html applications overview... DHTML,

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>HTA:APPLICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Properties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>commandLine</td>
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<td>icon</td>
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<td>maximizeButton</td>
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<td>minimizeButton</td>
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<td>showInTaskBar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sysMenu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributes</td>
<td>APPLICATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>!DOCTYPE</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>ACRONYM</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>APPLET</td>
<td>AREA</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>BASE</td>
<td>BASEFONT</td>
<td>BDO</td>
<td>BGSOUND</td>
</tr>
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<td>BIG</td>
<td>BLOCKQUOTE</td>
<td>BODY</td>
<td>BR</td>
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<td>CAPTION</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>CITE</td>
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<td>clipboardData</td>
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<td>FRAMESET</td>
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<td>HR</td>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td>IMG</td>
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<td>INS</td>
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<td>LABEL</td>
<td>LEGEND</td>
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<td>MARQUEE</td>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>META</td>
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<td>NEXTID</td>
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<td>NOFRAMES</td>
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<td>NOScript</td>
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<td>OL</td>
<td>OPTION</td>
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<td>PRE</td>
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<td>RT</td>
<td>RUBY</td>
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<td>SAMPL</td>
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<td>selection</td>
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<td>STRIKE</td>
<td>STRONG</td>
<td>style</td>
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<td>styleSheet</td>
<td>SUB</td>
<td>SUP</td>
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<td>TBODY</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>TEXTAREA</td>
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<td>TextRange</td>
<td>TextRectangle</td>
<td>TFOOT</td>
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<td>TH</td>
<td>THEAD</td>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>TR</td>
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<td>TT</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>UL</td>
<td>userProfile</td>
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<td>WBR</td>
<td>window</td>
<td>XML</td>
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### Input Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>button</th>
<th>checkbox</th>
<th>file</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>image</td>
<td>password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio</td>
<td>reset</td>
<td>submit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contentEditable</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves a string that indicates whether the user can edit the content of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbar3dLightColor</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the color of the top and left edges of the scroll box and scroll arrows of a scroll bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarArrowColor</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the color of the arrow element in a scroll arrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarBaseColor</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarDarkShadowColor</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarFaceColor</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the color of the scroll box and scroll arrows of a scroll bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarHighlightColor</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarShadowColor</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the color of the bottom and right edges of the scroll box and scroll arrows of a scroll bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarTrackColor</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the color of the track element of a scroll bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writingMode</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the direction and flow of the content in the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoom</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the magnification scale of the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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DHTML References

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>HTML Color Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aliceblue</td>
<td>#FF08FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiqueswhite</td>
<td>#EEECD7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqua</td>
<td>#00FFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquamarine</td>
<td>#7FFFDD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure</td>
<td>#00FFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beige</td>
<td>#F5F5DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisque</td>
<td>#FFE4C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>#000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blanchedalmond</td>
<td>#FFEBCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>#0000FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blueviolet</td>
<td>#8A2BE2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown</td>
<td>#A52A2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burlywood</td>
<td>#DEB887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadetblue</td>
<td>#F5EB2E</td>
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<tr>
<td>chartreuse</td>
<td>#7FFF00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chocolate</td>
<td>#D2691E</td>
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<tr>
<td>crimson</td>
<td>#DC143C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornflower</td>
<td>#6495ED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornsilk</td>
<td>#FFF8DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crimson</td>
<td>#DC143C</td>
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<tr>
<td>darkblue</td>
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<tr>
<td>darkcyan</td>
<td>#008B8B</td>
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<td>darkgoldenrod</td>
<td>#B8860B</td>
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<tr>
<td>darkgray</td>
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<td>darkkhaki</td>
<td>#BDB76B</td>
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<td>darkmagenta</td>
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<td>darkorchid</td>
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<td>darkred</td>
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<td>Hex Code</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>darkseagreen</td>
<td>#8FBC8B</td>
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<tr>
<td>darkslateblue</td>
<td>#483D8B</td>
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<tr>
<td>darkslategrey</td>
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<tr>
<td>darkturquoise</td>
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<tr>
<td>darkviolet</td>
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<tr>
<td>deeppink</td>
<td>#FF1493</td>
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<tr>
<td>deepskyblue</td>
<td>#00BFFF</td>
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<tr>
<td>dimgray</td>
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<td>dodgerblue</td>
<td>#1E90FF</td>
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<td>#B22222</td>
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<tr>
<td>floralwhite</td>
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<td>gray</td>
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<tr>
<td>green</td>
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<td>greenyellow</td>
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<td>peachpuff</td>
<td>#FFDABA</td>
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<td>peru</td>
<td>#CD853F</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>plum</td>
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<td>#B0E0E6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>purple (#800080)</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>saddlebrown (#8B4513)</td>
<td>salmon (#FA8072)</td>
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<tr>
<td>seashell (#FFF5EE)</td>
<td>sienna (#A0522D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slateblue (#6A5ACD)</td>
<td>slategray (#708090)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steelblue (#4682B4)</td>
<td>tan (#D2B48C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomato (#FF6347)</td>
<td>turquoise (#40E0D0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white (#FFFFFF)</td>
<td>whitesmoke (#F5F5F5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>activeborder</th>
<th>activecaption</th>
<th>appworkspace</th>
<th>background</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buttonface</td>
<td>buttonhighlight</td>
<td>buttonshadow</td>
<td>buttoncontext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captiontext</td>
<td>graytext</td>
<td>highlight</td>
<td>highlighttext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inactiveborder</td>
<td>inactivecaption</td>
<td>inactivecaptiontext</td>
<td>infobackground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infotext</td>
<td>menu</td>
<td>menutext</td>
<td>scrollbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threeddarkshadow</td>
<td>threedface</td>
<td>threedhighlight</td>
<td>threedlightshadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threedshadow</td>
<td>window</td>
<td>windowframe</td>
<td>windowtext</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BackColor</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the background color of the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bold</td>
<td>Toggles the current selection between bold and nonbold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClearAutocompleteForForms</td>
<td>Clears saved forms data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>Copies the current selection to the clipboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateBookmark</td>
<td>Retrieves the name of a bookmark anchor or creates a bookmark anchor for the current selection or insertion point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateLink</td>
<td>Retrieves the URL of a hyperlink or creates a hyperlink on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Copies the current selection to the clipboard and then deletes it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete</td>
<td>Deletes the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find</td>
<td>Finds and selects text in the current document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FontName</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the font for the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FontSize</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the font size for the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ForeColor</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the foreground (text) color of the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FormatBlock</td>
<td>Sets or retrieves the current block format tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indent</td>
<td>Increases the indent of the selected text by one indentation increment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertButton</td>
<td>Overwrites a button control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertFieldset</td>
<td>Overwrites a box on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertHorizontalRule</td>
<td>Overwrites a horizontal line on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertIFrame</td>
<td>Overwrites an inline frame on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertImage</td>
<td>Overwrites an image on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputButton</td>
<td>Overwrites a button control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputCheckbox</td>
<td>Overwrites a check box control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputFileUpload</td>
<td>Overwrites a file upload control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputHidden</td>
<td>Inserts a hidden control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputImage</td>
<td>Overwrites an image control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputPassword</td>
<td>Overwrites a password control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputRadio</td>
<td>Overwrites a radio control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputReset</td>
<td>Overwrites a reset control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputSubmit</td>
<td>Overwrites a submit control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertInputText</td>
<td>Overwrites a text control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertMarquee</td>
<td>Overwrites an empty marquee on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertOrderedList</td>
<td>Toggles the current selection between an ordered list and a normal format block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertParagraph</td>
<td>Overwrites a line break on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertSelectDropdown</td>
<td>Overwrites a drop-down selection control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertSelectListbox</td>
<td>Overwrites a list box selection control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertTextArea</td>
<td>Overwrites a multiline text input control on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertUnorderedList</td>
<td>Toggles the current selection between an ordered list and a normal format block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italic</td>
<td>Toggles the current selection between italic and nonitalic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JustifyCenter</td>
<td>Centers the format block in which the current selection is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JustifyLeft</td>
<td>Left-justifies the format block in which the current selection is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JustifyRight</td>
<td>Right-justifies the format block in which the current selection is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdent</td>
<td>Decreases by one increment the indentation of the format block in which the current selection is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OverWrite</td>
<td>Toggles the text-entry mode between insert and overwrite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>Overwrites the contents of the clipboard on the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh</td>
<td>Refreshes the current document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveFormat</td>
<td>Removes the formatting tags from the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SelectAll</td>
<td>Selects the entire document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnBookmark</td>
<td>Removes any bookmark from the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underline</td>
<td>Toggles the current selection between underlined and not underlined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlink</td>
<td>Removes any hyperlink from the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unselect</td>
<td>Clears the current selection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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# Language Codes

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<td>Afrikaans</td>
<td>sq</td>
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<td>ar-iq</td>
<td>Arabic (Iraq)</td>
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<td>ar-ly</td>
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<td>Arabic (U.A.E.)</td>
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<td>ca</td>
<td>Catalan</td>
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<td>Chinese (PRC)</td>
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<td>zh-sg</td>
<td>Chinese (Singapore)</td>
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<td>Danish</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>en-gb</td>
<td>English (Great Britain)</td>
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<td>English (Australia)</td>
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<td>English (Belize)</td>
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<td>Gaelic (Ireland)</td>
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<td>German (Switzerland)</td>
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<td>German (Austria)</td>
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<td>German (Luxembourg)</td>
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<td>German (Liechtenstein)</td>
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<td>Latvian</td>
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<td>Lithuanian</td>
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<td>Macedonian (FYROM)</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td>Malaysian</td>
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<td>Code</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>no Norwegian (Bokmal)</td>
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<td>no</td>
<td>Norwegian (Nynorsk)</td>
<td>pl Polish</td>
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<td>Portuguese (Brazil)</td>
<td>pt Portuguese (Portugal)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Rhaeto-Romanic</td>
<td>ro Romanian</td>
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<td>Romanian (Moldavia)</td>
<td>ru Russian</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Russian (Moldavia)</td>
<td>sz Sami (Lappish)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>sr</td>
<td>Serbian (Cyrillic)</td>
<td>sr Serbian (Latin)</td>
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<td>Slovak</td>
<td>sl Slovenian</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>es Spanish (Spain – Modern)</td>
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<td>es-cr Spanish (Costa Rica)</td>
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<td>es-do Spanish (Dominican Republic)</td>
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<td>Spanish (Ecuador)</td>
<td>es-cl Spanish (Chile)</td>
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<td>es-py Spanish (Paraguay)</td>
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<td>es-ln</td>
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<td>es-pr</td>
<td>Spanish (Puerto Rico)</td>
<td>sx Sutu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sv</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>sv-fi Swedish (Finland)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>ts Tsonga</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ur Urdu</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Venda</td>
<td>vi Vietnamese</td>
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<td>Xhosa</td>
<td>ji Yiddish</td>
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<tr>
<td>zu</td>
<td>Zulu</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 thicket of web page design.
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.
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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Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
Designing and Using Scriptlets

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To</th>
<th>See</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choose a method for creating a scriptlet from your Web page</td>
<td>Designing a Scriptlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use your scriptlet as a control</td>
<td>Adding Scriptlets to Your Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>React to events in your applications</td>
<td>Defining Event Handlers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readyState</td>
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<tr>
<td>scrollbar</td>
<td></td>
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<td>url</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Events</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>onclick</td>
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<tr>
<td>ondblclick</td>
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<tr>
<td>onkeydown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onkeypress</td>
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<tr>
<td>onkeyup</td>
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<td>onmousedown</td>
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<td>onmousemove</td>
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<tr>
<td>onmouseup</td>
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<tr>
<td>onreadystatechange</td>
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<tr>
<td>onscriptletevent</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop | Component Development
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>raiseEvent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setContextMenu</td>
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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."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior properties</th>
<th>behavior (proposed)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Font and text properties</td>
<td>direction*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>@font-face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>font-family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>font-size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>font-style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>font-variant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>font-weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ime-mode (proposed)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>layout-grid (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>layout-grid-char (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>layout-grid-char-spacing (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>layout-grid-line (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>layout-grid-mode (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>layout-grid-type (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>line-break (proposed)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>line-height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>letter-spacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ruby-align (proposed)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ruby-overhang (proposed)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ruby-position (proposed)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>text-align</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>text-decoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>text-justify (proposed)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>text-indent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>text-transform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unicode-bidi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vertical-align</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>word-break (proposed)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>word-spacing (Macintosh only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color and background properties</td>
<td>background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layout properties</td>
<td>Classification properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-attachment</td>
<td>display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-color</td>
<td>list-style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-image</td>
<td>list-style-image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-position</td>
<td>list-style-position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background-repeat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-bottom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-bottom-color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-bottom-style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-bottom-width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-collapse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-left-color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-left-style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-left-width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-right-color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-right-style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-right-width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-top-color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-top-style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-top-width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin-bottom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin-left</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin-right</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>margin-top</td>
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<tr>
<td>padding</td>
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<tr>
<td>padding-bottom</td>
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<td>padding-left</td>
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<tr>
<td>padding-right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padding-top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-layout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list-style-type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positioning properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>list-style-type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-x (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-y (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z-index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printing properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>list-style-type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-x (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-y (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z-index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>list-style-type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-x (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-y (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z-index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudo-classes and other properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>list-style-type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-x (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-y (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z-index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsupported CSS attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>first-letter-pseudo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first-line-pseudo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white-space</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative length units</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>em *</td>
<td>The height of the element's font.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex *</td>
<td>The height of the letter “x”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>px</td>
<td>Pixels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>Percentage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absolute length units</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>Inches (1 inch = 2.54 centimeters).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>Centimeters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>Millimeters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt</td>
<td>Points (1 point = 1/72 inches).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pc</td>
<td>Picas (1 pica = 12 points).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 overview

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
APPLICATIONNAME Attribute | applicationName Property

Retrieves the name of the HTML Application (HTA).

Syntax

```
<HTA:APPLICATION APPLICATIONNAME="sAppName">
```

```
[ 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>
```
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
BORDER Attribute | border Property

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

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;HTA:APPLICATION BORDER=sType&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sType ] = oHTA.border</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **sType**: 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
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Hello, World!</TITLE>
</HEAD>
```
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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 | <HTA:APPLICATION BORDERSTYLE = sStyle> |
| Scripting | [ sStyle = ] oHTA.borderStyle |
```

Possible Values

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

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;HTA:APPLICATION CAPTION=bTitleBar&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[bTitleBar = ] oHTA.caption</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bTitleBar</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Title bar is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Title bar is not displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Applies To

HTA:APPLICATION

See Also

html applications overview

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
commandLine Property

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

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>sPath = oHTA.commandLine</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](http://).

Example

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

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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <HTA:APPLICATION ID="oHTA"
    APPLICATIONNAME="myApp"
    ICON="graphics/face01.ico"
  >
  <SCRIPT>
    alert ("icon = " + oHTA.icon);
  </SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
</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**

HTA:APPLICATION

**See Also**

html applications overview

---

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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>
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>bShowButton</code></th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Maximize button is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Maximize button is not displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

HTA:APPLICATION

See Also

html applications overview

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bShowButton</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Minimize button is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Minimize button is not displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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"
</HEAD>
```
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

HTA:APPLICATION

See Also

html applications overview

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SHOWINTASKBAR Attribute | showInTaskBar Property

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

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;HTA:APPLICATION SHOWINTASKBAR=bShow&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[bShow = ] oHTA.showInTaskBar</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bShow</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Application is displayed in the Windows taskbar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Application is not displayed in the Windows taskbar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>

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.

![GET Microsoft Internet Explorer](https://www.microsoft.com)

**Applies To**

**HTA:APPLICATION**

**See Also**

[html applications overview](#)

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SHOWINTASKBAR Attribute | ... | SYS...

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SINGLEINSTANCE Attribute | singleInstance Property

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

Syntax

```
HTML <HTA:APPLICATION SINGLEINSTANCE=bOpen>
Scripting [ bOpen = ] oHTA.singleInstance
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bOpen</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Only one instance of the specified application can run at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Multiple instances of the specified application can run at the same time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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"

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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
SINGLEINSTANCE Attribute ... VEF

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SYSMENUS Attribute | sysMenu Property

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

Syntax

```html
<HTA:APPLICATION SYSMENU=bMenu>
```

Scripting

```
[bMenu = ] oHTA.sysMenu
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bMenu</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>System menu is displayed in the title bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>System menu is not displayed in the title bar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>

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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SYSMENU Attribute | sysMe...  ‣ WINI

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
VERSION Attribute | version Property

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

**Syntax**

```html
<HTA:APPLICATION VERSION=sVersion>
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
 [ sVersion = ] oHTA.version
```

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

</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

HTA:APPLICATION

See Also

html applications overview

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WINOWSTATE Attribute | windowState Property

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

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;HTA:APPLICATION WINDOWSTATE=sWindowSize&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>oHTA.windowState= sWindowSize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWindowSize</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>Window is the default size for Microsoft Internet Explorer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimize</td>
<td>Window does not display on launch. Instead, the title of the minimized application appears in the taskbar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximize</td>
<td>Window is sized to fill the screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Example

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

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

HTA:APPLICATION

See Also

html applications overview

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENTAPPLICATION=bApplication ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bApplication</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Treats all content of the FRAME or IFRAME as an HTA, in which case the content is trusted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Treats all content of the FRAME or IFRAME as part of an HTML document by applying the browser security rules for unsafe content.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](#)

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
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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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
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.

```html
<!-- 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>
```
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A Element | A Object  › ADDRESS Element

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

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

See Also

- ADDRESS, CITE, DFN, EM, I

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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`
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 Object

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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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.

```html
<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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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).

```html
<HEAD>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
Click &lt;A HREF="properties/href_2.asp">here&lt; 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>```
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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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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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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

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

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

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

See Also

Q

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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.

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

Applies To

document

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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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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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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.

```html
<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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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.

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

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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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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
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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.

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

See Also

**SAMP**

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

```html
<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>
 </TBODY>
</TABLE>
```

**See Also**

[COLGROUP](#)
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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

```html
<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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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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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 Object

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

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
custom Element | custom Object

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.

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

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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.

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

See Also

**INS**
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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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.

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

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

```html
<DIV>
  This text represents a section.
</DIV>

<DIV ALIGN=CENTER>
  This text represents another section, and its text is centered.
</DIV>
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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.

```html
<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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

```javascript
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
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Report mouse moves</TITLE>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
function reportMove() {
    window.status = "X=" + window.event.x + " Y=" + window.event.
} 
</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</DT>
  <DD>A small domesticated mammal.</DD>
  <DT>Lizard</DT>
  <DD>A reptile generally found in dry areas.
</DL>
```

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 italic).</EM>

See Also

ACRONYM, ADDRESS, CITE, I

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
*** Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS ***
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.

Members

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.shiftKey)
        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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

Members
FIELDSET Element | FIELDS...  FOFO

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

Members
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
<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>
```

See Also

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

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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.

```html
<FRAME FRAMEBORDER=0 SCROLLING=NO SRC="sample.htm">
```
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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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>
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

Members
HR Object  HTML Comment Elements

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
<HTML>
<BODY>
<P>This is an HTML document.</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```
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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics?* [write us!](#)
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.backgroundColor;
```

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.
This example returns a reference to the all collection of the document contained by the IFRAME.

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

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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.

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

See Also

`INPUT`

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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.

```html
<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">
  <P>Color</P>
  <BR><INPUT TYPE="RADIO" NAME="CONTROL3" VALUE="0" CHECKED>Red
  <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="20,4" MAXLENGTH="250">
  <P><INPUT NAME="CONTROL5" TYPE=CHECKBOX CHECKED>Send receipt</P>
  <P><INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT" VALUE="OK"><INPUT TYPE="RESET" VALUE="Reset"></P>
</FORM>
```
See Also

BUTTON, SELECT, TEXTAREA

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 inserted.</INS>

See Also

DEL

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

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

---

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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>
KBD Element | KBD Object ▸ LEGEND

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.

```html
<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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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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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.

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

See Also

DIR, MENU, OL, UL
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.

```html
<Link REL=stylesheet HREF="styles.css">
```

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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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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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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:

```html
<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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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.

```html
<MARQUEE DIRECTION=RIGHT BEHAVIOR=SCROLL SCROLLAMOUNT=10 SCROLLDELAY=200>
This is a scrolling marquee.
</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.

```html
<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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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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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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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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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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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.

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

See Also

FRAME

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NOSSCRIPT Element | NOSSCRIPT Object

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

Remarks

The NOSSCRIPT 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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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.

```html
<SCRIPT FOR=oObject EVENT=eEvent>
:
</SCRIPT>

<Object ID=oObject CLASSID="xyz.abc">
</OBJECT>
```

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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.

```html
<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>
```
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.

```html
<SELECT ID="oCars" SIZE="1" onchange="fnChange()"
<OPTION VALUE="1">BMW
<OPTION VALUE="2">PORSCHE
```
This example uses the options collection to append the selected item of the list box in a text area.

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

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

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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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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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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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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 Element

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.

```html
<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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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RT Element</th>
<th>RT Object</th>
<th>rule Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*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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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.

```html
<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.

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

See Also
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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.

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.

<INPUT TYPE = "button" VALUE = "Change Color" onclick="fnChangeValue('blue')">

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, NEXTI, 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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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.

&lt;S&gt;This text has a line through it.&lt;/S&gt;

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.

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

See Also

**CODE**

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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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© 1999 microsoft corporation. all rights reserved. terms of use.
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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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`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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`

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*
(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.
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">blue</SPAN> word.
```

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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.

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

**See Also**

S

---

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

```javascript
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.

```html
<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,
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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.

```html
<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>
```
Sample Paragraph Text
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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| 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.

\[(X^{2} + Y^{2})\]

The preceding code causes the text to render as follows: \((X^2 + Y^2)\)

See Also

SUB

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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: \texttt{CAPTION}, \texttt{COL}, \texttt{COLGROUP}, \texttt{TBODY}, \texttt{TD}, \texttt{TFOOT}, \texttt{TH}, \texttt{THEAD}, and \texttt{TR}.

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

The \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{offsetLeft} property of a multicolumn table is not the same as the \texttt{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 \texttt{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.

```html
<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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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.

```html
<TABLE>
<THEAD>
<TR>
<TD>
This text is in the THEAD.
</TD>
</TR>
</THEAD>
</TABLE>
```
This text is in the TBODY.

---

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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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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TD Element</th>
<th>TD Object</th>
<th>TextNode C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS*
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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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>
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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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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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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.

```html
<TABLE>
<TBODY>
<TR>
<TD>
This text is in the table body.
</TD>
</TR>
</TBODY>
```
This text is in the table footer.
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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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.

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

```html
<HEAD>
<TITLE>"Welcome to Internet Explorer!"</TITLE>
</HEAD>
```

Applies To
document

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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
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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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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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.

```html
<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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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.

```javascript
// 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 Corporation");

// 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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 window gets.</NOBR>

<NOBR>This one, however, will break after the word "however," if the window gets small enough.</NOBR>

See Also

BR

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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.

```javascript
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.

```javascript
if ( window.frames != null ) {
    for ( i = 0; i< window.frames.length; i++ )
        window.alert ("Child window " +i+ " is named "+window.fram
}
```

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`.

```html
<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 XMLDOMDocument 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>String Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>uninitialized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>loading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>loaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>interactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the following XML data island:

```xml
<XML ID=xmlidoc 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:

  ```javascript
  if (xmlidoc.readyState == "complete")
      window.alert("The XML document is ready.");
  ```

- This method uses the readystate property of the XMLDOMDocument object:

  ```javascript
  if (xmlidoc.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("METADATA/ABSTRACT");
alert(oNode.text);
```
XML Element | XML Object  ▲ DHTML

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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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.

```html
<INPUT TYPE=button ID=btnEmergency VALUE="In case of emergency, push this button!"
   onClick="alert('Aaaaaaaaggggghh!!!!')">
```

The preceding HTML code creates this button:

**In case of emergency, push this button!**

See Also

 BUTTON, INPUT

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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.

```html
<INPUT TYPE=checkbox CHECKED ID=chk1 onclick="choosebox1()"> Uncheck this check box for some free advice.
<P><INPUT TYPE=checkbox ID=chk2 onclick="choosebox2()"> Or check 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
<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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*
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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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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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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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;
    }
See Also

INPUT

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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: 

What Is Your Name?

See Also

INPUT, TEXTAREA

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>!important</td>
<td>@charset</td>
<td>@font-face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@import</td>
<td>@media</td>
<td>accessKey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>action</td>
<td>activeElement</td>
<td>align</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td>align</td>
<td>align</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aLink</td>
<td>aLinkColor</td>
<td>alt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altHTML</td>
<td>altKey</td>
<td>appCodeName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appMinorVersion</td>
<td>appName</td>
<td>appVersion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autocomplete</td>
<td>availHeight</td>
<td>availWidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background</td>
<td>background</td>
<td>background</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundAttachment</td>
<td>backgroundColor</td>
<td>backgroundImage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundPosition</td>
<td>backgroundPositionX</td>
<td>backgroundPositionY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundRepeat</td>
<td>balance</td>
<td>behavior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behavior</td>
<td>bgColor</td>
<td>bgProperties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border</td>
<td>border</td>
<td>border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borderBottom</td>
<td>borderBottomColor</td>
<td>borderBottomStyle</td>
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</tr>
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<td>borderTopStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>borderTopColor</td>
<td>borderTopStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>bottomMargin</td>
<td>boundingHeight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boundingLeft</td>
<td>boundingTop</td>
<td>boundingWidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>browserLanguage</td>
<td>bufferDepth</td>
<td>button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancelBubble</td>
<td>canHaveChildren</td>
<td>caption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>cellPadding</td>
<td>cellSpacing</td>
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<td>classid</td>
<td>className</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>clear</td>
<td>clientHeight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clientLeft</td>
<td>clientTop</td>
<td>clientWidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clientX</td>
<td>clientY</td>
<td>clip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clipBottom</td>
<td>clipLeft</td>
<td>clipRight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clipTop</td>
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<td>code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codeBase</td>
<td>codeType</td>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>colorDepth</td>
<td>cols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compact</td>
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<td>cpuClass</td>
<td>cssText</td>
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<td>dialogTop</td>
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<tr>
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<td>dynsrc</td>
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<tr>
<td>effectAllowed</td>
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<td>name</td>
<td>nameProp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>top</td>
<td>topMargin</td>
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<td>trueSpeed</td>
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<td>useMap</td>
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<td>verticalAlign</td>
<td>visibility</td>
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<td>wordBreak</td>
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<tr>
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<td>wrap</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLDocument</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>zIndex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sCommand</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the command to execute, which can be any valid command identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bUserInterface</td>
<td>Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>false</code> Default. Does not display a user interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>true</code> Displays a user interface, if the command supports one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vValue</td>
<td>Optional. Variant that specifies the string, number, or other value to assign. Possible values depend on sCommand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
prompt Method  queryCommandIndeterminate

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 Method... queryCommandState Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
queryCommandIndeterm Method

Returns whether the specified command is in the indeterminate state.

Syntax

\[ \text{bIndeterminate} = \text{object}\text{.queryCommandIndeterm(sCmdID)} \]

Parameters

\[ sCmdID \text{ Required. String that specifies a command identifier.} \]

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 Method... queryCommandSupported Method...
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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
queryCommandSupported Method

Returns whether the current command is supported on the current range.

Syntax

```javascript
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

document, controlRange, TextRange

execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandValue

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
queryCommandSupported Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
BackColor Command | IDM_BACKCOLOR Command

Sets or retrieves the background color of the current selection.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>BackColor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the Color Table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_BACKCOLOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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| BlockDirRTL Command | IDM... | Browse |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Bold Command | IDM_BOLD Command ID

Toggles the current selection between bold and nonbold.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Bold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applies to**

execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_BOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Not applicable. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
IECMDID_CLEAR_AUTOCOMPLETE_FOR_FORMS

Command ID

Clears saved forms data.

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_InternetExplorer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IECMDID_CLEAR_AUTOCOMPLETE_FOR_FORMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>IOleCommandTarget::Exec</code> parameters</td>
<td><code>pvaIn</code> Required. One of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- IECMDID_ARG_CLEAR/forms_ALL=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- IECMDID_ARG_CLEAR/forms_ALL_BUT_PASSWORDS=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- IECMDID_ARG_CLEAR/forms_PASSWORDS_ONLY=2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pvaOut</code></td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Header file | Msiehost.h |

Applies to | `IOleCommandTarget::Exec`, `IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus` |

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 5 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Copy Command | IDM_COPY Command ID

Copies the current selection to the clipboard.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Copy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
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<tr>
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<td>pvaIn Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>CreateBookmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand</td>
<td>vValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Required. String that specifies a valid anchor name. Providing an empty string will create the tag but will leave the anchor name blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_BOOKMARK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Required. VT_BSTR that specifies a valid anchor name. Providing an empty string will create the tag but will leave the anchor name blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut VT_BSTR representing the anchor name of the bookmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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CreateLink Command | IDM_HYPERLINK Command ID

Inserts a hyperlink on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>CreateLink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies a URL. Providing an empty string will leave the URL blank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_HYPERLINK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Required. VT_BSTR specifying a URL. Providing an empty string will leave the URL blank. pvaOut Not Applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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CreateLink Command | IDM_... | Delete

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Cut Command | IDM_CUT Command ID

Copies the current selection to the clipboard and then deletes it.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_CUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Delete Command | IDM_DELETE Command ID

Deletes the current selection.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Delete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applies to**

execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_DELETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**I/OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters**

| pvaIn | Not applicable. |
| pvaOut | Not applicable. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Header file</th>
<th>Mshtmcid.h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us]*

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EditMode Command | IDM_ED...  → Fc

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
Find Command | IDM_FIND Command ID

Finds and selects text in the current document.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Find</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the text to be found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_FIND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn  Required. BSTR specifying the text to be found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut  Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec, I OleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 5 and later

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Find Command | IDM_FIND 

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
FontName Command | IDM_FONTNAME Command ID

Sets or retrieves the font for the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>FontName</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies a legal font name, as described by the FONT attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_FONTNAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
FontSize Command | IDM_FONTSIZE Command ID

Sets or retrieves the font size for the current selection.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>FontSize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the font size, as described by the size attribute. This must be a value between 0 and 7, inclusive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applies to**

eexecCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_FONTSIZE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Required. VT_I4 specifying the font size, as described by the size attribute. This must be a value between 0 and 7, inclusive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut VT_I4 specifying the font size, as described by the size attribute. This will be a value between 0 and 7, inclusive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Header file</th>
<th>Mshthmcid.h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
FontSize Command | IDM_FO...  → Font

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
ForeColor Command | IDM_FORECOLOR Command ID

Sets or retrieves the foreground (text) color of the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>ForeColor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand</td>
<td>vValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required. String that specifies one of the color names or red-green-blue (RGB) values in the Color Table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applies to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_FORECOLOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut VT_I4 or VT_BSTR specifying a color. This will be one of the color names or values given in the Color Table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Header file | Mshtmcid.h |
| Applies to | IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
FormatBlock Command | IDM_BLOCKFMT Command ID

Sets or retrieves the current block format tag.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>FormatBlock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies a valid block formatting tag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applies to**

execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_BLOCKFMT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters**

pvaIn  Optional. BSTR specifying a valid block format tag.

pvaOut Optional. BSTR representing a valid block format tag.

**Header file**

Mshtmcid.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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
IDM_GETBLOCKFMTS Command ...

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
Indent Command | IDM_INDENT Command ID

Increases the indent of the selected text by one indentation increment.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Indent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aplies to execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_INDENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertButton Command | IDM_BUTTON Command ID

Overwrites a button control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertButton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the button control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_BUTTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget: Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the button control. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>I OleCommandTarget: Exec, I OleCommandTarget: QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertFieldset Command | IDM_INSFIELDSET

Command ID

Overwrites a box on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertFieldset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_INSFIELDSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the box. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertHorizontalRule Command | IDM_HORIZONTALLINE Command ID

Overwrites a horizontal line on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertHorizontalRule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_HORIZONTALLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvain Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the horizontal line. pvavout Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertIFrame Command | IDM_IFRAME Command ID

Overwrites an inline frame on the current selection.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertIFrame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the inline frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_IFRAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  pvaIn   Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the inline frame.  
  pvaOut Not applicable.  |
| Header file         | Mshtmcid.h          |
| Applies to          | I OleCommandTarget::Exec, I OleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

© 1999 microsoft corporation. all rights reserved. terms of use.
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertImage Command | IDM_IMAGE Command ID

Overwrites an image on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertImage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the path and name of the image file to be inserted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_IMAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOLECommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOLECommandTarget::Exec, IOLECommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

© 1999 microsoft corporation. all rights reserved. terms of use.
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertInputButton Command | IDM_INSINPUTBUTTON Command ID

Overwrites a button control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputButton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>execCommand vValue</code></td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the button control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td><code>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_INSINPUTBUTTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>IOleCommandTarget::Exec</code> parameters</td>
<td><code>pvaIn</code> Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the button control. <code>&lt;pvaOut</code> Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td><code>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertInputCheckbox Command | IDM_CHECKBOX
Command ID

Overwrites a check box control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputCheckbox</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the check box control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

| Command group | CGID_MSHTML |
| Symbolic constant | IDM_CHECKBOX |
| User interface | None |
| IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters | pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the check box control. |
| | pvaOut Not applicable. |
| Header file | Mshtmcid.h |
| Applies to | IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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InsertInputFileUpload Command | IDM_INSINPUTUPLOAD Command ID

Overwrites a file upload control on the current selection.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputFileUpload</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the file upload control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_INSINPUTUPLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvain Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the file upload control. pvOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertInputHidden Command | IDM_INSINPUTHIDDEN Command ID

Inserts a hidden control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputHidden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_INSINPUTHIDDEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the hidden control. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec, I OleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertInputImage Command | IDM_INSINPUTIMAGE

Command ID

Overwrites an image control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputImage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the image control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applies to:
execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_INSINPUTIMAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters:
- pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the image control.
- pvaOut Not applicable.

Header file: Mshtmcid.h

Applies to:
IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertInputPassword Command |
IDM_INSINPUTPASSWORD Command ID

Overwrites a password control on the current selection.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputPassword</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_INSINPUTPASSWORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the password control. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertInputRadio Command | IDM_RADIOBUTTON

Command ID

Overwrites a radio control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputRadio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the radio control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState,queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_RADIOBUTTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the radio control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertInputReset Command | IDM_INSINPUTRESET

Command ID

Overwrites a reset control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputReset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the reset control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_INSINPUTRESET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertInputSubmit Command | IDM_INSINPUTSUBMIT

Command ID

Overwrites a submit control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputSubmit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the submit control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applies to execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_INSINPUTSUBMIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters | pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the submit control.  
                                        pvaOut Not applicable. |
| Header file         | Mshtmcid.h           |

Applies to IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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InsertInputText Command | IDM_TEXTBOX Command

Overwrites a text control on the current selection.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertInputText</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the text control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_TEXTBOX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters | pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the text control.  
                                         pvaOut Not applicable. |
| Header file                    | Mshtmcid.h   |
| Applies to                     | IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
Overwrites an empty marquee on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertMarquee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the marquee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_MARQUEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters | pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the marquee.  
|                       | pvaOut Not applicable. |
| Header file          | Mshtmcid.h        |
| Applies to           | IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertOrderedList Command | IDM_ORDERLIST

Command ID

Toggles the current selection between an ordered list and a normal format block.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertOrderedList</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the ordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_ORDERLIST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvaIn</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the ordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvaOut</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertParagraph Command | IDM_PARAGRAPH
Command ID

Overwrites a line break on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertParagraph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the paragraph.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applies to:
- execCommand
- queryCommandEnabled
- queryCommandIndeterminate
- queryCommandState
- queryCommandSupported
- queryCommandValue

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_PARAGRAPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters

- pvaIn  Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the paragraph.
- pvaOut Not applicable.

