Filter ▲ Visual Filte

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

gray Filter

Drops the color information from the visual object's color palette, rendering the object in grayscale.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTSTYLE = "filter: gray" ... ></code>
-------------	---

Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "gray"</code>
------------------	---

Members

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ gray Filter ▶ light Filter ▲ Visual Filters

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

invert Filter

Reverses the hue, saturation, and brightness values of the visual object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTSTYLE = "filter: invert" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "invert"</code>

Members

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ invert Filter ▶ mask Filter ▲ Visual Filter

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

light Filter

Simulates the projection of a light source onto the selected visual object.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: light(<i>sProperties</i>)" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "light(<i>sProperties</i>)"</code>

Possible Values

<i>sProperties</i>	String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.
--------------------	---

Remarks

By setting or changing the properties of the **light** filter, you can control the virtual position of the light source. You also can control the x and y coordinates of the light's focus, as well as the light's type (point or cone), color, and intensity. The maximum number of lights available to each visual filter control is 10. To add more than 10 lights to your page, you must use multiple visual filter controls.

When a light effect is created, it has a default ambient light associated with it. The first light you add to the object replaces this default ambient light.

You can associate only one object per light effect. To light several different objects (for example, a text phrase and a bitmap image), you must use a separate instance of the light filter effect for each object. However, if you combine several objects into a single object by using a **DIV** element, you can use one light object to light the combined object.

Members

Example

This example uses the **light** filter and the `addCone` method to apply a red cone filter to a **DIV** element.

```
<STYLE>
  .aFilter {background-color: #FFFFFF; filter: light();
            color: #000000;
            width: 150;}
</STYLE>
<SCRIPT>
window.onload=fnInit;
function fnInit(){
  var iX2=oDiv.offsetWidth/2;
  var iY2=oDiv.offsetHeight;
  oDiv.filters[0].addCone(0,0,1,iX2,iY2,255,0,0,20,60);
}
</SCRIPT>
<DIV CLASS="aFilter" ID="oDiv">
This text is highlighted by a red cone light.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ light Filter ▶ redirect Filter ▲ Visual Filt

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

mask Filter

Takes the selected visual object, paints the transparent pixels a specific color, and makes a transparent mask from its nontransparent pixels.

Syntax

HTML `<ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: mask(sProperties)" ... >`

Scripting `object.style.filter = "mask(sProperties)"`

Possible Values

sProperties String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.

Members

Example

This example uses the **mask** filter and the **color** property to make a magenta mask of the **DIV**—that is, all transparent pixels are colored magenta and all nontransparent pixels are made transparent.

```
<STYLE>
  DIV.aFilter {filter: mask(color=#FF00FF); width: 150;}
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS="aFilter">
This text is masked.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ mask Filter ▶ revealTrans Filter ▲ Visu

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

redirect Filter

Converts the object into a DAIImage object—that is, an image that can be manipulated using Microsoft® DirectAnimation®.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: redirect(<i>sProperties</i>)" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "redirect(<i>sProperties</i>)"</code>

Possible Values

<i>sProperties</i>	String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.
--------------------	---

Remarks

Any changes made to the specified object are reflected in the DirectAnimation version as well.

Members

Example

Note This example requires the DirectAnimation browser component.

This example uses the **redirect** filter and a 2-D transformation to convert a **DIV** object, which contains text and an image, into a DirectAnimation image that rotates continuously.

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

See Also

microsoft directanimation sdk 

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◆ ◀ redirect Filter ▶ shadow Filter ▲ Visual

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

revealTrans Filter

Shows or hides visual objects using one of 23 predefined [transition](#) effects.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: revealTrans(<i>sProperties</i>)" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "revealTrans(<i>sProperties</i>)"</code>

Possible Values

sProperties String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.

Remarks

For a list of the 23 predefined transitions that can be used with the **revealTrans** filter, see the **transition** property.

Members

Example

This example uses the **revealTrans** filter to reveal and conceal objects using two different types of transitions.

```
<SCRIPT>
function go() {
    C1.filters[0].Apply();

    if (C1.style.visibility == "visible") {
        C1.style.visibility = "hidden";
        C1.filters.revealTrans.transition=2;
    }
    else {
        C1.style.visibility = "visible";
    }
}
```

```
    C1.filters[0].transition=3;
  }
  C1.filters[0].Play();
}
</SCRIPT>
<INPUT TYPE=BUTTON VALUE="Play Transistion" onClick="g
<SPAN ID=C1 Style="position:absolute;Visibility:visible;Filter:rev
  (duration=2, transition=3);width:300;height:300;
  background-color: lightgreen">
<CENTER>
<DIV style="background-color=red;height=100;width:100;position
  top:100">
</DIV>
</CENTER>
</SPAN>
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ revealTrans Filter ▶ wave Filter ▲ Visu

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

shadow Filter

Paints a solid silhouette of the selected visual object along one of its edges, in the specified direction, creating the illusion of a shadow around the visual object.

Syntax

```
HTML <ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: shadow(sProperties)" ... >  
Scripting object.style.filter = "shadow(sProperties)"
```

Possible Values

sProperties String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.

Members

Example

This example uses the **shadow** filter to add a shadow effect to the text.

```
<STYLE>  
  DIV.aFilter {filter: shadow(color=#0000FF,direction=45); width:  
</STYLE>  
  
<DIV CLASS="aFilter">  
This red text is displayed with a 45-degree blue shadow.  
</DIV>
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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◆ ◀ shadow Filter ▶ xray Filter ▲ Visual Fil

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

wave Filter

Performs a sine wave distortion of the visual display of the object along the vertical axis.

Syntax

HTML `<ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: wave(sProperties)" ... >`

Scripting `object.style.filter = "wave(sProperties)"`

Possible Values

sProperties String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.

Members

Example

This example uses the **wave** filter to render text along a sine wave.

```
<STYLE>
  DIV.aFilter {filter: wave(
    strength=8,
    freq=3,
    lightstrength=20,
    add=0,
    phase=90);
    width: 150; color: #FF0000;}
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS="aFilter">
This red text is displayed along a sine wave.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 ◀ wave Filter ▶ Visual Filters and Transi

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

xray Filter

Changes the color depth of the visual object, and renders the object in black and white, making the visual display look like a black-and-white x-ray.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: xray" ... ></code>
Scripting	<code>object.style.filter = "xray"</code>

Members

Example

This example uses the **xray** filter to render colored text in grayscale.

```
<STYLE>
  DIV.aFilter {filter: xray; width: 150; color: #FF0000;}
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS="aFilter">
This red text is displayed in grayscale.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, MARQUEE, runtimeStyle, SPAN, style, TABLE, TD, TEXTAREA, TH

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 [xray Filter](#) [COLOR Attribute](#) | [color F](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

ADD Attribute | add Property

Sets or retrieves a value indicating whether to add an image to the image to the image applied with the filter.

Syntax

HTML	{ <code>filter:filterName (ADD = bAddImage ...)</code> }
Scripting	<code>object.filters.filterName.add</code> [= <code>bAddImage</code>]

Possible Values

<code>bAddImage</code>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Image is added. false Image is not added.
------------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **true**.

Applies To

[blur](#), [wave](#)

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 [ADD Attribute | add Prope...](#) [DIREC](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

COLOR Attribute | color Property

Sets or retrieves the value of the color applied with the filter.

Syntax

HTML	{ <code>filter:filterName (COLOR = sColor ...)</code> }
Scripting	<code>object.filters.filterName.color</code> [= <code>sColor</code>]

Possible Values

`sColor` String that specifies the color value.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

Color is expressed in #RRGGBB format, where RR is the red hexadecimal value, GG is the green hexadecimal value, and BB is the blue hexadecimal value. For more information about the range of color values supported by Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, see the [Color Table](#).

The following table describes the effect of the **color** property when applied to different filters.

chroma filter	Specifies the color applied to the chromakey transparency.
dropShadow filter	Specifies the color of the drop shadow effect.
glow filter	Specifies the color of the radiance applied to the object.
mask filter	Specifies the color that the transparent regions are painted.
shadow filter	Specifies the color of the shadow effect.

Applies To

[chroma](#), [dropShadow](#), [glow](#), [mask](#), [shadow](#)

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◆ ◀ COLOR Attribute | color P... ▶ DURAT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DIRECTION Attribute | direction Property

Sets or retrieves the directional offset of the filter, expressed in 45-degree increments, clockwise from the vertical orientation of the object.

Syntax

```
HTML { filter:filterName (DIRECTION = iOffset ...) }  
Scripting object.filters.filterName.direction [ = iOffset ]
```

Possible Values

<i>iOffset</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values, in degrees:
0	Top
45	Top right
90	Bottom
135	Bottom right
180	Bottom
225	Bottom left
270	Left
315	Top left

The property is read/write with a default value of **270**.

Remarks

Values less than 0 or greater than 360 automatically convert to values between 0 and 360. For example, a value of -45 degrees is equivalent to a value of 315 degrees.

Example

This example sets the **direction** and **strength** properties of a **blur** filter, with an initial strength of 1, on an image. When the page loads, the **onfilterchange** event of the image fires. The **onfilterchange** event fires each time the **strength** and **direction** properties change, until **strength** reaches a

value of 100.

```
<SCRIPT>
function HandleChange()
{
  with (window.event.srcElement.filters[0])
  {
    if (strength < 100)
    {
      strength += 1;
      direction += 45;
    }
  }
}
</SCRIPT>
<IMG ID="img1" SRC="joker2.jpg" onfilterchange="HandleChange"
  STYLE="filter:blur (STRENGTH=1 DIRECTION=0)" />
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[blur](#), [shadow](#)

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◆ ◀ DIRECTION Attribute | dir... ▶ ENABL

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

DURATION Attribute | duration Property

Sets or retrieves the length of time the transition takes to complete.

Syntax

HTML	{ filter :filterName (DURATION = fDuration ...) }
Scripting	object.filters.filterName.duration [= fDuration]

Possible Values

fDuration	Floating-point value that specifies the length of time to complete the transition. The value is specified in seconds.milliseconds format (0.0000).
-----------	--

The property is read/write with no default value. However, once the transition is applied, or starts playing, the property becomes read-only.

Remarks

You can set a transition's playback duration as a parameter of the [play](#) method.

Example

This example uses the **DURATION** attribute and the [revealTrans](#) filter to cause two colored shapes to fade in or out during a two-second interval.

Applies To

[blendTrans](#), [revealTrans](#)

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◆ ◀ DURATION Attribute | dura... ▶ FINISI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

enabled Property

Sets or retrieves whether the filter is currently enabled.

Syntax

HTML	{ <code>filter:filterName (ENABLED = bEnabled ...)</code> }
Scripting	<code>object.filters.filterName.enabled</code> [= <i>bEnabled</i>]

Possible Values

<i>bEnabled</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Filter is enabled. false Filter is disabled.
-----------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **true**.

Example

This example uses the **enabled** property to change the orientation of an image when the user moves the mouse pointer across one of the image's borders.