Header file

- Mshtmcid.h

Applies to

- IOleCommandTarget::Exec
- IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

- Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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InsertSelectDropdown Command | IDM_DROPPDOWNBOX Command ID

Overwrites a drop-down selection control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertSelectDropdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>execCommand vValue</code></td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the drop-down selection control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td><code>execCommand</code>, <code>queryCommandEnabled</code>, <code>queryCommandIndeterm</code>, <code>queryCommandState</code>, <code>queryCommandSupported</code>, <code>queryCommandValue</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_DROPPDOWNBOX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>IOleCommandTarget::Exec</code> parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pvaIn</code></td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the drop-down selection control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pvaOut</code></td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td><code>IOleCommandTarget::Exec</code>, <code>IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertSelectListbox Command | IDM_LISTBOX

Command ID

Overwrites a list box selection control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertSelectListbox</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the list box selection control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_LISTBOX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters | pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the list box selection control.  
|                        | pvaOut Not applicable. |
| Header file           | Mshtmcid.h  |
| Applies to            | IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertTextArea Command | IDM_TEXTAREA Command

ID

Overwrites a multiline text input control on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertTextArea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the text input control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_TEXTAREA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the text input control. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
InsertUnorderedList Command | IDM_UNORDERLIST

Command ID

Toggles the current selection between an ordered list and a normal format block.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>InsertUnorderedList</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the unordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_UNORDERLIST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Optional. String that specifies an identifier for the unordered list. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Italic Command | IDM_ITALIC Command ID

Toggles the current selection between italic and nonitalic.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Italic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
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</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_ITALIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters | pvaIn Not applicable.  
                              | pvaOut Not applicable. |
| Header file            | Mshtmcid.h  |
| Applies to             | I OleCommandTarget::Exec, I OleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
JustifyCenter Command | IDM_JUSTIFYCENTER
Command ID

Centers the format block in which the current selection is located.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>JustifyCenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_JUSTIFYCENTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Not applicable. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
JustifyLeft Command | IDM_JUSTIFYLEFT Command

ID

Left-justifies the format block in which the current selection is located.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>JustifyLeft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_JUSTIFYLEFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec, I OleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
JustifyRight Command | IDM_JUSTIFYRIGHT
Command ID

Right-justifies the format block in which the current selection is located.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>JustifyRight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applies to execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_JUSTIFYRIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
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</table>

IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pvIn</th>
<th>Not applicable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pvOut</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Header file

Mshtmcid.h

Applies to IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Outdent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applies to**

execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_OUTDENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters | pvaIn  Not applicable.  
|                     | pvaOut  Not applicable.  |
| Header file         | Mshtmcid.h               |
| Applies to          | IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
OverWrite Command | IDM_OVERWRITE Command

ID

Toggles the text-entry mode between insert and overwrite.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>OverWrite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_OVERWRITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn 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. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Paste Command | IDM_PASTE Command ID

Overwrites the contents of the clipboard on the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Paste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_PASTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters | pvaIn /* Not applicable. */  
pvaOut /* Not applicable. */ |
| Header file   | Mshtmcid.h  |
| Applies to    | IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Refresh Command | IDM_REFRESH Command ID

Refreshes the current document.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Refresh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applies to:
execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_REFRESH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvaIn</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvaOut</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Header file          | Mshtmcmd.h                                                                |

Applies to          | IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus                 |

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
RemoveFormat Command | IDM_REMOVEFORMAT
Command ID

Removes the formatting tags from the current selection.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>RemoveFormat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_REMOVEFORMAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvaIn</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvaOut</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec, I OleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
SaveAs Command | IDM_SAVE...

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
SelectAll Command | IDM_SELECTALL Command ID

Selects the entire document.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>SelectAll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterminate, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_SELECTALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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SuperScript Command | IDM...  ▶️  Underline

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
UnBookmark Command | IDM_UNBOOKMARK

Command ID

Removes any bookmark from the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>UnBookmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applies to

| execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue |

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_UNBOOKMARK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters

| pvaIn      | Not applicable. |
| pvaOut     | Not applicable. |

Header file

| Mshtrcid.h |

Applies to

| I OleCommandTarget::Exec, I OleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Underline Command | IDM_UNDERLINE Command ID

Toggles the current selection between underlined and not underlined.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Underline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_UNDERLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUnknown::Invoke parameters</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaIn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pvaOut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmclid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Unlink Command | IDM_UNLINK Command ID

Removes any hyperlink from the current selection.

**Scripting Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Unlink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C++ Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_UNLINK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>[pvaIn] Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[pvaOut] Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimum Availability**

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Unlink Command | IDM_UNL... | Cor

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Unselect Command | IDM_CLEARSELECTION
Command ID

Clears the current selection.

Scripting Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Unselect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>execCommand vValue</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>execCommand, queryCommandEnabled, queryCommandIndeterm, queryCommandState, queryCommandSupported, queryCommandValue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_CLEARSELECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters | pvaIn Not applicable.  
pvaOut Not applicable.  |
| Header file              | Mshtmcid.h                                      |
| Applies to               | IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus |

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
implementing dhtml behaviour... DHTML

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anchor</th>
<th>anim</th>
<th>animation</th>
<th>audio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clientCaps</td>
<td>download</td>
<td>homePage</td>
<td>httpFolder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>img</td>
<td>media</td>
<td>par</td>
<td>saveFavorite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saveHistory</td>
<td>saveSnapshot</td>
<td>seq</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userData</td>
<td>video</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Properties**

| accelerate | autoReverse | availHeight | availWidth |
| begin | beginAfter | beginEvent | beginWith |
| bufferDepth | clipBegin | clipEnd | clockSource |
| colorDepth | connectionType | cookieEnabled | cpuClass |
| curTime | 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 | timelineLanguage | timeStartRule |
| type | userLanguage | width | XMLDocument |

**Methods**

<p>| addComponentRequest | addDABehavior | beginElement | clearComponentRequest |
| compareVersions | doComponentRequest | endElement | getAttribute |
| getComponentVersion | isComponentInstalled | isHomePage | load |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>navigate</th>
<th>navigateFrame</th>
<th>navigateHomePage</th>
<th>pause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>removeAttribute</td>
<td>removeDABehavior</td>
<td>resume</td>
<td>save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setAttribute</td>
<td>setHomePage</td>
<td>startDownload</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Events**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>onbegin</th>
<th>onend</th>
<th>onload</th>
<th>onmediacomplete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>onmedialoadfailed</td>
<td>onmediaslip</td>
<td>onpause</td>
<td>onrepeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onresume</td>
<td>onresync</td>
<td>onreverse</td>
<td>onsave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onscriptcommand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 ("&#12345;" or "&#x1234;") 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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DHTML Collections

The following is a list of the collections exposed by the Dynamic HTML Object Model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>all</th>
<th>anchors</th>
<th>applets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>areas</td>
<td>attributes</td>
<td>behaviorUrns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookmarks</td>
<td>boundElements</td>
<td>cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>childNodes</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>controlRange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elements</td>
<td>embeds</td>
<td>filters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forms</td>
<td>frames</td>
<td>images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imports</td>
<td>links</td>
<td>mimeTypes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>options</td>
<td>plugins</td>
<td>rows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rules</td>
<td>scripts</td>
<td>styleSheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tBodies</td>
<td>TextRectangle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a list the methods that return collections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>getClientRects</th>
<th>getElementsByName</th>
<th>getElementsByTagName</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>urns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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onabort Event  ▲ DHTML References

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
DHTML Events

The following events are exposed by the Dynamic HTML Object Model.

- `onabort`
- `onbeforeunload`
- `onbeforecopy`
- `onbeforeeditfocus`
- `onbeforepaste`
- `onbeforeupdate`
- `onafterprint`
- `onbeforecut`
- `onbeforefocus`
- `onbeforepaste`
- `onbeforeprint`
- `onblur`
- `onbounce`
- `oncellchange`
- `onclick`
- `onchange`
- `ondatasetchanged`
- `ondatasetcomplete`
- `ondblclick`
- `ondrag`
- `ondragend`
- `ondragenter`
- `ondragleave`
- `ondragover`
- `ondragstart`
- `ondrop`
- `onerror`
- `onerrorupdate`
- `onfilterchange`
- `onfinish`
- `onfocus`
- `onhelp`
- `onkeydown`
- `onkeypress`
- `onkeyup`
- `onload`
- `onlostcapture`
- `onmousedown`
- `onmousemove`
- `onmouseout`
- `onmouseover`
- `onmouseup`
- `onpaste`
- `onpropertychange`
- `onreadystatechange`
- `onreset`
- `onresize`
- `onrowexit`
- `onrowsdelete`
- `onrowsinserted`
- `onscroll`
- `onselect`
- `onselectstart`
- `onstart`
- `onstop`
- `onsubmit`
- `onunload`

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add DHTML References

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
## DHTML Methods

The following is a list of the methods exposed by the Dynamic HTML Object Model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>addBehavior</td>
<td>AddChannel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AddDesktopComponent</td>
<td>AddFavorite</td>
<td>addImport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addReadRequest</td>
<td>addRule</td>
<td>alert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendChild</td>
<td>applyElement</td>
<td>assign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attachEvent</td>
<td>AutoCompleteSaveForm</td>
<td>AutoScan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td>blur</td>
<td>clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>clearAttributes</td>
<td>clearData</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearInterval</td>
<td>clearRequest</td>
<td>clearTimeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>click</td>
<td>cloneNode</td>
<td>close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close</td>
<td>collapse</td>
<td>compareEndPoints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>componentFromPoint</td>
<td>confirm</td>
<td>contains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createCaption</td>
<td>createControlRange</td>
<td>createElement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createRange</td>
<td>createStyleSheet</td>
<td>createTextNode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>createTextRange</td>
<td>createTFoot</td>
<td>createTHead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteCaption</td>
<td>deleteCell</td>
<td>deleteRow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deleteTFoot</td>
<td>deleteTHead</td>
<td>detachEvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doReadRequest</td>
<td>doScroll</td>
<td>duplicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elementFromPoint</td>
<td>empty</td>
<td>execCommand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>execScript</td>
<td>expand</td>
<td>findText</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firstPage</td>
<td>focus</td>
<td>forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getAdjacentText</td>
<td>getAttribute</td>
<td>getAttribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getBookmark</td>
<td>getBoundingClientRect</td>
<td>getClientRects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getData</td>
<td>getElementById</td>
<td>getElementsByName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>getElementsByTagName</td>
<td>getExpression</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasChildNodes</td>
<td>ImportExportFavorites</td>
<td>inRange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insertAdjacentElement</td>
<td>insertAdjacentHTML</td>
<td>insertAdjacentText</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insertBefore</td>
<td>insertCell</td>
<td>insertRow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isEqual</td>
<td>IsSubscribed</td>
<td>item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javaEnabled</td>
<td>lastPage</td>
<td>mergeAttributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>moveBy</td>
<td>moveEnd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moveRow</td>
<td>moveStart</td>
<td>moveTo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moveToBookmark</td>
<td>moveToElementText</td>
<td>moveToPoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namedRecordset</td>
<td>navigate</td>
<td>NavigateAndFind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nextPage</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parentElement</td>
<td>pasteHTML</td>
<td>previousPage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print</td>
<td>prompt</td>
<td>queryCommandEnabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryCommandIndeterm</td>
<td>queryCommandState</td>
<td>queryCommandSupported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryCommandState</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryCommandValue</td>
<td>recalc</td>
<td>refresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>releaseCapture</td>
<td>reload</td>
<td>remove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>removeAttribute</td>
<td>removeBehavior</td>
<td>removeChild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>removeExpression</td>
<td>removeNode</td>
<td>removeRule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replace</td>
<td>replaceAdjacentText</td>
<td>replaceChild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replaceNode</td>
<td>reset</td>
<td>resizeBy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resizeTo</td>
<td>scroll</td>
<td>scrollBy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollIntoView</td>
<td>scrollTo</td>
<td>select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select</td>
<td>setAttribute</td>
<td>setCapture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setData</td>
<td>setEndPoint</td>
<td>setExpression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setInterval</td>
<td>setTimeout</td>
<td>ShowBrowserUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>showHelp</td>
<td>showModalDialog</td>
<td>showModelessDialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>splitText</td>
<td>start</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>submit</td>
<td>swapNode</td>
<td>tags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taintEnabled</td>
<td>urns</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeln</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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:

```javascript
function msieversion()
// Return Microsoft Internet Explorer (major) version number, or 0 for others.
// This function works by finding the "MSIE " string and extracting the
// following the space, up to the decimal point for the minor version, with
{
    var ua = window.navigator.userAgent
    var msie = ua.indexOf("MSIE ")
    if (msie > 0) // is Microsoft Internet Explorer; return version number
        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.

```javascript
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
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Canceling the Default Action</TITLE>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript"> function askConfirm()
    { return window.confirm("Choose OK to follow hyperlink, Cancel not."); }
</SCRIPT>
<BODY onload="b3.onclick=askConfirm">
<!-- Try links with different hookups - should be canceled by "Cancel". -->

<BR><A NAME=b1 HREF="http://www.microsoft.com" onclick="askConfirm()">1 Without return (won't work)</A>

<BR><A NAME=b2 HREF="http://www.microsoft.com" onclick="return askConfirm()">2 With return (works)</A>

<BR><A NAME=b3 HREF="http://www.microsoft.com">3 Function pointer (works)</A>
</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.

```html
<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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>align</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codeBase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>codeType</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recordset</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

```html
<OBJECT ID="MyControl" HEIGHT=100 WIDTH=200 CLASSID="clsid:...">
</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:

```javascript
alert(MyControl.width); // this is Dynamic HTML's property; displays "200"
alert(MyControl.object.width); // this is the object's property; displays "400"
```
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.

```javascript
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
<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); runWaypoint(Item2, 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);
</script>

</body>
</html>
```
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 msecs
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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alpha</th>
<th>blendTrans</th>
<th>blur</th>
<th>chroma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dropShadow</td>
<td>flipH</td>
<td>flipV</td>
<td>glow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray</td>
<td>invert</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>mask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redirect</td>
<td>revealTrans</td>
<td>shadow</td>
<td>wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xray</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>add</th>
<th>color</th>
<th>direction</th>
<th>duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>finishOpacity</td>
<td>finishX</td>
<td>finishY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freq</td>
<td>lightStrength</td>
<td>offX</td>
<td>offY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opacity</td>
<td>phase</td>
<td>positive</td>
<td>startX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startY</td>
<td>status</td>
<td>strength</td>
<td>style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>addAmbient</th>
<th>addCone</th>
<th>addPoint</th>
<th>apply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>changeColor</td>
<td>changeStrength</td>
<td>clear</td>
<td>elementImage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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!DOCTYPE Element

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>!DOCTYPE</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>ACRONYM</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>APPLET</th>
<th>AREA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>BASE</td>
<td>BASEFONT</td>
<td>BDO</td>
<td>BGLOUD</td>
<td>BIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCKQUOTE</td>
<td>BODY</td>
<td>BR</td>
<td>BUTTON</td>
<td>CAPTION</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITE</td>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>COL</td>
<td>COLGROUP</td>
<td>COMMENT</td>
<td>custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>DEL</td>
<td>DFN</td>
<td>DIR</td>
<td>DIV</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DT</td>
<td>EM</td>
<td>EMBED</td>
<td>FIELDSET</td>
<td>FONT</td>
<td>FORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAME</td>
<td>FRAMESET</td>
<td>HEAD</td>
<td>Hn</td>
<td>HR</td>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTML Comment</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>IFRAME</td>
<td>IMG</td>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>INPUT type=button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INPUT type=checkbox</td>
<td>INPUT type=file</td>
<td>INPUT type=hidden</td>
<td>INPUT type=image</td>
<td>INPUT type=password</td>
<td>INPUT type=radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INPUT type=reset</td>
<td>INPUT type=submit</td>
<td>INPUT type=text</td>
<td>INS</td>
<td>ISINDEX</td>
<td>KBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABEL</td>
<td>LEGEND</td>
<td>LI</td>
<td>LINK</td>
<td>LISTING</td>
<td>MAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARQUEE</td>
<td>MENU</td>
<td>META</td>
<td>NOBR</td>
<td>NOFRAMES</td>
<td>NOScript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJECT</td>
<td>OL</td>
<td>OPTION</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>PARAM</td>
<td>PLAINTEXT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRE</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>RUBY</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>SAMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCRIPT</td>
<td>SELECT</td>
<td>SMALL</td>
<td>SPAN</td>
<td>STRIKE</td>
<td>STRONG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STYLE</td>
<td>SUB</td>
<td>SUP</td>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>TBODY</td>
<td>TD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXTAREA</td>
<td>TFOOT</td>
<td>TH</td>
<td>THEAD</td>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>TR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>UL</td>
<td>VAR</td>
<td>WBR</td>
<td>XML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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font-variant Attribute | ... | form Prope

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
font-weight Attribute | fontWeight Property

Sets or retrieves the weight of the font of the object.

Syntax

```html
{ font-weight: sWeight }
```

```javascript
object.style.fontWeight = sWeight
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWeight</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>Font is normal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bold</td>
<td>Font is bold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolder</td>
<td>Font is heavier than regular bold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lighter</td>
<td>Font is lighter than normal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Font is at least as light as the 200 weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Font is at least as bold as the 100 weight and at least as light as the 300 weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Font is at least as bold as the 200 weight and at least as light as the 400 weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Font is normal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Font is at least as bold as the 400 weight and at least as light as the 600 weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>Font is at least as bold as the 500 weight and at least as light as the 700 weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Font is bold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>Font is at least as bold as the 700 weight and at least as light as the 900 weight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>Font is at least as bold as the 800 weight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 **fontWeight** 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.
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, H1, 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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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 [design-time control sdk](#), the [HTML Components (HTC) Reference](#), [downloading code on the Web](#), and [offline browsing](#).

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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™.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To</th>
<th>See</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understand scriptlets and how they work</td>
<td>Scriptlets Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create scriptlets and add them to your apps</td>
<td>Designing and Using Scriptlets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find descriptions of the properties, methods, and events that you can use when including a scriptlet in your application</td>
<td>Scriptlet Container Object Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find descriptions of the properties, methods, and events that you can use when creating a scriptlet</td>
<td>Scriptlet Model Extensions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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.
Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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:

   ```html
   <OBJECT ID="Scriptlet1" TYPE="text/x-scriptlet" DATA="http://myserver/sample.htm">
   </OBJECT>
   
   Or, specify a URL using the object's PARAM tag, as in the following example:

   ```html
   <OBJECT ID="Scriptlet1" TYPE="text/x-scriptlet" WIDTH=300 HEIGHT=200>
   <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
<HTML ID="MyPage">
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">
Sub window_onload()
    MyPage.style.pixelHeight = 300
    MyPage.style.pixelWidth = 400
End Sub
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
</HTML>
```

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.

```vbnet
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:

```vbnet
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.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Welcome to Scriptlet

Web Workshop | Component Development
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.srcElement
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

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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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or 2</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Scriptlet text has been loaded, but controls on the scriptlet's .htm page might not yet be functional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Scriptlet is completely loaded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
scrollbar Property  selectableContent

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
scrollbar Property

Specifies whether the scriptlet container object displays a scrollbar.

**Applies To**

scriptlet

**Syntax**

```javascript
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*.
selectableContent Property... version

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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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Welcome to Scriptlet Tech Web Workshop | Component Development
onclick Event

Sent when the scriptlet forwards an onclick event.

Visual Basic Syntax

`ScriptContainer_onclick()`

JavaScript Syntax

```html
<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

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
ondblclick Event

Sent when the scriptlet forwards an ondblclick event.

**Visual Basic Syntax**

`ScriptContainer_ondblClick()`

**JavaScript Syntax**

```html
<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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
ondblClick Event  → onKeyPress Event

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onkeyPress Event  onmousedown, o

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onkeyUp Event  › onmousemove Event

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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 Event...
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.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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 readystate property.
onreadystatechange Event  ▶ Welcome

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
event Property  › readyState Property

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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.
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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Welcome to Scriptlet Tech

Web Workshop | Component Development
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.
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.
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.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

Web Workshop | Component Development
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 \( n+1 \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element ( n )</th>
<th>The command text. Shortcut keys are defined by preceding a letter with &quot;&amp;&quot;.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Element ( n+1 )</td>
<td>The method to be called when the command is chosen. You cannot pass parameters to the method.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

```xml
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript" FOR="Menu" EVENT="onClick">
  ' Define array
dim menuItems(6)  ' 3 commands

  ' First menu item
  menuItems(0) = "Display the &time"  ' Command text
</SCRIPT>
```
menuItem(1) = "SetTime"

' Second menu item
menuItem(2) = "Display the &date"    ' Command text
menuItem(3) = "SetDate"

' Third menu item
menuItem(4) = "Display the document title"    ' Command text
menuItem(5) = "SetTitle"

' Assigns the menu to the scriplet
' window.external.setContextMenu(menuItems)

</SCRIPT>
Sets or retrieves the location of the dynamic html (dhtml) behavior.

**Syntax**

```
HTML
{ behavior : sBehavior }
```

```
Scripting
object.style.behavior [ = sBehavior ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sBehavior</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>url(sLocation)</td>
<td>Script implementation of a DHTML behavior, where sLocation is an absolute or relative URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url(#objID)</td>
<td>Binary implementation of a DHTML behavior, where objID is the ID attribute specified in an OBJECT tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url(#default#behaviorName)</td>
<td>One of Internet Explorer's default behaviors, identified by its behaviorName.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, NEXTD, 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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direction Attribute | direction Property

Sets or retrieves the reading order of the specified object.

Syntax

```
HTML
{ direction:sDirection }

Scripting
object.style.direction [ =sDirection ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sDirection</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ltr</td>
<td>Text flow is left-to-right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rtl</td>
<td>Text flow is right-to-left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inherit</td>
<td>Text flow value is inherited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
font Attribute | font Property

Sets or retrieves up to six separate font properties of the object.

Syntax

```html
{ font: sFont }
```

```javascript
object.style.font = sFont
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sFont</th>
<th>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:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>font-style</td>
<td>Any of the range of font-style values available to the fontStyle property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-variant</td>
<td>Any of the range of font-variant values available to the fontVariant property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-weight</td>
<td>Any of the range of font-weight values available to the fontWeight property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-size</td>
<td>Any of the range of font-size values available to the fontSize property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-height</td>
<td>Any of the range of line-height values available to the lineHeight property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>font-family</td>
<td>Any of the range of font-family values available to the fontFamily property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caption</td>
<td>Text font used in objects that have captions (buttons, labels, and so on).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icon</td>
<td>Text font used in icon labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menu</td>
<td>Text font used in menus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messagebox</td>
<td>Text font used in dialog boxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smallcaption</td>
<td>Text font used in small controls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statusbar</td>
<td>Text font used in window status bars.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<DIV onmouseover="this.style.font = 'italic small-caps bold 12pt serif' :
 :
</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**
See Also

CSS Length Units

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@charset Rule  ‣  @import Rule  ‣  DHTML

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
@font-face Rule

Sets a font to embed in the HTML document.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>@font-face { sFace }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **sFace** String that specifies one of the following values:
  - `font-family:fontFamilyName` Any of the range of values available to the `fontFamily` property.
  - `src:url(sURL)` Location of the font file, where `sURL` 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>
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: sFamily }
```

```javascript
object.style.fontFamily = sFamily
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sFamily</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>family-name</td>
<td>Any of the available font families supported by the browser (for example, Times, Helvetica, Zapf-Chancery, Western, or Courier).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generic-name</td>
<td>Any of the following font families: serif, sans-serif, cursive, fantasy, or monospace.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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, 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,
See Also

  font

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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font-size Attribute | fontSize Property

Sets or retrieves the size of the font used for text in the object.

Syntax

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>{ font-size: sSize }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.fontSize [ = sSize ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sSize</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absolute-size</td>
<td>Set of keywords that indicate predefined font sizes. Possible keywords include [ xx-small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relative-size</td>
<td>Set of keywords that are interpreted as relative to the font size of the parent object. Possible values include [ larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<DIV STYLE="font-size:12pt" onmouseover="this.style.fontSize='14pt';"></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, 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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fontSmoothingEnabled Property
font-style Attribute | fontStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the font style of the object as italic, normal, or oblique.

Syntax

```
HTML  { font-style: sStyle }
Scripting  object.style.fontStyle [ = sStyle ]
```

Possible Values

```
sStyle  String that specifies one of the following values:
    normal  Font is normal.
    italic  Font is italic.
    oblique 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.
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.

```html
<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, SMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

**See Also**

font

---

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font-style Attribute | 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: sVariant }
Scripting  object.style.fontVariant [ = sVariant ]
```

**Possible Values**

```
sVariant  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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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ID Attribute | id Property... → indeterminate

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: sMode }
```

```javascript
object.style.imeMode [ = sMode ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sMode</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>IME is not affected. This is the same as not specifying the ime-mode attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active</td>
<td>All characters are entered through the IME. Users can still deactivate the IME.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inactive</td>
<td>All characters are entered without IME. Users can still activate the IME.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disabled</td>
<td>IME is completely disabled. Users cannot activate the IME if the control has focus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<INPUT TYPE = text STYLE = "ime-mode:active">
```

**Applies To**
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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lastModified Property ▶ layout-grid-character

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: sLayout ... }
```

Scripting

```
oObject.style.layoutGrid [ = sLayout ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sLayout</th>
<th>String that specifies one or more of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Any of the range of mode values available to the layoutGridMode property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Any of the range of type values available to the layoutGridType property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>Any of the range of line values available to the layoutGridLine property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>Any of the range of character values available to the layoutGridChar property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>space</td>
<td>Any of the range of space values available to the layoutGridCharSpacing property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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: sCharSize }
```

```javascript
oObject.style.layoutGridChar[ = sCharSize ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sCharSize</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>none</strong></td>
<td>No character grid is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>auto</strong></td>
<td>Largest character in the font of the element is used to set the character grid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>length</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>percentage</strong></td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage derived from the dimensions of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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

```html
{ layout-grid-char-spacing: sCharSpace }
```

### Scripting

```javascript
oObject.style.layoutGridCharSpacing = sCharSpace
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sCharSpace</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Largest character in the font of the element is used to set the character grid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage derived from the dimensions of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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-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: sLineSpace }
```

```javascript
oObject.style.layoutGridLine [ = sLineSpace ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sLineSpace</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No grid line is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Largest character in the font of the element is used to set the character grid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage derived from the dimensions of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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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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: sMode }
```

```javascript
object.style.layoutGridMode = sMode
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sMode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>both</td>
<td>Both the char and line grid modes are enabled. This setting is necessary to fully enable layout grid on an element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No grid is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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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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

```
{ layout-grid-type: sType }
```

Scripting

```
oObject.style.layoutGridType = sType
```

Possible Values

- **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:
  - 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:
  - 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ line-break : sBreak }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.lineBreak [ = sBreak ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

sBreak 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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
line-height Attribute | lineHeight Property

Sets or retrieves the distance between lines in the object.

Syntax

```
HTML { line-height: sHeight }
Scripting object.style.lineHeight [ = sHeight ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sHeight</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>Default height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HTML</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;style&gt; { letter-spacing: sSpacing } &lt;/style&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scripting</strong></td>
<td><code>object.style.letterSpacing[ = sSpacing ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **sSpacing**: String that specifies one of the following values:
  - **normal**: Default spacing.
  - **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/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.

```html
<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.

```html
<DIV STYLE="font-size:14" onmouseover="this.style.letterSpacing='1mm'">
</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, 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 | rowSpan

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ ruby-align: sRubyAlign }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.rubyAlign [ = sRubyAlign ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sRubyAlign</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Ruby text is left-aligned with the base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Ruby text is right-aligned with the base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distribute-letter</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distribute-space</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-edge</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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-overhang Attribute | rubyOverhang Property

Sets or retrieves the position of the ruby text specified by the RT object.

**Syntax**

```html
{ ruby-overhang: sRubyOverhang }

object.style.rubyOverhang[ = sRubyOverhang ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sRubyOverhang</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Ruby text overhangs any other text adjacent to the base text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whitespace</td>
<td>Ruby text overhangs only white-space characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Ruby text overhangs only text adjacent to its base.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ ruby-position: sRubyPlacement }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.rubyPosition [ = sRubyPlacement ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sRubyPlacement</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>Ruby text is positioned above the base text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inline</td>
<td>Ruby text is positioned inline with the base text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>

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 Attribute

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: sAlign }
```

```javascript
object.style.textAlign = sAlign
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAlign</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Text is aligned to the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Text is aligned to the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>Text is centered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>Text is justified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 example 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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ text-decoration: sDecoration }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.textDecoration [ = sDecoration ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sDecoration</th>
<th>String that specifies one or more of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Text has no decoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underline</td>
<td>Text is underlined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overline</td>
<td>Text has a line over it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line-through</td>
<td>Text has a line drawn through it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blink</td>
<td>Not implemented.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, "<EM> &lt;/EM&gt;"), 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-justify Attribute | textJustify Property

Sets or retrieves the type of alignment used to justify text in the object.

**Syntax**

```
 HTML    { text-justify: sAlign }
 Scripting  object.style.textJustify [ = sAlign ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAlign</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inter-word</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newspaper</td>
<td>Increases or decreases spacing between letters and between words. It is the most sophisticated form of justification for Latin alphabets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distribute</td>
<td>Handles spacing much like the newspaper value. This form of justification is optimized for East Asian documents, particularly Thai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distribute-all-lines</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter-ideograph</td>
<td>Provides full justification for ideographic text. It increases or decreases both inter-ideograph and inter-word spacing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Allows the browser user agent to determine which justification algorithm to apply.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Sets or retrieves the indentation of the text in the object.

Syntax

**HTML**

```
{ text-indent: sIndent }
```

**Scripting**

```
object.style.textIndent = sIndent
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sIndent</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>length</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>percentage</strong></td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. This value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<STYLE>
  DIV { text-indent:2cm }
  .click1 { text-indent:50% }
  .click2 { text-indent: }<br />
</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.

```html
<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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ text-transform: sTransform }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.textTransform [ = sTransform ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sTransform</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Text is not transformed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capitalize</td>
<td>Transforms the first character of each word to uppercase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uppercase</td>
<td>Transforms all the characters to uppercase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lowercase</td>
<td>Transforms all the characters to lowercase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
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.

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
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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 | visible

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
vertical-align Attribute | verticalAlign Property

Sets or retrieves the vertical positioning of the object.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
{ vertical-align: sAlign }
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.style.verticalAlign [ = sAlign ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAlign</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baseline</td>
<td>Aligns the contents of an object supporting VALIGN to the base line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub</td>
<td>Vertically aligns the text to subscript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super</td>
<td>Vertically aligns the text to superscript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>Vertically aligns the contents of an object supporting VALIGN to the top of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle</td>
<td>Vertically aligns the contents of an object supporting VALIGN to the middle of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>Vertically aligns the contents of an object supporting VALIGN to the bottom of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text-top</td>
<td>Vertically aligns the text of an object supporting VALIGN to the top of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text-bottom</td>
<td>Vertically aligns the text of an object supporting VALIGN to the bottom of the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

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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:sBreak }
```

```
Scripting object.style.wordBreak [ = sBreak ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sBreak</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>Allows line breaking within words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break-all</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep-all</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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

```html
{ word-spacing: sSpacing }
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.style.wordSpacing [ = sSpacing ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sSpacing</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>Default spacing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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background Attribute | background Property

Sets or retrieves up to five separate background properties of the object.

Syntax

HTML

```html
{ background: sBackground }
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.style.background [ = sBackground ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sBackground</th>
<th>String that specifies up to five of the following space-delimited values, in any order:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>Any of the range of color values available to the <code>backgroundColor</code> property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image</td>
<td>Any of the range of image values available to the <code>backgroundImage</code> property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repeat</td>
<td>Any of the range of repeat values available to the <code>backgroundRepeat</code> property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attachment</td>
<td>Any of the range of attachment values available to the <code>backgroundAttachment</code> property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>position</td>
<td>Any of the range of position values available to the <code>backgroundPosition</code> property.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
```
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.

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, SMP, 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-attachment Attribute | backgroundAttachment Property

Sets or retrieves how the background image is attached to the object within the document.

Syntax

HTML

```html
{ background-attachment: sAttachment }
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.style.backgroundAttachment [ = sAttachment ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAttachment</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scroll</td>
<td>Background image scrolls with the object as the document is scrolled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixed</td>
<td>Background image stays fixed within the viewable area of the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
Sets or retrieves the color behind the content of the object.

Syntax

```html
{ background-color: sColor }
```

```javascript
object.style.backgroundColor = sColor
```

Possible Values

- `sColor`: String that specifies one of the following values:
  - `transparent`: Color of the next parent object through which the background is visible.
  - `color`: 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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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 Attribute... background

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
background-image Attribute | backgroundImage Property

Sets or retrieves the background image of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ background-image: sLocation }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.backgroundImage [ = sLocation ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sLocation</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Color of the next parent through which the background is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url(sUrl)</td>
<td>Location of the background image, where sUrl is an absolute or relative URL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<STYLE>
  .setUrl { background-image: url(sphere.jpg) }
  .loseUrl { background-image: url(none) }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SPAN style="font-size:14" onmouseover="this.className='setUrl'"
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.

```html
<SPAN onmouseover="this.style.backgroundImage='url(sphere.jpeg)"
  onmouseout="this.style.backgroundImage='none'">
  . . .
</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, currentStyle, 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
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background-image Attribute...  

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
background-position Attribute | backgroundPosition Property

Sets or retrieves the position of the background of the element.

Syntax

```
{ background-position: sPosition }
```

```
object.style.backgroundPosition [ = sPosition ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPosition</th>
<th>String that specifies one or two of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width or height of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vAlignment</td>
<td>Vertical alignment value consisting of one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>top       Vertical alignment is at the top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>center    Vertical alignment is centered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bottom    Vertical alignment is at the bottom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hAlignment</td>
<td>Horizontal alignment value consisting of one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>left      Horizontal alignment is to the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>center    Horizontal alignment is centered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right     Horizontal alignment is to the right.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<STYLE>
  .style1 { background-position:top center }
  .style2 { background-position:bottom right }
</STYLE>

<BODY onload="oSpan.className='style1'">
  <SPAN STYLE="font-size:14; width:250;" ID="oSpan"
    onmouseover="this.className='style2'" onmouseout="this.className='style1'">
    ...
  </SPAN>
</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.

This example uses an inline style to move the sphere.

```html
<SPAN onmouseover="this.style.backgroundPosition='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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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: sRepeat }
```
```javascript
object.style.backgroundRepeat = sRepeat
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sRepeat</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>repeat</td>
<td>Image is repeated horizontally and vertically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-repeat</td>
<td>Image is not repeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repeat-x</td>
<td>Image is repeated horizontally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repeat-y</td>
<td>Image is repeated vertically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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>
</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.

This example shows how to use inline scripting to tile the image.

```html
  <SPAN onmouseover="this.style.backgroundImage='url(sphere.jpeg)'; this.style.backgroundRepeat='repeat'">
  : </SPAN>
</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.
color Attribute | color Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the text of the object.

Syntax

```
{ color : sColor }
```

```
object.style.color [ = sColor ]
```

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, custom, DD, DFN, DI, DIV, DT, EM, FIELDSET, FORM, H, 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
**border Attribute | border Property**

Sets or retrieves the properties to be drawn around the object.

**Syntax**

```
HTML   { border: sBorder }
Scripting  object.style.border [ = sBorder ]
```

**Possible Values**

- **sBorder** String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values:
  - **width** Any of the range of width values available to the `borderWidth` property.
  - **style** Any of the range of style values available to the `borderStyle` property.
  - **color** 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 \texttt{border}=thin is identical to \texttt{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 \textit{width} to thin, it also clears any \textit{style} or \textit{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 \textit{position} or layout. Element layout is set by providing a value for the \textit{height} property or the \textit{width} property.

If a \textit{color} is not specified, the text color is used.

For more information about supported colors, see the \textbf{Color Table}.

\textbf{Example}

The following examples use the \texttt{border} attribute and the \texttt{border} property to specify the composite border properties.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to modify the \texttt{border} attribute.

\begin{verbatim}
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
   .applyBorder { border:0.2cm groove orange }
   .removeBorder { border:none }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER>
\end{verbatim}
<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: sBottom }
Scripting object.style.borderBottom [ = sBottom ]
```

**Possible Values**

```
sBottom  String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values:
     width  Any of the range of width values available to the borderBottomWidth property.
     style  Any of the range of style values available to the borderBottomStyle property.
     color  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.

```html
<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>
</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.

This example uses inline scripting to change the bottom border.

```html
<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, I, 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-bottom
border-bottom-color Attribute | borderBottomColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the bottom border of the object.

Syntax

```html
{ border-bottom-color: sColor }
```

```javascript
object.style.borderBottomColor = sColor
```

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.

```html
<HEAD>
  <STYLE>
    TD { border-bottom-color: red;
         border-width: 0.5cm; border-style: groove}
    .blue { border-bottom-color: blue}
  </STYLE>
</HEAD>

<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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
border-bottom-style Attribute | borderBottomStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the bottom border of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ border-bottom-style: sStyle }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.borderBottomStyle [ = sStyle ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sStyle</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Border is not drawn, regardless of any border-width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dotted</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dashed</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solid</td>
<td>Border is a solid line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groove</td>
<td>3-D groove is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridge</td>
<td>3-D ridge is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inset</td>
<td>3-D inset is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outset</td>
<td>3-D outset is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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: sWidth }
```

```javascript
object.style.borderBottomWidth[ = sWidth ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWidth</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>Default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>Less than the default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick</td>
<td>Greater than the default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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>
</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.

This example uses inline scripting to change the width of the bottom border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```html
<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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© 1999 microsoft corporation. all rights reserved. terms of use.
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
HTML { border-collapse : sCollapse }
Scripting table.style.borderCollapse [ = sCollapse ]
```

Possible Values

- `sCollapse` String that specifies one of the following values:
  - `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.

```html
<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>
```
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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border-collapse Attribute... → BORDE
border-color Attribute | borderColor Property

Sets or retrieves the border color of the object.

Syntax

```html
{ border-color: sColor }
```

```javascript
object.style.borderColor = sColor
```

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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.

Applications 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us! 

© 1999 microsoft corporation. all rights reserved. terms of use.
border-left Attribute | borderLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the properties of the left border of the object.

Syntax

```html
{ border-left: sLeft }
```

```javascript
object.style.borderLeft[ = sLeft ]
```

Possible Values

- `sLeft` String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values:
  - `width` Any of the range of width values available to the `borderLeftWidth` property.
  - `style` Any of the range of style values available to the `borderLeftStyle` property.
  - `color` 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 borderBottom property and the border-bottom attribute to specify the composite borderBottom properties.

This example uses a call to an embedded (global) style sheet to modify the attributes of the left border.

```html
<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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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border-left Attribute | b... border-left-

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
border-left-color Attribute | borderBottomColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the left border of the object.

Syntax

```html
{ border-left-color: sColor }
```

```javascript
object.style.borderLeftColor = sColor
```

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
border-left-style Attribute | borderLeftStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the left border of the object.

Syntax

```
{ border-left-style: sStyle }
```

```
object.style.borderLeftStyle [ = sStyle ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sStyle</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No border is drawn, regardless of any specified border-width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dotted</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dashed</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solid</td>
<td>Border is a solid line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groove</td>
<td>3-D groove is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridge</td>
<td>3-D ridge is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inset</td>
<td>3-D inset is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outset</td>
<td>3-D outset is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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.

![Get Internet Explorer](image)

**Applies To**

- BLOCKQUOTE
- BODY
- BUTTON
- CAPTION
- CENTER
- currentStyle
- custom
- DD
- DIR
- 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

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*

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Sets or retrieves the width of the left border of the object.

**Syntax**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HTML</strong></td>
<td><code>{ border-left-width: sWidth }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scripting</strong></td>
<td><code>object.style.borderLeftWidth [ = sWidth ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWidth</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>Default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>Less than the default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick</td>
<td>Greater than the default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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: sRight }
Scripting object.style.borderRight [ = sRight ]
```

Possible Values

```
sRight  String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values:
  width  Any of the range of width values available to the borderRightWidth property.
  style  Any of the range of style values available to the borderRightStyle property.
  color  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.

![GET Microsoft Internet Explorer](image-url)

**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: sColor }
```

```javascript
object.style.borderRightColor [ = sColor ]
```

**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.borderRightColor='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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

© 1999 microsoft corporation. all rights reserved. terms of use.
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Sets or retrieves the style of the right border of the object.

**Syntax**

- **HTML**
  ```html
  { border-right-style: sStyle }
  ```

- **Scripting**
  ```javascript
  object.style.borderRightStyle [ = sStyle ]
  ```

**Possible Values**

- **sStyle** 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.

```html
<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.

See Also

- `border`

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
border-right-width Attribute | borderRightWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the right border of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ border-right-width: sWidth }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.borderRightWidth [ = sWidth ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWidth</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>Default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>Less than the default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick</td>
<td>Greater than the default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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>
</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.

This example uses inline script to change the width of the right border to 1 centimeter when a mouse click occurs.

```html
<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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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: sStyle }
```

**Scripting**

```
object.style.borderStyle [ = sStyle ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sStyle</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No border is drawn, regardless of any specified border-width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dotted</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dashed</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solid</td>
<td>Border is a solid line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groove</td>
<td>3-D groove is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridge</td>
<td>3-D ridge is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inset</td>
<td>3-D inset is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outset</td>
<td>3-D outset is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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

```
{ border-top: sTop }
```

```
object.style.borderTop [ = sTop ]
```

Possible Values

- `sTop` String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values:
  - `width` Any of the range of width values available to the `borderTopWidth` property.
  - `style` Any of the range of style values available to the `borderTopStyle` property.
  - `color` 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.

```html
<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 
\texttt{onmouseover} event occurs.

\begin{verbatim}
<TD onmouseover="this.style.borderTop='0.3cm groove yellow'">
\end{verbatim}

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.

\textbf{Applies To}

\url{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}

\textbf{See Also}

\url{border}

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border-top Attribute | border-top-style
border-top-color Attribute | borderTopColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the top border of the object.

Syntax

- **HTML**
  ```html
  { border-top-color: sColor }
  ```
- **Scripting**
  ```javascript
  object.style.borderTopColor = sColor
  ```

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
border-top-style Attribute | borderTopStyle Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the top border of the object.

**Syntax**

```
{ border-top-style: sStyle }
```

```
object.style.borderTopStyle [ = sStyle ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sStyle</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No border is drawn, regardless of any specified border-width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dotted</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dashed</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solid</td>
<td>Border is a solid line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groove</td>
<td>3-D groove is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridge</td>
<td>3-D ridge is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inset</td>
<td>3-D inset is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outset</td>
<td>3-D outset is drawn in colors based on the value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dynamic_properties.aspx).

**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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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.

![Internet Explorer Icon](image)

**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

---

**Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics?** [write us!](#)
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Sets or retrieves the width of the top border of the object.

Syntax

```
border-top-width: sWidth
```

Scripting

```
object.style.borderTopWidth = sWidth
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWidth</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>Default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>Less than the default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick</td>
<td>Greater than the default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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-width Attribute | borderWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the left, right, top, and bottom borders of the object.

Syntax

HTML

```plaintext
{ border-width: sWidth }
```

Scripting

```plaintext
object.style.borderWidth [ = sWidth ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWidth</th>
<th>String that specifies up to four of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>Default width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>Width less than the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick</td>
<td>Width greater than the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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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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**

```html
{ clear: sClear }
```

**Scripting**

`object.style.clear [ = sClear ]`

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sClear</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Floating objects are allowed on both sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Object is moved below any floating object on the left side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Object is moved below any floating object on the right side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>both</td>
<td>Object is moved below any floating object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
<img src="/workshop/graphics/sphere.jpg" style="float:left">
<SPAN ID="oClear">
    <P>This is an example of the clear attribute.<P>
</span>
<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.

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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: sFloat }
Scripting object.style.styleFloat [ = sFloat ]
```

**Possible Values**

- `sFloat` String that specifies one of the following values:
  - `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.

```
<img src="sphere.jpg" style="float:left">
<img src="cone.jpg" style="float: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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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: sMargin }
```

```scripting
object.style.margin [ = sMargin ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sMargin</th>
<th>String that specifies up to four of the following space-delimited values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Value is equal to the opposite margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-bottom Attribute | marginBottom Property**

Sets or retrieves the height of the bottom margin of the object.

**Syntax**

```html
{ margin-bottom: sHeight }
```

```javascript
object.style.marginBottom = sHeight
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sHeight</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Bottom margin is set equal to the top margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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 | DHTML, HTML & CSS
margin-left Attribute | marginLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the left margin of the object.

Syntax

```
HTML  { margin-left: sWidth }
Scripting  object.style.marginLeft [ = sWidth ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>sWidth</code></th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Left margin is set equal to the right margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>width</code></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>percentage</code></td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 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 | margin-top

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: sWidth }
Scripting object.style.marginRight [ = sWidth ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWidth</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Right margin is set equal to the left margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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
- 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 | ...  MARGINW

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: sHeight }
Scripting  object.style.marginTop [ = sHeight ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sHeight</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Top margin is set equal to the bottom margin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<STYLE>
  HR { margin-top:2cm }
  .margin1 { margin-top:4cm }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
</BODY>
<HR onclick="this.className='margin1'" ondblclick="this.className='" style="margin:0""
</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.

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
owningElement
Property padding-bottom
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**

```html
{ padding: sPadding }
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.style.padding [ = sPadding ]
```

Possible Values

- **sPadding**: String that specifies up to four of the following space-delimited values:
  - `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](#).
  - `percentage`: 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.

```html
<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>
</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.

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.

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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ padding-bottom: $padding }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.paddingBottom = $padding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$padding</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```
<TD onmouseover="this.style.paddingBottom='1cm'"
    onmouseout="this.style.paddingBottom=''">
    <IMG src="sphere.jpg">
</TD>
```

This example uses inline scripting to set the cell's bottom padding to 1 centimeter when an onmouseover event occurs.

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, IFRAmega, 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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ padding-left: sPadding }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.paddingLeft [ = sPadding ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPadding</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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

```html
{ padding-right: sPadding }
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.style.paddingRight [ = sPadding ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPadding</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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
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: sPadding }
Scripting  object.style.paddingTop = sPadding
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPadding</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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=textarea, 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
Sets or retrieves whether the table layout is fixed.

**Syntax**

```html
{ table-layout : sLayout }
```

```javascript
table.style.tableLayout[ = sLayout ]
```

**Possible Values**

- **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**
See Also

enhancing table presentation, width

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disabled Property  documentElement

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
display Attribute | display Property

Sets or retrieves whether the object is rendered.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>( display: sDisplay )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.display [ = sDisplay ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sDisplay</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>Object is rendered as a block element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Object is not rendered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inline</td>
<td>Object is rendered as an inline element sized by the dimensions of the content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list-item</td>
<td>Object is rendered as a block element, and a list-item marker is added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-header-group</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-footer-group</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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: sStyle }
Scripting  object.style.listStyle [ = sStyle ]
```

Possible Values

```
sStyle  String that specifies up to three of the following values, in any order:
  type  Any of the range of type values available to the listStyleType property.
  position  Any of the range of position values available to the listStylePosition property.
  image  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'.

```html
<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>
</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.

![Internet Explorer](GET.png)

This example uses inline scripting to change the style of the list. If the default image cannot be located, a hollow circle is used.

```html
<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-position

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: sLocation) |
| Scripting | object.style.listStyleImage [ = sLocation ] |

Possible Values

| sLocation | String that specifies one of the following values: |
| none | No image is specified. |
| url(sURL) | Location of the image, where sURL 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 Attribute...  list-style-type

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**

```html
{ list-style-position: sPosition }
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.style.listStylePosition[=sPosition]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPosition</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>outside</strong></td>
<td>Marker is placed outside the text, and any wrapping text is not aligned under the marker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>inside</strong></td>
<td>Marker is placed inside the text, and any wrapping text is aligned under the marker.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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>
</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.

This example uses inline scripting to change the marker position when an **onmouseover** event occurs.

```html
<SPAN STYLE="width:3cm" onmouseover="this.style.listStylePosition='inside'" 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 Attr... ▶ 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**

```html
{ list-style-type: sType }
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.style.listStyleType [ = sType ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sType</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disc</td>
<td>Solid circles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle</td>
<td>Outlined circles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>square</td>
<td>Solid squares.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decimal</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lower-roman</td>
<td>i, ii, iii, iv, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper-roman</td>
<td>I, II, III, IV, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lower-alpha</td>
<td>a, b, c, d, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upper-alpha</td>
<td>A, B, C, D, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No marker is shown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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: sBottom }
```

**Scripting**
```
object.style.bottom [ = sBottom ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>auto</strong></td>
<td>Default position, according to the regular HTML layout of the page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>length</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>percentage</strong></td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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

```
{ clip: sClip }
```

```
object.style.clip = sClip
```

Possible Values

- **sClip**: String that specifies one of the following values:
  - **auto**: Clip to expose entire object.
  - **rect(top right) bottom left)**: Top, right, bottom, and left 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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
height Attribute | height Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the object.

Syntax

```html
{ height: sHeight }
```

```javascript
object.style.height [ = sHeight ]
```

Possible Values

- **sHeight**: String that specifies one of the following values:
  - **auto**: Default height.
  - **height**: 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.
  - **percentage**: 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions of image in source file (pixels):</th>
<th>100 X 50 (W X H)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specified image height:</td>
<td>2in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specified image width:</td>
<td>not specified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

```html
<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.

```html
<BUTTON onclick="height1.style.height='1cm'">Shrink sphere</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**

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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ left: sPosition }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.left [ = sPosition ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPosition</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Default position, according to the regular HTML layout of the page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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,
See Also

pixelLeft, posLeft

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outerText Property › overflow-x Attribute

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ overflow: sOverflow }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.overflow [ = sOverflow ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sOverflow</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>visible</td>
<td>Content is not clipped, and scroll bars are not added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scroll</td>
<td>Content is clipped, and scroll bars are added even if the content does not exceed the dimensions of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>Content that exceeds the dimensions of the object is not shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Content is clipped, and scrolling is added only when necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<SCRIPT>
function SetOverflow(o, sValue)
```

<SCRIPT>
    o.style.overflow = sValue;
</SCRIPT>

<DIV ID="div1"
    STYLE="font-size:18pt;background-color:yellow;height:50px;width:75px">
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
overflow Attribute | 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:sOverflow }
```

```javascript
object.style.overflowX [ =sOverflow ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sOverflow</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>visible</td>
<td>Content is not clipped, and scroll bars are not added. Elements are clipped to the size of the containing window or frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scroll</td>
<td>Content is clipped, and scroll bars are added even if the content does not exceed the dimensions of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>Content that exceeds the dimensions of the object is not shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Content is clipped, and scrolling is added only when necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | owningElement

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: sOverflow }
```

```javascript
object.style.overflowY [ = sOverflow ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>sOverflow</code></th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>visible</td>
<td>Content is not clipped, and scroll bars are not added. Elements are clipped to the size of the containing window or frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scroll</td>
<td>Content is clipped, and scroll bars are added even if the content does not exceed the dimensions of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>Content that exceeds the dimensions of the object is not shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Content is clipped, and scrolling is added only when necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: sPosition }
```

```javascript
[ sPosition = ] object.style.position
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPosition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>static</td>
<td>Object has no special positioning; it follows the layout rules of HTML.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relative</td>
<td>Object is positioned according to the normal flow, and then offset by the top and left properties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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,
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right Property  ›  RIGHTMARGIN Attribute

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ right: sPosition }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.right</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPosition</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Default position according to the regular HTML layout of the page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
&lt;DIV STYLE = "position:absolute; right:50px">
   ...
&lt;/DIV&gt;
```

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 ⊃
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: sTop }
Scripting  object.style.top [ = sTop ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sTop</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>auto</strong></td>
<td>Default position according to the regular HTML layout of the page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>length</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>percentage</strong></td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. This value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms536343.aspx).

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.

```
<DIR 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.

![Internet Explorer Icon](GETMicrosoft:InternetExplorer)

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.

![Internet Explorer Icon](GETMicrosoft:InternetExplorer)

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,
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: sVisibility }
```

```javascript
object.style.visibility [ = sVisibility ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sVisibility</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inherit</td>
<td>Object inherits the visibility of the next parent object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visible</td>
<td>Object is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>Object is hidden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```javascript
function disappear()
{
  oSphere.style.visibility="hidden";
}
function reappear()
{
  oSphere.style.visibility="visible";
}
```
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.

Appplies 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
width Attribute | width Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the object.

Syntax

```
HTML  { width: sWidth }
Scripting object.style.width [ = sWidth ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWidth</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Default width of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions of image in source file (pixels):</th>
<th>100 X 50 (W X H)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specified image width:</td>
<td>2in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specified image height:</td>
<td>not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting image width:</td>
<td>2in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting image height:</td>
<td>1in ((50/100) * 2 inches)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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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z-index Attribute | zIndex Property

Sets or retrieves the stacking order of positioned objects.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ z-index: vOrder }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style zIndex [ = vOrder ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vOrder</th>
<th>Variant that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>String that specifies the stacking order of the positioned objects based on the order in which the objects appear in the HTML source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>order</td>
<td>Integer that specifies the position of the object in the stacking order.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

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=textarea, 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
page-break-after Attribute | pageBreakAfter Property

Sets or retrieves whether a page break occurs after the object.

Syntax

```
{ page-break-after: sBreak }
```

```
object.style.pageBreakAfter = sBreak
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sBreak</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>Always insert a page break after the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Neither force nor forbid a page break after the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Empty string does not insert a page break.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<STYLE>
P { page-break-after: always }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P>:
</P>
</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.

![Get Internet Explorer](image)

This example uses a call to a function to turn off the page break after the object that has an `id` value of `idParagraph`.

```html
<SCRIPT>
function offBreak()
{
   idParagraph.style.pageBreakAfter="";
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BUTTON onClick="offBreak()">Turn off break</BUTTON>
</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

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Sets or retrieves whether a page break occurs before the object.

Syntax

```html
{ page-break-before: sBreak }
```

```javascript
object.style.pageBreakBefore [ = sBreak ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>sBreak</code></th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>always</code></td>
<td>Always insert a page break before the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>auto</code></td>
<td>Neither force nor forbid a page break before the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>none</code></td>
<td>Empty string does not insert a page break.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<STYLE>
    H3 { page-break-before: always }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H3>Start New Section on New Page</H3>
</BODY>
</BODY>
</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.

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.

```html
<SCRIPT>
    function offBreak()
    {
        idParagraph.style.pageBreakBefore="";
    }
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BUTTON onClick="offBreak()">Turn off break</BUTTON>
<P ID="Paragraph" STYLE="page-break-before:always">
```
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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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: sFilter }
```

**Scripting**

```
object.style.filter [ = sFilter ]
```

Possible Values

- **sFilter** String that specifies one of the following values:
  - `filtertype1 (parameter1, parameter2,...)` Any of the filters listed in the Visual Filters and Transitions Reference.
  - `filtertype2 (parameter1, parameter2,...)` 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.

```html
<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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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION Attribute</th>
<th>action...</th>
<th>activeEl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
active Pseudo-class

Sets the style of anchor when the link is engaged or active.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>[A]:active { attribute1:parameter1 ; attribute2:parameter2 [ ; ... ] }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>attribute</th>
<th>Any attribute applicable to text.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>parameter</td>
<td>Any of the range of values available to the corresponding attribute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 }
CTRL Key Property › DATA Attribute | Data...
cursor Attribute | cursor Property

Sets or retrieves the type of cursor to display as the mouse pointer moves over the object.

Syntax

```html
{ cursor: sCursor }
```

```javascript
object.style.cursor [ = sCursor ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sCursor</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Browser determines which cursor to display based on the current context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crosshair</td>
<td>Simple cross hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>Platform-dependent default cursor (usually an arrow).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand</td>
<td>Hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>Crossed arrows indicating something is to be moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*-resize</td>
<td>Arrow indicating edge is to be moved (*may be n, ne, nw, s, se, sw, e, or w—each representing a compass direction).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>Editable text (usually an I-bar).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait</td>
<td>Hourglass or watch indicating that the program is busy and the user should wait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Arrow with question mark indicating Help is available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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, SAMPL, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG,
style, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

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**hover Pseudo-class**

Sets the style of the anchor when the user hovers the mouse over the links.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>[A]:hover { attribute1:parameter1 [; attribute2:parameter2 [; ...]] }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

- **attribute**
  - Any attribute applicable to text.
- **parameter**
  - 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.

```html
<STYLE>
   A:hover { color:red; text-transform:uppercase; letter-spacing:1cm }
</STYLE>
```

**Applies To**

A

**See Also**

active, link, visited

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@import Rule

Imports an external style sheet.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>@import url(sUrl);</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```xml
<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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>{ sAttribute:sValue!important }</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAttribute</th>
<th>Any cascading style sheets (CSS) attribute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sValue</td>
<td>Any of the range of values available to the corresponding attribute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,
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link Pseudo-class

Sets or retrieves the style of the <A> element for the default state of the link.

Syntax

HTML

\[
\text{[A:link } \{ \text{ attribute1:parameter1 } [; \text{ attribute2:parameter2 } [; \ldots]] \}]
\]

Scripting N/A

Possible Values

| attribute  | Any attribute applicable to text. |
| parameter  | 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 pseudo-class.

Example

This example uses the link pseudo-class.

```<STYLE>
A:link { color: #FF0000 } // unvisited link
A:visited { color: #CFCFCF } // visited links```
visibility Attribute | v...  ▶ VLINK ATTR

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
visited Pseudo-class

Sets the style of the anchor for previously visited links.

**Syntax**

```html
HTML  [A]:visited { attribute1:parameter1 [; attribute2:parameter2 [; ...]] }

Scripting  N/A
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>attribute</th>
<th>Any attribute applicable to text.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>parameter</td>
<td>Any of the range of values available to the corresponding attribute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
:link  { color: red }  // unvisited link
:visited  { color: blue }  // visited links
```
Applies To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
top Property

Retrieves the topmost ancestor window, which is its own parent.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>oTop = window.top</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

`oTop` String that specifies the topmost parent window.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>window</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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self Property

Retrieves a reference to the current window or frame.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[oSelf = ] object.self</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
referrer Property

Retrieves the URL of the location that referred the user to the current page.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[ sUrl= ] document.referrer</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>document</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
opener Property

Sets or retrieves a reference to the window that created the current window.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>window.opener [ =sWindow ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>window</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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href Property  ➤ HREF Attribute | href |
HREF Attribute | href Property

Sets or retrieves the destination URL or anchor point.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<ELEMENT HREF = sURL ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.href [ =sURL ]
```

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`
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
NAME Attribute | name Property

Sets or retrieves the name of the control, bookmark, or application.

**Syntax**

HTML

```html
&lt;ELEMENT NAME = sName ... &gt;
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.name [ = sName ]
```

**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`.

```javascript
var oAnchor = document.createElement("<A NAME='AnchorName'></A>);
```

**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
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrn, childNodes, children

Behaviors

anchor, clientCaps, download, homepage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, UserData

Styles

width, padding-right, padding-cursor, visibility, font-style, text-align, autospace, left, overflow-x, font-variant, overflow-y, link, background, direction, position, background-position, clear, visited, word-spacing, top, padding-left, hover, layout-grid-mode, padding-bottom, right, font-size, overflow, letter-spacing, display, float, font-family, active, behavior, background-repeat, text-transform, background-color, bottom, clip, text-decoration, color, z-index, font, font-weight, background-image, active, behavior, background-repeat, text-transform, background-image, bottom, clip, text-decoration, color, unicode-bidi, line-height, layout-grid, padding-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

width, direction, overflow, padding, right, display, padding, unicode-bidi, behavior, padding, left, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, text-autospace, padding, top, overflow-x, padding, bottom, overflow-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**

- width, font-size, overflow, padding, right, letter-spacing, float, display, padding, font-family, cursor, behavior, text-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, top, padding-left, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, padding-top, padding-right

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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, scrollTop, 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, ondatasetchanged, ondatasetcomplete, ondblclick, onfocus, onhelp, onkeydown, onkeypress, onkeyup, onload, onlosecapture, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onscroll, onorientationchange, onresize, onrowenter, onrowexit, onrowsdelete, onrowsinserted, onscroll
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage

Styles

width, font-size, overflow, padding-right, float, display, padding, cursor, behavior, bottom, visibility, clip, text-autospace, left, overflow-x, overflow-y, color, z-index, position, clear, top, padding-left, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, height, padding-top, padding-bottom, right

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COORDS Attribute | coords Property

Sets or retrieves the coordinates of a hyperlink AREA within an image MAP.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;AREA COORDS = sCoords ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.coords [ = sCoords ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **sCoords**: 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHAPE</th>
<th>COORDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;circ&quot; or &quot;circle&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;x1,y1,r&quot; – Where x1,y2 are the coordinates of the center of the circle, and r is the radius of the circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;poly&quot; or &quot;polygon&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;x1,y1,x2,y2...xn,yn&quot; – Where each x,y pair contains the coordinates of one vertex of the polygon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;rect&quot; or &quot;rectangle&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;x1,y1,x2,y2&quot; – Where x1,y1 are the coordinates of the upper-left corner of the rectangle and x2,y2 are the coordinates of the lower-right coordinates of the rectangle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!* |

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self Property → shiftKey Property → DHTML, HTML & CSS
SHAPE Attribute | shape Property

Sets or retrieves the shape of a hyperlink AREA in an image MAP.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;AREA SHAPE = sShape ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>area.shape [ = sShape ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sShape</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circ</td>
<td>Circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle</td>
<td>Circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poly</td>
<td>Polygon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polygon</td>
<td>Polygon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rect</td>
<td>Rectangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rectangle</td>
<td>Rectangle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, getElementsByTagNode, 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, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onselectstart
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

width, direction, unicode-bidi, behavior, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, text-autospace

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areas Collection → behaviorUrns Colle

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
attributes Collection

Retrieves a collection of attributes of the object.

Syntax

```
[ collAttributes = ] object.attributes
[ oObject = ] object.attributes(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collAttributes</th>
<th>Zero-based array of attributes applied to the object.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual attribute in the array of attributes assigned to the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iIndex</td>
<td>Required. Integer that indicates the zero-based index of the item to be returned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, IFRAAME, IMG, INPUT type=button, INPUT type=checkbox, INPUT type=file, INPUT type=hidden, INPUT type=image, 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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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expando Property

Sets or retrieves whether arbitrary variables can be created within an object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>document.expando [ =bExpand ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **bExpand**  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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
Attribute Object Members

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

Properties

nodeName, nodeType,nodeValue, specified

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specified Property

Retrieves whether an attribute has been specified.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ bSpecified = object.specified ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bSpecified</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Attribute is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Attribute is not specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 + " ");
    }
</SCRIPT>
+ 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
**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, 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, onmove, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onreadystatechange, 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-right, 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
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**

- `width`, `behavior`, `layout-grid`, `layout-grid-mode`, `text-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**

- `width`, `font-family`, `behavior`, `layout-grid`, `layout-grid-mode`, `text-autospace`
dialogWidth Property ➔ DIRECTION A

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
DIR Attribute | dir Property

Sets or retrieves the reading order of the object.

**Syntax**

```
HTML         <ELEMENTDIR = sDir ... >
Scripting    object.dir [ =sDir ]
```

**Possible Values**

- **sDir**  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, onmouseout, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onscroll, onselectstart

**Collections**
all, attributes, childNodes, children, filters

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage

Styles

direction, overflow, position, padding-right, display, padding, unicode-bidi, padding-left, layout-grid, clip, layout-grid-mode, padding-top, text-autospace, overflow-x, padding-bottom, overflow-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

behavior-text-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

width, font-size, overflow, padding, right, letter-spacing, float, display, padding, font-family, cursor, behavior, transform, background, repeat, background-image, bottom, visibility, font-style, clip, text-autospace, left, overflow-x, x-font-variant, text-decoration, overflow-y, background-color, direction, z-index, position, clear, font-unicode-bidi, background-color, font-weight, word-spacing, line-height, top, padding-left, layout-grid, layout-mode, padding-top, padding-bottom, right

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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, parentNode, parentTextEdit, previousSibling, readyState, recordNumber, runtimeStyle, scopeName, scrollHeight, scrollTop, scrollLeft, 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, 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

onbeforeupdate Event  ›  onboucne Ev

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onblur Event

Fires when the object loses the input focus.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inline HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onblur = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onblur = handler</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onblur&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Cause an object to lose focus:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Click the mouse on the document background or another control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Use the keyboard to navigate from one object to the next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Invoke the <code>blur</code> method when an object has focus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Switch focus to a different application or open a second browser window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Switches focus away from the object on which the event is fired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<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.

![Get Internet Explorer](image)

**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  ➔ DHTML

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onfocus Event

Fires when the object receives the focus.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onfocus = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onfocus = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onfocus&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To invoke | Give focus to an object:  
  - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onload = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onload = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onload&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Open a page in the browser to invoke this event for the document or any object within it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Loads the object for which the event is specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onsubmit Event ▲ DHTML Events

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onunload Event

Fires immediately before the object is unloaded.

**Syntax**

| Inline HTML | `<ELEMENT onunload = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onunload = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onunload>` | Internet Explorer only |

**Remarks**

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | No |
| To invoke | |
| | ● 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 _self 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.

```html
<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_target.htm"
    }
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
    <INPUT TYPE=button VALUE="Go To Page 2" onclick="fnRelocate()">
    <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
```
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, onmouseup, onmoveend, onmovestart, onpaste, onresize, onscroll, onseeking, onseeksucceeded, onsubmit, onsyntaxerror, ontimeupdate, ontrustonzoneserror, onvalid, onvalidation, onvolumechange, onwaiting, onwheel
onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onscroll, onselectstart

Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children, filters

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder

Styles


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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**

- width
- behavior
- layout-grid
- layout-grid-mode
- text-autospace
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value Property ▶ VALUE Attribute | va

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
VALUE Attribute | value Property

Sets or retrieves the value of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT VALUE = sValue ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.value [ = sValue ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sValue</th>
<th>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:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>checkbox</td>
<td>The selected value. The control submits this value only if the user has selected the control. Otherwise, the control submits no value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>The value, a file name, typed by the user into the control. Unlike other controls, this value is read-only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>The control submits this value when the form is submitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTION</td>
<td>The selected value. The containing list box control submits this value only if the user has selected the option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>The default value. The control displays this value when it is first created and when the user clicks the reset button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio</td>
<td>The button label. If not set, the label defaults to &quot;Reset&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset</td>
<td>The selected value. The control submits this value only if the user has selected the control. Otherwise, the control submits no value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>submit</td>
<td>The button label. If not set, the label defaults to &quot;Submit Query.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>The default value. The control displays this value when it is first created and when the user clicks the reset button.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

```html
<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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
innerText Property

Sets or retrieves the text between the start and end tags of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.innerText [ = sTxt ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<P ID=oPara>Here's the text that will change.</P>
<BUTTON onclick="oPara.innerText='WOW! It changed!'">Change</BUTTON>
<BUTTON onclick="oPara.innerText='And back again'">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.

![Get Microsoft Internet Explorer](image)

**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, TT, TR, U, UL, VAR, XMP, XMP

**See Also**

- `insertAdjacentText`
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, scrollTop, scrollLeft, 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, onosecure, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseover, onmouseout, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange,
onreadystatechange, onresize, onselectstart

**Collections**

all, attributes, behaviorUrn, childNodes, children, filters

**Behaviors**

cclientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

**Styles**

border-top-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpage-break-beforepadding-rightpaddingborder-right-widthfiltertext-indentvisibilityfont-
styleright-colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftfont-
variantbackgrounddirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-
positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-
leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-
bottomletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-rightbehavior
text-transformbackgroundrepeatborder-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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
- scrollTop
- scrollLeft
- 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
- onbeforerepaste
- onblur
- onclick
- oncontextmenu
- oncopy
- oncut
- ondblclick
- ondrag
- ondragend
- ondragenter
- ondragleave
- ondragover
- ondragstart
- ondrop
- onfocus
- onhelp
- onkeydown
- onkeypress
- onkeyup
- onlosecapture
- onmousedown
- onmouseup
- onpaste
- onpropertychange
- onreadystatechange
- onselectstart
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrn, childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, time, userData

Styles

border-top-color, width, margin-top, padding-right, bottom-width, padding-bottom, direction, cursor, visibility, font-style, background-color, background-position, clear, border-right-color, word-spacing, padding-left, layout-grid-mode, padding-bottom, font-size, border-bottom-color, letter-spacing, display, font-family, margin-right, unicode-bidi, background-repeat, border-style, background-image, text-decoration, color, border-width, margin-bottom, font-weight, line-height, border-bottom-style, layout-grid

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmousemove, onmouseup, onmousewheel, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onresize, onselectstart
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrn, childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, 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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sUserAgent = ] navigator.userAgent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, getElementsByName, 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, 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-right, letter-spacing, 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
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, scrollTop, scrollLeft, 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**

width\nfont-size\npadding-right\nletter-spacing\ndisplay\npadding\nfont-family\ncursor\nbehavior\ntext-transform\nbackground-repeat\nbackground-image\nvertical-align\nvisibility\nfont-style\ntext-autospace\nfont-variant\ntext-decoration\nbackground\ncolor\ndirection\nz-index\nbackground-position\nclear\nfont-unicode-bidi\nfont-weight\nword-spacing\nline-height\npadding-left\nlayout-grid\nlayout-grid-mode\npadding-top\npadding-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, 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, font-unicode-bidi, background-color, font-weight, word-spacing, line-height, padding-left, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, padding-top, padding-bottom

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collChildren</td>
<td>Array containing the direct descendants of an object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, IFramesE, 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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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addImport Method

Adds a style sheet to the imports collection for the given style sheet.

Syntax

```
index = stylesheet.addImport(sURL [, index])
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sURL</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the location of the source file for the style sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
- border width
- 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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
XMLNS Attribute

Declares a namespace for custom tags in an HTML document.

Syntax

```
<HTML xmlns:sNamespace ...
```

Possible Values

| sNamespace | String that specifies the namespace used as a prefix to custom tags, or the following value: urn 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](#)

---

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
@media Rule

Sets the media types for a set of styleSheet rules.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>@media sMediaType ( sRules )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sMediaType</th>
<th>Output is intended for computer screens.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>print</td>
<td>Output is intended for printed material and for documents on screen viewed in Print Preview mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Applies to all devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| sRules     | 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.

```html
// 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;}
}
```
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**


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setCapture Method  setEndPoint Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
setData Method

Assigns data in a specified format to the dataTransfer or clipboardData object.