```
<IMG ID="image1" SRC="sample.jpg"  
  onmouseover="image1.filters.flipv.enabled = false;"  
  onmouseout = "image1.filters.flipv.enabled = true;"  
  STYLE="filter:blur(STRENGTH=50) flipv()">
```

Applies To

[alpha](#), [blur](#), [blendTrans](#), [chroma](#), [dropShadow](#), [flipH](#), [flipV](#), [glow](#), [gray](#), [invert](#), [light](#), [mask](#), [redirect](#), [revealTrans](#), [shadow](#), [wave](#), [xray](#)

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◆ ◀ ENABLED Attribute | enabl... ▶ FINISH

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FINISHOPACITY Attribute | finishOpacity Property

Sets or retrieves the opacity level at the end of the gradient applied with the [alpha](#) filter.

Syntax

HTML { [filter:alpha](#) (**FINISHOPACITY** = *iOpacity* ...) }

Scripting *object.filters.alpha.finishOpacity* [= *iOpacity*]

Possible Values

iOpacity Integer that specifies the opacity level, using values that range from **0** (fully transparent) to 100 (fully opaque).

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**.

Remarks

This property applies only to objects that have an opacity gradient specified—that is, the [style](#) property is set to 1, 2, or 3.

Applies To

[alpha](#)

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◆ ◀ FINISHOPACITY Attribute |... ▶ FINIS

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FINISHX Attribute | finishX Property

Sets or retrieves the horizontal position at which the opacity gradient ends.

Syntax

HTML	{ filter:alpha (FINISHX = <i>iPercent</i> ...) }
Scripting	<i>object.filters.alpha</i> . finishX [= <i>iPercent</i>]

Possible Values

iPercent Integer that specifies the horizontal position as a percentage of the width of the object.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

This property applies only to objects that have an opacity gradient specified—that is, the [style](#) property is set to 1, 2, or 3.

Applies To

[alpha](#)

See Also

[finishY](#)

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◆ ◀ FINISHX Attribute | finis... ▶ FREQ Att

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FINISHY Attribute | finishY Property

Sets or retrieves the vertical position at which the opacity gradient ends.

Syntax

HTML	{ filter:alpha (FINISHY = <i>iPercent</i> ...) }
Scripting	<i>object.filters.alpha</i> . finishY [= <i>iPercent</i>]

Possible Values

iPercent Integer that specifies the vertical position as a percentage of the height of the object.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

This property applies only to objects that have an opacity gradient specified—that is, the [style](#) property is set to 1, 2, or 3.

Applies To

[alpha](#)

See Also

[finishX](#)

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◆ ◀ FINISHY Attribute | finis... ▶ LIGHTST

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

FREQ Attribute | freq Property

Sets or retrieves the number of waves to appear in the visual distortion.

Syntax

HTML	{ filter:wave (FREQ = <i>iWaveCount</i> ...) }
Scripting	<i>object.filters.wave.freq</i> [= <i>iWaveCount</i>]

Possible Values

<i>iWaveCount</i>	Integer that specifies the number of waves.
-------------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Applies To

[wave](#)

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 ◀ [FREQ Attribute | freq Pro...](#) ▶ [OFFX A](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

LIGHTSTRENGTH Attribute | lightStrength Property

Sets or retrieves the intensity of light applied by the filter.

Syntax

HTML	{ filter:wave (LIGHTSTRENGTH = <i>iPercentage</i> ...) }
Scripting	<i>object.filters</i> . wave . lightStrength [= <i>iPercentage</i>]

Possible Values

<i>iPercentage</i>	Integer that specifies the intensity of light as a percentage, ranging from 0 (lowest intensity) to 100 (highest intensity).
--------------------	--

The property is read/write with no default value.

Applies To

[wave](#)

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◆ ◀ LIGHSTRENGTH Attribute | ... ▶ OFF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

OFFX Attribute | offX Property

Sets or retrieves the offset of the drop shadow from the visual object, along the x-axis.

Syntax

HTML { [filter:dropShadow](#) (**OFFX** = *iOffsetX* ...) }

Scripting [object.filters.dropShadow.offX](#) [= *iOffsetX*]

Possible Values

iOffsetX Integer that specifies the offset value, in pixels. Positive values move the drop shadow to the right, and negative values move it to the left.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Applies To

[dropShadow](#)

See Also

[offY](#)

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 ◀ OFFX Attribute | offX Pro... ▶ OPACIT

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

OFFY Attribute | offY Property

Sets or retrieves the offset of the drop shadow from the visual object, along the y-axis.

Syntax

HTML { `filter:dropShadow (OFFY = iOffsetY ...)` }

Scripting `object.filters.dropShadow.offY [= iOffsetY]`

Possible Values

iOffsetY Integer that specifies the offset value, in pixels. Positive values move the drop shadow down, and negative values move it up.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Applies To

[dropShadow](#)

See Also

[offX](#)

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◆ ◀ OFFY Attribute | offY Pro... ▶ PHASE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

OPACITY Attribute | opacity Property

Sets or retrieves the opacity level at the beginning of the gradient applied with the [alpha](#) filter.

Syntax

HTML { [filter:alpha](#) (**OPACITY** = *iOpacity* ...) }

Scripting [object.filters.alpha.opacity](#) [= *iOpacity*]

Possible Values

iOpacity Integer that specifies the opacity level, using values that range from 0 (fully transparent) to **100** (fully opaque).

The property is read/write with a default value of **100**.

Applies To

[alpha](#)

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◆ ◀ OPACITY Attribute | opaci... ▶ POSITI

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

PHASE Attribute | phase Property

Sets or retrieves the phase offset at which the sine wave starts.

Syntax

HTML	{ filter:wave (PHASE = <i>iPercentage</i> ...) }
Scripting	<i>object.filters.wave.phase</i> [= <i>iPercentage</i>]

Possible Values

<i>iPercentage</i>	Integer that specifies the offset as a percentage, using values that range from 0 to 100. A value of 25 starts the sine wave effect at 90 degrees. A value of 360 is the equivalent of 0 degrees.
--------------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**.

Applies To

[wave](#)

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◆ ◀ PHASE Attribute | phase P... ▶ START

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

POSITIVE Attribute | positive Property

Sets or retrieves whether the filter creates a drop shadow from the nontransparent pixels of the object.

Syntax

HTML	{ <code>filter:dropShadow (POSITIVE = bPositive ...)</code> }
Scripting	<code>object.filters.dropShadow.positive</code> [= <code>bPositive</code>]

Possible Values

<i>bPositive</i>	Boolean that specifies one of the following values: true Drop shadow is created from the nontransparent pixels of the object. false Drop shadow is created from the transparent pixels of the object.
------------------	---

The property is read/write with a default value of **true**.

Remarks

If you have a transparent object but still want the usual drop shadow effect, set the **positive** property to false. This causes the transparent object to have a drop shadow outside the transparent region, rather than a drop shadow inside the transparent region.

Applies To

[dropShadow](#)

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◆ ◀ POSITIVE Attribute | posi... ▶ START\

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

STARTX Attribute | startX Property

Sets or retrieves the horizontal position at which the opacity gradient starts.

Syntax

HTML	{ filter:alpha (STARTX = <i>iPercent</i> ...) }
Scripting	<i>object.filters.alpha.startX</i> [= <i>iPercent</i>]

Possible Values

iPercent Integer that specifies the horizontal position as a percentage of the width of the object.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

This property applies only to objects that have an opacity gradient specified—that is, the [style](#) property is set to 1, 2, or 3.

Applies To

[alpha](#)

See Also

[startY](#)

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◆ ◀ STARTX Attribute | startX... ▶ status F

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

STARTY Attribute | startY Property

Sets or retrieves the vertical position at which the opacity gradient starts.

Syntax

HTML	<code>{ filter:alpha (STARTY = iPercent ...) }</code>
Scripting	<code>object.filters.alpha.startY [= iPercent]</code>

Possible Values

iPercent Integer that specifies the vertical position as a percentage of the height of the object.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

This property applies only to objects that have an opacity gradient specified—that is, the [style](#) property is set to 1, 2, or 3.

Applies To

[alpha](#)

See Also

[startX](#)

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◆ STARTY Attribute | startY... ▶ STRENC

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

status Property

Retrieves the current state of the transition.

Syntax

HTML	N/A
Scripting	[<i>iStatus</i>] = <i>object.filters.filterName.status</i>

Possible Values

<i>iStatus</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values: 0 Transition has stopped. 1 Transition has been applied. 2 Transition is playing.
----------------	--

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

[blendTrans](#), [revealTrans](#)

See Also

[play](#), [stop](#)

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◆ ◀ status Property ▶ STYLE Attribute | st

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

STRENGTH Attribute | strength Property

Sets or retrieves the intensity of the filter.

Syntax

HTML	{ <code>filter:filterName (STRENGTH = iIntensity ...)</code> }
Scripting	<code>object.filters.filterName.strength</code> [= <code>iIntensity</code>]

Possible Values

<i>iIntensity</i>	Integer that specifies the intensity of the filter, using values that range from 1 (lowest intensity) to 100 (highest intensity).
-------------------	---

The property is read/write with no default value.

Example

This example sets the **strength** and **direction** properties of a **blur** filter, with an initial strength of 1, on an image. When the page loads, the **onfilterchange** event of the image fires. The **strength** and **direction** properties cause the **onfilterchange** event to fire repeatedly until the **strength** reaches 100.

```
<SCRIPT>
function HandleChange()
{
  with (window.event.srcElement.filters[0])
  {
    if (strength < 100)
    {
      strength += 1;
      direction += 45;
    }
  }
}
```

```
}  
}</SCRIPT>  
<IMG ID="img1" SRC="joker2.jpg" onfilterchange="HandleChange"  
  STYLE="filter:blur (STRENGTH=1 DIRECTION=0)" />
```

This feature requires Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



Applies To

[blur](#), [glow](#), [wave](#)

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◆ ◀ STRENGTH Attribute | stre... ▶ TRAN

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

STYLE Attribute | style Property

Sets or retrieves the shape characteristics of the opacity gradient.

Syntax

HTML	{ <code>filter:alpha (STYLE = iStyle ...)</code> }
Scripting	<code>object.filters.alpha.style [= iStyle]</code>

Possible Values

<i>iStyle</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Uniform opacity gradient.1 Linear opacity gradient.2 Radial opacity gradient.3 Rectangular opacity gradient.
---------------	--

The property is read/write with a default value of **0**.

Applies To

[alpha](#)

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◆ ◀ STYLE Attribute | style P... ▶ addAmbi

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

TRANSITION Attribute | transition Property

Sets or retrieves the type of transition.

Syntax

HTML	{ <code>filter:revealTrans</code> (TRANSITION = <i>iTransitionType</i> ...) }
Scripting	<code>object.filters.revealTrans.transition</code> [= <i>iTransitionType</i>]

Possible Values

<i>iTransitionType</i>	Integer that specifies one of the following values:
	0 Box in.
	1 Box out.
	2 Circle in.
	3 Circle out.
	4 Wipe up.
	5 Wipe down.
	6 Wipe right.
	7 Wipe left.
	8 Vertical blinds.
	9 Horizontal blinds.
	10 Checkerboard across.
	11 Checkerboard down.
	12 Random dissolve.
	13 Split vertical in.
	14 Split vertical out.
	15 Split horizontal in.
	16 Split horizontal out.
	17 Strips left down.
	18 Strips left up.
	19 Strips right down.
	20 Strips right up.
	21 Random bars horizontal.
	22 Random bars vertical.
	23 Random.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Remarks

Transitions appear properly only on systems that have the color palette set to display 256 colors or more.

Example

This example uses the **transition** property to specify "circle in" and "circle out" transitions for the [revealTrans](#) filter.

Applies To

[revealTrans](#)

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◆ ◀ TRANSITION Attribute | tr... ▶ addCor

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

addAmbient Method

Adds an ambient light to the [light](#) filter effect object.

Syntax

```
object.filters.light.addAmbient(iRed, iGreen, iBlue, iStrength)
```

Parameters

<i>iRed</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the red value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iGreen</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the green value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iBlue</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the blue value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iStrength</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the intensity of the light filter, with values ranging from 0 (lowest intensity) to 100 (highest intensity). The intensity specified pertains to the target coordinates.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

Ambient light is nondirectional and sheds parallel beams perpendicular to the surface of the page. Ambient light has color and strength values that add more color to the object; it is often used with other lights.

This example uses the **addAmbient** method to create a blue ambient light with a low intensity.

```
<STYLE>  
  .aFilter {background-color: #FFFFFF; filter: light();  
            color: #000000;  
            width: 150;}  
</STYLE>
```

```
<SCRIPT>
function init()
{
  :
  oDiv.filters.light.addAmbient(0,0,255,10);
  :
}
</SCRIPT>
<DIV CLASS="aFilter" ID="oDiv" onload="init()">
  This text is applied with a low-intensity light filter.
</DIV>
```

Applies To

[light](#)

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 ◀ addAmbient Method ▶ addPoint Metho

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addCone Method

Adds a cone light to the [light](#) filter effect object to cast a directional light on the page.

Syntax

```
object.filters.light.addCone(iX1, iY1, iZ1, iX2, iY2, iRed, iGreen, iBlue, iStrength, iSpread)
```

Parameters

<i>iX1</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the light source.
<i>iY1</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the light source.
<i>iZ1</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the z-axis level of the light source.
<i>iX2</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the target light focus.
<i>iY2</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the target light focus.
<i>iRed</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the red value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iGreen</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the green value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iBlue</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the blue value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iStrength</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the intensity of the light filter, with values ranging from 0 (lowest intensity) to 100 (highest intensity).
<i>iSpread</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the angle, or spread, between the vertical position of the light source and the surface of the visual object. The spread can be from 0 to 90 degrees. Smaller spread values produce a smaller-shaped cone of light; larger spread values produce an oblique oval or circle of light.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

The cone light fades with distance from the target x,y position. The light displays a hard edge at the near edge of its focus and fades gradually as it reaches its distance threshold.

Applies To

light

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◆ ◀ addCone Method ▶ apply Method ▲ V

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addPoint Method

Adds a light source that originates from a single point and radiates in all directions.

Syntax

```
object.filters.light.addPoint(iX, iY, iZ, iRed, iGreen, iBlue, iStrength)
```

Parameters

<i>iX</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the light source.
<i>iY</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the light source.
<i>iZ</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the z-axis level of the light source.
<i>iRed</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the red value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iGreen</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the green value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iBlue</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the blue value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iStrength</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the intensity of the light filter, with values ranging from 0 (lowest intensity) to 100 (highest intensity). The intensity specified pertains to the target coordinates.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[light](#)

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 ◀ addPoint Method ▶ changeColor Meth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

apply Method

Applies a transition to the designated object.

Syntax

```
object.filters.filterName.apply()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[blendTrans](#), [revealTrans](#)

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◆ ◀ apply Method ▶ changeStrength Meth

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

changeColor Method

Changes the light color for any light on the page.

Syntax

```
object.filters.light.changeColor(iLightNumber, iRed, iGreen, iBlue, iAbsolute)
```

Parameters

<i>iLightNumber</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the identifying number for the light, for use in scripting.
<i>iRed</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the red value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iGreen</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the green value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iBlue</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the blue value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).
<i>iAbsolute</i>	Required. Integer that specifies whether the color values for <i>iRed</i> , <i>iGreen</i> , and <i>iBlue</i> are absolute values that replace the current values, or are relative values that are added to the current values. A nonzero value indicates the color values are absolute; a value of 0 indicates the color values are relative.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[light](#)

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 ◀ [changeColor Method](#) ▶ [clear Method](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

changeStrength Method

Changes the intensity of the light applied with the [light](#) filter.

Syntax

```
object.filters.light.changeStrength(iLightNumber, iStrength, iAbsolute
```

Parameters

<i>iLightNumber</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the identifying number for the light, for use in scripting.
<i>iStrength</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the intensity of the light filter, with values ranging from 0 (lowest intensity) to 100 (highest intensity).
<i>iAbsolute</i>	Required. Integer that specifies whether the intensity value of <i>iStrength</i> is an absolute value that replaces the current value, or is a relative value that is added to the current value. A nonzero value indicates the intensity value is absolute; a value of 0 indicates the intensity value is relative. The intensity specified pertains to the target coordinates.

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

[light](#)

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◆ ◀ changeStrength Method ▶ elementMa

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

clear Method

Deletes all lights associated with the specified [light](#) filter.

Syntax

```
object.filters.light.clear()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method clears all light sources on the object.

Applies To

[light](#)

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 ◀ clear Method ▶ moveLight Method ▲ \

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

elementImage Method

Returns a Microsoft® DirectAnimation® image ([daimage](#) ) object.

Syntax

```
oImage = object.filters.redirect.elementImage()
```

Return Value

Returns a **DAImage** object.

Example

Note This example requires the DirectAnimation browser component.

This example uses the **elementImage** method and a 2-D transformation to convert a [DIV](#) object containing text and an image into a DirectAnimation image that rotates continuously.

Applies To

[redirect](#)

See Also

[microsoft directanimation sdk](#) 

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 ◀ [elementImage Method](#) ▶ [play Method](#)

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

moveLight Method

Moves the light effect on the page.

Syntax

```
object.filters.light.moveLight(iLightNumber, iX, iY, iZ, bAbsolute)
```

Parameters

<i>iLightNumber</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the identifying number for the light, for use in scripting.
<i>iX</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the light source.
<i>iY</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the light source.
<i>iZ</i>	Required. Integer that specifies the z-axis level of the light source.
<i>bAbsolute</i>	Required. Boolean that specifies whether the move is absolute or relative.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

For cone lights, this method changes the target x,y values to move the light's focus. For point lights, this method changes the source x,y,z values to move the source location. This method has no effect on ambient lights.

Applies To

[light](#)

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◀ moveLight Method ▶ stop Method ▲ V

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

play Method

Plays the transition.

Syntax

```
object.filters.filterName.play([ iDuration ])
```

Parameters

iDuration Optional. Integer that specifies a floating point number that indicates the amount of time the filter should play. Valid values are 0.0-N.n units.

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

If a playback duration is explicitly specified as a parameter, this duration overrides the [duration](#) property assigned to the transition for that instance of the playback.

Applies To

[blendTrans](#), [revealTrans](#)

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 ◀ play Method ▶ Visual Filters and Trans

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

stop Method

Stops transition playback.

Syntax

```
object.filters.filterName.stop()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Remarks

This method fires the [onfilterchange](#) event.

Applies To

[blendTrans](#), [revealTrans](#)

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Web Workshop | Component Development

Dynamic HTML Scriptlets

November 4, 1998

Editor's note: With the release of Internet Explorer 5, Microsoft now recommends DHTML behaviors -- instead of the DHTML scriptlets supported in Internet Explorer 4.0 -- for adding componentized functionality to Web pages. DHTML behaviors provide similar functionality, but with greater speed, power, and flexibility. Please note that DHTML behaviors are not supported in Internet Explorer 4.0 or earlier versions.