Syntax

```javascript
bSuccess = object.setData(sDataFormat, sData)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sDataFormat</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sData</td>
<td>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 sDataFormat parameter, you must use sData to provide the location of the object being transferred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
getData Method

Retrieves the data in the specified format from the clipboard through the dataTransfer or clipboardData objects.

Syntax

```javascript
sRetrieveData = object.getData(sDataFormat)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sDataFormat</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies one of the following data format values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Text Retrives data formatted as text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>URL Retrives data formatted as a URL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, behaviorUrn, childNodes, children

Behaviors
clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

width, direction, overflow, padding, right, display, padding, unicode-behavior, padding, left, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, text-autospace, padding, top, overflow, x-padding, bottom, overflow-y

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, fontSize, overflow, padding, right, letterSpacing, float, display, margin, fontFamily, cursor, behavior, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, bottom, text-indent, visibility, fontStyle, clip, text-autospace, left, overflow-x, font-variant, text-decoration, overflow-y, backgroundColor, color, direction, zIndex, position, background-position, clear, font, unicode-bidi, backgroundColor, color, font-weight, word-spacing, lineHeight, top, paddingLeft, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, paddingTop, paddingBottom, right

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, scrollTop, scrollLeft, 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, getElementsByTagNames, 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, onmove, onmouseout, onmoveover, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onsize, onselectstart
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onlostecapture, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange,
onreadystatechange, onresize, onselectstart

Collections

collections, attributes, behaviorUrnS, childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

border-top-color, width, margin-top, break-before, padding-right, padding-bottom, width, cursor, text-indent, visibility, font-style, border-left-color, left, margin-left, text-align, position, background-position, clear, border-right-color, right, font-family, margin-right, border-top-style, layout-grid-line, background, text-transform, background-repeat, border-bottom-color, bottom, letter-spacing, display, float, font-size, margin-bottom, background-image, right, padding-top, border-left-width, top, padding-bottom, padding, border-width, border-color, page-break-after, clip, padding-left, break-after, font-size, line-height, border-bottom-style, weight, margin-left, decoration, color, margin-right, margin-bottom, padding, border-spacing, padding-top, border-bottom, text-decoration, grid, background-color, weightline, height, border-bottom, style, layout-grid-type, background, grid, layout-grid-type, grid-template-areas, grid-template-columns, grid-template-rows, grid-template-areas, grid-template-columns, grid-template-rows

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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

\texttt{oNewWindow=window.open([sURL] [, sName] [, sFeatures] [, bReplace])}

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{sURL}</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the URL of the document to display. If no URL is specified, a new window with \texttt{about:blank} is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{sName}</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the name of the window. This name is used as the value for the \texttt{TARGET} attribute on a \texttt{FORM} or an \texttt{A} element. In Internet Explorer 5 and later, specifying the value \texttt{_search} opens \texttt{sURL} in the browser's search pane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{sFeatures}</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the window ornaments to display. The following features are supported:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{channelmode}</td>
<td>{ yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{directories}</td>
<td>{ yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{fullscreen}</td>
<td>{ yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{height}</td>
<td>number Specifies the height of the window, in pixels. The minimum value is 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{left}</td>
<td>number Specifies the left position, in pixels. This value is relative to the upper-left corner of the screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{location}</td>
<td>{ yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{menubar}</td>
<td>{ yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{resizable}</td>
<td>{ yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{scrollbars}</td>
<td>{ yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>status</strong></td>
<td>{yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>titlebar</strong></td>
<td>{yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>toolbar</strong></td>
<td>{yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>top</strong></td>
<td>number Specifies the top position, in pixels. This value is relative to the upper-left corner of the screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>width</strong></td>
<td>number Sets the width of the window, in pixels. The minimum value is 100.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**bReplace** 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.

```javascript
window.open("Sample.htm",null,"height=200,width=400,status=yes,toolbar=no,menubar=no,location=no");
```

**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
- getElementsByTagName
- getElementsByName
- getElementsByTagType
- mergeAttributes
- open
- queryCommandEnabled
- queryCommandIndeterminate
- 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, oncontextmenu, 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Collections

- all
- attributes
- behaviorUrns
- childNodes
- children

Behaviors

- clientCaps
- download
- homePage
- httpFolder
- saveFavorite
- saveHistory
- saveSnapshot
- time
- userData

Styles

- border-top-color
- width
- margin-top
- break-before
- padding-right
- layout-grid-line
- font
- visibility
- text-indent
- autospace
- left
- overflow-x
- layout-grid-line
- font-variant
- overflow-y
- line-break
- background-color
- text-align
- direction
- border-left-color
- margin-left
- text-align
- word-spacing
- top
- padding-left
- layout-grid-char
- font-size
- border-bottom
- overflow
- letter-spacing
- display
- float
- font-family
- margin-right
- behavior
- word-break
- text-transform
- background-repeat
- color
- border-top
- z-index
- margin-bottom
- page-break-before

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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, onresizable, onselectstart
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns,childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

width, fontSize, overflow, padding, right, letterSpacing, float, display, padding, fontFamily, cursor, behavior, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, visibility, fontStyle, clip, text-autospace, left, overflow-x, font-variant, text-decoration, overflow-y, backgroundColor, color, direction, zIndex, position, background-position, clear, font-unicode-bidi, background-color, font-weight, word-spacing, lineHeight, top, padding-left, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, padding-top, padding-bottom

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onscroll

**Collections**

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children
Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage

Styles


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
fromElement Property

Retrieves the object the mouse pointer is exiting during the onmouseover and onmouseout events.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[oObject = ] event.fromElement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
toElement Property

Retrieves a reference to the object to which the user is moving the mouse pointer.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scripting</strong></td>
<td>[ oObject = event.toElement ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```xml
<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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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onmouseover Event

Fires when the user moves the mouse pointer into the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT onmouseover = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>object.onmouseover = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onmouseover&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Move the mouse pointer into an object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Initiates any action associated with this event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

![Get Microsoft Internet Explorer](image)

**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

_Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics?_ **write us!**
onmousemove Event  ▸ onmouseover

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onmouseout Event

Fires when the user moves the mouse pointer outside the boundaries of the object.

Syntax

| Inline HTML | <ELEMENT onmouseout = "handler" ... > | All platforms |
| Event property | object.onmouseout = handler | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | <SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onmouseout> | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | 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
See Also

onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseover, onmouseup

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, tagUrns, 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,
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children, filters

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, HomePage, time

Styles


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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, onmoveend, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseout, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onselectstart
Collections

collections

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory,
saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

width, direction, overflow, padding, right, display, padding, unicode-
bidi, behavior, padding, left, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, text-
autospace, padding, top, overflow, x, padding, bottom, overflow-y

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
NAME Attribute | name Property

Sets or retrieves the window or frame name.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT NAME = sName ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.name [ = sName ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sName</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_blank</td>
<td>Link is loaded into a new, unnamed window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_parent</td>
<td>Link is loaded over the parent. If the frame has no parent, this value refers to _self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_self</td>
<td>Page is replaced with the specified link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_top</td>
<td>Link is loaded at the topmost level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Arbitrary name used to identify the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 **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.

```javascript
window.name="MyWindow";
```
This example uses scripting to set the **name** property of a frame.

```javascript
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.

```html
<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.

```javascript
window.open("file.htm","Frame1");
```

**Applies To**

FRAME, IFRAME, window

---

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
ID Attribute | id Property

Retrieves the string identifying the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT ID = sID ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[ sID = ] object.id</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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</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.

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
elements Collection

Retrieves a collection, in source order, of all objects in a given form.

Syntax

```
[elements = ]form.elements
[object = ]form.elements(index [,subindex])
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>elements</td>
<td>Array of INPUT, SELECT, and TEXTAREA objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>index</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subindex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when index 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 subindex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members

Remarks

This collection can contain any combination of the INPUT, SELECT, and TEXTAREA objects.

Applies To

FORM
onstop Event  › onunload Event  ▲ DHTML

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onsubmit Event

Fires when a form is about to be submitted.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Named script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;FORM onsubmit = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
<td>form.onsubmit = handler</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = form EVENT = onsubmit&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All platforms</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Submit a form using the INPUT TYPE=submit, INPUT TYPE=image, or BUTTON TYPE=submit object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Causes a form to be sent to whatever location is stipulated in the ACTION attribute of the form object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<BODY>
<FORM NAME="oDoSubmit" onsubmit="return(myOnSubmitEventHandler());">
</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, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onpaste,
onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onreset, onresize, onselectstart, onsubmit

Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrn, childNodes, children, elements

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles


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ACCESSKEY Attribute | accessibility
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
ACTION Attribute | action Property

Sets or retrieves the URL to which the FORM content is to be sent for processing.

Syntax

```html
<FORM ACTION = sURL ... >
```

```scripting
form.action [ = sURL ]
```

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
<html>

<form ACTION="http://example.microsoft.com/sample.asp" METHOD="POST">
Enter your name: <input name="FName"></input><br>
```

```
Favorite Ice Cream Flavor:

```html
<form>
  <select name="Flavor">
    <option value="Chocolate">Chocolate</option>
    <option value="Strawberry">Strawberry</option>
    <option value="Vanilla" selected>Vanilla</option>
  </select>
  <p><input type=submit></p>
</form>
</html>
```

This example uses the **ACTION** attribute to specify a URL for the mailto protocol.

```html
<form action="mailto:sales@widgets.com" method=GET>
  <input name=subject type=hidden value="Widget Product Information Request">
  Enter your full mailing address<br>
  <textarea name=body cols=40></textarea>
  <input type=submit value="Send Request"/>
</form>
```

**Applies To**

**FORM**
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  <FORM METHOD = sMethod ... >
Scripting form.method [ =sMethod ]
```

Possible Values

```
sMethod  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

width, padding-right, display, padding, behavior, padding-left, layout, grid, layout-grid-
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
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
- scrollTop
- scrollLeft
- 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
- behaviorUrn
- childNodes
- children

Behaviors

- clientCaps
- download
- HomePage

Styles
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
back Method

Loads a URL from the History list.

Syntax

```javascript
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

focus Method → getAdjacentText Method
forward Method

Loads the next URL in the History list.

Syntax

```javascript
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`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
getExpression Method  hasChildNodes

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, scrollTop, scrollLeft, 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, onlostcapture, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, 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


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onmouseup, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseout, onmouseup, onmousemove, onpaste, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onresize, onselectstart

Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children
Behaviors

clientCaps, download, HomePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles


Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
parentElement Property

Retrieves the parent object in the object hierarchy.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[oElement = ] object.parentElement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, BG Sound, 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
**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**
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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, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onmove, onmoveend, onmovestart, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onresize, onselectstart
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

width, fontSize, overflow, padding, right, letterSpacing, float, display, padding, fontFamily, cursor, behavior, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, bottom, visibility, fontStyle, clip, text-autospace, left, overflow-x, x-font-variant, text-decoration, overflow-y, background, color, direction, zIndex, 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

\[
\begin{align*}
    \text{collFrames} &= \text{object.frames} \\
    \text{oObject} &= \text{object.frames(vIndex, iSubIndex)}
\end{align*}
\]

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collFrames</th>
<th>Array of window objects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
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.

```javascript
var frm = window.parent.frames;
for (i=0; i < frm.length; i++)
    alert(frm(i).name);
```

Applies To

document, window
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-color|width|margin-top
border-bottom-color|width|margin-bottom
padding-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|overflow-x
|overflow-y|border-style
|border
|top|width
|border-bottom-color|width|margin-bottom
position|clear|border-
lstyle
left|margin|border-
right-color|right|margin
width
toppadding
left|width|height
layout-grid-mode|padding-top
|padding-bottom|bottom
border-color|right|right
style|border-right
right
anchors Collection  DHTML Collection

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
all Collection

Returns a reference to the collection of elements contained by the object.

Syntax

```javascript
[ collAll = ] object.all
[ oObject = ] object.all(vIndex [, iSubIndex])
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collAll</td>
<td>Array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
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.

```javascript
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, lowsnc, 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, onselect, onmousedrag, 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-bottom, height, margin-left, text-align, vertical-align, filter, visibility, font-style, border-left-color, margin-right, letter-spacing, display, float, font-family, margin-bottom, background-color, font-weight, line-height, background-repeat, border-width, top, bottom, right, left, padding-top, padding-bottom, padding-right, padding-left, border-top-style, border-bottom-style, border-left-style, border-right-style, background-attachment, background-origin, background-clip, background-position, background-repeat, padding-top, padding-bottom, padding-left, padding-right, border-top-color, border-bottom-color, border-left-color, border-right-color, padding-top, padding-bottom, padding-left, padding-right, border-top-width, border-bottom-width, border-left-width, border-right-width, margin-top, margin-bottom, margin-left, margin-right, text-align, vertical-align, font-weight, line-height, background-color, font-family, text-decoration, word-spacing, layout-grid-mode, position, clear, text-transform, direction, unicode-bidi, cursor, background-repeat, background-origin, background-clip, background-position, background-image, bottom, clip, behavior

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT TYPE = sType ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[ sType = ] object.type</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a button control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>checkbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a file upload object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a control hidden from the user, but the value of the value property is sent with the submitted form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create 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 .x appended, and the y-coordinate is submitted under the name of the control with .y appended. Any value property is ignored. The image is specified by the src property, exactly as for the IMG object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a control similar to the text control, except that text is not displayed as the user enters it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>submit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT</td>
<td>select-multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>select-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXTAREA</td>
<td>textarea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
table-layout Attribute | ... | tagUrn Pro

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
tagName Property

Retrieves the tag name of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sName = ] object.tagName</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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, CATION, 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**

- behaviorUrn

**Behaviors**

- clientCaps
- download
- HomePage

**Styles**

- border-top-color
- margin-top
- font-size
- border-bottom-width
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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, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, 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-right, letter-spacing, 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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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR Attribute</th>
<th>htmlFor Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS*
FOR Attribute | htmlFor Property

Sets or retrieves the object to which the given label object is assigned.

Syntax

HTML   `<LABEL FOR = sID ...>`
Scripting   `label.htmlFor [ =sID ]`

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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ACCESSKEY Attribute | accessKey Property

Sets or retrieves the accelerator key for the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT ACCESSKEY = sAccessKey ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.accessKey [ = sAccessKey ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>:</LABEL>
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.

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onchange Event  ‣ oncontextmenu Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onclick Event

Fires when the user clicks the left mouse button on the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Named script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onclick = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.onclick = handler</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onclick&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All platforms</td>
<td>JSScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To invoke | • 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, NEXTD, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, RT, RUBY, S, SAM, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP**

**See Also**

**click**
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, firstName, 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, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, 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, 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, background-color, direction, z-index, 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
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, 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, onkeypress, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onmove, 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-autosize, 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, top, padding-left, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, padding-bottom, padding-right

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
TYPE Attribute | type Property

Sets or retrieves the style of the list.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT TYPE = sType ...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.type [ = sType ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Associate numbers with each item in an ordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Associate lowercase letters with each item in an ordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Associate uppercase letters with each item in an ordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Associate Roman numerals with each item in an ordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Associate Roman numerals with each item in an ordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc</td>
<td>Associate a solid disc with each item in an unordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circle</td>
<td>Associate a hollow circle with each item in an unordered list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>square</td>
<td>Associate a solid square with each item in an unordered list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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`
- `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

- `width`
- `behavior: text-autospace`
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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-color, margin-top, border-bottom-width, page-break-before, padding-right, padding-left, 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, 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, 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, padding-top, border-color, border-right-style, border

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
href Property

Sets or retrieves the entire URL as a string.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>location.href [ = sURL ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>location</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See Also

navigate

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 Property → userAgent

Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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**
  ```html
  <IMG USEMAP = sURL ... >
  ```

- **Scripting**
  ```javascript
  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 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, getElementsByTagNames, 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, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onscroll, onselectstart

Collections

all, areas, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children
Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, userData

Styles

width, direction, unicode-bidi, behavior, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode, text-autospace

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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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.scrollLeft [ = iDistance ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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.

```html
<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.

![GET Microsoft Internet Explorer](#)

**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

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!](#)*
scrollLeft Property

scrollWidth Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.scrollTop [ = iDistance ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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,
onkeyup, onlosecapture, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseout,
onmouseover, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseup, onpropertychange,
onreadystatechange, onresize, onscroll, onselectstart, onstart

Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children, filters

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory,
saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

border-top-color, width, margin-top, break-before, padding-right,
border-right-width, cursor, filter, text-indent, visibility,
font-style, border-left-color, margin-left, text-align,
direction, border-bottom-width, padding-left, layout-grid,
letter-spacing, display, float, font-family, margin-right,
text-indent, background-color, text-transform, background-image,
background-position, z-index, margin-bottom, padding-right,
page-break-after, page-break-before, unicode-bidi,
background-attachment, margin-bottom, bottom-right,
background-origin, margin-right, bottom-right, text-align,
background-clip, margin, padding-top, font-size,
break-after, transform, margin-left, box-sizing,
background-clip, text-decoration, border-top-color,
background-repeat, top, font-weight,
break-before, padding-bottom, font-variant,
break-inside, margin-bottom, background-origin,
break-after, transform-origin, margin-left,
break-inside, border-bottom-color, margin-right,
break-inside, border-bottom-color, margin-right,
break-inside, border-bottom-color, margin-right,
break-inside, border-bottom-color, margin-right,
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, getElementsByTagNames, 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, onkeypress, onfocus, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onresize, onselectstart
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, 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
- firstName
- 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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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, onmove, onselectstart

Collections

behaviorUrns

Behaviors
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

- behavior
text-autospace

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
NOSCRIPIT 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 | reason
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
readyState Property

Retrieves the current state of the object being downloaded.

Syntax

| HTML | N/A |
| Scripting | [sState = object.readyState] |

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sState</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uninitialized</td>
<td>Object is not initialized with data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loading</td>
<td>Object is loading its data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loaded</td>
<td>Object has finished loading its data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interactive</td>
<td>User can interact with the object even though it is not fully loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complete</td>
<td>Object is completely initialized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (initialized) 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...

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
object Property

Retrieves the contained object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>oObject = object.object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>OBJECT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
- 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
- onfocusin
- onfocusout
- oninput
- oninvalid
- onkeydown
- onkeypress
- onkeyup
- onpropertychange
- onreadystatechange
- onscroll
- onselectstart
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, userData

Styles


Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onmousedrag, onmousedrop, 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, page-break-before, padding-right, padding-bottom, width, page-break-after, margin-left, page-break-inside, visibility, font, style, background-color, text-align, border-bottom-width, border-left-color, cursor, text-indent, border-top-color, width, margin-top, page-break-before, padding-right, padding-bottom, width, page-break-after, margin-left, page-break-inside, visibility, font, style, background-color, text-align, border-bottom-width, border-left-color, cursor, text-indent

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**options Collection**

Retrieves a collection of the OPTION objects in a SELECT object.

**Syntax**

```javascript
[ collOptions = ] select.options
[ oObject = ] select.options(vIndex [, iSubIndex])
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collOptions</th>
<th>Array of OPTION objects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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);
}
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, nodeName, nodeValue, offsetHeight, offsetLeft, offsetParent, offsetTop, offsetWidth, parentElement, parentNode, parentTextEdit, previousSibling, readyState, recordNumber, runtimeStyle, scopeName, scrollHeight, scrollTop, 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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`, `runStyle`, `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`, `onlostcapture`, `onmousecapture`, `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


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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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, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onselectstart

Collections
all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children

**Behaviors**

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

**Styles**

border-top-color, width, page-break-before, padding-right, border-right-width, cursor, text-indent, font-family, white-space, background-clip, margin-top, text-transform, color, font-size, direction, word-break, background-origin, line-break, text-decoration, background-attachment, letter-spacing, display, font-variant, layout-grid-type, margin-bottom, unicode-bidi, word-spacing, padding-left, layout-grid-mode, padding-top, font-style, flex-direction, margin-left, background-position, text-align, padding-right, padding-bottom, background-color, text-justify, border-right-color, border-bottom-color, padding, border-left-color, border-right-width, z-index, text-shadow, border-bottom-style, border-top-width, border-top-color, border-left-width, margin-right, word-wrap, text-shadow, overflow-x, line-break, text-align-last, padding, border-bottom, margin, margin-top, background-clip, text-shadow, padding-right, white-space, padding-left, height, font-weight, margin-left, padding-top, margin-right, text-shadow, margin-bottom, text-shadow, padding-bottom, padding-top, margin-top, padding-right, margin-bottom, padding-left, margin-right, background-clip, border-width, text-shadow, padding-top, margin-bottom, padding-right, margin-left, background-clip, border-color, text-shadow, padding, padding-right, margin-top, padding-left, margin-left, text-shadow, height, margin-right, margin-bottom, padding-top, margin-left, padding-right, margin-top, padding-left, margin-
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, getBoundingClientRect, 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, 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|bottom-width|page-break-before|padding-right|padding-left|border-right-width|cursor|text-indent|visibility|font-style|border-left-color|margin-left|text-align|direction|background-position|clear|border-right|font|

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

width direction overflow padding-right display padding unicode-bidi behavior padding-left layout-grid layout-grid-mode text-autospace padding-top overflow-x overflow-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**

- `width`, `direction`, `overflow`, `padding-right`, `float`, `display`, `padding`, `unicode-bidi`, `behavior`, `padding-left`, `layout-grid`, `layout-grid-mode`, `text-align`, `autospace`, `padding-top`, `overflow-x`, `padding-bottom`, `overflow-y`
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

width, overflow, padding-right, float, display, padding, ruby-
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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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rules Collection

Retrieves a collection of rules defined in the style sheet.

Syntax

```plaintext
[ collRules = ] stylesheet.rules
[ oObject = ] stylesheet.rules(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collRules</td>
<td>Array of rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iIndex</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the zero-based index of the item to be returned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, borderBottom, borderBottomColor, borderBottomStyle, borderBottomWidth, borderColor, borderLeft, borderLeftColor, borderLeftStyle, borderLeftWidth, borderRight, borderRightColor, borderRightStyle, borderRightWidth, borderStyle, borderTop, borderTopColor, borderTopStyle, borderTopWidth, 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmouseenter, onmouseleave, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, opaste, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onresizestart, 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, font-family, cursor, behavior, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, bottom, visibility, font-style, clip, text-autospace, left, overflow-x, 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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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, onoseccapture, 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, fontSize, overflow, padding, right, letterSpacing, float, display, padding, fontFamily, cursor, behavior, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, bottom, visibility, fontStyle, clip, text-autospace, left, overflow-x, x-font-variant, text-decoration, overflow-y, background, color, direction, zIndex, 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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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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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
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, scrollTop, scrollWidth, selectedIndex, size, sourceIndex, style, tabIndex, tagName, tagUrnn, 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, onlostecapture, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange,
onreadystatechange, onresize, onscroll, onselectstart

**Collections**

all, attributes, behaviorUrnsp,.childNodes, children, options

**Behaviors**

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

**Styles**

width, font-size, overflow, padding-right, letter-spacing, float, display, padding, font-family, 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, 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
MULTIPLE Attribute | multiple Property

Sets or retrieves whether multiple items can be selected from a list.

Syntax

```
HTML      <SELECT MULTIPLE ... >
Scripting select.multiple [ = bMultiple ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bMultiple</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Multiple items cannot be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Multiple items can be selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>
```
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.
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

```html
<option selected>...
```

Scripting

```javascript
select.options[ nIndex ].selected [ =bSelected ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bSelected</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Item is not selected as the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Item is selected as the default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**
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scrollTo Method → select Method → DHTML

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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createRange Method

Creates a TextRange object from the current selection.

Syntax

```javascript
selection.createRange()
```

Return Value

Returns a TextRange object.

Applies To

```javascript
selection
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onmove, onmoveend, onmovestart, ondragmove, onoverflow, onscroll, 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-right, font-family, cursor, behavior, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, bottom, visibility, font-style, clip, text-autospace, left, overflow-x, x-font-variant, text-decoration, overflow-y, background-color, direction, z-index, position, background-position, clear, font-unicode-bidi, background-clip, 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
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, lastName, 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, onlaunch, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onmoveend, onmovestart, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onreset, onsubmit
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children, filters

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onscroll, 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-right, letter-spacing, font-family, cursor, behavior, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, bottom, visibility, font-style, clip, text-autospace, left, overflow-x, 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
**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-right, letter-spacing, 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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collStyleSheets</th>
<th>Array of styleSheet objects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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]```
posBottom Property → position Attribute
posHeight Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the object in the units specified by the cascading style sheets (CSS) height attribute.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.posHeight [ = iHeight ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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 Property

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.posWidth [ = iWidth ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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  object.style.posTop [ = iTop ]

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.

```javascript
<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.

```javascript
<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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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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><em>object.style.posLeft [ = iLeft ]</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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pixelHeight Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the object.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.pixelHeight [ = iHeight ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```html
<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, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.pixelWidth [ = iWidth ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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pixelRight Property  ▶  pixelWidth Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
pixelTop Property

Sets or retrieves the top position of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.pixelTop [ =iT0p ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

`iT0p` 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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pixelLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the left position of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.pixelLeft [=iLeft]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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
- borderBottom
- borderBottomColor
- borderBottomStyle
- borderBottomWidth
- borderColor
- borderLeft
- borderLeftColor
- borderLeftStyle
- borderLeftWidth
- borderRight
- borderRightColor
- borderRightStyle
- borderRightWidth
- borderTop
- borderTopColor
- borderTopStyle
- borderTopWidth
- borderColor
- borderBottom
- 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  
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collImports</th>
<th>Array of imported style sheets.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iIndex</td>
<td>Required. Integer that indicates the zero-based index of the item to be returned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

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, clear, 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
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, nodeName, 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, 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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offsetHeight Property  ▸  offsetParent Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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**

`[iCoord = ] object.offsetLeft`

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)
```
&lt;/script&gt;

: &lt;button onclick="isinView(this)"&gt;Click here&lt;/button&gt;

: &lt;div id=oDiv style="position:absolute; top:200; left:1200;"&gt;

: &lt;/div&gt;

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 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, scrollTop, scrollLeft, innerText, 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, onlosecaptu, onmousedown, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange,
onreadystatechange, onselectstart

Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, childNodes, children, rows

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, time

Styles

width, font-size, letter-spacing, display, padding, font-family, cursor, behavior, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, vertical-align, visibility, font-style, text-autospace, font-variant, text-decoration, background-color, direction, z-index, background-position, clear, font, unicode-bidi, background-color, font-weight, word-spacing, line-height, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
**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, 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-color, width, margin, top, border-bottom-width, page-break-before, padding-right, padding-bottom, cursor, vertical-align, filter, text-indent, visibility, font-style, border-left-color, margin-left, text-align, direction, font-weight, line-height, border-bottom-color, z-index, margin-bottom, page-break-after, border-right-width, margin-right, word-spacing, padding-left, layout-grid-line, font-size, border-left-style, border-width, margin, unicode-bidi, text-overflow, letter-spacing, display, font-family, background-position, clear, text-shadow, background-repeat, color, background-image, clip, text-decoration, text-align, position, background-color, text-transform, background-size, background-size, margin, line-break, background-clip, background-origin, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, 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text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shadow, text-shad...
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, scrollTop, 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-colorwidthmargin-topborder-bottom-widthpadding-
rightpaddingborder-right-widthcursorfiltervisibilityfont-styleborder-left-
colormargin-lefttext-autospaceleftoverflow-xfont-variantoverflow-
ybackgroundtext-aligndirectionborder-bottom-colorpositionbackground-
positionclearborder-right-colorborder-rightword-spacingtoppadding-
leftlayout-grid-modeheightpadding-bottomrightfont-sizeborder-
bottomoverflowletter-spacingdisplayfloatfont-familymargin-
rightbehiavortext-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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us]*

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createStyleSheet Method → createText

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
createTextNode Method

Creates a text string from the specified value.

Syntax

```javascript
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.

```javascript
<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>
alert Method  ▸ applyElement Method
appendChild Method

Appends an element as a child to the object.

Syntax

\[ \text{oElement} = \text{object}.\text{appendChild(oNode)} \]

Parameters

\( \text{oNode} \) Required. Object that specifies the element to append.

Return Value

Returns a reference to the element that is appended to the object.

Remarks

The \text{appendChild} method appends elements to the end of the \text{childNodes} collection.

To display new elements on the page, you must append them within the \text{BODY} element. For example, the following syntax demonstrates how to add a \text{DIV} element to the \text{BODY}.

```javascript
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.

```html
<SCRIPT>
function fnAppend(){
    var oNewNode = document.createElement("LI");
    oList.appendChild(oNewNode);
    oNewNode.innerText="List node 5";
}
</SCRIPT>

<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, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAD, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

**See Also**
cloneNode, insertBefore

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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replaceChild Method ▶ reset Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

\(<\text{SCRIPT}>\)
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 = "fnReplacemaine..."/

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
insertBefore Method

Inserts an element into the document hierarchy.

Syntax

```javascript
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.

```html
<HEAD>
```
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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
createTextNode Method ➔ createTFoot

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 &amp;&amp; coll.length&gt;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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sUnit</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the units to move, using one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>textedit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iCount</td>
<td>Optional. Integer that specifies the number of units to move. This can be positive or negative. The default is 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/q172976) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

TextRange

See Also
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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

```plaintext
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`
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
**findText Method**

Searches for text in the document, and positions the start and end points of the range to encompass the search string.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
bFound = TextRange.findText(sText [, iSearchScope] [, iFlags])
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>sText</code></td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the text to find.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>iSearchScope</code></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>iFlags</code></td>
<td>Optional. Integer that specifies one or more of the following flags to indicate the type of search:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Match whole words only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Match case.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

```javascript
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,`
See Also

TextRectangle Object

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onreset Event  ▶ onrowenter Event ▶ [
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onresize Event

Fires when the size of the object is about to change.

Syntax

| Inline HTML | `<ELEMENT onresize = “handler” ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onresize =handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onresize>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | 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,
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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

width, font-size, letter-spacing, display, padding, font-family, cursor, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, vertical-align, visibility, font-style, text-autospace, font-variant, text-decoration, background-color, font-weight, word-spacing, line-height, layout-grid, layout-grid-mode

---

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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


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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, 
onkeyup, onkeypress, onkeyup, onmousedown, onmouseup, 
onmouseout, onmouseover, onmousemove, onmousedown, onmouseup, 
onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange, 
onreadystatechange, onselectstart
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrn, childNodes, children, rows

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, time

Styles

width, font-size, letter-spacing, display, padding, font-family, cursor, behavior, text-transform, background-repeat, background-image, vertical-align, visibility, font-style, text-autospace, font-variant, text-decoration, background, color, direction, z-index, background-position, clear, font, unicode-bidi, 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`

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us]*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
HEIGHT Attribute | height Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the object.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<ELEMENT HEIGHT = sHeight ... >
```

**Scripting**

`object.height = sHeight`

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sHeight</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>Integer that specifies the height of the object, in pixels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the height of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions of image in source file (pixels):</th>
<th>100 X 50 (W X H)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specified image height:</td>
<td>2in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specified image width:</td>
<td>not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting image height:</td>
<td>2in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulting image width:</td>
<td>4in ((100 / 50) * 2 inches)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
rowData Property

Retrieves the position of the object in the rows collection for the TABLE.

Syntax

```
HTML  N/A
Scripting  [iIndex = ] oTR.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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
rows Collection

Retrieves a collection of TR objects (rows) from a TABLE object.

Syntax

```javascript
[ collRows = ] object.rows
[ oObject = ] object.rows(vIndex [, iSubIndex])
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collRows</td>
<td>Array of TR objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<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><TH>&nbsp;</TH></TR>
<TR><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

**Applies To**

TABLE, TBODY, TFOOT, THEAD
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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 Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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cellIndex Property

Retrieves the position of the object in the cells collection of a given row.

Syntax

```
Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>[ iIndex= ] td.cellIndex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

See Also

rowIndex, sectionRowIndex, sourceIndex

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
boundElements Collection ▸ childNodes

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
cells Collection

Retrieves a collection of all cells in the table row or in the entire table.

Syntax

\[
\text{collCells} = \text{object.oTR.cells} \\
\text{oCells} = \text{object.cells(vIndex [, iSubIndex])}
\]

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collCells</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oCells</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<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><TH>&nbsp;</TH></TR>
  <TR><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD></TR>
  <TR><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD><TD>&nbsp;</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

\[ \text{myNewCell} = \text{document.all.myTable.rows[0].insertCell()} \]

Applies To

\( TR \)
See Also

deleteCell, insertRow

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deleteCaption Method  deleteRow Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
**deleteCell Method**

Deletes the specified cell (**TD**) in the table row, and removes the cell from the **cells** collection.

**Syntax**

```javascript
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.

```javascript
document.all.myTable.rows[0].deleteCell()
```

**Applies To**

- **TR**

**See Also**

- `deleteRow`, `insertCell`
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.innerHTML [ = sHTML ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```html
<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.

```javascript
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
Collections

all, attributes, behaviorUrns, cells, childNodes, children

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homepage, time

Styles


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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, nodeName, offsetHeight, offsetLeft, offsetParent, offsetTop, offsetWidth, outerHTML, outerText, parentElement, parentNode, parentTextEdit, previousSibling, readyState, recordNumber, runtimeStyle, scopeName, scrollHeight, scrollTop, scrollLeft, 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, 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, scrollTop, scrollLeft, 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, onlayoutcapture, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onpaste, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, onresize, onselectstart
Collections

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, 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
# 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


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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, getElementsByName, 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, onpropertychange, onreadystatechange, 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-right, letter-spacing, 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
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

behiavortext-autospace

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showModalDialog Method

Creates a modal dialog box that displays the specified HTML document.

Syntax

\[
vReturnValue = window.showModalDialog(sURL [, vArguments], sFeatures)
\]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sURL</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the URL of the document to load and display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vArguments</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sFeatures</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the window ornaments for the dialog box, using one or more of the following semicolon-delimited values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dialogHeight: iHeight Sets the height of the dialog window (see Remarks for default unit of measure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dialogLeft: iXPos Sets the left position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dialogTop: iYPos Sets the top position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dialogWidth: iWidth Sets the width of the dialog window (see Remarks for default unit of measure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>center: { yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>help: { yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>resizable: { yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>status: { yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
showModelessDialog Method

Creates a modeless dialog box that displays the specified HTML document.

Syntax

```
vReturnValue = window.showModelessDialog(sURL [, vArguments][, sFeatures]
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sURL</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the URL of the document to load and display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vArguments</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sFeatures</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the window ornaments for the dialog box, using one or more of the following semicolon-delimited values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dialogHeight:iHeight: Sets the height, in pixels, of the dialog window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dialogLeft:iXPos: Sets the left position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dialogTop:iYPos: Sets the top position of the dialog window relative to the upper-left corner of the desktop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dialogWidth:iWidth: Sets the width, in pixels, of the dialog window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>center: { yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>help: { yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>resizable: { yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>status: { yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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`

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics?* [write us!](#)
แพทย์ DesignMode Property ไม่สามารถใช้ได้ แต่สามารถใช้ได้กับ dialogHeight ได้

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
dialogArguments Property

Retrieves the variable or array of variables passed into the modal dialog window.

Syntax

HTML | N/A
---|---
Scripting | [ vVariables = ] window.dialogArguments

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 → dialogLeft

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
dialogHeight Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the modal dialog window.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>window.dialogHeight [ = iHeight ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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dialogHeight Property  ▶  dialogTop Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
dialogLeft Property

Sets or retrieves the left coordinate of the modal dialog window.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>window.dialogLeft [ = iLeft ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applies To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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dialogLeft Property  ‣  dialogWidth Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
**dialogTop Property**

Sets or retrieves the top coordinate of the modal dialog window.

**Syntax**

```html
N/A
```

```javascript
window.dialogTop[iTop]
```

**Possible Values**

```
 iota 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.

```html
<SCRIPT>
function someMessage()
```
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.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
dialogTop Property › DIR Attribute | di

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
dialogWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the width of the modal dialog window.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>window.dialogWidth = iWidth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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", ",
```
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!](#)
repeat Property  returnValue Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
returnValue Property

Sets or retrieves the return value from the modal dialog window.

Syntax

```
<HTML> N/A
Scripting window.returnValue [ =vValue ]
```

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

```
<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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onbeforeprint Event  › onbeforeupdate

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onbeforeunload Event

Fires prior to a page being unloaded.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT onbeforeunload = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>object.onbeforeunload = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforeunload&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  - 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 _self 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
<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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, 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, onlocalecapture, 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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, 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-color width margin-top padding-right padding-bottom color margin-left text-autospace left text-variant background direction border-bottom-color position background position clear border-right-color right word-spacing top padding left layout-grid-mode height padding-bottom right font-size color border-bottom 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 top-width border-topz index margin bottom font border-left-style width margin unicode-bidib background-color font-weight line-height border-bottom style layout-grid border-left-left-width border-left-padding-top border-color border-right-right-style border

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
**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, 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
Collections

attributes, behaviorUrns, filters

Behaviors

clientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

border-top-color, width, margin-top, padding, bottom-width, padding, right-padding, border-right-width, cursor, 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, right-word-spacing, top-padding, layout-grid-mode, height, padding, bottom-right-font-size, border-bottom-letter-spacing, display, float, font-family, margin, right, behavior, bottom-letter-spacing, background-image, bottom-clip, text-decoration, color, border-style, bottom-width, border-top-width, top-index, margin-bottom, font, border-left-width, width, margin, unicode-bidi, background-color, font-weight, line-height, height, border-bottom-style, layout-grid, grid, border-left-width, left-width, border-left-padding, top-border-color, right-style, border-right-color, right-style, border-bottom-color

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effectAllowed Property ▶ EVENT Attribute

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
**ENCTYPE Attribute | encoding Property**

Sets or retrieves the MIME encoding for the form.

**Syntax**

```
HTML   <FORM ENCTYPE = sType ... >
Scripting object.encoding [ =sType ]
```

**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`

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onbeforeditfocus, 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, 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-color, width, margin-top, padding-right, border-right-width, cursor, 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, right, color, text-transform, background-repeat, color, border-left, padding-top, left, font-size, border-bottom, letter-spacing, display, float, font-family, margin-right, behavior, text-transform, background, repeat, border-top-style, background-image, bottom, margin, unicode-bidi, background-color, font-weight, line-height, border-bottom-style, layout-grid-mode, height, padding-bottom, right, word-spacing, top, padding-left, layout-grid, border-left-width, border-right, z-index, margin-bottom, font, background-clip, text-decoration, color, border-right-style, border-width, box-sizing, margin, background-clip, text-shadow, color, border-top, text-align, background-origin, text-indent, color, border-top-width, text-transform, background-clip, text-shadow, color, border-top-color, text-align, background-origin, text-indent, color, border-top-style, text-transform, background-clip, text-shadow, color, border-top-color, text-align, background-origin, text-indent, color, border-top-style

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
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**

```html
<LI VALUE = sValue ...
```

**Scripting**

`li.value [ = sValue ]`

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.

```html
<OL>
<Ll VALUE="1">One
<Ll VALUE="2">Two
<Ll VALUE="3">Three
</OL>
```

Applies To

`LI`
SRC Attribute | src Property  srcElement

Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SRC Attribute | src Property

Sets or retrieves a URL to be loaded by the object.

Syntax

HTML <ELEMENT SRC = sURL ... >
Scripting object.src [ = sURL ]

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.

```html
<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
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, onmousedown
Collections

attributes, behaviorUrns, filters

Behaviors

cclientCaps, download, homePage, httpFolder, saveFavorite, saveHistory, saveSnapshot, time, userData

Styles

border-top-color|width|margin|topborder-bottom-width|padding-right|paddingborder-right-width|cursor|filtervisibility|font|style|border-left-color|margin-left|text-autospace|left|font-variantbackgrounddirection|border-bottom-color|position|background-clear|border-right-color|rightword-spacing|toppadding|grid-mode|heightpadding|bottomrightfont-size|border-bottomletter-spacing|display|float|directive|familymargin|right|behavior|text-transformbackgroundrepeat|border-top-style|background-imagebottomcliptext-decorationcolor|border-style|top-width|width|topz-indexmargin-bottom|font|border-left|style|widthmargin|unicode-bidibackground-color|font-weight|line-height|background-color|weight|line-height|height|border-bottom-style|layout-grid|gridborder-left-width|border-padding|topborder-color|right-bordertop-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`
- `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-color, width, margin, padding-right, padding-bottom, width, cursor, filter, visibility, font, style, left, color, margin, left, text-autospace, left, font-variant, background, text-align, direction, border-bottom-width, margin-top, text-transform, background-color, font-weight, line-height, border-bottom-color, margin-bottom, font, border-bottom, letter-spacing, display, float, font-family, margin-right, right, behaviortext, transformbackground-repeat, border-top-style, background-image, bottom, clip, text-decoration-color, border, style, border-top-width, index, margin-bottom, font, border-left-style, border-left-width, margin, unicode-bidi, background-color, font-weight, line-height, border-bottom-style, layout-grid, grid, border-left-width, left, padding-top, border-top-color, right, style, border-bottom-color

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
CHECKED Attribute | checked Property

Sets or retrieves the state of the check box or radio button.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<ELEMENT CHECKED = bChecked ... />
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
input.checked [ = bChecked ]
```

Possible Values

- `bChecked` 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.

```html
<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, onmousedown, onmouseup, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onsubmit, onunload
, 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-color, width, margin-top, border-bottom-width, padding-right, padding-bottom, border-right-width, cursor, filter, visibility, font-style, border-left-color, margin-left, text-autospace, left, font-variant, background, direction, border-right-color, border-right-style, border-right-width, word-spacing, top, padding-left, layout-grid-mode, height, padding-bottom, background-position, clear, background-color, font-weight, line-height, border-bottom, z-index, margin-bottom, font, margin, unicode-bidi, background-image, background-repeat, color, text-decoration, display, float, font-family, margin-right, behavio, text-transform, background, repeat, border-top, style, background-image, bottom, clip, text-decoration-color, border-top-width, border-top-color, index, margin-bottom, font, border-left-width, width, margin, unicode-bid, background-color, font-weight, line-height, border-bottom, style, layout-grid, grid, border-left-width, left, width, border-left, left, border-top, border-bottom, width, border-color, z-index, margin, padding, style, error, right, style

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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, onmousedown
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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`
- `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


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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SIZE Attribute | size Property

Sets or retrieves the size of the control.

Syntax

HTML  <ELEMENTSIZE = iSize ... >
Scripting  object.size [ =iSize ]

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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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     <INPUT TYPE="text" MAXLENGTH = iLength ... >
Scripting  object.maxLength [ =iLength ]
```

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
```
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-color, width, margin-top, padding, right, padding, border-right-width, cursor, filter, visibility, font-style, border-left-color, margin-left, text-autospace, left, font-variant, background, text-align, display, float, font-family, margin-right, text-decoration, color, border-style, border-top-width, background-color, font-weight, ime-mode, line-height, border-bottom-color, position, background-position, clear, border-right-color, border-right, word-spacing, top, padding-left, layout-grid-mode, height, padding-bottom, right, font-size, border-bottom, letter-spacing, display, float, font-family, margin-right, right, transform, background-repeat, repeat, border-top-style, background-image, bottom, clip, text-decoration-color, border-style, border-top-width, index-margin, bottom-font, border-left, style, border-width, margin, unicode-bidi, background-color, font-weight, weight, time, modeline, height, border-bottom-style, layout-grid, grid, padding, left, border-top, padding-top, border, top, z-index, margin-bottom, font, border-left-width, margin
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
@charset Rule

Sets the character set for an external style sheet.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>@charset sCharacterSet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```plaintext
@charset "Windows-1251";
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
active Pseudo-class  ALIGN Attribute

Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
activeElement Property

Retrieves the object that has the focus.

Syntax

```html
N/A
```

```scripting
[ oActive = ] document.activeElement
```

Possible Values

- `oActive` Object that specifies the element that has the focus.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

- `document`

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT ALIGN = sAlign ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.align [ = sAlign ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAlign</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absbottom</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absmiddle</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseline</td>
<td>Aligns the bottom of the object with the baseline of the surrounding text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Aligns the object to the left of the surrounding text. All preceding and subsequent text flows to the right of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>middle</td>
<td>Aligns the middle of the object with the surrounding text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Aligns the object to the right of the surrounding text. All subsequent text flows to the left of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>texttop</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
ALIGN Attribute | align Property

Sets or retrieves the alignment of the caption or legend.

**Syntax**

```html
<ELEMENT ALIGN = sAlign ... >
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAlign</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>Aligns bottom-center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>Aligns center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Aligns left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Aligns right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>Aligns top-center.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 **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**
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
ALIGN Attribute | align Property

Sets or retrieves the table alignment.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;TABLE ALIGN = sAlign ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>table.align [ ~sAlign]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAlign</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Aligns to the left edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>Aligns to the center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Aligns to the right edge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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     <ELEMENT ALIGN = sAlign ... >
Scripting object.align [ =sAlign ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAlign</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>Aligns to the center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>Aligns to the left and right edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Aligns to the left edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Aligns to the right edge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*
ALIGN Attribute | align P...  → alinkColor

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
ALINK Attribute | aLink Property

Sets or retrieves the color of all active links in the element.

Syntax

HTML

```html
<BODY ALINK = sColor ...
```

Scripting

```javascript
body.aLink [ =sColor]
```

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
aLinkColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of all active links in the document.

Syntax

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{HTML} & \text{N/A} \\
\text{Scripting} & \text{document.aLinkColor \[ = \text{sColor} \]} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

Possible Values

- \text{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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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ALT Attribute | alt Property

Sets or retrieves a text alternative to the graphic.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT ALT = sTxt ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.alt [ = sTxt ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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ALT Attribute | alt Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
altHTML Property

Sets or retrieves the optional alternative HTML script to execute if the object fails to load.

Syntax

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.altHTML [ =sHTMLCode ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>APPLET, OBJECT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
altKey Property

Retrieves the state of the ALT key.

Syntax

HTML  N/A

Scripting  [ bAltKeyDown = ] event.altKey

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bAltKeyDown</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>ALT key is not pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>ALT key is pressed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

HTML  N/A

Scripting  event

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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appCodeName Property

Retrieves the code name of the browser.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sCodeName= ] navigator.appCodeName</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sCodeName</th>
<th>String that specifies the browser's code name, or the following value:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozilla</td>
<td>Returned by Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Applies To

clientInformation, navigator

See Also

appMinorVersion, appName, appVersion, userAgent

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
appMinorVersion Property

Retrieves the application's minor version value.

**Syntax**

```html
N/A
```

```scripting
iMinorVersion = 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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
appName Property

Retrieves the name of the browser.

Syntax

```
[ sAppName= ] navigator.appName
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAppName</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Internet Explorer</td>
<td>Returned by Internet Explorer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netscape</td>
<td>Returned by Netscape Navigator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
appName Property ➔ AUTOCOMPLETE

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
appVersion Property

Retrieves the platform and version of the browser.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sVersion = ] navigator.appVersion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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AUTOCOMPLETE Attribute | autocomplete Property

Sets or retrieves the status of AutoComplete for the object.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT AUTOCOMPLETE = sDisabled ...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.autocomplete[=sDisabled]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sDisabled</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>AutoComplete is disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>AutoComplete is enabled. Any string other than off enables AutoComplete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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  [ iHeight= ] screen.availHeight
```

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  screen
```

See Also

- `height`

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 availHeight Property  background Attribute

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iWidth=] screen.availWidth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

iWidth  Integer that specifies the available screen width, in pixels.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>screen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```
BACKGROUND Attribute | background-attachment

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
<ELEMENT BACKGROUND = sURL ... >
```

```javascript
object.background [ =sURL ]
```

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 Attribute → backgroundPositionY Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
backgroundPositionX Property

Sets or retrieves the x-coordinate of the backgroundPosition property.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.backgroundPositionX [ =iPositionX ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 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  Prope...  background

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
backgroundPositionY Property

Sets or retrieves the y-coordinate of the backgroundPosition property.

Syntax

**HTML**

N/A

**Scripting**

`object.style.backgroundPositionY [ =iPositionY ]`

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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
background-repeat Attribute  ▶ 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
BEHAVIOR Attribute | behavior Property

Sets or retrieves how the text scrolls in the marquee.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;MARQUEE BEHAVIOR = sScroll ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>marquee.behavior [ = sScroll ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sScroll</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scroll</td>
<td>Marquee scrolls in the direction specified by the direction property. The text scrolls off the end and starts over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alternate</td>
<td>Marquee's scroll direction reverses when its content reaches the edge of the container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slide</td>
<td>Marquee scrolls in the direction specified by the direction property. The text scrolls to the end and stops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<MARQUEE loop=1 height=200 width=740 style="position:absolute; top:0; left:10"
SCROLLAMOUNT=10 SCROLLDELAY=20 BEHAVIOR="">
<br />
<UL>
  Use Dynamic HTML to differentiate your content and create compelling Web sites
</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.

**Applies To**

MARQUEE

**See Also**

how to fly text

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
BGCOLOR Attribute | bgColor Property

Sets or retrieves the background color behind the object.

Syntax

```html
<ELEMENT BGCOLOR = sColor ... />
```

```javascript
object.bgColor [ =sColor ]
```

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
BGPROPERTIES Attribute | bgProperties Property

Sets or retrieves the properties of the background picture.

**Syntax**

```
HTML    <BODY BGPROPERTIES = sProperties ... >
Scripting body.bgProperties [ = sProperties ]
```

**Possible Values**

```
sProperties  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" BGPROPERTIES="fixed"
BGCOLOR=#FFFFFF TEXT=#000000 LINK=#ff6600 VLINK=#330099>
```

**Applies To**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>border Attribute</th>
<th>border Attribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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

```html
<FRAMESET BORDER = iSpace ... >
```

Scripting

```
frameset.border [ =iSpace ]
```

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
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**

```html
<ELEMENTBORDER =iBorder ... >
```

**Scripting**

```
object.border [ =iBorder ]
```

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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
border-color Attribute | ...  borderColor

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
BORDERCOLOR Attribute | borderColor Property

Sets or retrieves the border color of the object.

Syntax

```html
<ELEMENT BORDERCOLOR = sColor ... >
```

```javascript
object.borderColor [ =sColor ]
```

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
borderColorDark Property

Sets or retrieves the color for one of the two colors used to draw the 3-D border of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.borderColorDark [ =sColor ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.borderColorLight [ =sColor ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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border-width Attribute | ...  
Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
bottom Property

Retrieves the bottom coordinate of the rectangle surrounding the object content.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iCoord = ] oTextRectangle.bottom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
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.

```javascript
oBndRct = oElement.getBoundingClientRect();
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
<BODY BOTTOMMARGIN = sPixels ... >
```

```javascript
body.bottomMargin [ =sPixels ]
```

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`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
boundingHeight Property

Retrieves the height of the rectangle that bounds the TextRange object.

Syntax

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>iHeight = TextRange.boundingHeight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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>
```
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>TextRange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

boundingLeft, boundingTop, boundingWidth

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[Image 81x670 to 104x693]
[Image 116x671 to 128x680]
[Image 415x671 to 428x680]

boundingHeight Property  boundingT

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iLeft = ] TextRange.boundingLeft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (oTextRage != null) {
            alert("The bounding left is \n" +
                oTextRage.boundingLeft);
        }
    }
}
</SCRIPT>```
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>TextRange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### See Also

- boundingHeight, boundingTop, boundingWidth

---

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boundingLeft Property  boundingWidth

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iTop = ] TextRange.boundingTop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>```
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>TextRange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

boundingHeight, boundingLeft, boundingWidth

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boundingWidth Property

Retrieves the width of the rectangle that bounds the TextRange object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>iWidth = TextRange.boundingWidth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>```
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>TextRange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

boundingHeight, boundingLeft, boundingTop

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browserLanguage Property

Retrieves the current browser language.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>$sLanguage = navigator.browserLanguage</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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bufferDepth Property

Sets or retrieves the number of bits per pixel used for colors in the off-screen bitmap buffer.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>screen.bufferDepth [ =BitsPerPixel ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BitsPerPixel</th>
<th>Integer that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No explicit buffering occurs. The colorDepth property is set to the screen depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Buffering occurs at screen depth. The colorDepth property is set to the screen depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 4, 8, 15, 16, 24, 32</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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bufferDepth Property  cancelBubble

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
button Property

Retrieves the mouse button pressed by the user.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iWhichButton= ] event.button</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iWhichButton</th>
<th>Integer that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No button is pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Left button is pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Right button is pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Left and right buttons are both pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Middle button is pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Left and middle buttons both are pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Right and middle buttons are both pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>All three buttons are pressed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
button Property  → canHaveChildren Property

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  event.cancelBubble [ = bCancel ]
```

Possible Values

- **bCancel** 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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canHaveChildren Property

Retrieves a value indicating whether the object can contain children.

Syntax

HTML
N/A

Scripting
\[ bChildren = object\text{.canHaveChildren} \]

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ oCaption = ] table.captiion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oCaption</th>
<th>Object that specifies the table caption, or the following value:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>null</td>
<td>No caption exists for the table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Example**

This example sets the inline style for the **caption** property.

```javascript
document.all.myTable.caption.style.color = "blue"
```

**Applies To**

table

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cellIndex Property</th>
<th>CELLSPACING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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**

```html
<TABLE CELLPADDING = sPadding ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
table.cellPadding [ =sPadding ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPadding</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>padding</td>
<td>Integer that specifies the amount of space between the border and the content, in pixels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the available amount of space between the border and the content.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

Applies To

**TABLE**

See Also

**cellSpacing**

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
CELLSPACING Attribute | cellSpacing Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of space between cells in a table.

**Syntax**

```
<html>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;TABLE CELLSPACING = sSpacing ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>table.cellSpacing [ = sSpacing ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sSpacing</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spacing Integer that specifies the amount of space between cells, in pixels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>percentage Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the available amount of space between the border and the content.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

**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</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

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  &lt;OBJECT CLASSID = sID ... &gt;

Scripting  [ sID= ] object.classid

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
CLASS Attribute | className Property

Sets or retrieves the class of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT CLASS = sClass ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.className [ = sClass ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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

```html
<BR CLEAR = sValue ...
```

Scripting

```javascript
br.clear[ =sValue ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sValue</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Object is moved below any floating object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Object is moved below any floating object on the left side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Object is moved below any floating object on the right side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Floating objects are allowed on all sides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

Applies To

BR

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
CLEAR Attribute | clear P...  clientLe1

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iHeight = ] object.clientHeight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<DIV ID=oDiv STYLE="overflow:scroll; width:200; height:100">
  .
  .
  .
</DIV>
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.clientHeight)">client height</BUTTON>
<BUTTON onclick="alert(oDiv.offsetHeight)">offset heightY</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,
See Also

measuring element dimension and location

---

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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clientLeft Property

Retrieves the distance between the offsetLeft property and the true left side of the client area.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iDistance= ] object.clientLeft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 [ iDistance= ] object.clientTop
```

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>( iWidth = object.clientWidth )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 width</BUTTON>
</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,
See Also

measuring element dimension and location

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clientWidth Property  clientY Property

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iXPos = ] event.clientX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>```
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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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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Scripting | var iYPos = event.clientY;
```

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>```
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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clipBottom Property

Retrieves the bottom coordinate of the object clipping region.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sBottom = ] currentStyle.clipBottom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sBottom</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Bottom side of object is fully exposed—that is, the bottom side is not clipped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
clipLeft Property

Retrieves the left coordinate of the object clipping region.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sLeft = ] currentStyle.clipLeft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **sLeft**: String that specifies one of the following values:
  - *auto*: Left side of object is fully exposed—that is, the left 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 `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:

```html
// 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`

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
clipRight Property

Retrieves the right coordinate of the object clipping region.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>sRight = currentStyle.clipRight</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **sRight** String that specifies one of the following values:
  - `auto` Right side of object is fully exposed—that is, the right 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 `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:

```html
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
clipTop Property

Retrieves the top coordinate of the object clipping region.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>sTop = currentStyle.clipTop</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- `sTop` String that specifies one of the following values:
  - `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](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/length).

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.

```html
<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:

```html
<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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closed Property

Retrieves whether the referenced window is closed.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[bClosed] = window.closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **bClosed** 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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
closed Property  →  CODEBASE Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
CODE Attribute | code Property

Sets or retrieves the URL of the file containing the compiled Java class.

Syntax

```
HTML  <OBJECT CODE = sURL ... >

Scripting  object.code [ =sURL ]
```

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
CODEBASE Attribute | codeBase Property

Sets or retrieves the URL of the component.

**Syntax**

HTML

\[<\text{ELEMENT CODEBASE} = sLocation ... >\]

Scripting

\[object.codeBase [ = sLocation ]\]

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sLocation</th>
<th>String that represents the URL of the component, which can be appended with:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#Version=a,b,c,d</td>
<td>Version of the component, where a,b,c,d are as indicated below. If the client computer has a newer version installed, no download occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>High-order word of the major version of the component available at the specified URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Low-order word of the major version of the component available at the specified URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>High-order word of the minor version of the component available at the specified URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Low-order word of the minor version of the component available at the specified URL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<DIV>

<OBJECT ID="CommonDialog1" WIDTH=32 HEIGHT=32
CLASSID="CLSID:F9043C85-F6F2-101A-A3C9-08002B2F49F1"
CODEBASE="http://activex.microsoft.com/controls/vb5/comdlg32.cab
#Version=1,0,0,0">
</OBJECT>

</DIV>
```

**Applies To**

APPLET, OBJECT

**See Also**

managing versions of a component, specifying fileversion and #version for component download

---

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Sets or retrieves the Internet media type for the code associated with the object.

Syntax

```html
<OBJECT CODETYPE = sType ... >
```

```javascript
object.codeType [ =sType ]
```

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

```javascript
OBJECT
```

See Also

mime type detection in internet explorer

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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
<ELEMENT COLOR = sColor ... >
```

```scripting
object.color [ =sColor ]
```

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. For more information, see dynamic properties. 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 Attr

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: [iBitsPerPixel] screen.colorDepth

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iBitsPerPixel</th>
<th>Integer that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 4, 8</td>
<td>Number of bits per pixel, expressed as an integer, to use for the off-screen buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
colorDepth Property  ▶  COLS Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
COLS Attribute | cols Property

Retrieves the width of the object.

**Syntax**

```
< ELEMENT COLS = iCount ... >
```

**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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
COLS Attribute | cols Property

Sets or retrieves the number of columns in the table.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<TABLE COLS = iCount ... ~>  
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
table.cols [ = iCount ]
```

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.

```javascript
<SCRIPT>
function checkCols(oObject) {
  var iColumns = oObject.cols;
  alert (iColumns);
}
</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**

**TABLE**

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
COLS Attribute | cols Property

Sets or retrieves the frame widths of the object.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<FRAMESET COLS = sWidth ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
frameset.cols [ = sWidth ... ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWidth</th>
<th>String that specifies one or more of the following comma-delimited values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Integer that specifies the frame width, in pixels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of total available width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width*</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 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.
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.

Applies To

FRAMESET

See Also

rows

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
COLSPAN Attribute | colSpan Property

Sets or retrieves the number columns in the TABLE that the object should span.

Syntax

```
HTML     <ELEMENT COLSPAN = iCount ... >
Scripting object.colSpan [ =iCount ]
```

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
COLSPAN Attribute | colspan... | complete

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
COMPACT Attribute | compact Property

Sets or retrieves whether the list should be compacted to remove extra space between list objects.

Syntax

HTML: `<DL COMPACT = bCompactList ... >`

Scripting: `dl.compact [ =bCompactList ]`

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bCompactList</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Remove extra space between objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Do not remove extra space between objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
complete Property

Retrieves whether the object is fully loaded.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[bComplete] = object.complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bComplete</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Object has not been loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Object has been loaded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Applies To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>IMG, INPUT type=image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

onreadystatechange, readyState

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complete Property ▶ cookie Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
CONTENT Attribute | content Property

Sets or retrieves meta-information to be associated with HTTP-EQUIV or NAME.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;META CONTENT = vContent ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>meta.content [ = vContent ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vContent</th>
<th>Variant that specifies one or more of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>Meta-information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url</td>
<td>Location that is loaded when the document is refreshed. This value requires the HTTP-EQUIV attribute to be set with the refresh value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mimetype</td>
<td>MIME type used for the charset value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charset</td>
<td>Character set of the document. This value requires the mimetype value to be set with a valid MIME type, and the HTTP-EQUIV attribute to be set with the Content-Type value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

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.

```html
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Content-Type" CONTENT="text/html; CHARSET=Windows-1251">
```

**Applies To**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>META</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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**cookie Property**

Sets or retrieves the string value of a cookie.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><em>document.cookie</em> [ = <em>sCookie</em> ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

- **sCookie** String that specifies the name=value; pair(s), plus any of the following values:
  - `expires=date;` 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.
  - `domain=domainname;` Setting the domain of the cookie allows pages on a domain made up of more than one server to share cookie information.
  - `path=path;` 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.
  - `secure;` 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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cookieEnabled Property

Retrieves whether client-side cookies are enabled in the browser.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>bEnabled = navigator.cookieEnabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bEnabled</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Browser does not support cookies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Browser does support cookies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

clientInformation, navigator

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COORDS Attribute | coords... → cssTe

Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
cpuClass Property

Retrieves a string denoting the CPU class.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sCPU= ] navigator.cpuClass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sCPU</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x86 Intel processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68K Motorola processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alpha Digital processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PPC Motorola processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Other CPU classes, including Sun SPARC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

clientInformation, navigator

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 cpuClass Property  ‣  ctrlKey Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
cssText Property

Sets or retrieves the persisted representation of the style rule.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.cssText = sTxt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.
ctrlKey Property

Retrieves the state of the CTRL key.

Syntax

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>bEvent = event.ctrlKey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Possible Values

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bEvent</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>CTRL key is not pressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>CTRL key is pressed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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cursor Attribute | cursor...  data Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
DATA Attribute | data Property

Retrieves the URL that references the data of the object.

**Syntax**

```html
<OBJECT DATA = sURL ... >
```

```javascript
[sURL = ] object.data
```

**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**
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
data Property

Sets or retrieves the value of a **TextNode** object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.data = sData</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```html
<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</LI>
</UL>

**Applies To**

TextNode

---

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data Property ‣ dataFld Property ‣ DHTML
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**

```html
<ELEMENT DATAFLD = sField ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.dataFld [ = sField ]
```

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.

```html
<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.

```xml
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
dataFld Property

Retrieves the data column affected by the onCellChange event.

Syntax

**HTML**
N/A

**Scripting**
`[ sdataFld = ] event.dataFld`

**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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
DATAFORMATAS Attribute | dataFormatAs Property

Sets or retrieves how to render the data supplied to the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT DATAFORMATAS = sFormat ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.dataFormatAs [ = sFormat ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **sFormat** String that specifies one of the following values:
  - **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.

```html
<DIV DATAFLD="Column2" DATAFORMATAS="html"></DIV>
```

This **SPAN** example renders data in HTML format.

```html
<SPAN DATASRC="#bank_acct" DATAFLD="balance" DATAFORMATAS="html"></SPAN>
```

This **TEXTAREA** example renders data in text format.

```html
<TEXTAREA DATASRC="#customer" DATAFLD="address" DATAFORMATAS="text"></TEXTAREA>
```
Applies To

BODY, BUTTON, DIV, INPUT type=button, LABEL, MARQUEE, PARAM, SPAN

See Also

data binding

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
DATAPAGESIZE Attribute | dataPageSize Property

Sets or retrieves the number of records displayed in a table bound to a data source.

Syntax

```
<table DATAPAGESIZE = isize ... >
```

```
table.dataPageSize [ = isize ]
```

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>
```
Applies To

TABLE

See Also

data binding, nextPage, previousPage

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DATASRC Attribute | dataSrc Property

Sets or retrieves the source of the data for data binding.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT DATASRC = sID ...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.dataSrc [ = sID ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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_name"></TD>
</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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
defaultCharset Property

Sets or retrieves the default character set of the document.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.defaultCharset [ =sCharset ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>META, document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
defaultChecked Property

Sets or retrieves the state of the check box or radio button.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>input.defaultChecked [ =bChecked ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bChecked</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Check box or radio button is selected by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Check box or radio button is not selected by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
defaultSelected Property

Sets or retrieves the status of the option.

**Syntax**

```html
<...>
</...>
```

```javascript
option.defaultSelected [ =bSelected ]
```

**Possible Values**

- `bSelected`: 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](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
```

```javascript
OPTION
```

**See Also**

`selected`
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>window.defaultStatus [ =sMessage ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
defaultStatus Property  ›  DEFER Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
defaultValue Property

Sets or retrieves the initial contents of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.defaultValue [ =sValue ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
DEFER Attribute | defer Property

Sets or retrieves the status of the script.

Syntax

```
HTML    <SCRIPT DEFER = bDefer ... >
Scripting script.defer [ =bDefer ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bDefer</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Inline executable function is not deferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Inline executable function is deferred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Property | dialogArguments

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
designMode Property

Sets or retrieves whether the document can be edited.

Syntax

```
HTML   N/A
Scripting  document.designMode [ =sMode ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>sMode</code></th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On</td>
<td>Document can be edited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Inherit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Property → direction

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
DIRECTION Attribute | direction Property

Sets or retrieves the direction in which the text should scroll.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;MARQUEE DIRECTION = sDirection ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>marquee.direction [ =sDirection ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sDirection String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>left           Marquee scrolls left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right          Marquee scrolls right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down           Marquee scrolls down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up             Marquee scrolls up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Property |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
DISABLED Attribute | disabled Property

Sets or retrieves the status of a control or style.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<ELEMENT DISABLED = bDisabled ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.disabled [ = bDisabled ]
```

Possible Values

- `bDisabled` 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
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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
disabled Property

Sets or retrieves whether a style sheet is applied to an object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>styleSheet.disabled</code> [ = bDisabled ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **bDisabled**
  - 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`
**documentElement** Property

Retrieves a reference to the root node of the document.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>oElement = document.documentElement</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```html
<SCRIPT>
function fnGetHTML(){
    var sData = document.documentElement.innerHTML;
    oResults.value=sData;
}
</SCRIPT>

<TEXTAREA ID = oResults COLS = 50 ROWS = 10>
</TEXTAREA>
```

**Applies To**
domain Property

Sets or retrieves the security domain of the document.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>document.domain [ =sDomain ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>document</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
domain Property → DYNSRC 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

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>event.dataTransfer.dropEffect[ = sCursorStyle ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sCursorStyle</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copy</td>
<td>Copy cursor is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link</td>
<td>Link cursor is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>Move cursor is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No cursor is specified. Instead, the no-drop cursor is displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
DYNSRC Attribute | dyncsrc Property

Sets or retrieves the address of a video clip or VRML world to be displayed in the window.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<IMG DYNSRC = sURL ... >
```

**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**

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
DYNSRC 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>event.dataTransfer.effectAllowed[ = sEffect ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sEffect</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>copy</td>
<td>Selection is copied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>link</td>
<td>Selection is linked to the drop target by the data transfer operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>Selection is moved to the target location when dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copyLink</td>
<td>Selection is copied or linked, depending on the target default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copyMove</td>
<td>Selection is copied or moved, depending on the target default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linkMove</td>
<td>Selection is linked or moved, depending on the target default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>All drop effects are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Dropping is disabled and the no-drop cursor is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uninitialized</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | encoding... | expando

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
EVENT Attribute | event Property

Retrieves the event for which the script is written.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;SCRIPT EVENT = sEvent ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sEvent = ] script.event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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  

```html
<ELEMENT FACE = sTypeface ... >
```

Scripting  

```javascript
object.face [ = sTypeface ]
```

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.

```html
<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>
</FONT>
```

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
fgColor Property

Sets or retrieves the foreground (text) color of the document.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>document fgColor[=sColor]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- color, text

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
fileCreatedDate Property

Retrieves the date the file was created.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>sDate = object.fileCreatedDate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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fileModifiedDate Property

Retrieves the date the file was last modified.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sDate = ] object.fileModifiedDate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
fileSize Property

Retrieves the file size.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iSize = ] object.fileSize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | filter

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
fileUpdatedDate Property

Retrieves the date the file was last updated.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sDate = ] img.fileUpdatedDate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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 [ oElement = ] 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.

```html
<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,
See Also

lastChild

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font-size Attribute | font-style A

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
fontSmoothingEnabled Property

Retrieves whether the user has enabled font smoothing in the Display control panel.

Syntax

```
[ bEnabled= ] screen.fontSmoothingEnabled
```

Possible Values

- `bEnabled` 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 screen ]
```

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form Property

Retrieves a reference to the form that the object is embedded in.

Syntax

HTML | N/A
---|---
Scripting | `[ oForm = ] object.form`

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**

```
<TABLE FRAME = sFrame ... >
```

**Scripting**

```
table.frame [ = sFrame ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sFrame</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>void</td>
<td>All outside table borders are removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>Border on the top side of the border frame is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below</td>
<td>Border on the bottom side of the table frame is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border</td>
<td>Borders on all sides of the table frame are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>Borders on all sides of the table frame are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hside</td>
<td>Borders on the top and bottom sides of the table frame are displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lhs</td>
<td>Border on the left side of the table frame is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhs</td>
<td>Border on the right side of the table frame is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vside</td>
<td>Borders on the left and right sides of the table frame are displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 "above"</TD></TR>
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
FRAMEBORDER Attribute | frameBorder Property

Sets or retrieves whether to display a border for the frame.

**Syntax**

```html
<ELEMENT FRAMEBORDER = sBorder ... />
```

```javascript
object.frameBorder = sBorder
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sBorder</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inset border is drawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No border is drawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>No border is drawn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Inset border is drawn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | from

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
FRAMESPACING Attribute | frameSpacing Property

Sets or retrieves the amount of additional space between the frames.

Syntax

```html
<ELEMENT FRAMESPACING = sPixels ... />
```

```javascript
object.frameSpacing [ =sPixels ]
```

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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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  object.hash [ =sHash ]
```

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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
height Property

Retrieves the vertical resolution of the screen.

Syntax

```
HTML
N/A

Scripting
[iHeight = ] screen.height
```

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
screen
```

See Also

`availHeight, width`

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HEIGHT Attribute | height... → host Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
hidden Property

Sets or retrieves whether the embedded object is invisible.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>embed.hidden [ =bHidden ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **bHidden**  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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>EMBED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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hidden Property ➔ hostname Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
host Property

Sets or retrieves the hostname and port number of the location or URL.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.host [ =sHost ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>A, AREA, location</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Host Property  ▸ hover Pseudo-class

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
hostname Property

Sets or retrieves the host name part of the location or URL.

Syntax

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.hostname [ = sHostname ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>A, AREA, location</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
href Property

Sets or retrieves the URL of the linked style sheet.

Syntax

- **HTML**: N/A
  - **Scripting**: `object.style.href [ =sURL ]`

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**: `stylesheet`

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
HREF Attribute | href Property

Sets or retrieves the baseline URL on which relative links will be based.

Syntax

HTML

```html
<Base href='sURL' ... />
```

Scripting

```javascript
base.href ['sURL']
```

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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HSPACE Attribute | hspace Property

Sets or retrieves the horizontal margin for the object.

Syntax

HTML  
```html
<ELEMENT HSPACE =iMargin ... >
```

Scripting  
```javascript
object.hspace [ =iMargin ]
```

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
HSPACE Attribute | hspace... → FOR /

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
FOR Attribute | htmlFor Property

Retrieves the object that is bound to the event script.

Syntax

```html
<SCRIPT FOR = oObject ... >
```

**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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
htmlText Property

Retrieves the HTML source as a valid HTML fragment.

Syntax

```
HTML | N/A
Scripting | [ sTxt = ] TextRange.htmlText
```

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
```
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
HTTP-EQUIV Attribute | httpEquiv Property

Sets or retrieves information used to bind the META tag's content to an HTTP response header.

**Syntax**

```html
<META HTTP-EQUIV = "sInformation ... ">
```

**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.

```html
<META HTTP-EQUIV="REFRESH" CONTENT=2>
```

**Applies To**
imeMode Property  ▶ index Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
indeterminate Property

Sets or retrieves whether the user has changed the status of a check box.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>checkbox.indeterminate [ =bDim ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **bDim** 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

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indeterminate Property ▶ innerHTML ▶

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
index Property

Sets or retrieves the ordinal position of the option in the list box.

Syntax

```
HTML  N/A
Scripting  option.index [ = iIndex ]
```

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 Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
ISMAP Attribute | isMap Property

Retrieves whether the image is a server-side image map.

**Syntax**

```html
<IMG ISMAP = bMap ... >
```

```scripting
[bMap] img.isMap
```

**Possible Values**

- **bMap** 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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
isTextEdit Property

Retrieves whether a TextRange object can be created using the given object.

Syntax

HTML: N/A

Scripting: 

\[ bEdit = ] object.isTextEdit

Possible Values

\( bEdit \)  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, IFRA ME, 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 |

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
keyCode Property

Sets or retrieves the Unicode key code associated with the key that caused the event.

Syntax

```
keyCode
```

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

```
keyCode
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>keyCode Property</th>
<th>LANGUAGE Attribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS*
LANG Attribute | lang Property

Sets or retrieves the language to use.

Syntax

HTML

\[
\text{<ELEMENT Lang} = \text{sLanguage ... >}
\]

Scripting

\[
\text{object.lang [ =sLanguage]}
\]

Possible Values

\[
s\text{Language} \quad \text{String that specifies an ISO standard language abbreviation.}
\]

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
LANGUAGE Attribute | language Property

Sets or retrieves the language in which the current script is written.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
LANGUAGE =sLanguage ...
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.language [ = sLanguage]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sLanguage</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JScript</td>
<td>Language is JScript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javascript</td>
<td>Script is JavaScript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbs</td>
<td>Language is VBScript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vbscript</td>
<td>Script is VBScript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XML</td>
<td>Script is XML.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>Browser-supported language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 **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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
lastChild Property

Retrieves a reference to the last child in the childNodes collection of an object.

Syntax

```html
<SCRIPT>
var olastChild = oList.lastChild;
</SCRIPT>
```

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.

```html
<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,
See Also

`firstChild`

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 ViewChild Property  »  layout-grid Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
lastModified Property

Retrieves the date the page was last modified, if the page supplies one.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sModified = ] document.lastModified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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left Property

Retrieves the left coordinate of the rectangle surrounding the object content.

Syntax

HTML N/A
Scripting \[ iCoord = \] oTextRectangle.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:

\[
\text{oRct} = \text{oTextRange.getClientRects();}
\text{oRct[1].left;}
\]

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:

\[
\text{oBndRct} = \text{oElement.getBoundingClientRect();}
\text{oBndRct.left;}
\]

Example

This example uses the getBoundingClientRect method to retrieve the
coordinates of the bounds of the text rectangles within the element.