For more information, see [dhtml behaviors](#) and the introductory article [dhtml behaviors in internet explorer 5](#).

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 ▶ ATTACH Element ▲ Component Deve

Web Workshop | Component Development

HTC Reference

Introduced in Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5, HTML Components (HTC) provide a mechanism to implement components in script as DHTML behaviors. Saved with an .htc extension, an HTC is an HTML file that contains script and a set of HTC-specific elements that define the component. The following table lists these elements and the members they support.

Elements	ATTACH
	COMPONENT
	EVENT
	METHOD
	PROPERTY
Objects	element
Methods	createEventObject
	fire
Events	oncontentready
	ondetach
	ondocumentready

Related Topics

The following list contains links to topics related to implementing HTML Components.

- [addBehavior Method](#)
- [attachEvent Method](#)
- [behavior Attribute](#)
- [behaviorUrns Collection](#)
- [detachEvent Method](#)
- [removeBehavior Method](#)
- [scopeName Property](#)
- [srcUrn Property](#)
- [tagUrn Property](#)
- [uniqueID Property](#)
- [urns Method](#)
- [dhtml behaviors](#)
- [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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Web Workshop | Component Development

Downloading Code on the Web

Michael Edwards

Developer Technology Engineer
Microsoft Corporation

April 16, 1998

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Introduction

Believe it or not, there's already a lot of online information available to help you figure out how to have your code downloaded over the Web. You just have to know where to look. Fortunately for you, they pay me to surf the Web (go figure), so I learned where to look, and where not to look. I got pretty confused from time to time figuring out how it all works together. So I wrote this article to help sort it all out. I hope you find it helpful, too.

I tried to write this article for all audiences, but some reviewers told me I was crazy. So I went back through and included explanatory material to make it more accessible. Nevertheless, I suspect that if you're just getting started with this stuff, you may have some head-scratching ahead of you (reading [this short history of code download](#) may help a little).

For the veterans who just want to get some things straight, I've tried to use descriptive headings (none gratuitously cute) so you can skim for the information you seek.

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Creating Download Packages

On the Internet, a download package is a collection of files that can be copied from a Web server to an end-user's machine. Web pages that offer services that need functionality not already provided by built-in browser objects must create (and make available for download) their own objects. A download package can also contain the files necessary to install an entire application. In the simplest case, a Microsoft® Word document could be considered a download package. Typically, however, download packages contain executable program code.

The "No-Brainer" Download Package

Probably the simplest way to distribute a single-file download package is to add an <A> tag onto your page with an HREF= attribute referencing the file on your HTTP server:

```
<A HREF=myDocument.DOC> Download my Microsoft Word docur
```

This method works on both Netscape and Internet Explorer. It causes the file indicated by the HREF= attribute to be copied to a temporary location on the end-user's computer, and launched within the application associated with the filename extension. For example, if the HREF= attribute references a file with a .DOC extension, Microsoft Word will open it. [File extension association](#) is covered in more detail below.

To have a file with an .EXE extension downloaded, users choose whether to execute it directly from a temporary location, or save it to a location they specify. Of course, there are important security caveats that apply to the download process, otherwise HREF=DeleteMyComputer.exe would be possible (we'll cover the [security aspects of downloading code](#) more fully later). This method won't work if the .EXE file requires any files not already installed on the

computer it's being downloaded to. If you directly reference the filename, you won't be able to use compression techniques to reduce its size (and download time). And you won't be able to enter it in the Windows® Start menu, or register it to be able to be uninstalled later. For any of those capabilities, you need to point the HREF= attribute at a .CAB file.

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Cabinet (CAB) Files

Microsoft introduced the Cabinet (CAB) SDK when Internet Explorer 3.0 was released. The Cabinet SDK is a collection of tools and documentation explaining how to create a download package consisting of a single file (called a "cabinet") that contains all the separate files that need to be downloaded. A CAB file usually contains ActiveX® controls or Java packages that are used by a Web page. They can also contain all the files needed to install a stand-alone application. If you are familiar with [pkzip file compression technology](#) MS, CABs are similar.

A special configuration file (typically named setup.inf) is included in the cabinet that tells the computer how to install the cabinet's contents. Through the configuration file, you indicate where downloaded files should be copied, any registry settings to make (add to the Start menu, register an ActiveX control), [software dependencies](#) to check, as well as processor- and architecture-specific CAB locations. .INF configuration files were originally devised for general application setup before being extended to support Internet component download. As a result, there's a specific subset of .INF sections that pertain to making code downloadable, and a bunch of other sections related to installing code from floppy disks. (To avoid getting confused, stick to the docs I specifically refer to below rather than pulling down every shred of information about Cabinet and .INF files you can get your hands on.)

CAB files work on with Internet Explorer 3.x and 4.x. Netscape has its own way of doing things (or we do, depending upon your perspective). CAB files are downloaded via a piece of Internet Explorer called Microsoft Internet Component Download. Internet Component Download is typically invoked by targeting a CAB file in the HREF= attribute of an <A> tag (to install an application), or <APPLET> and <OBJECT> tags (to install custom components used by a Web page). A self-extracting executable file is an executable CAB file with a piece of code (included with the Cabinet SDK download) inserted at the beginning of a file, and serves as the target of an HREF attribute.

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Where Do You Get the Cabinet Stuff?

There is more than one place to go to get cabinet documentation and tools. And although choice can be good, it can also be confusing. Before Internet Explorer 3.0, we had some tools and documentation for creating CABs based upon the work we did for Windows 95 (which was delivered via CABs). While we were trying to get Internet Explorer 3.0 out the door, we revamped the tools and docs to ease the process of making code downloadable over the Web, and thus gave birth to the Cabinet SDK.

The [activex sdk](#) includes a pre-Cabinet SDK tool called Diamond.exe (which was renamed to Makecab.exe when the Cabinet SDK came along a few months later). The Diamond.exe tool and docs were obtained via a self-extracting executable located in the C:\ActiveX SDK\Bin folder. A second self-extracting executable is used to distribute a library that can be used by third-party vendors to create their own CAB tools. Although you can still get the ActiveX SDK on MSDN Library Online, don't bother. It has been completely replaced by the products below. (So why am I even telling you about it, you ask? For the benefit of those people who might have stumbled across the ActiveX cabinet stuff, and haven't yet figured out they don't need it.)

The [cabinet sdk](#) was released for Internet Explorer 3.0, and is available in the MSDN Online Web Workshop ([this page](#) includes introductory and overview information about CABs, links to sites demonstrating how to use CABs, CAB newsgroups and, of course, the Cabinet SDK download itself). You'll notice there are two tools in the Cabinet SDK that can produce cabinet files. MakeCab.EXE is intended for packaging really big, or fairly complicated, stuff (such as CABs that span multiple floppies), and operates based upon an input script. Cabarc.EXE provides a simpler, command-line-based utility for creating CAB files.

You can download the Cabinet SDK from the MSDN Online [web workshop](#). You'll find these are the exact same tools from the original Cabinet SDK (right down to the date and time stamps), but they also include the code-signing tools that were updated for Internet Explorer 4.0 that I talk about in the [Security](#) section below. This download includes the original Cabinet SDK docs (Cabarc.doc, Cabfmt.doc, Lzxfmt.doc, Mzipfmt.doc and Makecab.doc). Additionally, you should check out the [internet component download](#) Workshop topic.

The Microsoft [sdk for java](#), includes the original Cabinet SDK and code-signing tools. (If you look closely, though, you'll notice that the tools in the SDK for Java are more recent than those in the Internet Client SDK; this will make more sense when I discuss [what changed with Internet Explorer 4.0](#).) Unlike the Internet Client SDK, the SDK for Java does not ship any of the original Cabinet SDK docs. Instead, since there are important differences in the way Java code is installed compared with ActiveX controls, you'll find all new documentation for the Cabarc utility in [creating and using cabinet files for java applets and libraries](#). As you would expect, it discusses using cabinets to contain Java applets, and includes libraries to enable downloading for users of Internet Explorer 3.x or Internet Explorer 4.x. You can also get information about using Cabarc in the

SDK for Java's [tools quick reference](#) .

Note that the [platform sdk](#) , available from MSDN Online, also contains the Microsoft SDK for Java, yet another way to get the same stuff.

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How CABs Changed with Internet Explorer 4.0

The major change for users of Internet Explorer 4.x is the ability to use the [Open Software Description](#) (OSD) XML format, which I talk about below. The [original cabinet sdk](#) , which you can still download from the MSDN Online Web Workshop, hasn't changed, so you can rest assured that if you use the original Cabinet SDK tools, your cabinets will download whether a user has Internet Explorer 3.x or 4.x.

The Internet Client SDK also ships the original Cabinet SDK. Its files have the same dates and times, and even include the original docs. The problem with the Internet Client SDK (besides scattering topics all over the place) is that it mixed Internet Explorer 4.x-only information in with general cabinet information. This is aggravating, because many of you would appreciate that article, but you might wonder if the .INF information applies only to Internet Explorer 4.x (it doesn't). One more thing: Don't get confused by the references to Diamond.exe in the MICD article. They're typos. Simply replace all references to Diamond.exe with Cabarc.exe, and you'll be fine.

The Microsoft SDK for Java 2.01 ships updated cabinet tools. The Cabarc.exe and Extract.exe utilities now support LZX data compression if you use the -m option (if you do, your CAB will not work for Internet Explorer 3.x users). Cabarc.exe also supports the [OSD format](#), and can use a new package manager technology for Java packages downloaded using Internet Explorer 4.x. The SDK does not ship with the MakeCab.exe utility, and, as I said before, any of the

original Cabinet SDK docs.

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For more information

First read the references I pointed to above. If they don't answer all your questions, then ... have at these Knowledge Base articles:

[A frequently asked questions for cab files](#) .

[q165075](#) and [q167158](#) discuss how to use HOOK sections in .INF files for file dependencies.

[dynamically adding a java package to the classpath](#) explains how to use the Java virtual machine to dynamically add a Java package (either ZIP or CAB files) to the classpath before executing applets on a Web page. This method uses an install cab that is compatible with both Internet Explorer 3.x and Internet Explorer 4.x (which means it uses an .INF file and doesn't use LZX compression).

[support for multiple cabs or jars in the same applet tag](#) is an INFO article that explains how to support multiple CABs and JARs in the same <APPLET> tag. (This is an Internet Explorer 4.x-only feature.)

Lots of people are running into the same wall trying to use the new Java permissions (even though they are correctly signing their CABs) because they are not asserting their permissions to the security manager at runtime.

[securityexception exception running a java applet](#) sheds some light on this situation.

If you need to track down install problems that may be related to what Java VM is running, you might check out [historical list of shipping vehicles for java vm](#)

·

[howto: deploying java in internet explorer 4.x and netscape 4.0](#) has information about how to use the <APPLET> and <OBJECT> tags for downloading Java packages.

[searching for vj++ & java articles by keyword](#) offers help on how to search the Knowledge Base for Java-related stuff yourself.

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What About OSD Stuff for Internet Explorer 4.x-only Downloads?

Internet Explorer 4.x and our new VM for Java (2.0 and 2.01) introduced new methods to describe code packages for Web download. These methods are based on a new XML vocabulary, Open Software Description (OSD). OSD provides another option for specifying the configuration information in a CAB, essentially replacing the .INF format. To be clear, this new option doesn't change the fact that you still package your download in a CAB, and you can still use .INF files. In fact, you can use both formats in one package. Internet Explorer 4.x will use the OSD file, and Internet Explorer 3.x will use the .INF file.

At this point, you may be asking yourself, "Why change?" Read on, MacDuff.

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OSD is easier and designed for Internet download

The .INF syntax is more complicated than OSD because INF was extended to support code download beyond its original purpose: plain ol' Windows application and driver setup. For example, the Internet Code Download service is invoked to process the Internet code download .INF syntax, yet you can also

invoke the standard Win95 setup engine (via the "hook" mechanism) to process .INF files using the original, non-Internet, Win95 .INF syntax.

Anyway, the new OSD syntax is simpler to read, and ought to do better at describing the components needed for a download package because that's what it was designed to do. And since OSD is based on XML, it is more flexible than .INF files (XML syntax provides easy extensibility and can describe the hierarchical relationships common among code components). I think that, ultimately, the OSD initiative will improve a developer's ability to manage Internet code download more effectively.

OSD enables Software Delivery Channels

When used in conjunction with another new XML vocabulary, Channel Definition Format (CDF), OSD adds the ability to associate a downloadable component with a software delivery channel. Software Delivery Channels can automatically inform users about updates to your software (see my section on [Software Delivery Channels](#)).

OSD and ActiveX

At first I didn't think OSD provided anything new for downloading ActiveX controls or .EXE and .DLL files. Now I understand that OSD is a more powerful way to describe the hierarchical relationships inherent in components that depend on each other. This is important, because unless you can describe those dependencies accurately, you can't expect the operating system to be clever about how it treats your component's installation. For example, what do you think the operating system should do when somebody tries to uninstall a component that your component depends on? With .INF, this is a real mess, because it can't describe dependency relationships well. OSD can. Also, the Internet Component Download service offers better control of component dependencies when they are described with OSD because you can a dependency

tree (in which the leaf nodes of the tree are installed first) to specify the order in which dependent components are installed.

OSD and Java

The new Microsoft Virtual Machine for Java, included with Internet Explorer 4.x and the Microsoft SDK for Java 2.01 (and 2.0), includes several new features that can only be accessed if you use OSD to install your download package.

I think the most important new feature of the new virtual machine for Java is its Java Package Manager (JPM). By managing the process of downloading, the JPM solves the Java *namespace* problem. If you are familiar with the CLASSPATH method of locating installed Java packages, you are probably also familiar with the mess that occurs when the name of a new Java class collides with the name of an already-installed class. JPM manages a private namespace for each Java download package to make sure that no Java class names in a given package get confused with identical class names that exist in other packages. Users also don't have to reboot after installing a Java package. Plus, the JPM solves the update and uninstall problem. The Java docs do a fine job of explaining why and how to use OSD and the new JPM. Just follow the links I provide below.

Microsoft's Java team also created a new cabinet creation tool, DUBUILD (where the DU comes from Distribution Unit), to distribute Java applets and libraries with an OSD configuration file. This tool will create a CAB and OSD file for your Java applet or library. Further, it can automatically register ActiveX controls as JavaBeans, although you'll still have to package them for download.

For more information

The DUBUILD utility is explained in detail in the [using dubuild](#) article in the Tools section of the Microsoft SDK for Java 2.01, and briefly in the [tools quick](#)

[reference](#).

The [popular topics for java](#) page is a good place to visit frequently, as the Java product support folks frequently update this page with important new KB articles.

The Internet Client SDK has several articles about OSD, including an overview and reference on the [osd markup syntax](#) (with samples).