```html
<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`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!](#)
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
length Property

Retrieves the number of objects in a collection.

Syntax

```
HTML  N/A
Scripting  [ iLength= ] object.length
```

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 Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
length Property

Retrieves the number of characters in a **TextNode** object.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iLength = ] object.length</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```html
<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
</LI>
</UL>
```
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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    <BODY LINK =sColor ... >
Scripting body.link [ =sColor]
```

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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
linkColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the document links.

Syntax

```html
N/A
```

```javascript
document.linkColor [ =sColor ]
```

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
```

```javascript
document
```

See Also

`alinkColor`, `vlinkColor`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
listStyleType Property → LOOP Attribute

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT LOOP = iLoop ...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.loop [ = iLoop ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

- **iLoop**  Integer that specifies one of the following values:
  - 0, -1  Loops infinitely.
  - `count`  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.

| `<BGSOUND src="file://c:\win95\system\msremind.wav">`                  | Loops one time |
| `<BGSOUND src="file://c:\win95\system\msremind.wav" LOOP>`            | Loops one time. |
| `<BGSOUND src="file://c:\win95\system\msremind.wav" LOOP=0>`          | Loops one time. |
| `<BGSOUND src="file://c:\win95\system\msremind.wav" LOOP=0>`          | Loops one time. |
Example

This example uses the `loop` property and the `src` property to change the number of times a background sound loops.

```html
<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 Continuously</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

BGSOUND, IMG

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
LOOP Attribute | loop Property

Sets or retrieves the number of times a MARQUEE will play.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT LOOP = iLoop ...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.loop [ =iLoop ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iLoop</th>
<th>Integer that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0, -1</td>
<td>Loops infinitely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count</td>
<td>Number of times to loop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

- `<MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=30 LOOP>This is some scrolling text.</MARQUEE>` Loops infinitely.
- `<MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=30 LOOP=0>This is some scrolling text.</MARQUEE>` Loops infinitely.
- `<MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT=30 LOOP=>This is some scrolling text.</MARQUEE>` Loops infinitely.

If you set the **loop** property to null or 0 in script, a scripting error occurs.

Applies To

| MARQUEE |

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
LOWSRC Attribute | lowsric Property

Sets or retrieves a lower resolution image to display.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<IMG LOWSRC = sURL ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.lowsric [ =sURL ]
```

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 `lowsric` 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

```html
IMG
```

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!][1]*
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

\[
\langle ELEMENT \text{MARGINHEIGHT} = \text{iHeight} ... \rangle
\]

Scripting

\[
\text{object.marginHeight}[^=\text{iHeight}]
\]

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
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margin-top Attribute | max...  MAXLEN

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
MARGINWIDTH Attribute | marginWidth Property

Sets or retrieves the left and right margin widths before displaying the text in a frame.

**Syntax**

```
HTML  <ELEMENT MARGINWIDTH = 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**
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
MEDIA Attribute | media Property

Sets or retrieves the media type.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<ELEMENT MEDIA = sType ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.media [ =sType ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sType</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>screen</td>
<td>Output is intended for computer screens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print</td>
<td>Output is intended for printed material and for documents on screen viewed in Print Preview mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Applies to all devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

Applies To

- LINK
- STYLE

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
menuArguments Property

Returns the window object where the context menu item was executed.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[oWindow = ]window.external.menuArguments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
METHODS Attribute | Methods Property

Sets or returns the list of HTTP methods supported by the object.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;A METHODS = sMethod ...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>a-Methods [ =sMethod ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us]*
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 = sName ... >
```

**Scripting**

```
object.name [ = sName ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sName</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Arbitrary value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```html
<META NAME="ProgID" CONTENT="word.document">
<META NAME="Template" CONTENT="C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\Office\html.dot">
```

Applies To

**META**
NAME Attribute | name Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
nameProp Property

Retrieves the file name specified in the href or src property of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Script</td>
<td>sFileName = object.nameProp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
nextSibling Property

Retrieves a reference to the next child of the parent for the specified object.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>oElement = object.nextSibling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```html
<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**
See Also

lastChild

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nextSibling Property  ›  nodeType Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
nodeName Property

Retrieves the name of a particular type of node.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sName = ] object.nodeName</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

- **sName** String that specifies one of the following values:
  - **tagName** Name of the element, also available through the `tagName` property.
  - **attrName** Name of the attribute, where the node is an `Attribute` object.
  - **#text** 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.

```html
<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 Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
nodeType Property

Retrieves the type of the requested node.

Syntax

HTML  N/A
Scripting  \[ iType = oNode.nodeType \]

Possible Values

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{iType}  Integer that specifies one of the following values:
  \begin{itemize}
  \item 1  Element node.
  \item 3  Text node.
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

The property is read-only with no default value.

Remarks

If the node represents an attribute retrieved from the \texttt{attributes} collection, the \texttt{nodeType} returns null.

Example

This example assigns the \texttt{nodeType} property of the \texttt{BODY} object to a variable.

\begin{verbatim}
var iTYPE = document.body.nodeType;
\end{verbatim}

This example assigns the \texttt{nodeType} property of a node created with the \texttt{createElement} method to a variable.

\begin{verbatim}
var oNode = document.createElement("B");
document.body.insertBefore(oNode);
\end{verbatim}
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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nodeValue Property

Sets or retrieves the value of a node.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.nodeValue [ = sValue ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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**

`bHref` 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
```

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
NORESIZE Attribute | noResize Property

Sets or retrieves whether the user can resize the frame.

Syntax

```html
<ELEMENT NORESIZE ... />
```

```javascript
object.noResize [ =bResize ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bResize</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>false</code></td>
<td>User can resize the frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>true</code></td>
<td>User cannot resize the frame.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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 ... >
```

```script
hr.noShade [ =bShade ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bShade</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Horizontal rule is drawn with 3-D shading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Horizontal rule is drawn without 3-D shading.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
HR
```

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NOWRAP Attribute | nowrap Property

Sets or retrieves whether the browser automatically performs wordwrap.

Syntax

HTML

```
<ELEMENTNOWRAP ...>
```

Scripting

```
object nowrap [ =bWrap ]
```

Possible Values

```
bWrap  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
```
object Property ⇔ offsetHeight Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
offscreenBuffering Property

Sets or retrieves whether objects are drawn offscreen before being made visible to the user.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>window.offscreenBuffering [ =vBuffering ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vBuffering</th>
<th>Variant that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>String that allows Internet Explorer to decide when offscreen buffering is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Boolean that enables offscreen buffering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Boolean that disables offscreen buffering.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
offsetHeight Property

Retrieves the height of the object relative to the layout or coordinate parent, as specified by the offsetParent property.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iHeight = ] object.offsetHeight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

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offsetLeft Property  offsetTop Property

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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[oElement = ] object.offsetParent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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.
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, 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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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offsetParent Property  offsetWidth Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
offsetTop Property

Retrieves the calculated top position of the object relative to the layout or coordinate parent, as specified by the offsetParent property.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iCoord = ] object.offsetTop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iWidth = object.offsetWidth ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iCoord = ] event.offsetX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 offsetX and offsetY 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 + '\n'
}</SCRIPT>```
alert(offsetInfo);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY onmousemove="window.status = 'X=' + window.event.offsetX
 ' Y=' + window.event.offsetY" ondblclick="offsetCoords()">
:
</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.

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>iCoord = event.offsetY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 + "\n"```
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>

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.

![GET Microsoft Internet Explorer](image)

**Applies To**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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
```

```javascript
[bOnLine = ] navigator.onLine
```

Possible Values

- `bOnLine`: 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`
opener Property ▶ outerText Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
outerHTML Property

Sets or retrieves the object and its content in HTML.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.outerHTML [ = sHTML ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 != "LI")
    alert("Adding " + oWorkItem.outerHTML + " to the list.");
    oScratch.innerHTML += oWorkItem.outerHTML + "<BR>";
  }
</SCRIPT>

<UL onclick = "fnCopyHTML()">
<LI><B>Bold text</B></LI>
<LI><I>Italic text</I></LI>
<LI><U>Underlined text</U></LI>
<LI><STRIKE>Strikeout text</STRIKE></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.

<GET Microsoft Internet Explorer>

**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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outerText Property

Sets or retrieves the text of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.outerText [ = sTxt ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

![Internet Explorer](image)

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
owningElement Property

Retrieves the next object in the HTML hierarchy.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ oElement = ] styleSheet.owningElement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
palette Property

Sets or retrieves the palette used for the embedded document.

Syntax

**HTML**

```
<EMBEDPALETTE = sPalette... >
```

**Scripting**

```
embed.palette [ = sPalette ]
```

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
palette Property → parentElement Property
parent Property

Retrieves the parent of the window in the object hierarchy.

Syntax

| HTML | N/A |
| Scripting | [oElement = ] window.parent |

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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 Pendant Property  →  parentStyle

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
parentNode Property

Retrieves the parent object in the document hierarchy.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>oElement = object.parentNode</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```html
<SCRIPT>
var oParent = oSpan.parentNode;
</SCRIPT>
</BODY>

This example assigns the `parentNode` of a node, created with the `createElement` method, to a variable.
```javascript
var oNode = document.createElement("B");
document.body.insertBefore(oNode);
var sType = oNode.parentNodes;
```

**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

```
[ sStyleSheet = ] styleSheet.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

```
N/A
```

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parentStyleSheet Property  ▸ parentWindow
**parentTextEdit Property**

Retrieves the container object in the document hierarchy that can be used to create a `textRange` containing the original object.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[oObject = ] object.parentTextEdit</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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(); ... } </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, NEXTCID, 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
parentWindow Property

Retrieves a reference to the container object of the window.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>$sParent = document.parentWindow$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

$sParent$ String that specifies the name of the parent window.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>$document$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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pathname Property

Sets or retrieves the file name or path specified by the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.pathname [ =sName ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
pixelBottom Property

Sets or retrieves the bottom position of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.pixelBottom [ = iBottom ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.pixelRight [ :=iRight ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**
See Also

posRight

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
platform Property

Retrieves the name of the user's operating system.

Syntax

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sPlatform = ] navigator.platform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Possible Values

- **sPlatform** 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
PLUGINSPAGE Attribute | pluginspage Property

Retrieves the URL of the plug-in used to view an embedded document.

Syntax

```
<html>
  <EMBED PLUGINSPAGE = sURL ... >
</html>
```

Scripting

```
  [ sURL = ] embed.pluginspage
```

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
port Property

Sets or retrieves the port number associated with a URL.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.port [ =sPort ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.posBottom [ = iBottom ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.posRight [ = iRight ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>oElement = object.previousSibling</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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
See Also

lastChild

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previousSibling Property  ▶ protocol Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
propertyName Property

Retrieves the name of the property that has changed on the object.

Syntax

```plaintext
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>[ sProperty = ] event.propertyName</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

```plaintext
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

See Also

- `onpropertychange`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
protocol Property

Sets or retrieves the protocol portion of a URL.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.protocol [ =sProtocol ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[sQualifier = ] event.qualifier</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
<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:00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000"
    ondatasetcomplete="handle_dscomplete()">

<!-- Bind the TABLE to the named recordset "A1:A7" provided by the spreadsheet control -->
<Table DATASRC="#dsoSpreadsheet.A1:A7">
```
Applies To

event

See Also

namedRecordset, using a data source object that exposes multiple data members

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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readOnly Property

Retrieves whether the rule or style sheet is defined on the page or is imported.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>bReadOnly = object.readOnly</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bReadOnly</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Rule or style sheet is obtained through a LINK object or the @import rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Rule or style sheet is defined on the page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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`
(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    <ELEMENT READONLY ... >
Scripting  object.readOnly [ = bRead ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bRead</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Property is not set on the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Object is set to read-only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```
reason Property

Retrieves the result of the data transfer for a data source object.

Syntax

```html
N/A
```

```javascript
[iReason = ] event.reason
```

Possible Values

```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iReason</th>
<th>Integer that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Data transmitted successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Data transfer aborted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data transferred in error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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
```

```javascript
event
```

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recordNumber Property

Retrieves the ordinal record from the data set that generated the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iNumber = ] object.recordNumber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, IKB, 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](#)

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!](#)
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
recordset Property

Retrieves from a data source object a reference to the default record set.

Syntax

```
[ oRecordset = ] object.recordset
```

Possible Values

```
object.recordset
```

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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENTREL = sRelation ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.rel [ =sRelation ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sRelation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Substitute version of the file that contains the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>Page that is an appendix for the set of pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookmark</td>
<td>Bookmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Page is a chapter for a set of pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Table of contents document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright</td>
<td>Copyright notice for the current page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>Glossary for the current page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Help document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index document for the current page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next</td>
<td>Next document in a sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offline</td>
<td>[href containing a path to the CDF file to be used for an offline favorite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prev</td>
<td>Previous document in a sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Page is a section for a set of pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortcut Icon</td>
<td>[href containing a path to an icon file to be used for the favorite or link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>First document of a set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stylesheet</td>
<td>Style sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsection</td>
<td>Page is a subsection for a set of pages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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

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 Property ▸ returnVal

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
repeat Property

Retrieves whether the `onkeydown` event is being repeated.

**Syntax**

```html
N/A
```

```javascript
[bRepeat = ] event.repeat
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>bRepeat</code></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Event fires two or more times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Event fires once.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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经济体

returnValue Property › REV Attribute

Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
returnValue Property

Sets or retrieves the return value from the event.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>event.returnValue [ =bValue ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bValue</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Value from the event is returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Default action of the event on the source object is canceled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

\[
\text{<ELEMENT REV = \textit{sRelation} ... >}
\]

Scripting

\[
\text{object.rev} [ \text{=} \textit{sRelation} ]
\]

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\textit{sRelation}</th>
<th>String that specifies one or more of the following space-delimited values, in any order:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Substitute version of the file containing the link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>Page that is an appendix for the set of pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookmark</td>
<td>Bookmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Page is a chapter for a set of pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>Table of contents document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright</td>
<td>Copyright notice for the current page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>Glossary for the current page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Help document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Index document for the current page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next</td>
<td>Next document in a sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prev</td>
<td>Previous document in a sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Page is a section for a set of pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>First document of a set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stylesheet</td>
<td>Style sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsection</td>
<td>Page is a subsection for a set of pages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 **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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
right Property

Retrieves the right coordinate of the rectangle surrounding the object content.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>iCoord = oTextRectangle.right</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

```javascript
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:

```javascript
oBndRct = oElement.getBoundingClientRect();
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.

<GETMicrosoft Internet Explorer>

Applies To

TextRectangle

See Also

TextRectangle Collection, TextRectangle Object, bottom, left, top

---

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right Attribute | right Property | rowIndex Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
RIGHTMARGIN Attribute | rightMargin Property

Sets or retrieves the right margin for the entire body of the page.

Syntax

HTML

```html
<BODY RIGHTMARGIN = sMargin ... >
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.rightMargin [ =sMargin ]
```

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
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
<ELEMENT ROWS = iRows ... >
```

```javascript
object.rows [ =iRows ]
```

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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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>rows</th>
<th>Pro...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
ROWS Attribute | rows Property

Sets or retrieves the frame heights of the object.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<FRAMESET ROWS = sHeight ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.rows [ = sHeight ... ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sHeight</th>
<th>String that specifies one or more of the following comma-delimited values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>height</code></td>
<td>Integer that specifies the frame height, in pixels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>percentage</code></td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of total available height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>height*</code></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
ROWSPAN Attribute | rowspan Property

Sets or retrieves how many rows in a TABLE the cell should span.

Syntax

HTML

```html
<ELEMENT ROWSPAN = iRows ... >
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.rowSpan [ =iRows ]
```

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
<TABLE RULES = sRule ... >
```

```script
table.rules [ = sRule ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sRule</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>Borders are displayed on all rows and columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cols</td>
<td>Borders are displayed between all table columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groups</td>
<td>Horizontal borders are displayed between all THEAD, TBODY, and TFOOT objects; vertical borders are displayed between all COLGROUP objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>All interior table borders are removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rows</td>
<td>Horizontal borders are displayed between all table rows.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Zone</th>
<th>Starting Time</th>
<th>Ending Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
</tbody>
</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**

| frame |

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
scopeName Property

Retrieves the namespace defined for the element.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sName = ] object.scopeName</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sName</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>All standard HTML tags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scope</td>
<td>Namespace prefix used with the custom tags. This namespace is declared in the document using the XMLNS attribute of the HTML element.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<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 +
    }
</SCRIPT>
</HTML>
```
'; 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, CAPON, 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, 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 Property

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>( \text{[iPos]} \ object.screenLeft )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

\( \text{iPos} \) 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>iPos = object.screenTop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
screenTop Property  screenY Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
screenX Property

Retrieves the x-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the user's screen.

Syntax

```
[ iSize = ] event.screenX
```

Possible Values

```
iSize  Integer that specifies the x-coordinate, in pixels.
```

The property is read-only, with no default value.

Applies To

```
N/A
```

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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 [ iSize = ] event.screenY
```

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 event
```

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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
<BODY SCROLL = sScroll ... >
```

**Possible Values**

- **sScroll** 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**
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  <MARQUEE SCROLLAMOUNT = iAmount ... >
Scripting  marquee.scrollAmount [ =iAmount ]
```

Possible Values

`iAmount` 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SCROLLDELAY Attribute | scrollDelay Property

Sets or retrieves the speed of the MARQUEE scroll.

Syntax

```
HTML   <MARQUEE SCROLLDELAY = iDelay ... >
Scripting  marquee.scrollDelay [ =iDelay ]
```

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...  » SCROLLDEL...
scrollHeight Property

Retrieves the scrolling height of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iHeight = ] object.scrollHeight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>```
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 Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
SCROLLING Attribute | scrolling Property

Sets or retrieves whether the frame can be scrolled.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT SCROLLING = sScrolling ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.scrolling [ =sScrolling ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sScrolling</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>Browser determines whether scroll bars are necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Frame cannot be scrolled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Frame can be scrolled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iWidth = object.scrollWidth ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

See Also

scrollHeight, scrollLeft, scrollTop, width
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
```

```script
object.search [ =sSearch ]
```

**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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
sectionRowIndex Property

Retrieves the position of the object in the TBODY, THEAD, TFOOT, or rows collection.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iIndex = ] oTR.sectionRowIndex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>TR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

cellIndex, sourceIndex

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
SELECTED Attribute | selectorText
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
selectedIndex Property

Sets or retrieves the index of the selected option in a SELECT object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>select.selectedIndex [ = iIndex ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><strong>SELECT</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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**: `[sSelectorText] rule.selectorText`

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
shiftKey Property

Retrieves the state of the SHIFT key.

Syntax

```
HTML  N/A
Scripting  [ bKey = ] event.shiftKey
```

Possible Values

```
bKey  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  event
```

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shiftKey Property | SIZE Attribute | size

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SIZE Attribute | size Property

Sets or retrieves the font size of the object.

Syntax

```
HTML       <ELEMENT SIZE = iSize ... >
Scripting  object.size [ =iSize ]
```

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
SIZE Attribute | size Property

Sets or retrieves the height of the HR object.

Syntax

```html
<HR SIZE = iSize ... />
```

```javascript
hr.size [ =iSize ]
```

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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iIndex = ] object.sourceIndex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SPAN Attribute | span Property

Sets or retrieves the number of columns in the group.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT SPAN = iSpan ...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.span [ = iSpan ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<TABLE BORDER>
<COLGROUP>
```
| This is the first column in the group, and it is right-aligned. |
| This is the second column in the group, and it is right-aligned. |
| This is the third column in the group, and it is left-aligned. |

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 | specified Property  □ SRC Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
SRC Attribute | src Property

Retrieves the URL of a sound to be played.

Syntax

| HTML | <BGSOUND SRC = sURL ... > |
| Scripting | [ sURL = ] object.src |

Possible Values

sURL  String that specifies the URL of the sound.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

BGSOUND

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
SRC Attribute | src Property

Retrieves the URL to an external file that contains the source code or data.

**Syntax**

```
| HTML         | <SCRIPT SRC = sURL ... > |
|             | [sURL = ] oScript.src    |
```

**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**
SRC Attribute | src Property | srcFilter

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
### srcElement Property

Retrieves the object that fired the event.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>oObject = event.srcElement</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```javascript
<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>
```
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
srcFilter Property

Retrieves the filter object that caused the onfilterchange event to fire.

Syntax

```
HTML  N/A
Scripting  [ sSrcFilter = ] event.srcFilter
```

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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
srcUrn Property

Retrieves the Uniform Resource Name (URN) of the behavior that fired the event.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>$sUrn = event.srcUrn</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

behaviorUrn, urns

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
START Attribute | start Property

Sets or retrieves the starting number for an ordered list.

Syntax

HTML

\[<\text{OL} \ \text{START} = \text{iStart} ... >\]

Scripting

\[\text{object.start} \ [=\text{iStart}]\]

Possible Values

\text{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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>OL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
start Property

Sets or retrieves when a video clip file should begin playing.

Syntax

HTML  
<IMG START =sStart ... >

Scripting  
img.start [ =sStart ]

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sStart</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fileopen</td>
<td>Video begins as soon as it finishes loading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouseover</td>
<td>Video begins when the user moves the mouse over the animation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>IMG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
status Property

Sets or retrieves the message in the status bar at the bottom of the window.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>window.status [ =sStatus ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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status Property  ›  STYLE Attribute  ❯ C

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
status Property

Sets or retrieves whether the check box or radio button is selected.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.status [ = bStatus ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bStatus</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Control is not selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Control is selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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 Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
systemLanguage Property

Retrieves the default language used by the system.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sLanguage = ] navigator.systemLanguage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>clientInformation, navigator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
TABINDEX Attribute | tabIndex Property

Sets or retrieves the index within the tab selection order of the object.

**Syntax**

```
<ELEMENT TABINDEX = iIndex ... >

Scripting  object.tabIndex [ = iIndex ]
```

**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,
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

---

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
tagName Property  ›  TARGET Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
tagUrn Property

Retrieves the Uniform Resource Name (URN) specified in the namespace declaration.

Syntax

HTML  N/A
Scripting  \[ sUrn = ] object.tagUrn

Possible Values

\( sUrn \)  String that specifies the URN in the namespace declaration, or the following value:
\( \text{null} \)  Returned for standard HTML tags, or for custom tags that omit the namespace declaration.

The property is read-only with a default value of \textbf{null}.

Remarks

To declare the namespace in the document, use the \texttt{XMLNS} attribute of the \texttt{HTML} element.

Example

This example uses the values returned by the \texttt{scopeName} and \texttt{tagUrn} properties to create a simple \texttt{HelloWorld} custom tag. The browser's status bar displays the property values.

\begin{verbatim}
<HTML XMLNS:InetSDK='http://msdn.microsoft.com/workshop'>

<STYLE>
@media all {
    InetSDK\:HelloWorld { behavior:url (simple.htc) }
}
\end{verbatim}
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, BG SOUND, 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
TARGET Attribute | target Property

Sets or retrieves the window or frame at which to target the contents.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT TARGET = sTarget ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.target [ = sTarget ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>sTarget</code></th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_blank</td>
<td>Load the linked document into a new blank window. This window is not named.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_parent</td>
<td>Load the linked document into the immediate parent of the document the link is in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_search</td>
<td>Load the linked document into the browser's search pane. Available in Internet Explorer 5 or later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_self</td>
<td>Load the linked document into the same window the link was clicked in (the active window).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_top</td>
<td>Load the linked document into the topmost window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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

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.

```html
<A HREF="newpage.htm" TARGET="_top">Go to New Page.</A>
```

**Applies To**

A, AREA, BASE, FORM

---

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text Property

Sets or retrieves the text contained within the range.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>TextRange.text [ =sTxt ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>TextRange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEXT Attribute | text Property

Sets or retrieves the text (foreground) color for the document body.

Syntax

HTML

```html
<BODY TEXT = sColor ... >
```

Scripting

```javascript
body.text [ = sColor ]
```

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.

```html
<BODY ID="oBody">

: 

<BUTTON onmouseover="oBody.text='green'">GREEN</BUTTON>
<BUTTON onmouseover="oBody.text='red'">RED</BUTTON>
<BUTTON onmouseover="oBody.text='blue'">BLUE</BUTTON>

</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

BODY

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
text Property

Retrieves the text of the block object as a string.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>sTxt = object.text</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

$sTxt$ String that specifies the text.

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>SCRIPT, TITLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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 object.text [ = sTxt ]
```

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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Sets or retrieves the autospacing and narrow space width adjustment of text.

### Syntax

**HTML**

```html
{text-autospace: sIdeograph}
```

**Scripting**

```
object.textAutospace = sIdeograph
```

### Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>sIdeograph</strong></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No effect takes place—that is, no extra space is added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideograph-alpha</td>
<td>Creates extra spacing between runs of ideographic and non-ideographic text, such as Latin-based, Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideograph-numeric</td>
<td>Creates extra spacing between runs of ideographic text and numeric characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideograph-parenthesis</td>
<td>Creates extra spacing between a normal (non-wide) parenthesis and an ideograph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideograph-space</td>
<td>Extends the width of the space character when it is adjacent to ideographs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, NEXXTID, 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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
textDecorationLineThrough Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text in the object has a line drawn through it.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.textDecorationLineThrough [ = bLineThrough ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>bLineThrough</code></th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Apply the line-through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Prevent the line-through.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

Example

This example uses the `textDecorationLineThrough` property to draw a line through the text when the user clicks it with the mouse.

```html
<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,
See Also

textDecoration

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
textDecorationNone Property

Sets or retrieves whether the textDecoration property for the object has been set to none.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.textDecorationNone [ =bDecoration ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bDecoration</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Property is set to none.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Property is not set to none.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
textDecorationOverline Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text in the object has a line drawn over it.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.textDecorationOverline</code> [ = bOverline ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- `bOverline` 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.

```html
<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,
See Also

textDecoration

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
textDecorationUnderline Property

Sets or retrieves whether the text in the object is underlined.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.textDecorationUnderline [ = bUnderline ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- `bUnderline`: 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, PIA TEXT, PRE, runtimeStyle, S, SAMP, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, style, SUB, SUP, TABLE,
See Also

textDecoration

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text-transform Attribute ...  → tHead Prc

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
tFoot Property

Retrieves the TFOOT object of the TABLE.

Syntax

```
<HTML>
N/A
</HTML>

<Scripting>
[ oTFoot = ] table.tFoot
</Scripting>
```

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
</HTML>

<Scripting>
TABLE
</Scripting>
```
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
tHead Property

Retrieves the **THEAD** object of the **TABLE**.

**Syntax**

```
<samp>HTML</samp> N/A

<samp>Scripting</samp> [ oTHead = ] 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**

```
<samp>HTML</samp> N/A

<samp>Scripting</samp> **TABLE**
```
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       <LINK TITLE = sTitle ... >
Scripting link.title [ =sTitle ]
```

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

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
TITLE Attribute | title Property → toElement

Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
TITLE Attribute | title Property

Sets or retrieves advisory information (a ToolTip) for the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT TITLE = sTitle ...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.title = sTitle</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

```javascript
[iCoord = ] oTextRectangle.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:

```javascript
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:

```javascript
oBndRct = oElement.getBoundingClientRect();
oBndRct.top;
```

**Example**

This example uses the `getBoundingClientRect` method to retrieve the
coordinates of the bounds of the text rectangles within the element.

```javascript
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  \rightarrow  TRUESPEED Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
TOPMARGIN Attribute | topMargin Property

Sets or retrieves the margin for the top of the page.

Syntax

**HTML**

&lt;BODY TOPMARGIN = iMargin ... &gt;

**Scripting**

body.topMargin [ = iMargin ]

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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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  marquee.trueSpeed [ =bSpeed ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bSpeed</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
type Property

Retrieves the type of selection.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sType = selection.type ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sType</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No selection/insertion point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
<td>Text selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control</td>
<td>Control selection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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".

```html
<BODY onclick="alert(document.selection.type)">
Some text.
</BODY>
```

Applies To

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

```html
<STYLE TYPE = sType ... >
```

Scripting

```javascript
[ 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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
TYPE Attribute | type Property

Retrieves the classification and default behavior of the button.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;BUTTON TYPE =sType ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sType = ] button.type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sType</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>button</td>
<td>Creates a Command button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset</td>
<td>Creates a Reset button. If it's in a form, this button resets the fields in the form to their initial values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>submit</td>
<td>Creates a Submit button. If it's in a form, this button submits the form.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE Attribute</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Programming Languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Web Workshop</td>
<td></td>
<td>DHTML, HTML &amp; CSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
type Property

Retrieves the event name from the event object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sType = ] event.type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
TYPE Attribute | type Property

Sets or retrieves the MIME type of the object.

Syntax

```html
<Object TYPE ="type" ...
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.type [ ="sType ]
```

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
type Property

Retrieves the cascading style sheets (CSS) language in which the style sheet is written.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>$sType = styleSheet.type$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>styleSheet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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TYPE Attribute | type Property

Retrieves the MIME type for the associated scripting engine.

Syntax

```html
<SCRIPT TYPE = sType ... >
```

**Possible Values**

- `sType` 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`
unicode-bidi Attribute | ... › UNITS Att

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
uniqueID Property

Retrieves an auto-generated, unique identifier for the object.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sID = ] object.uniqueID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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=imagemap, INPUT type=password, INPUT type=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, KB, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENULIST, NOBR, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TBODY, TD, TEXTAREA, THEAD, TFOOT, TH, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP

**See Also**

[ dhtml behaviors](#), [implementing behaviors in script](#)

---

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UNITS Attribute | units Property

Sets or retrieves the height and width units of the EMBED object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;EMBED UNITS = sUnits ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>embed.units [ =sUnits ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sUnits</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>px</td>
<td>Height and width are in pixels. For more information about the supported length units, see CSS Length Units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

Applies To

EMBED

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
| URL Property | Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS |
updateInterval Property

Sets or retrieves the update interval for the screen.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting:</td>
<td><code>screen.updateInterval [ =iInterval ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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updateInterval Property  → URN Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
URL Property

Sets or retrieves the URL for the current document.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>document.URL [ =sURL ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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URL Property ‣ USEMAP Attribute | u

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
URN Attribute | urn Property

Sets or retrieves a Uniform Resource Name (URN) for a target document.

**Syntax**

```html
<A urn = sURN ... />
```

```javascript
a.urn [ =sURN ]
```

**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
userAgent Property  ›  VALIGN Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
userLanguage Property

Retrieves the current user language.

Syntax

```
<notranslate>
| HTML | N/A |
| Scripting | sLanguage = navigator.userLanguage |
```

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
VALIGN Attribute | vAlign Property

Sets or retrieves whether the caption appears at the top or bottom of the TABLE.

Syntax

```
<caption VALIGN =sAlign ... >
caption.vAlign [ =sAlign ]
```

Possible Values

- **sAlign** 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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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALIGN Attribute</th>
<th>vAlign...</th>
<th>value Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT VALIGN =sAlign ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.vAlign [ sAlign ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAlign</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>middle</strong></td>
<td>Aligns the text in the middle of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>Aligns the text in the middle of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseline</td>
<td>Aligns the base line of the first line of text with the base lines in adjacent objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>Aligns the text at the bottom of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>top</td>
<td>Aligns the text at the top of the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 |

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
value Property

Sets or retrieves the value of the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.value [ = sValue ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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".

```html
<TEXTAREA onclick="alert(this.value)">
This is the value of a TEXTAREA.
</TEXTAREA>
```

Applies To

TEXTAREA

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
VCARD_NAME Attribute | vcard_name Property

Sets or retrieves the vCard value of the object to use for the AutoComplete box.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT VCARD_NAME = sVCard... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.vcard_name [ = sVCard ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sVCard</th>
<th>String that specifies one or more of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCard.Department</td>
<td>Company or agency department name mapped to the vCard.Department schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.DisplayName</td>
<td>User-selected display name mapped to the vCard.DisplayName schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.Email</td>
<td>E-mail address mapped to the vCard.Email schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.FirstName</td>
<td>First name mapped to the vCard.FirstName schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.Gender</td>
<td>Gender mapped to the vCard.Gender schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.Homepage</td>
<td>Web page address mapped to the vCard.Homepage schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.JobTitle</td>
<td>Company or agency job title mapped to the vCard.JobTitle schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.LastName</td>
<td>Last name mapped to the vCard.LastName schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.MiddleName</td>
<td>Middle name mapped to the vCard.MiddleName schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.Office</td>
<td>Office location mapped to the vCard.Office schema.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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**

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.

```html
<INPUT TYPE=text NAME="CustomerEmail"
VCARD_NAME = "vCard.Email"
>
```

**Applies To**

`INPUT_password`, `INPUT_text`

**See Also**

autocomplete in html forms

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
visited Pseudo-class

vlinkColor Property
VLink Attribute | VLink Property

Sets or retrieves the color of links in the object that have already been visited.

Syntax

HTML

```html
<BODY VLINK =sColor ... >
```

Scripting

```javascript
body.vlink [ =sColor ]
```

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
vlinkColor Property

Sets or retrieves the color of the links that the user has visited.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>document.vlinkColor [ =sColor ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>document</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

- `alinkColor`, `linkColor`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
vlinkColor Property → VSPACE Attribute

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
VOLUME Attribute | volume Property

Retrieves the volume setting for the sound.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<BGSOUND VOLUME = iVolume ... />
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
[iVolume = ] bgsound.volume
```

Possible Values

| **iVolume** | 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*

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
VOLUME Attribute | volume...

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
VSPACE Attribute | vspace Property

Sets or retrieves the vertical margin for the object.

Syntax

```
<ELEMENT VSPACE =iMargin ... >
```

```
object.vspace [ =iMargin ]
```

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 |  

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
WHITESPACE Attribute | whiteSpace Property

Property not implemented.

See Also

CSS Attributes

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
width Property

Retrieves the horizontal resolution of the screen.

Syntax

HTML
N/A

Scripting
\[ iWidth = \text{screen}.width \]

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
screen

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**

```html
<Element width = sWidth ... />
```

**Scripting**

`object.width [ = sWidth ]`

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWidth</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>Integer that specifies the width of the object, in pixels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percentage</td>
<td>Integer, followed by a %. The value is a percentage of the width of the parent object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**: | *not specified* |
| 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.

```html
<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**

```html
<TEXTAREA WRAP = sWrap ... >
```

**Scripting**

```
object.wrap [ = sWrap ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWrap</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soft</td>
<td>Text is displayed with wordwrapping and submitted without carriage returns and line feeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>Text is displayed with wordwrapping and submitted with soft returns and line feeds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Wordwrapping is disabled. The lines appear exactly as the user types them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
<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"></TEXTAREA>

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.

![GET Microsoft Internet Explorer](GET.png)

**Applies To**

TEXTAREA

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
x Property

Retrieves the x-coordinate of the mouse pointer's position relative to the parent element.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iX = ] event.x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

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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  oXMLObject = object.XMLDocument
```

**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](#)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ iY = ] event.y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<BODY onmousemove="window.status = 'X=' + window.event.x + ' Y=' + window.event.y">```
elementFromPoint Method  execCommand

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
```
execCommand Method  expand Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
execScript Method

Executes the specified script in the provided language.

Syntax

```
window.execScript(sExpression, sLanguage)
```

Parameters

- `sExpression` Required. String that specifies the code to be executed.
- `sLanguage` 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`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
controlRange Collection

Returns an array of elements specified in the createControlRange method.

Syntax

\[
\text{collRange} = \text{document.body.createControlRange()}
\]

Possible Values

- \( \text{collRange} \): 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 → queryCommandEnabled

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
prompt Method

Displays a dialog box that prompts the user with a message and an input field.

Syntax

\[ vTextData = window.prompt([sMessage], [sDefaultValue]) \]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sMessage</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the message to display in the dialog box. By default, this parameter is set to &quot;&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sDefaultValue</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the default value of the input field. By default, this parameter is set to &quot;undefined&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
recalc Method

Recalculates all dynamic properties in the current document.