Another Knowledge Base article, [howto: automatically update the microsoft vm for java](#), is great if your Java package needs a certain version of the VM for Java to run correctly.

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Active Setup

Active Setup is an Internet Explorer 4.x-only vehicle for downloading code on the Web. It is based on the CAB format, and is useful for really large downloads that would benefit from being broken up into multiple CABs. Active Setup is also capable of restarting from where it left off when an Internet connection gets toasted in the middle of a download. Internet Explorer 4.x and the Internet Client SDK both use Active Setup for their downloads. I found this [description of the active setup log.txt file](#) in the Knowledge Base.

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File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

FTP has been around "forever". It is a protocol for transferring files from one computer to another over the Internet. If you can put your file on an FTP server (Microsoft includes an FTP server facility in [windows nt server](#), and there are lots of public-domain FTP servers), folks can download it just by pointing their browser at the FTP URL.

For example, the [microsoft software library](#) (look at the URL for this link and you'll notice it starts with ftp:// instead of http://) is a storehouse for files that are referenced by the Microsoft Knowledge Base (see [knowledge is power: inside the microsoft kb](#)). The files in this library are located on a server that can "talk FTP" with Internet Explorer (or any other client program that can use FTP).

If you want to use FTP, the Internet Client SDK article [target="_top">ftp sessions](#) shows how Win32® Internet (WinInet) functions can be used to navigate and manipulate directories and files on an FTP server. And here's an [internet client sdk reference](#) piece about the WinInet functions themselves. If you're more of a VB person, there's some sample code in the Knowledge Base article [implementing ftp using wininet api from vb](#).

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Other Packaging Tools

Many companies offer their own tools for packaging code. SoftSeek has a listing of [file compression and zipping utilities](#) MS that includes the well-known [winzip products](#) MS. Yahoo has a similar category, and I'm sure other search services compile information as well. There is also the [package for the web](#) MS product (you'll recognize it from the familiar blue-wash background).

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Security

On the Internet, good security means:

- While surfing the Web, my computer and its contents are safe from prying eyes or attacks.
- Information about me is only divulged with my full knowledge and express permission.
- I have the means to make informed security decisions.

In this context, good security is a joint venture between your Web site and Microsoft. Microsoft's role is providing a useful security model, and the information and tools you need to make adequate use of that model, to provide a secure experience for your customer. Your role is to take security very seriously, to understand the security implications of your site's architecture and implementation, and to take the proper steps to ensure the best possible experience for your customers without compromising good security.

Microsoft has worked hard to make sure that Web pages delivered using standard HTML cannot ever compromise your security. But many of the more interesting things you can offer on Web pages cannot be achieved with HTML - they need to use plug-in components (ActiveX controls or Java applets) that can directly access local resources on your computer. We make sure that any Microsoft-provided components (whether they are pre-installed on your computer, or are downloaded later) can never be used by a rogue Web page to compromise your security. In order to provide this security guarantee for our components, we have to implement them according to well-documented programming guidelines. However, while we can be sure that our components are implemented "correctly", we can't force everybody to use secure programming practices (even though we provide lots of docs and samples that show how). Since we can't police the implementation of every plug-in

component on the Web, an important part of Microsoft's security model allows users to establish exactly who is responsible for producing the components Web pages request to download. Knowing who produced a component allows users to make informed decisions regarding whom they will trust.

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Digital Code-Signing

On the Internet, you can't hold a shrink-wrapped box of software in your hand to verify its legitimacy. Hacker pages can exploit this by falsely representing a software download package as having been published by a reputable publisher. So even if a trustworthy publisher legitimately produced the package, how can you determine whether it's been tampered with?

Digital code-signing addresses this problem by providing the Internet equivalent of shrink-wrapped packaging and tamper-proof seals. Digital code-signing uses encryption technology to encode a download package with a digital certificate that indicates the publisher's name and a digital ID to verify a package's contents. The encryption technology used to produce this digital "signature" makes it essentially impossible for a hacker to alter a digitally-signed download package without leaving a trace.

Code-signing is surprisingly simple (really!). A short time ago, every time I thought I understood it, I would go off and try to explain it to somebody, get partway through the explanation, and my voice would sort of trail off "Now, let's see, how did that work again?" But then I saw Michael Howard's really good talk at Web Tech Ed. Michael really did make this stuff simple -- and you can see his talk reproduced in our [training area](#)!

Authenticode™, the formal name for the encryption technology Microsoft uses for digital code signing, is based upon an encryption algorithm called "public

key technology". Authenticode 1.0 was first introduced for Microsoft Internet Explorer 3.0. In the summer of 1997 Microsoft introduced Authenticode 2.0, and provided the update through a separate download for Internet Explorer 3.0 and 3.01 (it was directly incorporated into the version 3.02 download on June 16, 1997). Internet Explorer 4.x also uses Authenticode 2.0. Authenticode 2.0 provided two important new features: timestamping and the ability to revoke a publisher's digital certificate.

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Where to Get Code-Signing Tools

Microsoft provides a set of tools that create a digital certificate (a publisher's digital credentials) and encode it inside a CAB file. Certificates can also be placed directly into the resource fork (which can hold bitmaps, icons, and related stuff) of an executable file.

The [activex sdk](#) provides tools to digitally sign a download package or executable file ([creating a download package](#) was discussed above). They were originally created for Authenticode 1.0, but were updated for Authenticode 2.0 last summer (if you have downloaded the ActiveX SDK since then, you've got the latest version). The SBN site contains lots of information about the [authenticode 2.0 update](#), including the means for Web sites to detect whether a browser should be updated to Authenticode 2.0. The ActiveX SDK code-signing tools cover all versions of Internet Explorer 3.x and Internet Explorer 4.x.

The Developer tools topic in the [tools area](#) includes MS Authenticode sub-topics where you can download the code-signing tools.

The Microsoft [sdk for java](#), like the Internet Client SDK, includes code-signing tools (updated for Internet Explorer 4.0) that are installed in the C:\SDK-Java.20\Bin\PackSign folder. You might notice the versions of these tools are

newer than those in the Internet Client SDK, but I have been assured there are no significant differences between them. The updated tools for Internet Explorer 4.x can come from either source; just don't mix and match them. (I'd decide which tool set to use based on whether I was creating a Java or native-code download.)

[msdn library online](#) picks up all Microsoft SDK documentation, so don't get confused by what is actually just another place to get the above SDK documentation.

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How Did the Code-Signing Tools Change for Internet Explorer 4.x?

Two changes took place after the Internet Explorer 3.02 update to the ActiveX SDK code-signing tools. Most people will only care about the updates that were made to [support the new Java Package Manager \(JPM\)](#). But some of you may want to use the new cryptographic features added for CryptoAPI 2.0. If so, you might also like to know about the changes that were made to streamline the command-line options.

But do you really need to upgrade to the code-signing tools for Internet Explorer 4.x? Put another way, "if it ain't broke, why fix it?" If you don't care about Java, and you're just using standard digital certificates, then you might as well stick with what you have (your ActiveX SDK tools will produce signed CABs that work just fine on both Internet Explorer 4.x and Internet Explorer 3.x).

The changes for native code downloads support new cryptographic features in the July 1997 release of CryptoAPI 2.0 in (between the Internet Explorer 3.02 update and the final version of Internet Explorer 4.0). You can use these new features without losing Internet Explorer 3.x compatibility. I won't go into the details here, instead refer to the Internet Client SDK overview of code signing in

the [component development/signing and checking code with authenticode](#) topic. The article includes a detailed description of each tool, and the command-line flag changes between these tools and those offered in the ActiveX SDK. To be honest, I'm not too knowledgeable on the details to the cryptographic changes, and the Internet Client SDK docs are sketchy on what exactly all these new flags do (in fact, they refer you to the CryptoAPI 2.0 docs for additional background). If you want to reach the docs the SDK refers to (they were broken with the January release of MSDN Library), go [here](#) instead.

The changes to the tools for Java reflect the new trust-based security model. You now have the ability to specify fine-grained permissions into your Java packages. The security model for Internet Explorer 3.x was all-or-nothing (you could either do anything you please with local resources, or you were confined to the sandbox). Note that using this new feature doesn't preclude your Java code from running on both Internet Explorer 3.x (with the [new authenticode patch](#)) and 4.x. A Java package signed with specific permissions viewed with Internet Explorer 3.x will look just like a "normal" signed Java package that asks for full permissions. Of course, you'll have to use a compatible download package (don't use the new LZX compression option with Internet Explorer 3.x!), and you'll have to handle exceptions in the Internet Explorer 3.x Java VM if you reference the new security classes. The trust-based security model is explained in the new Java docs (start with the [trust-based security for java](#) article that is included in the "About Tools" topic in the [microsoft sdk for java 2.01 documentation](#)).

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What About Netscape?

The good news is that you don't have to do two completely different things to support secure controls on both Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator. The bad news is that there are still some significant differences.

First, the Authenticode-compatible digital certificates you use with Internet Explorer won't work with Netscape's browser. Although Microsoft and Netscape digital certificates are each based on the X.509 industry standard, they use incompatible extensions and treat each other's certificates as invalid. Does that mean you are screwed? No! But you will have to get two certificates, one for Microsoft and another one for Netscape.

Second, Netscape uses a different model for developing and loading controls on Web pages that is incompatible with ActiveX controls.

I don't know much more than that, but feel free to poke around a bit on the [netscape developer pages](#) MSO.

For more information

MSDN Online's Web Workshop has comprehensive material on [security & cryptography](#), and additional details on obtaining a digital certificate on its [digital certificate for authenticode](#) page.

If you still have an ache to learn about security, check out these [internet security articles](#) from MSDN Library Online. (Note that there is some overlap between these articles and the MSDN Online Web Workshop pages.)

Mike Pietraszak wrote an article for the January issue of MIND magazine, [using j/direct to call the win32 api from java](#), that includes an example of how to use DUBUILD.EXE and SIGNCODE.EXE to create signed Java packages for Internet Explorer 4.x.0X. (You'll have to get a hard copy of the magazine for the full article.)

Paul Johns' [signing and marking activex controls](#) in the MSDN Library Online is a must.

You can find several articles in [the knowledge base](#), such as such as this article about [digitally signing your visual basic® 5.0 application](#), by searching for variations on "digital" and "signing".

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Marking ActiveX Controls as "Safe"

A digital signature guarantees secure delivery to the client computer, but by itself doesn't say anything about whether it's safe to run an ActiveX control. The problem is that, once a signed control is downloaded to an end-user's computer, it can be re-used by any other page that knows about it, *without* the end-user's knowledge. So you could write a control that used local resources in a benign fashion, but somebody else could figure out how to use it maliciously. The extent to which a hacker could damage an end-user's machine by making unauthorized and unintended use of your control depends upon whether there are features in your control that can be accessed via script on a Web page that directly or indirectly access or modify system resources. For example, if you had a method on your control that deleted some local files, and the filename to be deleted was passed via script, you've offered an open invitation to hackers everywhere. You can prevent an attack of this sort. For example, make sure your control can only be loaded from your domain (so that only you can use it).

This form of cyber-attack is referred to as "repurposing", and there are other forms as well. Fortunately, there is lots of documentation that explains how to safeguard your controls from all known methods of attack (see below).

For more information

To learn more about how to safeguard your controls from being misused, start with the Internet Client SDK article [safe initialization and scripting for activex controls](#).

If you are using ATL to create ActiveX controls, check out [signing and marking activex controls with atl](#) .

If you are using Visual Basic to create ActiveX controls, these articles are useful: [deploying activex controls on the web](#) and [microsoft visual basic, control creation edition, version 5.0, control hosting hints](#) .

The Microsoft Knowledge Base has several articles, including [implementing iobjectsafety in an activex control](#) . If you've never used Microsoft's Support Online site, check out Jason Strayer's [knowledge is power: inside the microsoft kb](#) . You'll be glad you did.

Paul Johns' [signing and marking activex controls](#) , as mentioned above, is in the MSDN Library Online.

The Microsoft SDK for Java 2.01 has several articles about [securing your java code library](#) .

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Internet Explorer Security Settings

So far we've talked about the part of making code downloadable that affects developers. Now let's talk about controlling whether components are *allowed* to download and whether Web pages are *allowed* to script them. This is the part of the security model that is in the hands of the end-user.

Did Security Settings Change for Internet Explorer 4.x?

There are some fairly significant changes to the way users affect the security settings for Internet Explorer 4.x. The ones most Web authors will care about concern the changes to the High, Medium and Low security defaults, and the new security zone model, where Web sites are classified into different zones, each with their own security setting.

In Internet Explorer 3.02, users control whether "active content" (ActiveX or Java stuff) will download and run using radio button settings in the **Security** tab in the **Options...** dialog accessed from the **View** menu.



Figure 1. Internet Explorer 3.02 security options

Unfortunately, it isn't super-clear to most users what those settings mean or do. The **Safety Level...** option button opens a dialog that makes things simpler by offering a simple choice between High, Medium and Low security levels, but the dialog is a level deeper, and most users don't even find it. Plus, just try to figure out how the High, Medium and Low settings affect the toggle switches on the Security tab. Eventually, with a bit of trial-and-error, I was able to figure out that the four **Active content** checkbox settings act to further restrict the High, Medium and Low settings in the **Safety Level...** dialog. But they cannot be used to lift restrictions that may be already imposed. For example, you can uncheck **Allow downloading of active content** in order to prevent ActiveX controls from being downloaded in the Low safety level, but leaving the same setting checked will not allow unsigned controls to download in the High safety level.

For Internet Explorer 4.x, the High, Medium, and Low security level options are shown on the main Security tab of the **Internet Options...** dialog in the **View** menu. This time, the fine-grained toggle settings are obscured in a deeper dialog. So most users will never mess with the new **Security Settings** dialog and the multiple security options available by selecting the new **Custom (for expert users)** option:



Figure 2. Internet Explorer 4.0 custom security settings dialog

The **Security Settings** dialog options allow you to fine-tune the settings for the current security zone (the one selected in the **Security** tab of the **Internet Options...** dialog). Notice the **Reset custom settings** label. It lets you reset the option buttons back to the defaults for High, Medium, or Low security. This is also useful in figuring out exactly what the different default settings *are* to begin with.

If you are already familiar with the default settings for Internet Explorer 3.x, note the following important changes in Internet Explorer 4.x:

- In Internet Explorer 4.x, the Medium-security setting does not allow the download of unsigned ActiveX controls; in Internet Explorer 3.x, the user is queried.
- In Internet Explorer 4.x, the High-security setting does not allow the download of signed ActiveX controls; in Internet Explorer 3.x, the user is queried.
- In Internet Explorer 4.x, the High-security setting does not allow any ActiveX control to be activated; in Internet Explorer 3.x, controls can activate if they've already been downloaded. (As far as I can tell, <OBJECT> tags just plain don't render in High-security mode for Internet Explorer 4.x.)

These user-interface changes are part of an ongoing effort to make security decisions easier for users. For example, a cool thing with the new security-zones deal (from a user standpoint) is that you can lump the sites you trust into the "Trusted Sites" zone (where security presumably isn't an issue). Maybe this is obvious, but I think the implication is that users won't take such a binary view towards downloading ("never download anything" vs. "always download everything"). Good security will then become more important for all sites to do well (because users will better understand and expect it).

For more information

The Internet Explorer 4.x product pages include a high-level overview of [new security features in internet explorer 4.x](#).

The Web Workshop has a [security zones overview](#).

Note: If you are looking for more granular security settings for controlling Java execution on Internet Explorer 4.x, check the "Custom" radio button in the **Java Permissions** area of the **Security Settings** dialog. A **Java Custom Settings...** button will become visible on the lower left corner of the dialog. Clicking that button whisks you off to a vast sea of fine-grained Java security settings.

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Some Stuff Related to Code Download

Software Delivery Channels

Software delivery channels combine two new XML vocabularies to automatically advertise and update software over the Internet.

[creating software update channels](#) was originally published in the Internet Client SDK for the September 1997 release of Internet Explorer 4.x. There were a few enhancements for the Internet Explorer 4.01 release that were discussed in an article by Ray Sun, [software update channels in internet explorer 4.01](#), on the MSDN Online Web Workshop. A detailed list of the changes in OSD appear in this [open software description \(osd\) overview article](#) in the Internet Client SDK refresh of December 19th, 1997.

MIND magazine's December 1997 issue included an article on [software delivery channels](#) by John Grieb (only a portion of it is accessible online, however).

For information on XML in general, pay a visit to the [xml](#) section of the MSDN Online Web Workshop.

Media Type (MIME) and Filename Extension Associations

The Windows registry keeps track of which programs own various filename extensions and media types (MIME), and is how Windows knows what to do when users open a file in the Windows Explorer, on their desktop, or as an HREF= attribute of the <A> tag. This process is explained more fully in [associating a file type with an application](#) from the MSDN Online Library.

Teri Schiele's definitive [windows setup article](#) talks about known filename extensions (in case you are thinking of creating a new one), and how to register an "open" action with your own filename extension in the setup.inf file.

There's also [registering an activex object as the player for a media type](#), about registering ActiveX objects with a MIME type or a filename extension. (Internet Explorer first looks to see if somebody has registered for the MIME type before checking for a filename extension association.)

Pluggable Protocols

If you think associating your application with a Media type is a cool idea, you might be interested in creating a new protocol handler. In Internet Explorer, protocol handlers are to URLs what MIME-type handlers are to HREFs. In other words, you can register a URL protocol with an associated application so that all attempts to navigate to a URL using that protocol launch the application. That is how the mailto: and news: URLs work. Or you may have noticed the mk: protocol that MSDN and Visual Studio™ are now using.

The Internet Client SDK has articles on [pluggable protocols](#) as well as [predefined protocols](#).

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Tips and Troubleshooting

Debugging problems with code download can be real frustrating because there simply aren't a lot of tools or information available. If you have any tips you'd like to pass on, please send them my way.

Software dependency is a problem just about everybody runs into once. The problem occurs when your downloaded application fails to load because you dynamically linked to a component that is not already installed or up-to-date. For example, if you built an MFC application for download, you are supposed to include a section in the setup.inf stating that you depend on the MFC library. Then Internet Component Download can check to be sure the library is installed, and, if not, can install it from the instructions in your setup.inf (a Knowledge Base article, [howto: packaging mfc controls for use over the internet](#) , describes this in more detail). Active Template Library (ATL) developers may have run into this, because the ATL registrar code is located in a separate DLL (as explained in yet another Knowledge Base article, [doc: instructions for statically linking to registrar code](#)). You can figure out what DLLs you are inadvertently linking to by using the -dump option of the link utility (look at the "export" section). Or, even easier, just use QuickView (on the context menu for executable files) to see all the imports.

Deleting test certificates is another one that bit me. I kept clicking through user interface dialogs, looking for a way to delete all the old test certificates I had installed over the last several months. It turns out you can't do it in the user interface, but you can using the certmgr.exe code-signing utility (see the [signing and checking code with authenticode](#) page in the Internet Client SDK).

You might also check out the [howto: debugging code download activity in ie: knowledge base](#) article. This article includes information about utilities that

can provide sort of an accounting trail of the download process (to find out what went wrong with a download).

There is also some help in the "Component Packaging" and "Control Development" sections of the Knowledge Base article [info: faq on developing with the internet client sdk](#) .

And don't forget about uninstall. As important as uninstall support is for applications, you would think it would be better-supported for Internet components. When components are downloaded via Microsoft Internet Component Download (CABs and Java classes that are referenced by <OBJECT> or <APPLET> tags), they are installed in the Windows\occache folder (unless the default install location is overridden by a CAB's setup configuration file). Components installed in the occache are registered using a new "Module Usage" section of the registry.

There is no publicly-documented or supported way to programmatically uninstall downloaded Internet components. However, you can do it manually. There is a Windows shell extension associated with the Windows\occache folder called **Downloaded Program Files** located in the Windows folder. It presents another way to view the files there, and offers additional property information not normally available for files in a folder. For example, you can uninstall downloaded components by right-clicking in the **Program File** column in the Windows\Downloaded Program Files folder and selecting **Remove Program File**.

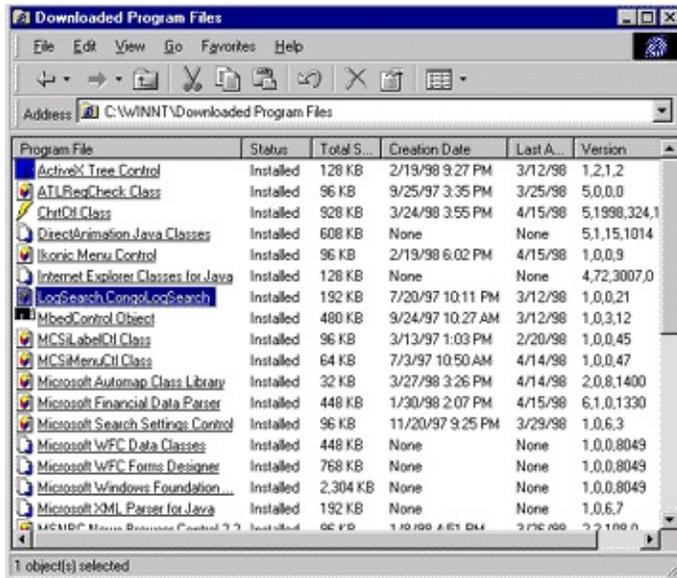


Figure 3. Downloaded Program Files shell extension

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Summary

I went over a lot of stuff in this article. I talked about the technologies available to build a download package, and there are many. I discussed Microsoft's approach to security, and how you can empower customers to verify whether a download package was actually published by your company (and therefore "trustworthy"). I talked about how security works in different versions of Internet Explorer, so users can protect themselves from rogue Web sites. I explained how to find Microsoft documents and tools for Internet Component Download, and what changed (and didn't) when Internet Explorer 3.x became Internet Explorer 4.x.

All the same, if you happen to think the process of making your code available over the Internet is harder than it should be, you are probably right. But you might also take solace in the fact that tools are improving to make it easier. For example, Visual Studio® 6.0 includes new packaging and deployment features that I wrote about in "[installing windows applications via the web with visual studio 6.0](#)". And I expect more work in this area will be accomplished in future versions of the Visual Studio product.

Good luck, and happy downloading.

Did you find this material useful? Gripes? Compliments? Suggestions for other articles? [write us!](#)

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Creating a `public_description` Object

A **`public_description`** object is a JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) object that provides run time access to the properties and methods defined by the object's *constructor function*. A skeleton **`public_description`** object with its constructor function looks like this:

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
  var public_description = new CreateScriptlet();

  Function CreateScriptlet(){
    // statements here to define properties and methods
  }
</SCRIPT>
```

Note You do not use the constructor function to define events. For more information, see [Defining Event Handlers](#).

When you create the **`public_description`** object, the constructor function that you assign to it can have any name, as long as the corresponding function appears somewhere in the scriptlet. Within the constructor function, you declare the properties and methods that you want to expose within the scriptlet in the following ways:

Constructor syntax	Creates
<code>This.PropertyName = expression;</code>	Creates a read/write property.
<code>This.get_PropertyName = function;</code> <code>This.put_PropertyName = function;</code>	Creates a property using a function, which allows you to set a property value based on a condition or trigger an event when the property is set. The function called by the property definition can be in any active scripting language. To make a property read-only, do not provide the put_ function declaration; to make it write-only, do not provide the get_ function declaration.
<code>This.method = methodFunction;</code>	Creates a method defined by the function <i>methodFunction</i> .

For example, the following **public_description** object defines two properties and a method. The first property, DefaultTitle, is created as an expression. The second property, CalculatedTitle, is created as a set of functions. The method toggleColor is defined using the function TColor.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
// public_description object used to declare scriptlet
var public_description = new ScriptletObject();

// general object description
function ScriptletObject()
{
  this.DefaultTitle = window.document.title; //property
  this.get_CalculatedTitle = readCTitle;    //property (read)
  this.put_CalculatedTitle = writeCTitle;   //property (write)
  this.ToggleColor = TColor;               //method
}

// read function for CalculatedTitle property
function readCTitle(){
  return (window.document.title == "" ? "This document has no title"
}

// write function for CalculatedTitle property
function writeCTitle(passedValue){
  if (passedValue != "")
  {
    window.document.title = passedValue;
  }
}

// function for ToggleColor method
```

```
function TColor(){
  if (window.document.bgColor == "#ff0000"){
    // doc is red, make it blue
    window.document.bgColor = "#0000ff";}
  else{
    // doc is not red, make it red
    window.document.bgColor = "#ff0000";}
}
</SCRIPT>
```

See Also

[Using Default Interface Descriptions](#)

[Handling Standard Events](#)

[Defining Custom Events](#)

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Using Default Interface Descriptions

If there is no **public_description** object defined in the scriptlet, the scriptlet container object exposes properties and methods using variables and functions in the scriptlet that follow certain naming conventions. To expose scriptlet properties and methods, use these conventions:

- Use the prefix **public_** to indicate that a variable or function should be exposed by the scriptlet.
- To create a read/write property, declare a variable scoped at the page level (that is, not defined inside a function) and give it a **public_** prefix.
- To create a method, define a function with the prefix **public_**.
- To create a readable property as a function, define a function with the prefix **public_get_**.
- To create a writable property as a function, define a function with the prefix **public_put_**.

Note When a property or method is exposed, its name in the host application does not have the **public_** prefix. For example, if you define a property called `public_MyTitle` in the scriptlet, its name in the host application is `MyTitle`.

The following table shows examples of variables and functions in a scriptlet and the resulting interface that they expose in the host application.

Example	Exposed As	Used in container
<code>var public_Color = "red"</code>	Property	<code>vColor = SC1.Color</code> <code>SC1.Color = "blue"</code>
<code>function public_look(param)</code>	Method	<code>SC1.look(param)</code>
<code>function public_get_C()</code>	Property (read)	<code>x = SC1.C</code>

function public_put_C(param)	Property (write)	SC1.C = "test"
function look()	Not available (no public_ prefix)	
function get_C()	Not available (no public_ prefix)	
var Color = red;	Not available (no public_ prefix)	
var get_Color = red;	Not available (no public_ prefix)	

The following example shows a portion of a page containing a paragraph named "P1". The script block following the paragraph exposes a property called P1Text and a method called SetText.

```
<P ID=P1>This is a paragraph of text.</P>

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
<!--
public_P1Text = P1.innerText
function public_SetText(newText){
    P1.innerText = newText;
}
// -->
</SCRIPT>
```

The scriptlet reserves the function name prefixes **public_get_** and **public_put_** to define properties. For example, if the scriptlet contains a function named `public_get_MyText`, it will be treated as a property called `MyText`. If you attempt to call the function `public_get_MyText` as a method using the syntax

SC1.get_MyText(), an error will result, because the function itself is exposed only as if it were a property named MyText.

See Also

[Creating a public_description Object](#)

[Handling Standard Events](#)

[Defining Custom Events](#)

[Adding Scriptlets to Your Application](#)

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Handling Standard Events

The scriptlet can expose these standard DHTML events:

onclick	onkeypress	onmousemove
ondblclick	onkeyup	onmouseup
onkeydown	onmousedown	

Tip You can define a context menu that is displayed when the user right-clicks the scriptlet at run time. For more information, see the [setContextMenu](#) method.

To work with standard events in the host application, you must write handlers in two places: one in the scriptlet to send the event, and another in the host application to capture the event.

To pass an event from the scriptlet to the host application:

1. Attach an event handler script to the event that you want to pass.
2. Within the event handler script, call the [bubbleEvent](#) method to send the event to the host application.

Note Before passing events to the container object, you can check the scriptlet's [frozen](#) property to be sure that the container object is ready to handle events.

If the scriptlet does not include an event handler for a specific event, that event will not be passed to the host application. Similarly, if the scriptlet includes a handler for the event but does not call the **bubbleEvent** method, the event will not be visible to the host application.

Note The scriptlet container object exposes all standard events at design time, even if the scriptlet does not contain a script that passes the standard event to the application. For example, in Microsoft Visual Basic®, the code window for the scriptlet container lists all standard events, even if not all are available in a

specific scriptlet.

The following scriptlet script shows how you can pass a text box's **onkeyup** event to the host application.

```
<INPUT TYPE=text ONKEYUP="passKeyUp()" NAME="t1" VALUE="">

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
function passKeyUp() {
    // script statements here if required
    window.external.bubbleEvent();
    // further script statements here if required
}
</SCRIPT>
```

In the host application, the corresponding event is triggered for the scriptlet container object. Additional information about the event, such as the location of the mouse pointer or the state of keys at the time the event was triggered, is available in the script container object's **event** property. For example, the following Visual Basic subroutine shows how you would capture the scriptlet's **onkeypress** event and display the key code of a character typed in a scriptlet text box.

```
Sub ScriptContainer1_onkeyup()
    MsgBox "The character typed was " & ScriptContainer1.event.keyCode
    MsgBox "The shift state was " & ScriptContainer1.event.shiftKey
End Sub
```

In Microsoft Internet Explorer, the following script does the same thing:

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=JavaScript FOR=document EVENT=onkeyup
```

```
alert("Key code = " + window.event.keyCode)
alert("Shift status = " + window.event.shiftKey)
</SCRIPT>
```

See Also

[Defining Custom Events](#)

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▸ Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

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Defining Custom Events

You can use custom events to:

- Send more detail about a standard event—for example, which of the buttons in the scriptlet was clicked.
- Notify the host application about DHTML events that are not among the standard events handled by the **bubbleEvent** method.
- Notify the host application about nonstandard changes in the scriptlet, such as when the value of a property changes.

As with standard events, you must send the event from the scriptlet and capture the event in the host application.

To send a custom event in the scriptlet:

- Call the scriptlet's [raiseEvent](#) method.

Note Before passing events to the container object, you can check the scriptlet's [frozen](#) property to be sure that the container object is ready to handle events.

For example, the following shows how you can send a custom event called `oncolorchange` whenever the scriptlet's **backgroundColor** property is reset.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
function public_put_backgroundColor(value)
{
    window.document.bgColor = value;
    window.external.raiseEvent("event_onbgcolorchange",window.docu
}
</SCRIPT>
```

To handle a custom event in the host application:

- Create an event handler for the `onscriptevent` event.