Syntax

\[ \text{document.recalc([bForceAll])} \]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bForceAll</th>
<th>Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Default. Recalculates only those expressions that have changed since the last recalculation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Recalculates all expressions in the document.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 \text{document.body.clientWidth}. Expressions that reference \text{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 \text{height} of a \text{DIV} implicitly depends on the \text{innerHTML} of the \text{DIV}. However, if an expression references the \text{height}, a change in the \text{innerHTML}, which might alter the \text{height}, does not cause a recalculation of the expression on a subsequent call to \text{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`
BackColor Command | IDM_B... » Blo

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
BlockDirLTR Command | IDM_BLOCKDIRLTR
Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop
Further Reading

The descriptions for the following items are contained in the Microsoft® platform software development kit (SDK).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACCELERATEABSDI</th>
<th>AccessibleObjectFromEvent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AddRef</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BindMoniker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORDERWIDTHS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSTR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_DELETESTRING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_FINDSTRINGEXACT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_GETCOUNT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_GETCURSEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_GETDROPPEDCONTROLRECT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_GETDROPPEDSTATE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_GETEXTENDEDUI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_GETITEMDATA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_GETITEMHEIGHT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_GETLBTEXT</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CB_GETLBTEXTLEN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_LIMITTEXT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_RESETCONTENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_SELECTSTRING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_SETCURSEL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_SETDROPPEDWIDTH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_SETEXTEDUI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_SETITEMDATA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_SETITEMHEIGHT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB_SHOWDROPDOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CloseHandle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLSCTX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLSIDFromProgID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoCreateInstance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoInitialize</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLORREF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoTaskMemAlloc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoTaskMemFree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoUninitialize</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateDialogIndirect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreateFile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CreateIcon
CreateProcess
CreateWindow
CreateWindowEx
DefDlgProc
DefWindowProc
DeleteMenu
DeleteObject
DestroyIcon
DestroyWindow
DEVMODE
DISMISMODELESS
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FindFirstChangeNotification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FindFirstFile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FindResource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FindWindow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FlashWindow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMATETC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FormatMessage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FreeLibrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetClassFile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetCurrentDirectory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetCurrentTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetCursorPos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetDCEx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetFileAttributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetLastError</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetMessage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetModuleHandle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetParent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetProcAddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetScrollInfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetScrollPos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetScrollRange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetSubMenu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetSysColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetSystemMetrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetThreadPriority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetWindowLong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GlobalAlloc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPALETTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRESULT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAccessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IActiveDesktop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAddrBook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAdviseSink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAdviseSink::OnViewChange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBindCtx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBindCtx::RegisterObjectBound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICatRegister::RegisterClassImplCategories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IClassFactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IClassFactory::CreateInstance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IClassFactory::LockServer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IClassFactory2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IConnectionPoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IConnectionPoint::Unadvise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IConnectionPointContainer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDataObject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDispatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDispatchEx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDropSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDropTarget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEnumFORMATETC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEnumString</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEnumUnknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEnumVARIANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEnumXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IErrorInfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMalloc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMalloc::Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAPIFolder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAPIProp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAPITable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMessage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMoniker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMoniker::BindToObject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMoniker::BindToStorage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMoniker::GetDisplayName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMoniker::ParseDisplayName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertMenu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IObjectWithSite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IObjectWithSite::SetSite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCache2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleClientSite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleClientSite::GetContainer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPersistFile::Save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistFile::GetCurFile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistFile::IsDirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistFile::Load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistFile::Save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistFile::SaveCompleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistMoniker::Load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistStorage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistStorage::InitNew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistStorage::Load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistStream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistStreamInit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPersistStreamInit::InitNew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPropertyNotifySink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPropertyNotifySink::OnChanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IProvideClassInfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IProvideClassInfo2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsDialogMessage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IServiceProvider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IServiceProvider::QueryService</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IShellBrowser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISimpleFrameSite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISpecifyPropertyPages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IStorage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IStorage::CreateStorage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IStorage::CreateStream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IStorage::Stat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IStream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IStream::Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITypeInfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUnknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUnknown::AddRef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUnknown::QueryInterface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUnknown::Release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IViewObject::GetColorSet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IViewObject2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBItemFromPoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoadIcon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoadImage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoadLibrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoadResource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocalAlloc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocalFree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGBRUSH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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_LBUTTONDOWN
WM_LBUTTONDBLCLK
WM_LBUTTONUP
WM_MBUTTONDOWN
WM_MEASUREITEM
WM_MENUCCHAR
WM_MENUSELECT
WM_MOUSEMOVE
WM_NCACTIVATE
WM_NCCREATE
WM_NCHITTEST
WM_NCPAINT
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
BlockDirRTL Command | IDM_BLOCKDIRRTL
Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
BrowseMode Command | IDM_BROWSEMODE
Command ID

Not supported.

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Delete Command | IDM_DELE...

Dir

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Not supported.

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
Not supported.

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FormatBlock Command | IDM...  › IDM

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_FONT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td>pvaIn Not applicable. pvaOut Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>IOleCommandTarget::Exec, IOleCommandTarget::QueryStatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Availability

Internet Explorer 4.0 and later

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
IDM_GETBLOCFKMTS Command ID

Retrieves the strings corresponding to the available block format tags.

C++ Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command group</th>
<th>CGID_MSHTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbolic constant</td>
<td>IDM_GETBLOCFKMTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User interface</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvaIn</td>
<td>Required. The caller must pass NULL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pvaOut</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Header file</td>
<td>Mshtmcid.h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applies to</td>
<td>I OleCommandTarget::Exec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

Use the values returned from this Command ID when calling

I OleCommandTarget::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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
Not supported.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
InlineDirRTL Command | IDM_INLINEDIRRTL
Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
JustifyFull Command | IDM_JUSTIFYFULL Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
JustifyNone Command | IDM_JUSTIFYNONE
Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Open Command | IDM_OPEN Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
PlayImage Command | IDM_DYNSRCPLAY Command
ID

Not supported.

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Redo Command | IDM_REDO Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
RemoveParaFormat Command | IDM_REMOVEPARAFORMAT Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SaveAs Command | IDM_SAVEAS Command ID

Not supported.

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SelectAll Command | IDM_S...  Size

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
SizeToControl Command | IDM_SIZETOCONTROL
Command ID

Not supported.

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StrikeThrough Command | IDM...

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SuperScript Command | IDM_SUPERSCRIPT Command ID

Not supported.

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Underline Command | IDM_U...  

Unlink Command | IDM_UNL...  

Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Undo Command | UNDO Command ID

Not supported.

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anim:DA Element | anim Be... Default

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
anchor Behavior

Enables the browser to navigate to a folder view.

Syntax

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XML</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;A STYLE=&quot;behavior:url('#default#AnchorClick')&quot; ID=sID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.behavior = &quot;url('#default#AnchorClick')&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>object.addBehavior(&quot;#default#AnchorClick&quot;)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
anchor Behavior  ▸ ANIMATION Elements

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>XML</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;anim:DA ID=&quot;sID&quot; STYLE=&quot;height:sHeight; width:sWidth;&quot; /&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HTML</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scripting</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>sID</strong></td>
<td>String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sHeight</strong></td>
<td>String that specifies the height of the DirectAnimation viewer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sWidth</strong></td>
<td>String that specifies the width of the DirectAnimation viewer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<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.

```html
<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.

```html
<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...  ▸ AUDIO

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XML</th>
<th><code>&lt;t:ANIMATION ID=&quot;sID&quot; STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time)&quot; /&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>XML</th>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;t:AUDIO ID=&quot;sID&quot; STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time)&quot;/&gt;</code></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XML</td>
<td><code>&lt;Prefix:CustomTag ID=sID STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#clientCaps)&quot; /&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#clientCaps)&quot; ID=sID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.behavior = &quot;url(#default#clientCaps)&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>object.addBehavior (&quot;#default#clientCaps&quot;)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prefix</td>
<td>Prefix that associates the CustomTag with an XML namespace. This prefix is set using the XMLNS attribute of the HTML tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CustomTag</td>
<td>User-defined tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sID</td>
<td>String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, TEXTARE, 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 Behavior

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
download Behavior

Downloads a file and notifies a specified callback function when the download is complete.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XML</th>
<th>&lt;Prefix:CustomTag ID=sID STYLE=&quot;behavior:url('#default#download')&quot; /&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url('#default#download')&quot; ID=sID&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.behavior = &quot;url('#default#download')&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>object.addBehavior(&quot;#default#download&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Prefix that associates the CustomTag with an XML namespace. This prefix is set using the XMLNS attribute of the HTML tag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CustomTag</td>
<td>User-defined tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sID</td>
<td>String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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homePage Behavior

Contains information about a user's homepage.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>XML</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;Prefix:CustomTag ID=sID STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#homepage)&quot; /&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HTML</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#homepage)&quot; ID=sID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scripting</strong></td>
<td><code>object.style.behavior = &quot;url(#default#homepage)&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>object.addBehavior (&quot;#default#homepage&quot;)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Prefix that associates the CustomTag with an XML namespace. This prefix is set using the XMLNS attribute of the HTML tag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CustomTag</td>
<td>User-defined tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sID</td>
<td>String that specifies a unique identifier for the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>XML</th>
<th>HTML</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#httpFolder)&quot; ID=sID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td><code>&lt;object style.behavior = &quot;url(#default#httpFolder)&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>object.addBehavior (&quot;#default#httpFolder&quot;)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
<ti:IMG ID="sID" STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time)"/>
```

**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
<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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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

\[
<\!-t:MEDIA ID=\"sID\" STYLE=\"behavior:url(#default#time)\" />
\]

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 \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \texttt{ANIMATION}, \texttt{AUDIO}, \texttt{IMG}, \texttt{MEDIA}, and \texttt{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
<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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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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>XML</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;t:PAR ID=&quot;sID&quot; STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time)&quot; /&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HTML</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scripting</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<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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saveFavorite Behavior

Enables the object to persist data in a Favorite.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#saveFavorite)&quot; ID=sID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Scripting | `object.style.behavior = "url(#default#saveFavorite)"`  
|          | `object.addBehavior ("#default#saveFavorite")` |

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.

```html
<META NAME="save" CONTENT="favorite">
```

The required **STYLE** can be set inline or in the document header, as follows:

```html
<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, HS, 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
saveHistory Behavior

Enables the object to persist data in the browser history.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url('#default#saveHistory')&quot; ID=sID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.behavior = &quot;url('#default#saveHistory')&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>object.addBehavior (#default#saveHistory)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
saveSnapshot Behavior

Enables the object to persist data when a Web page is saved.

Syntax

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XML</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url('#default#saveSnapshot')&quot; ID=sID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.behavior=&quot;url('#default#saveSnapshot')&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>object.addBehavior (&quot;#default#saveSnapshot&quot;)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<META NAME="save" CONTENT="snapshot">
```

The required **STYLE** may be set inline or in the document header, as follows:

```html
<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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>XML</th>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;t:SEQ ID=&quot;sID&quot; STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time)&quot; /&gt;</code></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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](/html+time), [PAR](/PAR), [TIMELINE](/TIMELINE)

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time)&quot;&gt; ID=sID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.behavior = &quot;url(#default#time)&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>object.addBehavior (&quot;#default#time&quot;)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
userData Behavior

Enables the object to persist data in user data.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#userData)&quot; ID=sID&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.behavior = &quot;url(#default#userData)&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>object.addBehavior (#default#userData)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>XML</th>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>Scripting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;v:VIDEO ID=&quot;sID&quot; STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time)&quot; /&gt;</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
<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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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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
ACCELERATE Attribute | available

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bReverse</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Timeline plays in the forward direction until it completes, then it immediately plays in the reverse direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Timeline does not play in the reverse direction after it finishes playing in the forward direction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | available

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iHeight &gt;= ] oClientCaps.availHeight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>( iWidth = oClientCaps.availWidth )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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  <ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:BEGIN = sTime... >
Scripting  object.begin [ = sTime ]
```

Possible Values

```
sTime  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
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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time);&quot; t:BEGINAFTER = sID... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.beginAfter [ = sID ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 \texttt{BEGINEVENT} attribute instead of the \texttt{BEGINAFTER} attribute.

The prefix t is used to associate this attribute with an XML namespace.

\textbf{Example}

This example uses the \texttt{BEGINAFTER} and \texttt{BEGIN} properties to make a paragraph appear one second after the first paragraph appears.

\textbf{Applies To}

\texttt{animation, audio, img, media, par, seq, time, video}

\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{html+time}, \texttt{BEGIN}, \texttt{BEGINEVENT}, \texttt{BEGINWITH}

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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       <ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);":BEGINEVENT = sEventName... >
Scripting  object.beginEvent [ = sEventName ]
```

**Possible Values**

- **sEventName**: String that specifies a timing event or an event supported by the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) Object Model. Valid values include `object.EventName` or the string "none". Examples of event names include `span1.onBegin` and `document.onLoad`.

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:

```html
<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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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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
bufferDepth Property

Retrieves the number of bits per pixel used for colors on the off-screen bitmap buffer.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>iBitsPerPixel = oClientCaps.bufferDepth</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>iBitsPerPixel</code></th>
<th>Integer that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No explicit buffering occurs. The <code>colorDepth</code> property is set to the screen depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>Buffering occurs at the screen depth. The <code>colorDepth</code> property is set to the screen depth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 4, 8, 15, 16, 24, 32</td>
<td>Off-screen buffering occurs based on the specified number of bits per pixel. The <code>colorDepth</code> 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The property is read-only with a default value of 0.

Remarks

Non-supported 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
See Also

client capabilities

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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>
  <head>
    <script>
      // Example script
      var obj = object.clipBegin;
      obj[sTime];
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Example HTML element with CLIPBEGIN attribute
    <ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:CLIPBEGIN = sTime... >
    -->
  </body>
</html>
```

**Possible Values**

- `sTime` 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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**

```
<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:CLIPEND = "sTime..." >
```

```
object.clipEnd [ = sTime ]
```

**Possible Values**

`sTime` 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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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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bSyncLocal</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Elements within the local time scope are synchronized with the timeline on this element. The local time scope is determined by the <code>SYNCBEHAVIOR</code> attribute on the parent element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Elements within the local time scope are not synchronized with the timeline on this element.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**
See Also

html+time, syncTolerance

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
colorDepth Property

Retrieves the number of bits per pixel used for colors on the destination device or buffer.

Syntax

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>iBitsPerPixel = ] oClientCaps.colorDepth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iBitsPerPixel</th>
<th>Integer that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 4, 8, 15, 16, 24, 32</td>
<td>Off-screen buffering occurs based on the specified number of bits per pixel. 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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connectionType Property

Retrieves the type of connection in use.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sConnectionType = ] oClientCaps.connectionType</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sConnectionType</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lan</td>
<td>User is connected through a network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modem</td>
<td>User is connected through a modem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offline</td>
<td>User is working offline.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Retrieves whether client-side cookies are enabled in the browser.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[bEnabled = ] oClientCaps.cookieEnabled</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- `bEnabled` 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`
cookieEnabled Property  ▶ currTime Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
cpuClass Property

Retrieves a string representing the CPU class.

Syntax

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sCPU = ] oClientCaps.cpuClass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Possible Values

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sCPU</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x86</td>
<td>CPU is an x86 processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>CPU is an Alpha processor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[sTime = ] object.currTime</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time);&quot; t:DECELERATE = iPercent...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.decelerate [ = iPercent ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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    <ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:DUR = sTime... />
Scripting object.dur [ = sTime ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sTime</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td>Element remains active on the timeline for an indefinite amount of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration</td>
<td>Amount of time the element remains active or displayed. The time must be specified as described in Time Formats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
<html><head>
<style>
</style>
</head>
<body>
<element STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:END = sTime... >

```  

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sTime</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Element remains active on the timeline for an indefinite amount of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>Number of seconds along the timeline at which the element will become inactive. The time must be specified as described in Time Formats.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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
<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:ENDEVENT = sEventName... />
```

```
object.endEvent [ = sEventName ]
```

Possible Values

| sEventName | String that specifies a timing event or an event supported by the DHTML Object Model. Valid values use the format `object.EventName`, or the string "none". Examples of event names include `span1.onBegin` and `document.onLoad`. |

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 | endEvent

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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**

```html
<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:ENDHOLD = bHold... >
```

**Scripting**

```
object.endHold [ = bHold ]
```

### Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bHold</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Element is not held until the end of the parent timeline is reached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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... >
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>bRestart</code></th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>true</code></td>
<td>Timeline immediately restarts every time the referenced event happens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>false</code></td>
<td>Timeline can't restart until after it plays through once.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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`
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
expires Property

Sets or retrieves the expiration date of data persisted with the userData behavior.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>oPersistObject.expires [ = sUTCString ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
 expires Property  height Property

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
FOLDER Attribute | folder Property

Sets or retrieves a namespace extension, address, or path.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<A FOLDER = sFolder ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
oAnchor.folder [ = sFolder ]
```

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
height Property

Retrieves the vertical resolution of the screen.

**Syntax**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[iHeight = ] oClientCaps.height</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**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`
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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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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
javaEnabled Property

Retrieves whether the Microsoft virtual machine is enabled.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>[ bEnabled = ] oClientCaps.javaEnabled</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

- **bEnabled** 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`
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sTime = ] object.localTime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

| sTime | 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
localTime Property → platform Property

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onOffBehavior Property

Retrieves an object indicating whether the specified Microsoft® DirectAnimation® behavior is running.

Syntax

```
[ oOn = ] object.onOffBehavior
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Behavior is running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Behavior is not running.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sPlatform = ] oClientCaps.platform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sPlatform</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Win32</td>
<td>Browser is running on Windows 32-bit platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Win16</td>
<td>Browser is running on Windows 16-bit platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WinCE</td>
<td>Browser is running on Windows CE platform.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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          | <ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:PLAYER = sID... > |
| Scripting     | object.player [ = sID ] |
```

Possible Values

```
sID  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 itimemediaplayer 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
```
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 | [ oPlayer = ] object.playerObject |

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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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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time);&quot; t:REPEAT = vRepetitions ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.repeat [ = vRepetitions ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vRepetitions</th>
<th>Variant that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td>Timeline repeats indefinitely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repetitions</td>
<td>Floating-point number greater than 0 that specifies how many times the timeline repeats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
REPEAT Attribute | repeat... | sound I

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time);&quot; t:REPEATDUR = sTime... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.repeatDur [ = sTime ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sTime</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>indefinite</td>
<td>Timeline repeats indefinitely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totaldur</td>
<td>Total amount of time to repeat the element's timeline. The time must be specified as described in Time Formats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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
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**

```
<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:SRC = sURL... >
```

```
object.src [ = sURL ]
```

**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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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
See Also

multimedia extensions to html+time, image, sound

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time);&quot; t:SYNCBEHAVIOR = sRule... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.syncBehavior [ = sRule ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sRule</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>canSlip</code></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>locked</code></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
SYNCBEHAVIOR Attribute | System Language

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[sTime] object.syncTolerance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
syncTolerance Property  ▸ TARGET At

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
systemLanguage Property

Retrieves the default language that the system is running.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>$sLanguage = oClientCaps.systemLanguage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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
<A TARGET = [ sTarget ]... >
```

**Possible Values**

- **sTarget**: String that specifies one or more of the following values:
  - `name`: Name of the frame or window.
  - `_self`: Linked document loads into the same window as the link.
  - `_top`: 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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE=&quot;behavior:url(#default#time);&quot; t:TIMEACTION = sAction...&gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.timeAction [ = sAction ]</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAction</th>
<th>String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Element takes no action. This is useful for time grouping, when the parent element should not do anything in response to timing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onOff</td>
<td>Element's on property toggles between true and false over time. If no on property exists for the element, nothing happens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>style</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visibility</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | timeline

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:TIMELINE = sType... >
```

```javascript
object.timeline [ = sType ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Current element does not define a local timeline and has no affect on its contained time descendants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par</td>
<td>New timeline container element in a document. All HTML descendants of this element have independent, or parallel, timing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seq</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
timelineBehavior Property

Retrieves a Microsoft® DirectAnimation® number (danumber object) containing the timeline behavior associated with the specified object.

Syntax

```javascript
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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**

```
<BODY STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:TIMESTARTRULE = sAction... >
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAction</th>
<th>String that specifies the following value:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>onDocLoad</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
<ELEMENT STYLE="behavior:url(#default#time);" t:TYPE = sType... />
```

**Possible Values**

`sType` 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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
**userLanguage Property**

Retrieves the current user language.

**Syntax**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>[ sLanguage = ] oClientCaps.userLanguage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
userLanguage Property  ➤ XMLDocum

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
width Property

Retrieves the horizontal resolution of the screen.

Syntax

HTML | N/A
---|---
Scripting | [iWidth = ] oClientCaps.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 → addComponentRequest

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
[ oXMLObject = ] oObject.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`
XMLDocument Property → addDABehavior

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sID</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies any of the component identifiers listed in the Installable Components in Internet Explorer document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sIDType</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the case-insensitive type of the identifier specified in sID, or the following value: componentid Active Setup identifier of the component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sMinVer</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the minimum version number of the component to install.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
addComponentRequest Method...}

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oBehavior</td>
<td>Required. Object that specifies the DABehavior to add.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iID</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)](http://microsoft.com).

Applies To

`anim`

See Also

`multimedia extensions to html+time`
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addDABehavior Method  clearComponentRequest

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
beginElement 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.

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    compareVersions

Web Workshop    |    DHTML, HTML & CSS
clearComponentRequest Method

Clears the queue of all component download requests.

Syntax

```plaintext
oClientCaps.clearComponentRequest()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

```plaintext
clientCaps
```

See Also

```plaintext
clientcaps, using dhtml behaviors, addComponentRequest, doComponentRequest, isComponentInstalled
```

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clearComponentRequest method…

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
compareVersions Method

Compares two version numbers.

Syntax

```plaintext
iResult = oClientCaps.compareVersions(sVersionNumber1, sVersionNumber2)
```

Parameters

- `sVersionNumber1` Required. String that specifies the first of two version numbers to compare.
- `sVersionNumber2` Required. String that specifies the second of two version numbers to compare.

Return Value

Returns one of the following values:

- `-1` `sVersionNumber1` is less than `sVersionNumber2`
- `0` `sVersionNumber1` is equal to `sVersionNumber2`
- `1` `sVersionNumber1` is greater than `sVersionNumber2`

Example

This example uses the `compareVersions` method to compare the version of the installed Microsoft virtual machine component with a specified version.

```html
<HTML xmlns:IE >
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
@media all {
    IE\:clientCaps {behavior:url(#default\#clientcaps)}
}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
```
Applies To

clientCaps

See Also

clientcaps, using dhtml behaviors, getComponentVersion, isComponentInstalled

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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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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getAttribute Method \isComponentInstalled
GetComponentVersion Method

Retrieves the version of the specified component.

Syntax

```java
sVersion = oClientCaps.getComponentVersion(sID, sIDType)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sID</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies any of the component identifiers listed in the Detectable Components in Internet Explorer document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sIDType</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the case-insensitive type of the identifier specified in sID, or the following value: componentid Active Setup identifier of the component.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
isComponentInstalled Method

Retrieves whether the specified component is available.

Syntax

\[
\text{bInstalled = } o\text{ClientCaps.isComponentInstalled}(\text{sID, sIDType [, sMinVersion]})
\]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sID</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies any of the component identifiers listed in the Detectable Components in Internet Explorer document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sIDType</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the case-insensitive type of the identifier specified in sID, or the following value: componentid Active Setup identifier of the component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sMinVersion</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the version number of the component.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Method  

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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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
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

```
oDAVOBJEACT.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 → navigateHomePage

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
navigateFrame Method

Navigates the window or frame to the specified location and displays the contents in folder view.

Syntax

```javascript
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`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
navigateHomePage Method

Navigates the browser to a user's home page.

Syntax

\[ o\text{HomePage}.\text{navigateHomePage}() \]

Return Value

No return value.

Example

This example uses the \text{navigateHomePage} method to load a user's home page.

Applies To

\[ \text{homePage} \]

See Also

\[ \text{dhtml behaviors} \]

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navigateHomePage Method → remove

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
```
pause Method  removeDABehavior

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
removeAttribute Method

Removes the specified attribute from the object.

Syntax

```javascript
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  resumeMe

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)](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd183330(v=vs.85).aspx).

Applies To

[anim]

See Also

[multimedia extensions to html+time]

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*
removeDABehavior Method → save Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

```plaintext
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
```
resume Method › setAttribute Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
save Method

Saves an object participating in userData persistence to a UserData store.

Syntax

```
opPersistObject.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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
setAttribute Method

Sets the value of the specified attribute.

Syntax

```
opPersistObject.setAttribute(sAttrName, vAttrValue)
```

Parameters

- **sAttrName** Required. String that specifies the name of the persistent attribute.
- **vAttrValue** 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`<sup>1</sup>, `persistence overview`<sup>1</sup>, `getAttribute`, `removeAttribute`

---

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setAttribute Method  ›  startDownload ‴

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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`
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
startDownload Method

Downloads the specified file.

Syntax

```javascript
odownload.startDownload(sUrl, fpCallback)
```

Parameters

- `sUrl` Required. String that specifies the location of the file to download.
- `fpCallback` 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.

```javascript
// 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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onbegin 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 starts on an element.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onbegin = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onbegin = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onbegin &gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Calls the associated event handler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ▶ Default Behaviors

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onend = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onend = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onend &gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Set the element's end time. The value of the element's end time, which can depend on other elements, determines when the event actually fires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Calls the associated event handler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onload Event

Fires from a persistent element when the page reloads.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT onload = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>object.onload = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onload&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Load the persistent Web page from a favorite or shortcut or through an Internet address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Initiates any action associated with this script. The onload event for behaviors overrides the onload event for DHTML objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onload Event  ▶ onmedialoadfailed Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 | `<ELEMENT onmediacomplete = “handler” …>` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onmediacomplete = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onmediacomplete>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | 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
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 | `<ELEMENT onmedialoadfailed = "handler" ...>` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onmedialoadfailed = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onmedialoadfailed>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | 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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onmediaslip = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onmediaslip = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onmediaslip&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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 | `<ELEMENT onpause = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onpause = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onpause> Internet Explorer only` |

Remarks

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | 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  ▾ C

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 | <ELEMENT onrepeat = "handler" ... > | All platforms |
| Event property | object.onrepeat = handler | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | <SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onrepeat> | 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  ‹  Default Behaviors  ▲  Reference

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
### 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 | `<ELEMENT onresume = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onresume = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onresume>` | Internet Explorer only |

### Remarks

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | 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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 | `<ELEMENT onresync = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onresync = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onresync>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onresync Event ▶ onsave Event ▶ Def

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 | `<ELEMENT onreverse = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onreverse = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onreverse>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | No |
| To invoke | Set the AUTOVERSE 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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onsave = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onsave = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onsave&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To invoke | - 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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Named script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onscriptcommand = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.onscriptcommand = handler</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onscriptcommand&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All platforms

JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only

Internet Explorer only

Remarks

Bubbles | No
Cancels | 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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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Decimal code</th>
<th>Named entity</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Horizontal tab</td>
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<td>&amp;#32;</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Space</td>
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<td>&amp;#33;</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Quotation mark</td>
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<tr>
<td>)</td>
<td>&amp;#41;</td>
<td>Right parenthesis</td>
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<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>&amp;#42;</td>
<td>Asterisk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>&amp;#43;</td>
<td>Plus sign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>&amp;#44;</td>
<td>Comma</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>&amp;#45;</td>
<td>Hyphen</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>&amp;#46;</td>
<td>Period (fullstop)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>&amp;#47;</td>
<td>Solidus (slash)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&amp;#48;</td>
<td>Digit 0</td>
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<td>&amp;#50;</td>
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<td>&amp;#56;</td>
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<td>&amp;#57;</td>
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<td>&amp;#62;</td>
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<td>?</td>
<td>&amp;#63;</td>
<td>Question mark</td>
<td></td>
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<td>@</td>
<td>&amp;#64;</td>
<td>Commercial at</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>&amp;#66;</td>
<td>Capital B</td>
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<td>&amp;#67;</td>
<td>Capital C</td>
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<td>&amp;#68;</td>
<td>Capital D</td>
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<td>&amp;#71;</td>
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<td>&amp;#73;</td>
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<td>&amp;#74;</td>
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<td>&amp;#75;</td>
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<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>Horizontal bar</td>
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| i         | &161;  | &iexcl;                      | Inverted exclamation
| c         | &162;  | &cent;                       | Cent sign
| E         | &163;  | &pound;                      | Pound sterling
| o         | &164;  | &curren;                     | General currency sign
| ¥         | &165;  | &yen;                        | Yen sign
| |        | &166;  | &brvbar; or &brkbar;         | Broken vertical bar
| §         | &167;  | &sect;                       | Section sign
| |        | &168;  | &uml; or &dier;              | Diaeresis / Umlaut
| ©         | &169;  | &copy;                       | Copyright
| ª         | &170;  | &ordf;                       | Feminine ordinal
| «         | &171;  | &laquo;                      | Left angle quote, guillemot left
| ¬         | &172;  | &not                         | Not sign
| |        | &173;  | &shy;                        | Soft hyphen
| ®         | &174;  | &reg;                        | Registered trademark
| |        | &175;  | &macr; or &ohbar;            | Macron accent
| º         | &176;  | &deg;                        | Degree sign
| ±         | &177;  | &plusmn;                     | Plus or minus
| ²         | &178;  | &sup2;                       | Superscript two
| ³         | &179;  | &sup3;                       | Superscript three
| ´         | &180;  | &acute;                      | Acute accent
| µ         | &181;  | &micro;                      | Micro sign
| ¶         | &182;  | &para;                       | Paragraph sign
| ′         | &183;  | &middot;                     | Middle dot
| ‼         | &184;  | &cedil;                      | Cedilla
| †         | &185;  | &sup1;                       | Superscript one
| ″         | &186;  | &ordm;                       | Masculine ordinal
| ‴         | &187;  | &raquo;                      | Right angle quote, guillemot right
| ¼         | &188;  | &frac14;                     | Fraction one-fourth
| ½         | &189;  | &frac12;                     | Fraction one-half
| ¾         | &190;  | &frac34;                     | Fraction three-fourths
| ¤         | &191;  | &iquest;                     | Inverted question mark
| À         | &192;  | &Agrave;                     | Capital A, grave accent
| Ä         | &193;  | &Acute;                      | Capital A, acute accent
| Å         | &194;  | &Acirc;                      | Capital A, circumflex
| À         | &195;  | &Atilde;                     | Capital A, tilde
| Ä         | &196;  | &Auml;                       | Capital A, diaeresis / umlaut
| A         | &197;  | &Aring;                      | Capital A, ring
| AE        | &198;  | &AElig;                      | Capital AE ligature
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ISO Latin-1 Character Set  Character Entities for Sp...

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
# 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 (&#9001; and &#9002;), the entities on this page are rendered using Lucida sans Unicode.

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**General Punctuation**
- * &bull; | bullet, =black small circle, U2022 ISOpub |
- … &hellip; | horizontal ellipsis, =three dot leader, U2026 ISOpub |
- ′ &prime; | prime, =minutes, =feet, U2032 ISOtech |
- ″ &prime; | double prime, =seconds, =inches, U2033 ISOtech |
- ‾ &oline; | overline, =spacing overscore, U203E NEW |
- / &frasl; | fraction slash, U2044 NEW |

**Letterlike Symbols**
- ρ &weierp; | script capital P, =power set, =Weierstrass p, U2118 ISOamso |
- ℑ &image; | blackletter capital I, =imaginary part, U2111 ISOamso |
- ℜ &real; | blackletter capital R, =real part symbol, U211C ISOamso |
- ™ &trade; | trade mark sign, U2122 ISOnum |
- ℵ &alefsym; | alef symbol, =first transfinite cardinal, U2135 NEW |