The following is an example in Microsoft® Visual Basic® that shows how you can determine which control triggered an event.

```
Sub ScriptletContainer1_onscriptevent( ByVal txtTitle As String, _  
    ByVal eventData As Variant)  
    objName = eventData.srcElement.ID  
    MsgBox "The event " & txtTitle & " occurred in " & objName  
End Sub
```

If your host application is Microsoft Internet Explorer, use a script such as the following to capture the scriptlet event.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"  
    FOR=ScriptletControl1  
    EVENT= onscriptevent (name, eventData)>  
    alert("The event that occurred in the scriptlet was " + name);  
</SCRIPT>
```

You can use a **Select Case** structure in the `onscriptevent` event to take different actions based on different events.

See Also

[Handling Standard Events](#)

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 readyState Property scrollbar Prope

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scrollbar Property

Specifies whether the scriptlet container object displays a scrollbar.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Syntax

ScriptContainer.**scrollbar** = *boolean*

Remarks

This property can be set at design time and at runtime. By default, the value of this property is false. If you set this property to true:

- A vertical scrollbar always appears in the scriptlet container object. If the scriptlet's height is less than the height of the scriptlet container object's window, the vertical scrollbar is disabled.
- A horizontal scrollbar appears if the scriptlet's width is greater than the width of the scriptlet container object's window

You can also set this property from within a scriptlet. For details, see the [scrollbar](#) property. To set the size of the scriptlet container object window from within the scriptlet, see [Adding Scriptlets to Your Application](#).

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◆ ◀ text-decoration Attribute... ▶ textDecoi

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textDecorationBlink Property

Property not implemented.

See Also

[textDecoration](#)

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attributes Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of attributes of the object.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#)

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children Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of elements that are direct descendants of the object.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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elements Collection Members

Retrieves a collection, in source order, of all objects in a given form.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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frames Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all [window](#) objects defined by the given document or defined by the document associated with the given window.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#)

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all Collection Members

Returns a reference to the collection of elements contained by the object.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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options Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of the [OPTION](#) objects in a [SELECT](#) object.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[add](#) , [item](#) , [remove](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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rules Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of rules defined in the style sheet.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#)

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styleSheets Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of [styleSheet](#) objects representing the style sheets that correspond to each instance of a [LINK](#) or [STYLE](#) object in the document.

Properties

[length](#) , [styleSheet](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [urns](#)

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imports Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all the imported style sheets defined for the respective [styleSheet](#) object.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#)

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TextRectangle Collection Members

Returns a collection of [TextRectangle](#) objects.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#)

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rows Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of [TR](#) objects (rows) from a [TABLE](#) object.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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cells Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all cells in the table row or in the entire table.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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◆ ◀ BGCOLOR Attribute | bgCol... ▶ BGPI

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BGCOLOR Attribute

Sets or retrieves the background color behind the element.

Syntax

HTML	<code><ELEMENTBGCOLOR = <i>sColor</i> ... ></code>
Scripting	N/A

Possible Values

sColor String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the [Color Table](#).

The default value is determined by the browser.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

JScript® (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) supports the entire set of colors as color names and as their corresponding RGB values. However, JScript always returns the property as a string specifying the RGB color value, regardless of the format the value was set to.

Some browsers do not recognize color names, but all browsers should recognize RGB color values and display them correctly.

Applies To

[COL](#), [COLGROUP](#)

See Also

background, bgColor

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◆ ◀ status Property ▶ systemLanguage Pr

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STYLE Attribute

Sets an inline style for the element.

Syntax

```
HTML <ELEMENTSTYLE =sStyle ... >
```

Possible Values

sStyle String that specifies the inline style.

Expressions can be used in place of the preceding value(s), as of Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. For more information, see [dynamic properties](#).

Remarks

This attribute is not accessible through scripting. To access styles through scripting, use the [style](#) object.

Applies To

A, ACRONYM, ADDRESS, APPLET, AREA, B, BIG, BLOCKQUOTE, BODY, BR, BUTTON, CAPTION, CENTER, CITE, CODE, COL, COLGROUP, custom, DD, DEL, DFN, DIR, DIV, DL, DT, EM, EMBED, FIELDSET, FONT, FORM, Hn, HR, I, IFRAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, RT, RUBY, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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controlRange Collection Members

Returns an array of elements specified in the [createControlRange](#) method.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[add](#) , [execCommand](#) , [item](#) , [queryCommandEnabled](#) ,
[queryCommandIndeterm](#) , [queryCommandState](#) ,
[queryCommandSupported](#) , [queryCommandValue](#) , [remove](#) , [scrollIntoView](#)
 , [select](#)

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◆ ◀ DirLTR Command | IDM_DIRL... ▶ Ed

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DirRTL Command | IDM_DIRRTL Command ID

Not supported.

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◆ ◀ PlayImage Command | IDM_D... ▶ Re

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Print Command | IDM_PRINT Command ID

Not supported.

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◆ ◀ SizeToControl Command | I... ▶ SizeT

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SizeToControlHeight Command | IDM_SIZE_TO_CONTROL_HEIGHT Command ID

Not supported.

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◆ ◀ StrikeThrough Command | I... ▶ Super

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StrikeThrough Command | IDM_STRIKETHROUGH Command ID

Not supported.

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anchor Behavior Members

Enables the browser to navigate to a folder view.

Properties

[folder](#) , [target](#)

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anim:DA Element | anim Behavior Members

Defines an instance of the Microsoft® DirectAnimation® viewer in an HTML document to render DirectAnimation objects and play DirectAnimation sounds.

Properties

[image](#) , [sound](#) , [statics](#)

Methods

[addDABehavior](#) , [removeDABehavior](#)

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ANIMATION Element | animation Behavior Members

Defines a timed animation element in an HTML document.

Properties

[accelerate](#) , [autoReverse](#) , [begin](#) , [beginAfter](#) , [beginEvent](#) , [beginWith](#) , [clipBegin](#) , [clipEnd](#) , [clockSource](#) , [decelerate](#) , [dur](#) , [end](#) , [endEvent](#) , [endHold](#) , [eventRestart](#) , [img](#) , [player](#) , [playerObject](#) , [repeat](#) , [repeatDur](#) , [src](#) , [syncBehavior](#) , [syncTolerance](#) , [timeAction](#) , [type](#)

Methods

[beginElement](#) , [endElement](#)

Events

[onbegin](#) , [onend](#) , [onmediacomplete](#) , [onmedialoadfailed](#) , [onmediaslip](#) , [onpause](#) , [onrepeat](#) , [onresume](#) , [onresync](#) , [onreverse](#) , [onscriptcommand](#)

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AUDIO Element | audio Behavior Members

Defines a timed audio element in an HTML document.

Properties

[accelerate](#) , [autoReverse](#) , [begin](#) , [beginAfter](#) , [beginEvent](#) , [beginWith](#) , [clipBegin](#) , [clipEnd](#) , [clockSource](#) , [decelerate](#) , [dur](#) , [end](#) , [endEvent](#) , [endHold](#) , [eventRestart](#) , [player](#) , [playerObject](#) , [repeat](#) , [repeatDur](#) , [src](#) , [syncBehavior](#) , [syncTolerance](#) , [timeAction](#) , [type](#)

Methods

[beginElement](#) , [endElement](#)

Events

[onbegin](#) , [onend](#) , [onmediacomplete](#) , [onmedialoadfailed](#) , [onmediaslip](#) , [onpause](#) , [onrepeat](#) , [onresume](#) , [onresync](#) , [onreverse](#) , [onscriptcommand](#)

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clientCaps Behavior Members

Provides information about features supported by Microsoft® Internet Explorer, as well as a way for installing browser components on demand.

Properties

[availHeight](#) , [availWidth](#) , [bufferDepth](#) , [colorDepth](#) , [connectionType](#) , [cookieEnabled](#) , [cpuClass](#) , [height](#) , [javaEnabled](#) , [platform](#) , [systemLanguage](#) , [userLanguage](#) , [width](#)

Methods

[addComponentRequest](#) , [clearComponentRequest](#) , [compareVersions](#) , [doComponentRequest](#) , [getComponentVersion](#) , [isComponentInstalled](#)

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download Behavior Members

Downloads a file and notifies a specified callback function when the download is complete.

Methods

[startDownload](#)

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homePage Behavior Members

Contains information about a user's homepage.

Methods

[isHomePage](#) , [navigateHomePage](#) , [setHomePage](#)

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httpFolder Behavior Members

Contains scripting features that enable browser navigation to a folder view.

Methods

[navigate](#) , [navigateFrame](#)

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IMG Element | img Behavior Members

Defines a timed image element in an HTML document.

Properties

[accelerate](#) , [autoReverse](#) , [begin](#) , [beginAfter](#) , [beginEvent](#) , [beginWith](#) , [clipBegin](#) , [clipEnd](#) , [clockSource](#) , [decelerate](#) , [dur](#) , [end](#) , [endEvent](#) , [endHold](#) , [eventRestart](#) , [player](#) , [playerObject](#) , [repeat](#) , [repeatDur](#) , [src](#) , [syncBehavior](#) , [syncTolerance](#) , [timeAction](#) , [type](#)

Methods

[beginElement](#) , [endElement](#)

Events

[onbegin](#) , [onend](#) , [onmediacomplete](#) , [onmedialoadfailed](#) , [onmediaslip](#) , [onpause](#) , [onrepeat](#) , [onresume](#) , [onresync](#) , [onreverse](#) , [onscriptcommand](#)

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MEDIA Element | media Behavior Members

Defines a generic, timed media element in an HTML document.

Properties

[accelerate](#) , [autoReverse](#) , [begin](#) , [beginAfter](#) , [beginEvent](#) , [beginWith](#) , [clipBegin](#) , [clipEnd](#) , [clockSource](#) , [decelerate](#) , [dur](#) , [end](#) , [endEvent](#) , [endHold](#) , [eventRestart](#) , [img](#) , [player](#) , [playerObject](#) , [repeat](#) , [repeatDur](#) , [src](#) , [syncBehavior](#) , [syncTolerance](#) , [timeAction](#) , [type](#)

Methods

[beginElement](#) , [endElement](#)

Events

[onbegin](#) , [onend](#) , [onmediacomplete](#) , [onmedialoadfailed](#) , [onmediaslip](#) , [onpause](#) , [onrepeat](#) , [onresume](#) , [onresync](#) , [onreverse](#) , [onscriptcommand](#)

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PAR Element | par Behavior Members

Defines a new timeline container in an HTML document for independently timed elements.

Properties

[accelerate](#) , [autoReverse](#) , [begin](#) , [beginAfter](#) , [beginEvent](#) , [beginWith](#) , [decelerate](#) , [dur](#) , [end](#) , [endEvent](#) , [endHold](#) , [eventRestart](#) , [repeat](#) , [repeatDur](#) , [syncBehavior](#) , [syncTolerance](#) , [timeAction](#)

Methods

[beginElement](#) , [endElement](#)

Events

[onbegin](#) , [onend](#) , [onmediacomplete](#) , [onmedialoadfailed](#) , [onmediaslip](#) , [onpause](#) , [onrepeat](#) , [onresume](#) , [onresync](#) , [onreverse](#)

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saveFavorite Behavior Members

Enables the object to persist data in a Favorite.

Properties

[XMLDocument](#)

Methods

[getAttribute](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [setAttribute](#)

Events

[onload](#) , [onsave](#)

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saveHistory Behavior Members

Enables the object to persist data in the browser history.

Properties

[XMLDocument](#)

Methods

[getAttribute](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [setAttribute](#)

Events

[onload](#) , [onsave](#)

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saveSnapshot Behavior Members

Enables the object to persist data when a Web page is saved.

Events

[onsave](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

SEQ Element | seq Behavior Members

Defines a new timeline container in an HTML document for sequentially timed elements.

Properties

[accelerate](#) , [autoReverse](#) , [begin](#) , [beginAfter](#) , [beginEvent](#) , [beginWith](#) ,
[decelerate](#) , [dur](#) , [end](#) , [endEvent](#) , [endHold](#) , [eventRestart](#) , [repeat](#) ,
[repeatDur](#) , [syncBehavior](#) , [syncTolerance](#) , [timeAction](#)

Methods

[beginElement](#) , [endElement](#)

Events

[onbegin](#) , [onend](#) , [onmediacomplete](#) , [onmedialoadfailed](#) , [onmediaslip](#) ,
[onpause](#) , [onrepeat](#) , [onresume](#) , [onresync](#) , [onreverse](#)

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time Behavior Members

Provides an active timeline for an HTML element.

Properties

[accelerate](#) , [autoReverse](#) , [begin](#) , [beginAfter](#) , [beginEvent](#) , [beginWith](#) , [currTime](#) , [decelerate](#) , [dur](#) , [end](#) , [endEvent](#) , [endHold](#) , [eventRestart](#) , [localTime](#) , [onOffBehavior](#) , [progressBehavior](#) , [repeat](#) , [repeatDur](#) , [syncBehavior](#) , [syncTolerance](#) , [timeAction](#) , [timeline](#) , [timelineBehavior](#) , [timeStartRule](#)

Methods

[beginElement](#) , [endElement](#) , [pause](#) , [resume](#)

Events

[onbegin](#) , [onend](#) , [onpause](#) , [onrepeat](#) , [onresume](#) , [onreverse](#)

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userData Behavior Members

Enables the object to persist data in user data.

Properties

[expires](#) , [XMLDocument](#)

Methods

[getAttribute](#) , [load](#) , [removeAttribute](#) , [save](#) , [setAttribute](#)

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VIDEO Element | video Behavior Members

Defines a timed video element in an HTML document.

Properties

[accelerate](#) , [autoReverse](#) , [begin](#) , [beginAfter](#) , [beginEvent](#) , [beginWith](#) , [clipBegin](#) , [clipEnd](#) , [clockSource](#) , [decelerate](#) , [dur](#) , [end](#) , [endEvent](#) , [endHold](#) , [eventRestart](#) , [img](#) , [player](#) , [playerObject](#) , [repeat](#) , [repeatDur](#) , [src](#) , [syncBehavior](#) , [syncTolerance](#) , [timeAction](#) , [type](#)

Methods

[beginElement](#) , [endElement](#)

Events

[onbegin](#) , [onend](#) , [onmediacomplete](#) , [onmedialoadfailed](#) , [onmediaslip](#) , [onpause](#) , [onrepeat](#) , [onresume](#) , [onresync](#) , [onreverse](#) , [onscriptcommand](#)

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▸ Default Behaviors Referen...

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Time Formats

The following table lists the possible formats for expressing time values.

Format	Description	Examples	Supported by
<i>h:min:s.f</i>	<i>h</i> = hours <i>min</i> = minutes <i>s</i> = seconds <i>f</i> = fraction of a second	"03:45:10" = 3 hours, 45 minutes, 10 seconds "10:35" = 10 minutes, 35 seconds "10.5" = 10 and a half seconds "1:00.375" = 1 minute, 0.375 seconds	begin , clipBegin , clipEnd , dur , end , repeatDur , syncTolerance
<i>number</i> [h min s ms]	<i>h</i> = hours <i>min</i> = minutes <i>s</i> = seconds (default) <i>ms</i> = milliseconds	"3h" = 3 hours "20min" = 20 minutes "3.5s" or "3.5" = 3 and a half seconds "25ms" = 25 milliseconds	begin , dur , end , repeatDur , syncTolerance

Note that signed clock values (+ or -) are also legal. All clock values are assumed to be positive (+) by default.

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▸ Default Behaviors Referen...

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Installable Components in Internet Explorer

The following table lists the component identifiers that can be installed with Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. These identifiers are used with the [addComponentRequest](#) method.

Note The following components do not install on demand in Microsoft® Windows® 2000.

Component	Component ID
Address Book	{7790769C-0471-11D2-AF11-00C04FA35D02}
AOL ART Image Format Support	{47F67D00-9E55-11D1-BAEF-00C04FC2D130}
Arabic Text Display Support	{76C19B38-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Chinese (Simplified) Text Display Support	{76C19B34-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Chinese (Traditional) Text Display Support	{76C19B33-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Dynamic HTML Data Binding	{9381D8F2-0288-11D0-9501-00AA00B911A5}
DirectAnimation	{283807B5-2C60-11D0-A31D-00AA00B92C03}
Hebrew Text Display Support	{76C19B36-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Internet Connection Wizard	{5A8D6EE0-3E18-11D0-821E-444553540000}
Internet Explorer Browsing Enhancements*	{630B1DA0-B465-11D1-9948-00C04F98BBC9}
Internet Explorer Help	{45EA75A0-A269-11D1-B5BF-0000F8051515}
Japanese Text Display Support	{76C19B30-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Korean Text Display Support	{76C19B31-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Language Auto-Selection	{76C19B50-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Macromedia Flash	{D27CDB6E-AE6D-11CF-96B8-444553540000}
Macromedia Shockwave Director	{2A202491-F00D-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Windows Media Player	{22D6F312-B0F6-11D0-94AB-0080C74C7E95}
Windows Media Player RealNetwork Support	{23064720-C4F8-11D1-994D-00C04F98BBC9}
Offline Browsing Pack	{3AF36230-A269-11D1-B5BF-0000F8051515}
Pan-European Text Display Support	{76C19B32-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Thai Text Display Support	{76C19B35-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Uniscribe	{3BF42070-B3B1-11D1-B5C5-0000F8051515}
Vector Graphics Rendering (VML)	{10072CEC-8CC1-11D1-986E-00A0C955B42F}
Vietnamese Text Display Support	{76C19B37-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AFEECF20}
Microsoft Virtual Machine	{08B0E5C0-4FCB-11CF-AAA5-00401C608500}
Visual Basic Scripting Support	{4F645220-306D-11D2-995D-00C04F98BBC9}
VRML 2.0 Viewer	{90A7533D-88FE-11D0-9DBE-0000C0411FC3}
Wallet	{1CDEE860-E95B-11CF-B1B0-00AA00BBAD66}
Web Folders	{73FA19D0-2D75-11D2-995D-00C04F98BBC9}

*Includes FTP Folders and Font Embedding

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▸ Default Behaviors Referen...

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Detectable Components in Internet Explorer

The following table lists the component identifiers that can be detected with Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5. These identifiers are used with the following methods:

- [getComponentVersion](#)

-

[isComponentInstalled](#)

Component	Component ID
Address Book	{7790769C-0471-11D2-AF11-00C04FA35D02}
Windows Desktop Update NT	{89820200-ECBD-11CF-8B85-00AA005B4340}
DirectAnimation	{283807B5-2C60-11D0-A31D-00AA00B92C03}
DirectAnimation Java Classes	{4F216970-C90C-11D1-B5C7-0000F8051515}
DirectShow™	{44BBA848-CC51-11CF-AAFA-00AA00B6015C}
Dynamic HTML Data Binding	{9381D8F2-0288-11D0-9501-00AA00B911A5}
Dynamic HTML Data Binding for Java	{4F216970-C90C-11D1-B5C7-0000F8051515}
Internet Connection Wizard	{5A8D6EE0-3E18-11D0-821E-444553540000}
Internet Explorer 5 Web Browser	{89820200-ECBD-11CF-8B85-00AA005B4383}
Internet Explorer Classes for Java	{08B0E5C0-4FCB-11CF-AAA5-00401C608555}
Internet Explorer Help	{45EA75A0-A269-11D1-B5BF-0000F8051515}
Internet Explorer Help Engine	{DE5AED00-A4BF-11D1-9948-00C04F98BBC9}
Windows Media Player	{22D6F312-B0F6-11D0-94AB-0080C74C7E95}
NetMeeting NT	{44BBA842-CC51-11CF-AAFA-00AA00B6015B}
Offline Browsing Pack	{3AF36230-A269-11D1-B5BF-0000F8051515}
Outlook Express	{44BBA840-CC51-11CF-AAFA-00AA00B6015C}
Task Scheduler	{CC2A9BA0-3BDD-11D0-821E-444553540000}
Microsoft virtual machine	{08B0E5C0-4FCB-11CF-AAA5-00401C608500}
VRML 2.0 Viewer	{90A7533D-88FE-11D0-9DBE-0000C0411FC3}
Wallet	{1CDEE860-E95B-11CF-B1B0-00AA00BBAD66}

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anchors Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all [A](#) objects that have a [name](#) and/or [id](#) property. Objects in this collection are in HTML source order.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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applets Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all [APPLET](#) objects in the document.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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areas Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of the [AREA](#) objects defined for the given [MAP](#) object.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[add](#) , [item](#) , [remove](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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behaviorUrns Collection Members

Returns a collection of Uniform Resource Name (URN) strings identifying the behaviors attached to the element.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#)

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bookmarks Collection Members

Returns a collection of ActiveX® Data Objects (ADO) bookmarks tied to the rows affected by the current event.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#)

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boundElements Collection Members

Returns a collection of all elements on the page bound to a data set.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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childNodes Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of [elements](#) and [TextNodes](#) that are direct descendants of the specified object.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [urns](#)

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embeds Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all [EMBED](#) objects in the document.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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filters Collection Members

Retrieves the collection of filters that have been applied to the object.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#)

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forms Collection Members

Retrieves a collection, in source order, of all [FORM](#) objects in the document.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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images Collection Members

Retrieves a collection, in source order, of [IMG](#) objects in the document.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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links Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all [A](#) objects that specify the [href](#) property and all [AREA](#) objects in the document.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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plugins Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all [EMBED](#) objects within the document.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#)

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scripts Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all [SCRIPT](#) objects in the document.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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tBodies Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all [TBODY](#) objects in the table. Objects in this collection are in HTML source order.

Properties

[length](#)

Methods

[item](#) , [tags](#) , [urns](#)

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◆ ◀ oncontentready Event ▶ ondocumentr

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ondetach Event

Fires before the behavior is detached from the element.

Syntax

```
<PUBLIC:ATTACH  
  EVENT = ondetach  
  ONEVENT = sEventHandler  
  FOR = element  
  ID = sID  
>
```

Attributes

EVENT

Required. String that specifies the name of a [Dynamic HTML \(DHTML\) event](#), or any of the events specific to the HTML Component (HTC) that are listed in the [HTC Reference](#).

FOR

Optional. String that specifies one of the following values to identify the source of the event.

document	Refers to the document object.
element	Default. Refers to the element to which the behavior is attached.
window	Refers to the window object.

ONEVENT

Required. String that specifies an inline script or a direct invocation of the event handler function.

ID

Optional. String that uniquely identifies the **ATTACH** element within the component. This attribute is analogous to the [ID](#) attribute in DHTML.

Remarks

A behavior can detach from an element if one of the following occurs:

- The containing page is closed.
- The behavior is removed from the page using the [removeBehavior](#) method.
- The [behavior](#) property of the element is set to null, or reset to point to another behavior.
- The [className](#) property of the element is set to null, or reset to some other class other than the one defined for the behavior.

The **ondetach** event allows the behavior to perform some cleanup just before it completely detaches from the element.

Note In cases where a behavior attaches to events on the containing page using the [attachEvent](#) method, this event gives the behavior the opportunity to call the [detachEvent](#) method to stop receiving notifications from the page. A behavior that attaches to events on the page using the [ATTACH](#) element automatically stops receiving notifications when the behavior detaches from the element, and does not need to call the **detachEvent** method when the **ondetach** event fires.

Example

This example uses the **ondetach** event to turn off the highlighting effect on a list of items initially attached to a highlighting behavior.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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◆ COMPONENT Element ▶ HTC Referenc

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ATTACH Element

Binds a function to an event, so that the function is called whenever the event fires on the specified object.

Syntax

```
<PUBLIC:ATTACH  
  EVENT = sEvent  
  FOR = document | element | window  
  ONEVENT = sEventHandler  
  ID = sID  
>
```

Attributes

EVENT

Required. String that specifies the name of a [Dynamic HTML \(DHTML\) event](#), or any of the events specific to the HTML Component (HTC) that are listed in the [HTC Reference](#).

FOR

Optional. String that specifies one of the following values to identify the source of the event.

document	Refers to the document object.
element	Default. Refers to the element to which the behavior is attached.
window	Refers to the window object.

ONEVENT

Required. String that specifies an inline script or a direct invocation of the event handler function.

ID

Optional. String that uniquely identifies the **ATTACH** element within the component. This attribute is analogous to the [ID](#) attribute in DHTML.

Element Information

Number of occurrences	Any number
Parent elements	COMPONENT
Child elements	None
Requires closing tag	No

Remarks

The **ATTACH** element is a declarative form of the [attachEvent](#) method.

When the specified event fires on the element to which the behavior is attached, the element's event handler is called first, before the behavior's. If multiple behaviors are attached to an element and multiple event handlers are defined for the same event on the same element, the functions are called in random order, immediately after the element's event handler is called.

Example

This example uses an HTC to implement a table of contents that expands and collapses. The HTC attaches to the element's [onclick](#) event, and then expands or collapses the list each time the **onclick** event is received.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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alpha Filter Members

Sets the level of opacity for the visual object.

Properties

[enabled](#) , [finishOpacity](#) , [finishX](#) , [finishY](#) , [opacity](#) , [startX](#) , [startY](#) , [style](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

blendTrans Filter Members

Fades the visual object into or out of view.

Properties

[duration](#) , [enabled](#) , [status](#)

Methods

[apply](#) , [play](#) , [stop](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

blur Filter Members

Causes the object to appear to be in motion.

Properties

[add](#) , [direction](#) , [enabled](#) , [strength](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

chroma Filter Members

Selectively renders a specific color as transparent for the selected visual object.

Properties

[color](#) , [enabled](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

dropShadow Filter Members

Paints a solid silhouette of the selected visual object, offset in the specified direction, thus creating the illusion that the visual object is floating above the page and is casting a shadow onto the page.

Properties

[color](#) , [enabled](#) , [offX](#) , [offY](#) , [positive](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

flipH Filter Members

Renders the visual object as a mirror image of itself along the horizontal plane.

Properties

[enabled](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

flipV Filter Members

Renders the visual object as a mirror image of itself along the vertical plane.

Properties

[enabled](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

glow Filter Members

Adds radiance around the outside edges of the object, giving it the appearance of a glow.

Properties

[color](#) , [enabled](#) , [strength](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

gray Filter Members

Drops the color information from the visual object's color palette, rendering the object in grayscale.

Properties

[enabled](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

invert Filter Members

Reverses the hue, saturation, and brightness values of the visual object.

Properties

[enabled](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

light Filter Members

Simulates the projection of a light source onto the selected visual object.

Properties

[enabled](#)

Methods

[addAmbient](#) , [addCone](#) , [addPoint](#) , [changeColor](#) , [changeStrength](#) , [clear](#) ,
[moveLight](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

mask Filter Members

Takes the selected visual object, paints the transparent pixels a specific color, and makes a transparent mask from its nontransparent pixels.

Properties

[color](#) , [enabled](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

redirect Filter Members

Converts the object into a DAIImage object?that is, an image that can be manipulated using Microsoft® DirectAnimation®.

Properties

[enabled](#)

Methods

[elementImage](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

revealTrans Filter Members

Shows or hides visual objects using one of 23 predefined [transition](#) effects.

Properties

[duration](#) , [enabled](#) , [status](#) , [transition](#)

Methods

[apply](#) , [play](#) , [stop](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

shadow Filter Members

Paints a solid silhouette of the selected visual object along one of its edges, in the specified direction, creating the illusion of a shadow around the visual object.

Properties

[color](#) , [direction](#) , [enabled](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

wave Filter Members

Performs a sine wave distortion of the visual display of the object along the vertical axis.

Properties

[add](#) , [enabled](#) , [freq](#) , [lightStrength](#) , [phase](#) , [strength](#)

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

xray Filter Members

Changes the color depth of the visual object, and renders the object in black and white, making the visual display look like a black-and-white x-ray.

Properties

[enabled](#)

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 ◀ ATTACH Element ▶ EVENT Element

Web Workshop | Component Development

COMPONENT Element

Identifies the content of the file as an HTML Component (HTC).

Syntax

```
<PUBLIC:COMPONENT  
  NAME = sName  
  URN = sURN  
  ID = sID  
>
```

Attributes

NAME

Optional. String that specifies the name by which the behavior is referred to in the containing document. This is especially useful when multiple behaviors are attached to an element, as it allows you to invoke the properties or methods of the desired behavior from the containing document.

If multiple behaviors are attached to a `` element in a document, you can use the following syntax to set the **delay** property of the behavior named behaviorABC.

```
mySpan.behaviorABC.delay = 1000;
```

URN

Required. String, in Uniform Resource Name (URN) format, that uniquely identifies the component. This allows events to be uniquely identified when multiple behaviors may be firing events of the same name. When the event is fired, the `event` object's `srcURN` property is set to the URN of the behavior that fired the event.

ID

Optional. String that uniquely identifies the **COMPONENT** element within the component. This attribute is analogous to the **ID** attribute in Dynamic HTML (DHTML).

Element Information

Number of occurrences	None or one
Parent elements	None
Child elements	ATTACH , EVENT , METHOD , PROPERTY
Requires closing tag	Yes

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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◀ COMPONENT Element ▶ METHOD E

Web Workshop | Component Development

EVENT Element

Defines an event of the HTML Component (HTC) to be exposed to the containing document.

Syntax

```
<PUBLIC:EVENT  
  NAME = sName  
  ID = sEventID  
>
```

Attributes

NAME

Required. String that specifies the name of the event exposed to the containing document.

ID

Optional. String that uniquely identifies the **EVENT** element within the component. This attribute is analogous to the **ID** attribute in Dynamic HTML (DHTML).

Methods

eventID.fire([*oEvent*])

Fires the event to the containing document. This method has an optional *oEvent* parameter that specifies the **event** object containing context information.

Element Information

Number of occurrences	Any number
Parent elements	COMPONENT
Child elements	None
Requires closing tag	No

Remarks

By specifying a **NAME** attribute similar to a standard event already defined for the element, a behavior can override the element's default behavior.

Events defined for a behavior do not bubble; they only fire on the element to which the behavior is attached.

Example

This example is derived from a calculator behavior sample. Whenever the result changes, the HTC fires a custom `onResultChange` event back to the page, passing the result as a custom property of the `event` object.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#), [METHOD, PROPERTY](#)

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◆ ◀ EVENT Element ▶ PROPERTY Element

Web Workshop | Component Development

METHOD Element

Defines a method of the HTML Component (HTC) to be exposed to the containing document.

Syntax

```
<PUBLIC:METHOD  
  NAME = sName  
  INTERNALNAME = sInternalName  
  ID = sID  
>
```

Attributes

NAME

Required. String that specifies the name by which the method is referred to in the containing document. By default, the **NAME** specified is also used to refer to the method within the component, unless an **INTERNALNAME** attribute is specified.

INTERNALNAME

Optional. String that specifies the name by which the method is referred to within the component. If no value is specified, the **NAME** attribute is used by default.

ID

Optional. String that uniquely identifies the **METHOD** element within the component. This attribute is analogous to the **ID** attribute in Dynamic HTML (DHTML).

Element Information

Number of occurrences	Any number
Parent elements	COMPONENT
Child elements	None
Requires closing tag	No

Remarks

By specifying a **NAME** attribute similar to a standard method name already defined for the element, a behavior can override the element's default behavior.

Example

This example uses the **METHOD** tag to expose the startFlying() method from the HTC to the containing document.

```
<PUBLIC:METHOD NAME="startFlying" />

<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript" >
function startFlying()
{
    // insert flying code here
}
</SCRIPT>
```

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#), [EVENT](#), [PROPERTY](#)

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◆ ◀ METHOD Element ▶ element Object

Web Workshop | Component Development

PROPERTY Element

Defines a property of the HTML Component (HTC) to be exposed to the containing document.

Syntax

```
<PUBLIC:PROPERTY  
  NAME = sName  
  ID = sPropertyID  
  INTERNALNAME = sInternalName  
  GET = sGetFunction  
  PUT = sPutFunction  
  PERSIST = bPersist  
  VALUE = vValue  
>
```

Attributes

NAME

Required. String that specifies the name of the property exposed to the containing document. By default, the **NAME** specified is also used to refer to the property within the component, unless an **INTERNALNAME** attribute is specified.

ID

Optional. String that uniquely identifies the **PROPERTY** element within the component. This attribute is analogous to the **ID** attribute in Dynamic HTML (DHTML).

INTERNALNAME

Optional. String that specifies the name by which the property is referred to within the component. This internal name must be declared globally before it can be referenced anywhere in the component; otherwise, a scripting error occurs, indicating that the name is undefined. If no internal name is specified, the **NAME** attribute is

used by default.

GET

Optional. String that specifies the function to be called whenever the value of the property is retrieved. A **PROPERTY** element that specifies a **GET** attribute without specifying a **PUT** attribute is a read-only property.

PUT

Optional. String that specifies the function to be called when the value of the property is set.

Note The function specified in this attribute must notify the element in the containing document about the property change by calling the **PROPERTY** element's `fireChange` method. Invoking this method causes the `onpropertychange` event to fire on the element in the containing page, with the `event` object's `propertyName` set to the name of the property. A **PROPERTY** element that specifies the **GET** and **PUT** attributes is a read/write property. Failure to specify a **GET** function, when a **PUT** function is specified, causes the property to be write-only, which often might not be desired.

PERSIST

Optional. Boolean that specifies whether to persist the property as part of the page.

VALUE

Optional. Variant that specifies the default value for the property.

Methods

propertyID.**fireChange()**

Notifies the containing document that the value of the property has changed by firing the **onpropertychange** event on the element. If no **PUT** attribute is specified on the property, the **onpropertychange** is automatically fired when the property is set in the containing document.

Element Information

Number of occurrences	Any number
Parent elements	COMPONENT
Child elements	None
Requires closing tag	No

Remarks

By specifying a **NAME** attribute similar to a standard property already defined for the element, a behavior can override the element's default behavior.

If either the **PUT** or **GET** attribute is specified, the **INTERNALNAME** attribute is ignored. Setting and/or retrieving the value of the property through the function(s) specified in the **PUT** and **GET** attributes takes precedence over setting and/or retrieving the value of the property through the **INTERNALNAME**.

Example

This example uses an HTC to create a table of contents that expands and collapses when the user clicks it. The HTC exposes a child property to the containing document to indicate which element needs to toggle its [display](#) property to achieve the desired expanding/collapsing effect.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#), [EVENT](#), [METHOD](#)

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◆ ◀ PROPERTY Element ▶ createEventO

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element Object

Returns the element to which the [behavior](#) is attached.

Remarks

All properties, methods, and events of the element are accessible to an HTML Component (HTC) using this object, or by using the property, method, or event name directly and not prefixing the name with the **element** keyword.

Example

This example uses a behavior to implement a table of contents that expands and collapses when the user clicks it. The HTC attaches to the element's [onmouseover](#) event and sets the [color](#) property of the element to red. The color of the element can be toggled through the [style](#) property of the element directly, instead of referring to it as **element.style**.

The HTC also sets the [cursor](#) property to "hand" to signal the user that the element can be clicked to toggle visibility of its children.

```
<PUBLIC:ATTACH EVENT="onmouseover" ONEVENT="Hilite"
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
var prevColor;

function Hilite()
{
    prevColor = style.color;
    element.style.color = "red";
    element.style.cursor = "hand";
```

```
}  
</SCRIPT>
```

This feature requires Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5 or later. Click the icon below to install the latest version. Then reload this page to view the sample.



See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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◆ ◀ element Object ▶ oncontentready Eve

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createEventObject Method

Creates an **event** object that can be used when passing event context information to the **EVENT** element's **fire** method.

Syntax

```
oEvent = createEventObject()
```

Return Value

Returns an **event** object.

Remarks

The same **event** object cannot be reused in multiple calls to the **fire** method.

Note All properties of the **event** object created using **createEventObject** are read/write, including those that would be read-only in Dynamic HTML. This allows you to set properties on the **event** object from the HTML Component (HTC), before firing the event.

Example

This example is derived from a calculator behavior sample. When the result changes, the behavior fires a custom onResultChange event back to the page, passing the result as a custom property of the **event** object.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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◆ ◀ createEventObject Method ▶ ondetac

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oncontentready Event

Fires when the content of the element, to which the behavior is attached, has been completely parsed.

Syntax

```
<PUBLIC:ATTACH  
  EVENT = oncontentready  
  ONEVENT = sEventHandler  
  FOR = element  
  ID = sID  
>
```

Attributes

EVENT

Required. String that specifies the name of a [Dynamic HTML \(DHTML\) event](#), or any of the events specific to the HTML Component (HTC) that are listed in the [HTC Reference](#).

FOR

Optional. String that specifies one of the following values to identify the source of the event.

document	Refers to the document object.
element	Default. Refers to the element to which the behavior is attached.
window	Refers to the window object.

ONEVENT

Required. String that specifies an inline script or a direct invocation of the event handler function.

ID

Optional. String that uniquely identifies the **ATTACH** element within the component. This attribute is analogous to the [ID](#) attribute in DHTML.

Remarks

The [innerHTML](#) property of the element might not return the correct value until this event fires.

Example

This example uses the **oncontentready** event on a page to display the value of the element's [innerHTML](#) property.

```
<PUBLIC:ATTACH EVENT="oncontentready" ONEVENT="show  
  
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">  
function show_innerHTML()  
{  
    window.alert ('innerHTML = ' + element.innerHTML);  
}  
</SCRIPT>
```

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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◀ ondetach Event ▶ HTC Reference

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onreadystatechange Event

Fires when the behavior's containing document has been completely parsed.

Syntax

```
<PUBLIC:ATTACH  
  EVENT = onreadystatechange  
  ONEVENT = sEventHandler  
  FOR = element  
  ID = sID  
>
```

Attributes

EVENT

Required. String that specifies the name of a [Dynamic HTML \(DHTML\) event](#), or any of the events specific to the HTML Component (HTC) that are listed in the [HTC Reference](#).

FOR

Optional. String that specifies one of the following values to identify the source of the event.

document	Refers to the document object.
element	Default. Refers to the element to which the behavior is attached.
window	Refers to the window object.

ONEVENT

Required. String that specifies an inline script or a direct invocation of the event handler function.

ID

Optional. String that uniquely identifies the **ATTACH** element within the component. This attribute is analogous to the [ID](#) attribute in DHTML.

Remarks

The **ondocumentready** event fires after all scripts, images, Microsoft® ActiveX® controls, and all other elements on the page are completely downloaded.

A behavior attached to an element receives both the **ondocumentready** and [oncontentready](#) notifications, but only after the [window.onload](#) event fires.

See Also

[dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing dhtml behaviors in script](#)

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A Short History of Code Download

Michael Edwards

Developer Technology Engineer
Microsoft Corporation

April 16, 1998

Editor's note: This is a short companion piece to another Michael Edwards article, [Downloading Code on the Web](#).

People were installing code long before the Internet came along. And, since I firmly believe that a little bit of perspective helps make sense of change (humor can't hurt, either), I wanted to share this summary of the evolution of PC code installation.

Code Download Before the Internet (Before Windows, Even!)

When I bought my first personal computer, a Commodore 64, games shipped on a single 160K floppy. You didn't have to "install" them, since there wasn't anything to install them to. As an added bonus, there wasn't anything they could do to your computer that rebooting wouldn't fix.

Then personal computers started getting hard disks, and developers could make their programs bigger (with bigger, multi-disk data files) because they could copy everything onto a single platform. Even so, things were still pretty simple. Most of the time developers wrote small batch files to transfer all the files on their floppies to a directory on the hard disk. At worst, you had to be able to create a boot disk if your application needed special device drivers or something. But you never worried about installing a new application and watching it run amuck, screwing up other programs in the process. Rebooting remained the answer for any problem, and since you only used one program at a time, the most you would ever lose was your high score.

But then along came Windows®. Now if you wanted things to work, you had to copy certain files to certain places, modify certain settings, and more. In short, applications had to coexist with other stuff on a user's machine. So, in the early days of Windows 3.0, you started seeing setup utilities. Setup had reached a critical mass in complexity, enough to warrant being a separate application. However, knowing what bits to twiddle where was rocket science, and most people were screwing it up.

Along Came Windows 95

Finally, in May 1995, just before Windows 95 shipped, Teri Schiele wrote the definitive setup article for MSDN, [windows 95 application setup guidelines for independent software vendors](#). This article, combined with the InstallSHIELD SDK included with Visual C++® 4.0, demystified the process of implementing a decent Windows setup application. For a while, people were a little happier.

To ship Windows 95, Microsoft needed to put lots of stuff on as few disks as possible (can you say "cost of goods" or "ease of installation"?). That's when Cabinet technology first surfaced. With Cabinet technology, you could compress multiple files inside a single cabinet (CAB) file. For big jobs, your cabinet could span multiple disks and increase compression by lumping all files together (instead of compressing each file separately). Windows 95 Setup also greatly expanded the INF file format used for storing setup configuration information and driving the setup process. The INF file format had been around since the very beginning (that would be Windows 1.0), and was used by the InstallSHIELD SDK, so it made sense to enhance it instead of coming up with something completely different. So the INF file format was extended to describe the contents of a cabinet file and how they should be installed. While this new cabinet stuff was only available for Windows 95 setup, more and more software publishers were looking for something like cabinets to make installing their own products easier. But nothing changed until Microsoft decided to embrace the Internet. Hold on to your seat, because now the pace of change really speeds up.

Microsoft "Embraces" the Internet

The early versions of Internet Explorer were mostly about Web browsing. It wasn't until Microsoft starting building and marketing ActiveX® technology that it became really important (and strategic) to improve users' ability to install code over the Web. If we wanted Web page developers to embrace ActiveX, we needed to make it easier for them to install ActiveX controls. So when Microsoft released Internet Explorer 3.0 in the summer of '96, the CAB technology originally developed for Windows 95 Setup was (finally) made available to third-party developers (see [reducing download times with cabinet files: the problem and a solution](#) on MSDN Library Online). Soon thereafter, the CAB SDK was born, which provided tools to distribute compressed, executable, and data files over the Internet using Internet Explorer 3.0.

About that time, it was also becoming apparent that security was a bit of a problem on the Web. Pirates (and others with few scruples) were figuring out that trashing other people's computers was a great way to build a reputation as a hacker. So, with Internet Explorer 3.0, Microsoft also introduced Authenticode™ 1.0. Authenticode identifies code publishers and assures end users that software has not been modified by anyone else before or during the download process. With Authenticode, third-party developers digitally sign their downloads, and users decide whether to download them based on their perception of the publisher (i.e., do I really trust that this code from Joe's Software Garage is on the up-and-up?).

Also at that time, Java was well on its way to fame and fortune. Internet Explorer 3.0 was designed to address the security issues Java raised, which mostly occurred if you wanted your Java applets to be able to access local resources.

And then Came Internet Explorer 4.0

The Internet is becoming increasingly important as a software distribution channel, even though it is vulnerable to hackers with malicious intent. To help with this, Internet Explorer 4.0 added features to make it easier for users to have a secure experience when a Web page wants to download something. Internet Explorer 4.0 also expanded on the features for packaging and conducting downloads expanded. But it accomplished these things by adding new options not supported by previous versions (which [Downloading Code on the Web](#) discusses in great detail).

Which brings us to where we are now. A lot of people are still using Internet Explorer 3.x and other browsers, and many of you need and want to support them. So, in the accompanying article, [Downloading Code on the Web](#), I'll focus on explaining the code download features that are available for both Internet Explorer 3.x and Internet Explorer 4.x, as well as introduce the new features that are only available on Internet Explorer 4.x.

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◆ ◀ SizeToControlHeight Comma... ▶ Stop

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SizeToControlWidth Command | IDM_SIZE_TO_CONTROL_WIDTH Command ID

Not supported.

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◆ ◀ StopImage Command | IDM_D... ▶ Sti

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StrikeThrough Command | IDM_STRIKETHROUGH Command ID

Not supported.

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