**Arrows**
- ← &larr; | leftward arrow, U2190 ISOnum |
- ↑ &uarr; | upward arrow, U2191 ISOnum |
- → &rarr; | rightward arrow, U2192 ISOnum |
- ↓ &darr; | downward arrow, U2193 ISOnum |
- ↔ &harr; | left right arrow, U2194 ISOamso |
- ↓ &larr; | downward arrow with corner leftward, =carriage return, U21B5 NEW |
- ← &larr; | leftward double arrow, U21D0 ISOtech |
- ↑ &uarr; | upward double arrow, U21D1 ISOamso |
- → &rarr; | rightward double arrow, U21D2 ISOtech |
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊆</td>
<td>&amp;#8873</td>
<td>union, =cup, U222A ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊂</td>
<td>&amp;#8874</td>
<td>integral, U222B ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≃</td>
<td>&amp;#8875</td>
<td>therefore, U2234 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≅</td>
<td>&amp;#8876</td>
<td>tilde operator, =varies with, =similar to, U223C ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≈</td>
<td>&amp;#8877</td>
<td>approximately equal to, U2245 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≈</td>
<td>&amp;#8878</td>
<td>almost equal to, =asymptotic to, U2248 ISOamrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≠</td>
<td>&amp;#8879</td>
<td>not equal to, U2260 ISOtech</td>
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<tr>
<td>≡</td>
<td>&amp;#8880</td>
<td>identical to, U2261 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≦</td>
<td>&amp;#8881</td>
<td>less-than or equal to, U2264 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≧</td>
<td>&amp;#8882</td>
<td>greater-than or equal to, U2265 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊂</td>
<td>&amp;#8883</td>
<td>subset of, U2282 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊆</td>
<td>&amp;#8884</td>
<td>superset of, U2283 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊂</td>
<td>&amp;#8885</td>
<td>not a subset of, U2284 ISOamsn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊆</td>
<td>&amp;#8886</td>
<td>subset of or equal to, U2286 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊆</td>
<td>&amp;#8887</td>
<td>superset of or equal to, U2287 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊕</td>
<td>&amp;#8888</td>
<td>circled plus, =direct sum, U2295 ISOamsb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊗</td>
<td>&amp;#8889</td>
<td>circled times, =vector product, U2297 ISOamsb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⊥</td>
<td>&amp;#8890</td>
<td>up tack, =orthogonal to, =perpendicular, U22A5 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>◯</td>
<td>&amp;#8891</td>
<td>dot operator, U22C5 ISOamsb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous Technical**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>ASCII Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⌈</td>
<td>&amp;#8968</td>
<td>left ceiling, =apl upstile, U2308 ISOamsc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⌈</td>
<td>&amp;#8969</td>
<td>right ceiling, U2309 ISOamsc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⌈</td>
<td>&amp;#8970</td>
<td>left floor, =apl downstile, U230A ISOamsc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HTML Entity</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\rfloor;</td>
<td>⌋</td>
<td>right floor, U230B, ISOamsc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\langle</td>
<td>⟨</td>
<td>left-pointing angle bracket, =bra, U2329 ISOtech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\rangle</td>
<td>⟩</td>
<td>right-pointing angle bracket, =ket, U232A ISOtech</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Geometric Shapes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HTML Entity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>◊</td>
<td>◊</td>
<td>lozenge, U25CA ISOpub</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous Symbols**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HTML Entity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>♠</td>
<td>♠</td>
<td>black spade suit, U2660 ISOpub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♥</td>
<td>♥</td>
<td>black heart suit, =valentine, U2665 ISOpub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦</td>
<td>♦</td>
<td>black diamond suit, U2666 ISOpub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Using NE</th>
<th>NE</th>
<th>NCR</th>
<th>Using NCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>C0 Controls and Basic Latin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&amp;quot</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>quotation mark, =apl quote, U0022 ISOnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>&amp;amp</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>ampersand, U0026 ISOnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>&amp;lt</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>less-than sign, U003C ISOnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>&amp;gt</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>greater-than sign, U003E ISOnum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin Extended-A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Œ</td>
<td>&amp;OElig</td>
<td>Œ</td>
<td>Latin capital ligature oe, U0152 ISOlat2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>œ</td>
<td>&amp;oelig</td>
<td>œ</td>
<td>Latin small ligature oe, U0153 ISOlat2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Š</td>
<td>&amp;Scaron</td>
<td>Š</td>
<td>Latin capital letter s with caron, U0160 ISOlat2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>š</td>
<td>&amp;scaron</td>
<td>š</td>
<td>Latin small letter s with caron, U0161 ISOlat2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ť</td>
<td>&amp;Yuml</td>
<td>Ÿ</td>
<td>Latin capital letter y with diaeresis, U0178 ISOlat2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spacing Modifier Letters</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>&amp;circ</td>
<td>ˆ</td>
<td>modifier letter circumflex accent, U02C6 ISOpub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>&amp;tilde</td>
<td>˜</td>
<td>small tilde, U02DC ISOdia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Punctuation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;ensp</td>
<td> </td>
<td></td>
<td>en space, U2002 ISOpub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;emsp</td>
<td> </td>
<td></td>
<td>em space, U2003 ISOpub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;thinsp</td>
<td> </td>
<td></td>
<td>thin space, U2009 ISOpub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;zwnj</td>
<td>‌</td>
<td></td>
<td>zero width non-joiner, U200C NEW RFC 2070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;zwj</td>
<td>‍</td>
<td></td>
<td>zero width joiner, U200D NEW RFC 2070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;lrm</td>
<td>‎</td>
<td></td>
<td>left-to-right mark, U200E NEW RFC 2070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;rlm</td>
<td>‏</td>
<td></td>
<td>right-to-left mark, U200F NEW RFC 2070</td>
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<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>&amp;ndash</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>en dash, U2013 ISOpub</td>
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<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>&amp;mdash</td>
<td>�</td>
<td>em dash, U2014 ISOpub</td>
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<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘</td>
<td>&amp;lsquo</td>
<td>left single quotation mark, U2018 ISOnum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’</td>
<td>&amp;rsquo</td>
<td>right single quotation mark, U2019 ISOnum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>&amp;sbquo</td>
<td>single low-9 quotation mark, U201A NEW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>&amp;ldquo</td>
<td>left double quotation mark, U201C ISOnum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>”</td>
<td>&amp;rdquo</td>
<td>right double quotation mark, U201D ISOnum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>„</td>
<td>&amp;bdquo</td>
<td>double low-9 quotation mark, U201E NEW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†</td>
<td>&amp;dagger</td>
<td>dagger, U2020 ISOpub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‡</td>
<td>&amp;Dagger</td>
<td>double dagger, U2021 ISOpub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‰</td>
<td>&amp;permil</td>
<td>per mille sign, U2030 ISOtech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‹</td>
<td>&amp;lsaquo</td>
<td>single left-pointing angle quotation mark,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U2039 ISO proposed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>›</td>
<td>&amp;rsaquo</td>
<td>single right-pointing angle quotation mark,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U203A ISO proposed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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.

```html
<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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Preferred Charset</th>
<th>Additional Aliases</th>
<th>MLang Code Page</th>
<th>Supported by Versions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic ASMO-708</td>
<td>ASMO-708</td>
<td></td>
<td>708</td>
<td>4CS, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic (DOS)</td>
<td>DOS-720</td>
<td></td>
<td>720</td>
<td>4CS, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic (Windows)</td>
<td>windows-1256</td>
<td></td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>4CS, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltic (Windows)</td>
<td>Windows-1257</td>
<td></td>
<td>1257</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central European (DOS)</td>
<td>ibm852</td>
<td>cp852</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central European (Windows)</td>
<td>windows-1250</td>
<td>x-cp1250</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Simplified (GB2312)</td>
<td>gb2312</td>
<td>chinese, csGB2312, csISO58GB23128, GB2312, GBK, GB_2312-80, iso-ir-58</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Simplified (HZ)</td>
<td>hz-gb-2312</td>
<td></td>
<td>52936</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Traditional</td>
<td>big5</td>
<td>csbig5, x-x-big5</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrillic (DOS)</td>
<td>cp866</td>
<td>ibm866</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrillic (KOI8-R)</td>
<td>koi8-r</td>
<td>csKOI8R, koi</td>
<td>20866</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrillic (Windows)</td>
<td>windows-1251</td>
<td>x-cp1251</td>
<td>1251</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek (ISO)</td>
<td>iso-8859-7</td>
<td>csISOLatinGreek, ECMA-118, ELOT_928, greek, greek8, iso-ir-126, ISO_8859-7, ISO_8859-7:1987</td>
<td>28597</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek (Windows)</td>
<td>Windows-1253</td>
<td>windows-1253</td>
<td>1253</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew (DOS)</td>
<td>DOS-862</td>
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<td>862</td>
<td>4CS, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Name</td>
<td>Preferred Charset ID</td>
<td>Additional Aliases</td>
<td>MLang Code Page</td>
<td>Supported by Versions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese (Auto Select)</td>
<td>_autodetect</td>
<td></td>
<td>50932</td>
<td>3, 4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean (Auto Select)</td>
<td>_autodetect_kr</td>
<td></td>
<td>50949</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicode</td>
<td>unicode</td>
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<td>1200</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
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<td>Unicode (BigEndian)</td>
<td>unicodeFEFF</td>
<td></td>
<td>1201</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Defined</td>
<td>x-user-defined</td>
<td></td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nonstandard Charsets with Special Meaning Inside Internet Explorer and MLang

These character sets are not to be used for labeling documents.

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all Collection  applets Collection  DHTML, HTML & CSS

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collAnchors</th>
<th>Array of A objects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
applets Collection

Retrieves a collection of all APPLET objects in the document.

Syntax

```javascript
[collApplets = ]document.applets
[oObject = ]document.applets(vIndex [,iSubIndex])
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collApplets</td>
<td>Array of APPLET objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members

Applies To

- document

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collAreas</td>
<td>Array of AREA objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collBehaviorUrns</td>
<td>Array of URNs identifying the behaviors attached to the element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sBehaviorUrn</td>
<td>Reference to an item in the array of behavior URNs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iIndex</td>
<td>Required. Integer that indicates the zero-based index of the item to be returned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(collBookmarks</th>
<th>Array of ADO bookmarks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iIndex</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the zero-based index of the item to be returned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members

Applies To

```
event
```

See Also

```
data binding, bookmark property - ado
```

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
boundElements Collection

Returns a collection of all elements on the page bound to a data set.

Syntax

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{collBoundElements} &= \text{event}.\text{boundElements} \\
\text{oObject} &= \text{event}.\text{boundElements}(vIndex [,iSubIndex])
\end{align*}
\]

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collBoundElements</th>
<th>Array of elements found on a page that are bound to a data set.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

This collection is applicable only to data events.

Members

Applies To

| event |

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
childNodes Collection

Retrieves a collection of elements and TextNodes that are direct descendants of the specified object.

Syntax

```javascript
[ collChildNodes = ] object.childNodes
[ oNode = ] object.childNodes(vIndex [, iSubIndex] )
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collChildNodes</td>
<td>Array containing the children of a specified object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oNode</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<SCRIPT>
var a NodeList = oBody.childNodes;
</SCRIPT>
```
This example shows how to assign to a variable the `childNodes` collection of a node created with the `createElement` method.

```javascript
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
embeds Collection

Retrieves a collection of all EMBED objects in the document.

Syntax

```
[collEmbeds = ]document.embeds
[oObject= ]document.embeds(vIndex [,iSubIndex])
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collEmbeds</td>
<td>Array of EMBED objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members

Applies To

```
document
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
embeds Collection  ▶ forms Collection

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
filters Collection

Retrieves the collection of filters that have been applied to the object.

Syntax

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{collFilters} & = \text{object.filters} \\
\text{oObject} & = \text{object.filters}(\text{vIndex}, [\text{iSubIndex}])
\end{align*}
\]

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collFilters</th>
<th>Array of filters applied to the object.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ▶

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collForms</th>
<th>Array of FORM objects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members

Applies To

```
document
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
frames Collection › imports Collection

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
images Collection

Retrieves a collection, in source order, of IMG objects in the document.

**Syntax**

```javascript
[collImages = ]document.images
(oObject = document.images(vIndex [,iSubIndex]))
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collImages</td>
<td>Array of IMG objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>Required. Integer or string that specifies the element or collection to retrieve. If this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>parameter is an integer, the method returns the element in the collection at the given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>position, where the first element has value 0, the second has 1, and so on. If this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>parameter is a string and there is more than one element with the name or id property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex is a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>string. The method uses the string to construct a collection of all elements that have a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>name or id property equal to the string, and then retrieves from this collection the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>element at the position specified by iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Members**

** Applies To **

`document`

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
links Collection

Retrieves a collection of all A objects that specify the href property and all AREA objects in the document.

Syntax

```javascript
[ collLinks = ] document.links
[ oObject = ] document.links(iIndex)
```

Possible Values

- **collLinks**: Array of A objects.
- **oObject**: Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.
- **iIndex**: 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.

```javascript
alert(document.links(2).href);
```

Applies To

document
mimeTypes Collection

Not implemented.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
plugins Collection

Retrieves a collection of all EMBED objects within the document.

Syntax

[collPlugins = navigator.plugins]
[oObject = navigator.plugins(iIndex)]

Possible Values

| collPlugins | Array that is empty. |
| oObject     | Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object. |
| iIndex      | 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
rules Collection → styleSheets Collection

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
scripts Collection

Retrieves a collection of all SCRIPT objects in the document.

Syntax

```
[collScripts = ]document.scripts
[oObject = ]document.scripts(vIndex [,iSubIndex])
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collScripts</th>
<th>Array of SCRIPT objects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oObject</td>
<td>Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vIndex</td>
<td>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 item with the name or id property equal to the string, the method returns a collection of matching elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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

| collTBodies | Array of TBODY objects. |
| oObject | Reference to an individual item in the array of elements contained by the object. |
| vIndex | 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. |
| iSubIndex | Optional. Position of an element to retrieve. This parameter is used when vIndex 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 iSubIndex. |

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.

```javascript
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 › getElementByClassName

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
getElementsByName Method

Retrieves a collection of objects based on the value of the NAME attribute.

Syntax

```
collObjects = document.getElementsByTagName(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 `getElementsByTagName` 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 `getElementsByTagName` method, but not elements with a NAME expando.

Example

This example uses the `getElementsByTagName` 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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getElementsByTagName Method

Retrieves a collection of objects based on the specified element name.

Syntax

\[
\text{collObjects} = \text{document.getElementsByTagName(sTagName)}
\]

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:

  \[
  \text{var aDivs = document.body.all.tags("DIV")};
  \]

- Using the DOM:

  \[
  \text{var aDivs = document.body.getElementsByTagName("DIV")};
  \]

When you use the `getElementsByTagName` method, all child elements with the specified tag name are returned.
Example

This example uses the `getElementsByTagName` 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 Method

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.

```javascript
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JScript">
var coll = document.all.tags("P");
if (coll!=null)
{
    for (i=0; i<coll.length; i++)
```
Applies To

all, anchors, applets, areas, boundElements, cells, children, elements, embeds, forms, images, links, options, plugins, rows, scripts, tbodies

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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, td, th, tr

See Also

behaviorUrns

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onafterprint Event ▲ DHTML Events

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onabort Event

Fires when the user aborts the download of an image.

Syntax

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inline HTML</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onabort = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Event property</strong></td>
<td><code>object.onabort = handler</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Named script</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onabort&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bubbles</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancels</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To invoke</strong></td>
<td>* Click an <a href="#">anchor</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Click the browser Stop button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Navigate to another page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Default action</strong></td>
<td>Halts downloading of the designated image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!](#)
onabort Event  ›  onafterupdate Event

*Web Workshop*  |  *DHTML, HTML & CSS*
onafterprint Event

Fires on the object immediately after its associated document prints.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onafterprint = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onafterprint = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onafterprint&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | No |
| To invoke | ✦ 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onafterupdate Event

Fires on a databound object after successfully updating the associated data in the data source object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onafterupdate = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onafterupdate = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onafterupdate&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Change the data that the object contains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Confirms that data has been transferred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onafterupdate Event  onbeforecut Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onbeforecopy Event

Fires on the source object before the selection is copied to the system clipboard.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onbeforecopy = “handler” ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onbeforecopy = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforecopy&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | Yes |
| To invoke | After selecting the text: |
| | • 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  ▶  onbeforeeditfocus

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onbeforecut Event

Fires on the source object before the selection is deleted from the document.

Syntax

| Inline HTML | <ELEMENT onbeforecut = "handler" ...> | All platforms |
| Event property | object.onbeforecut = handler | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | <SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforecut> | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | Yes |
| To invoke | After selecting the text: |
| | • 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, NEXTD, 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 Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onbeforeeditfocus Event

Fires before a control enters a UI activated state.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT onbeforeeditfocus = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>object.onbeforeeditfocus = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onbeforeeditfocus&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To invoke | 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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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 | `<ELEMENT onbeforepaste = "handler" ...>` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onbeforepaste = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforepaste>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | Yes |
| To invoke | After copying or cutting text: |
| | • 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, NESTID, 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, oncuth, onpaste

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onbeforepaste Event ‣ onbeforeunload

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onbeforeprint Event

Fires on the object before its associated document prints.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onbeforeprint = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onbeforeprint = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforeprint&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Choose Print from the File menu in Internet Explorer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Press CTRL + P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Right-click anywhere on a page, and choose Print.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Right-click on a link on a page, and choose Print.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• From Windows Explorer, select an .htm file and choose Print from the File menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• From Windows Explorer, right-click on an .htm file and choose Print.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Prints the document associated with the object for which the event is specified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onbeforeupdate = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onbeforeupdate = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbeforeupdate&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Signals that the data contained in an object has changed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inline HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;MARQUEE onbounce = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>marquee.onbounce = handler</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onbounce&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

- **Bubbles**: No
- **Cancels**: 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.

```html
<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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
onbounced Event → onchange Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
oncellchange Event

Fires when data changes in the data provider.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT oncellchange = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.oncellchange = handler</code></td>
<td>All platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Named script</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = oncellchange&gt;</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Cause data in the data source to change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Signals that the data contained in an object has changed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onchange Event

Fires when the contents of the object or selection have changed.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Named script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onchange = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.onchange = handler</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onchange&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All platforms</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Choose a different OPTION in a SELECT object using mouse or keyboard navigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alter text in the text area and then navigate out of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Changed text selection is committed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.

This applies to **INPUT TYPE=text, SELECT, TEXTAREA**

See Also

**onkeypress**

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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 | `<ELEMENT oncontextmenu = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.oncontextmenu = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = oncontextmenu>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | 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 box.</P>
</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

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oncopy Event

Fires on the source element when the user copies the object or selection, adding it to the system clipboard.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT oncopy = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.oncopy = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = oncopy&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

- **Bubbles**: Yes
- **Cancels**: Yes
- **To invoke**: After selecting text:
  - 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,
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oncopy Event › ondataavailable Event

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT oncut = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>object.oncut = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = event=objectEVENT = oncut&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>After selecting text:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Right-click to display the shortcut menu and select Cut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Or press CTRL+X if the selection is within a text field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, NESTID, 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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Event oncut Event ondatasetchanged Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
**ondataavailable Event**

Fires periodically as data arrives from data source objects that asynchronously transmit their data.

**Syntax**

| Inline HTML | `<ELEMENT ondataavailable = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.ondataavailable = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondataavailable>` | Internet Explorer only |

**Remarks**

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | 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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics?* write us!
ondataavailable Event  ▶ ondatasetcor

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
ondatasetchanged Event

Fires when the data set exposed by a data source object changes.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT ondatasetchanged = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.ondatasetchanged = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondatasetchanged&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To invoke | 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onreadystatechange Event

Fires to indicate that all data is available from the data source object.

Syntax

| Inline HTML | `<ELEMENT onreadystatechange = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onreadystatechange = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onreadystatechange>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | 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: |
| | • 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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
ondblclick Event

Fires when the user double-clicks the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Named script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT ondblclick = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.ondblclick = handler</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = ondblclick&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All platforms</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Cancels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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.</P>
<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, NEXTD, 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
ondrag Event

Fires on the source object continuously during a drag operation.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT ondrag = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.ondrag = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondrag&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

Bubbles | Yes
Cancels | Yes

To invoke

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inline HTML</td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT ondragend = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.ondragend = handler</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondragend&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bubbles</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Release the mouse button during a drag operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Calls the associated event handler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 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 Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
ondragenter Event

Fires on the target element when the user drags the object to a valid drop target.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT ondragenter = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.ondragenter = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = ondragenter&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To invoke

- 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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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT ondragleave = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>object.ondragleave = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondragleave&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Drag the selection over a valid drop target, and then move that selection out again without dropping it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Calls the associated event handler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
ondragleave Event › ondragstart Event

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT ondragover = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>object.ondragover = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondragover&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Drag the selection over a valid drop target within the browser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drag the selection to a valid drop target within another browser window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Calls the associated event handler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,
See Also

dhtml data transfer overview, ondragstart

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ondragover Event  ▶ ondrop Event ▶ C

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT ondragstart = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.ondragstart = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = ondragstart&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Remarks

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | 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, NEXTNID, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT ondrop = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.ondrop = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = ondrop&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Drag the selection over a valid drop target and release the mouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Calls the associated event handler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT onerror = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>object.onerror = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onerror&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sMsg</td>
<td>Optional. Description of the error that occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sUrl</td>
<td>Optional. URL of the page on which the error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sLine</td>
<td>Optional. Line number on which the error occurred.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Cause one of the following errors to occur:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Run-time script error, such as an invalid object reference or security violation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Error while downloading an object, such as an image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default action</th>
<th>Displays the browser error message when a problem occurs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executes any error handling routine associated with the event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

```html
| Inline HTML | `<ELEMENT onerrorupdate = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onerrorupdate =handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onerrorupdate>` | Internet Explorer only |
```

Remarks

- **Bubbles**: Yes
- **Cancels**: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onfilterchange = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.onfilterchange = handler</code></td>
<td>All platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onfilterchange&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Change the filter state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Signals that the filter on an object has changed state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 | <MARQUEE onfinish = "handler" ... > | All platforms |
| Event property | marquee.onfinish = handler | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | <SCRIPT FOR = marquee EVENT = onfinish> | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

- Bubbles: No
- Cancels: 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 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onfocus Event  ›  onkeydown Event  ▲  l

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onhelp Event

Fires when the user presses the F1 key while the browser is the active window.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onhelp = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.onhelp = handler</code></td>
<td>All platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

- **Bubbles:** Yes
- **Cancels:** 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, NESTID, 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 | `<ELEMENT onkeydown = “handler” ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onkeydown = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onkeydown>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles  | Yes |
| Cancel   | 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
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.

```html
<SCRIPT>
function fnTrapKD(){
    if(oTrap.checked){
        oOutput.innerText+="[trap = " + event.keyCode + "]"
        event.returnValue=false;
    }
}
</SCRIPT>
```
}}
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">

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onkeypress = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onkeypress = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onkeypress&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Press an alphanumeric keyboard key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Returns a number specifying the Unicode value of the key that was pressed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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="checkKey">
<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
onkeypress Event › onload Event › D

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onkeyup Event

Fires when the user releases a key.

Syntax

| Inline HTML | `<ELEMENT onkeyup = "handler" ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onkeyup =handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onkeyup>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | 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 \texttt{event} object for data.

Applies To

\texttt{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

\texttt{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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
<th>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</th>
<th>Internet Explorer only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inline HTML</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onlosecapture = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onlosecapture = handler</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onlosecapture&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Cause the object to release mouse capture:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Set mouse capture to a different object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Change the active window so that the current document using mouse capture loses focus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Invoke the releaseCapture method on the document or object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Sends the event notification to the object that is losing the mouse capture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<BODY onload="divOwnCapture.setCapture()
onclick="divOwnCapture.releaseCapture();">
<DIV ID=divOwnCapture>
```
<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>
<TEXyA 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.

See Also

mouse capture overview, releaseCapture, setCapture

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onlosecapture Event  →  onmousemove

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onmousedown Event

Fires when the user clicks the object with either mouse button.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Named script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onmousedown = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.onmousedown = handler</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onmousedown&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All platforms</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Click a mouse button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Initiates actions associated with the event and with the object being clicked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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>
</BODY>
```
This code retrieves the tagName of the object on which the onmousedown event has fired.

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 Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onmousemove Event

Fires when the user moves the mouse over the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onmousemove = “handler” ...&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>object.onmousemove = handler</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Named script</th>
<th>Internet Explorer only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onmousemove&gt;</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Move the mouse over the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Initiates any action associated with this event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onmouseup = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onmouseup = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onmouseup&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Press and release a mouse button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Initiates any action associated with this event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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`
onmouseup Event ▷ onpropertychange

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onpaste = “handler”</code> … <code>&gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onpaste = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onpaste&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

| Bubbles | Yes |
| Cancels | Yes |
| To invoke | After copying or cutting the text: |
| | ✧ 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, NEX蒂D, 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onpropertychange Event

Fires when a property changes on the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onpropertychange = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onpropertychange = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onpropertychange&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Cause a property to change value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Sends notification when a property changes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Event

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onreadystatechange Event

Fires when the state of the object has changed.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Named script</th>
<th>Platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onreadystatechange = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.onreadystatechange = handler</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onreadystatechange&gt;</code></td>
<td>All platforms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Change the ready state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Signals the ready state of the document.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
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, NOSCRIP, 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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onreset Event

Fires when a user resets a form.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;FORM onreset = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>form.onreset = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = formEVENT = onreset&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To invoke
  - 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onrowenter = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onrowenter = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onrowenter&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Change data values in the current row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Signals that new data is available in the current row.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onrowenter Event ▶ onrowsdelete Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onrowexit Event

Fires just before the data source control changes the current row in the object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onrowexit = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onrowexit = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onrowexit&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Change rows in the data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Signals that the row in the databound object is about to be changed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onrowexit Event  › onrowsinserted Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onrowsdelete Event

Fires when rows are about to be deleted from the recordset.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT onrowsdelete = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td>object.onrowsdelete = handler</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onrowsdelete&gt;</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

- **Bubbles**: Yes
- **Cancels**: 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onrowsdelete Event › onscroll Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onrowsinserted Event

Fires just after new rows are inserted in the current recordset.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Named script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onrowsinserted = &quot;handler&quot; ...&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>object.onrowsinserted = handler</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onrowsinserted&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All platforms

JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only

Internet Explorer only

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Fires when the <code>addnew</code> method is called on the current recordset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Signals that a new row has been inserted into the recordset.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onscroll Event

Fires when the user repositions the scroll box in the scroll bar on the object.

Syntax

| Inline HTML | `<ELEMENT onscroll = “handler” ... >` | All platforms |
| Event property | `object.onscroll = handler` | JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only |
| Named script | `<SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onscroll>` | Internet Explorer only |

Remarks

| Bubbles | No |
| Cancels | No |
| To invoke | Begin scrolling in the object that has a scroll bar: |
| | • 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.
onscroll Event  ›  onselectstart Event

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onselect Event

Fires when the current selection changes.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inline HTML</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;ELEMENT onselect = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Event property</strong></td>
<td><code>object.onselect = handler</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Named script</strong></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onselect&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All platforms

For Internet Explorer only

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bubbles</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancels</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To invoke</strong></td>
<td>Initiate text selection:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Move the mouse from character to character during a drag selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Press the SHIFT key while moving the cursor over text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Default action</strong></td>
<td>Moves the selection to a given character and highlights that selection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
onselectstart Event

Fires when the object is being selected.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onselectstart = &quot;handler&quot; ...</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onselectstart = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = objectEVENT = onselectstart&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td>Begin selecting one or more objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Moves the selection to an object and highlights that selection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
onselectstart Event  ▶ onstop Event  ▶

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
onstart Event

Fires at the beginning of every loop of the MARQUEE object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th>Event property</th>
<th>Named script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;MARQUEE onstart = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></td>
<td><code>marquee.onstart = handler</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = marquee EVENT = onstart&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All platforms</td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| To invoke | 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.

```html
<BODY>
<P>An alert dialog box displays each time the onstart event fires.  
<MARQUEE onstart="alert('onstart fired')" BEHAVIOR=alernate 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 ▶ DHTML

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
onstop Event

Fires when the user clicks the Stop button or leaves the Web page.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inline HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT onstop = &quot;handler&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
<th>All platforms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event property</td>
<td><code>object.onstop = handler</code></td>
<td>JScript (compatible with ECMA 262 language specification) only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named script</td>
<td><code>&lt;SCRIPT FOR = object EVENT = onstop&gt;</code></td>
<td>Internet Explorer only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bubbles</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancels</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To invoke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Click the Stop button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Leave the Web page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default action</td>
<td>Initiates any action associated with this event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
document.onstop=fnTrapStop;
```
window.onload=fnInit;
var oInterval;
function fnInit()
{
oInterval=window.setInterval("fnCycle()",1);
}
function fnCycle()
{
  // Do something
}
function fnTrapStop()
{
  window.clearInterval(oInterval);
}

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addBehavior Method ▶ DHTML Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
add Method

Adds an element to the collection.

Syntax

\[ \text{object.add(oElement [, ilIndex])} \]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oElement</td>
<td>Required. Object that specifies the element to add to the collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sUrl</th>
<th>Required. String that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sValue</td>
<td>Location of the behavior, in URL format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#default#behaviorName</td>
<td>One of Internet Explorer's default behaviors, identified by its behaviorName.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#objID</td>
<td>Binary implementation of a behavior, where objID is the ID attribute specified in an OBJECT tag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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=link, 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
addBehavior Method \rightarrow AddDesktopComponent

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

```javascript
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
AddDesktopComponent Method

Adds a Web site or image to the Microsoft® Active Desktop™.

Syntax

```javascript
window.external.AddDesktopComponent(sURL, sType [, iLeft, iTop, iWidth, iHeight])
```

Parameters

- **sURL**: Required. String that specifies the location of the Web site or image to be added to the Active Desktop.
- **sType**: 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.
- **iLeft**: Optional. Integer that specifies the position of the left edge, in screen coordinates.
- **iTop**: Optional. Integer that specifies the position of the top edge, in screen coordinates.
- **iWidth**: Optional. Integer that specifies the width, in screen units.
- **iHeight**: 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](https://example.com).

Example

This example uses the `AddDesktopComponent` method to add the Microsoft Web site as an Active Desktop component.

```javascript
window.external.AddDesktopComponent(
```
AddDesktopComponent Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
AddFavorite Method

Prompts the user with a dialog box to add the specified URL to the Favorites list.

Syntax

```javascript
external.AddFavorite(sURL [, sTitle])
```

Parameters

- `sURL` Required. String that specifies the URL of the favorite to be added to the Favorites list.
- `sTitle` 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.

```javascript
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.
addImport Method  ▶ addRule Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
addReadRequest Method

Adds an entry to the queue for read requests.

Syntax

```plaintext
bSuccess = userProfile.addReadRequest(sAttributeName [, vReserved])
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sAttributeName</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vReserved</td>
<td>Optional. Internet Explorer currently ignores this parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Method

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**

- **sSelector**  
  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.

- **sStyle**  
  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.

- **iIndex**  
  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>
```
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.

```html
<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`
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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oNewElement</th>
<th>Required. Object that becomes the child or parent of the object that invokes applyElement.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sWhere</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies one of the following values: inside or outside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside</td>
<td>Default. Element becomes a parent of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inside</td>
<td>Element becomes a child of the object, but contains all children in the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS

applyElement Method ➔ attachEvent ➔
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
attachEvent Method

Binds the specified function to an event that fires on the object when the function is called.

Syntax

\[
\text{bSuccess} = \text{object.attachEvent}(\text{sEvent, fpNotify})
\]

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 Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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AutoScan Method

Attempts to connect to a Web server by passing the specified query through completion templates.

Syntax

\[ \text{window.external.AutoScan(sUserQuery [, sURL, sTarget])} \]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sUserQuery</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies a domain address that begins with <a href="http://www">www</a>., and ends with .com, .org, .net, or .edu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sURL</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the Web page to display if the domain address created from sUserQuery is invalid. The default Internet Explorer error page is displayed if a value is not provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sTarget</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies the target window or frame where the results are displayed. The default value is the current window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
blur Method

Causes an object to lose focus, and fires the onblur event.

Syntax

```javascript
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

```javascript
document.clear()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

```javascript
document
```

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clear Method  clearData Method  DHTML Methods

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`
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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clearAttributes Method  ›  clearInterval

Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
clearData Method

Removes one or more data formats from the clipboard through `dataTransfer` or `clipboardData` object.

Syntax

```javascript
object.clearData([sDataFormat])
```

Parameters

- `sDataFormat` 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`

---

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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clearData Method  ▶ clearRequest Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
clearInterval Method

Cancels the interval previously started using the `setInterval` method.

**Syntax**

```javascript
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`

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
clearInterval Method ➤ clearTimeout Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
clearRequest Method

Clears all requests in the read-requests queue to prepare for new profile-information requests.

Syntax

```plaintext
userProfile.clearRequest()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

userProfile

See Also

addReadRequest, doReadRequest, getAttribute

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
clearRequest Method  → click Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
clearTimeout Method

Cancels a time-out that was set with the setTimeout method.

Syntax

```javascript
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`
clearTimeout Method ▶ cloneNode Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
click Method

Simulates a click by causing the `onclick` event to fire.

Syntax

```javascript
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
cloneNode Method

Copies a reference to the object from the document hierarchy.

Syntax

```javascript
oClone = object.cloneNode([bCloneChildren])
```

Parameters

- `bCloneChildren` 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`.

```javascript
<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
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 Method

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**

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
collapse Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
compareEndPoints Method

Compared an end point of a TextRange object with an end point of another range.

**Syntax**

\[
iResult = TextRange.compareEndPoints(sType, oRange)
\]

**Parameters**

- `sType` Required. String that specifies one of the following values:
  - StartToEnd: Compare the start of the TextRange object with the end of the oRange parameter.
  - StartToStart: Compare the start of the TextRange object with the start of the oRange parameter.
  - EndToStart: Compare the end of the TextRange object with the start of the oRange parameter.
  - EndToEnd: Compare the end of the TextRange object with the end of the oRange parameter.

- `oRange` 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 oRange.
- `0` The end point of the object is at the same location as the end point of oRange.
- `1` The end point of the object is further to the right than the end point of oRange.

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>String</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>Component is inside the client area of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside</td>
<td>Component is outside the bounds of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarDown</td>
<td>Down scroll arrow is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarHThumb</td>
<td>Horizontal scroll thumb or box is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarLeft</td>
<td>Left scroll arrow is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarPageDown</td>
<td>Page-down scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarPageLeft</td>
<td>Page-left scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarPageRight</td>
<td>Page-right scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarPageUp</td>
<td>Page-up scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarRight</td>
<td>Right scroll arrow is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarUp</td>
<td>Up scroll arrow is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarVThumb</td>
<td>Vertical scroll thumb or box is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handleBottom</td>
<td>Bottom sizing handle is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handleBottomLeft</td>
<td>Lower-left sizing handle is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handleBottomRight</td>
<td>Lower-right sizing handle is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handleLeft</td>
<td>Left sizing handle is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handleRight</td>
<td>Right sizing handle is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handleTop</td>
<td>Top sizing handle is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handleTopLeft</td>
<td>Upper-left sizing handle is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handleTopRight</td>
<td>Upper-right sizing handle is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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=radio, INPUT type=reset, INPUT type=submit, INPUT type=text, INS, ISINDEX, KBD, LABEL, LEGEND, LI, LINK, LISTING, MAP, MARQUEE, MENU, NEXTD, 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, THEA, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, WBR, XML, XMP

**See Also**

**doScroll, onScroll**
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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
confirm Method → createCaption Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
contains Method

Checks whether the given element is contained within the object.

Syntax

\[
b\text{Found} = \text{object}\cdot\text{contains}\,(o\text{Element})
\]

Parameters

\(o\text{Element}\) 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, NESTID, 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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contains Method createControlRange

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
createCaption Method

Creates an empty CAPTION element in the TABLE.

Syntax

```javascript
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.

```javascript
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 non-text elements.

Syntax

```javascript
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.

```javascript
oControlRange = document.body.createControlRange();
```

Applies To

`BODY`
createControlRange Method  create }

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.

```html
<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 + "+" + 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>
</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**

document

**See Also**

add, cloneNode, removeNode

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createRange Method  ▶ createTextNode Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
createStyleSheet Method

Creates a style sheet for the document.

**Syntax**

```javascript
oStyleSheet = document.createStyleSheet([sURL [, iIndex]])
```

**Parameters**

- **sURL** 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.
- **iIndex** 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.

```javascript
document.createStyleSheet('styles.css');
```

**Applies To**

`document`

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*

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createTextRange Method → createThe
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
createTFoot Method → deleteCaption

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
createTHead Method

Creates an empty **THEAD** element in the **TABLE**.

**Syntax**

```javascript
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.

```javascript
myTHead = document.all.myTable.createTHead()
```

**Applies To**

**TABLE**

**See Also**

**createCaption, createTFoot, deleteCaption, deleteTFoot, deleteTHead**

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*
createTHead Method  ▸ deleteCell Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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 Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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  ▶ doReadRequest Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, 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 Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
doReadRequest Method

Performs all requests located in the read-requests queue.

Syntax

\[
bSuccess = userProfile.doReadRequest(vUsageCode [, vFriendlyName [, vDomain] [, vPath] [, vExpiration] [, vReserved]])
\]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vUsageCode</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0  Used for system administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1  Used for research and/or product development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2  Used for completion and support of the current transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3  Used to customize the content and design of a site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4  Used to improve the content of a site that includes advertisements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5  Used for notifying visitors about updates to the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6  Used for contacting visitors for marketing of services or products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7  Used for linking other collected information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8  Used by a site for other purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9  Disclosed to others for customization or improvement of the content and design of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Disclosed to others, who may contact the user, for marketing of services and/or products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Disclosed to others for any other purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vFriendlyName</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vDomain</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vPath</td>
<td>Optional. Variant that specifies the path to the domain server requesting access. When vExpiration is set, the path is saved with the requested attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vExpiration</td>
<td>Optional. Variant that specifies the amount of time the site has requested access to these attributes. This is currently ignored by Internet Explorer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vReserved</td>
<td>Optional. This parameter is reserved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
doScroll Method

Simulates a click on a scroll-bar component.

Syntax

```
object.doScroll([sScrollAction])
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sScrollAction</th>
<th>Optional. String that specifies how the object scrolls, using one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarDown</td>
<td>Default. Down scroll arrow is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarHThumb</td>
<td>Horizontal scroll thumb or box is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarLeft</td>
<td>Left scroll arrow is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarPageDown</td>
<td>Page-down scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarPageLeft</td>
<td>Page-left scroll bar shaft is at the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrollbarPageRight</td>
<td>Composite reference to scrollbarPageRight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>Composite reference to scrollbarRight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>Composite reference to scrollbarUp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>Composite reference to scrollbarLeft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pageDown</td>
<td>Composite reference to scrollbarPageDown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pageLeft</td>
<td>Composite reference to scrollbarPageLeft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pageRight</td>
<td>Composite reference to scrollbarPageRight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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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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
elementFromPoint Method

Returns the element for the specified iX and iY coordinates.

Syntax

```javascript
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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**expand Method**

Expands the range so that partial units are completely contained.

**Syntax**

```
bSuccess = TextRange.expand(sUnit)
```

**Parameters**

- `sUnit` 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](https://support.microsoft.com) 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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
firstPage Method

Moves to the first page of records in the data set, and scrolls it into view.

Syntax

```plaintext
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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focus Method

Causes a control to receive the focus, and executes the code specified by the `onfocus` event.

Syntax

```javascript
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
getAdjacentText Method

Returns the adjacent text character.

Syntax

object.getAdjacentText(sWhere)

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWhere</th>
<th>Required. String that specifies where the text is located, using one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beforeBegin</td>
<td>Text is returned immediately before the element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterBegin</td>
<td>Text is returned after the start of the element but before all other content in the element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beforeEnd</td>
<td>Text is returned immediately before the end of the element but after all other content in the element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterEnd</td>
<td>Text is returned immediately after the end of the element.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).
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, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sAttrName</th>
<th>Required. String that specifies the name of the attribute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iFlags</td>
<td>Optional. Integer that specifies one or more of the following flags:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Default. Performs a property search that is not case-sensitive, and returns an interpolated value if the property is found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Performs a case-sensitive property search. To find a match, the uppercase and lowercase letters in sAttrName must exactly match those in the attribute name. If the iFlags parameter for setAttribute is set to true and this option is set to 0 (default), the specified property name might not be found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Returns the value exactly as it was set in script or in the source document.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,
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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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCard.Company</td>
<td>vCard.Department</td>
<td>vCard.DisplayName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.Email</td>
<td>vCard.FirstName</td>
<td>vCard.Gender*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.LastName</td>
<td>vCard.MiddleName</td>
<td>vCard.Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCard.Office</td>
<td>vCard.Pager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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 ▶ getBoundingClientRect

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**

```java
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*
getData Method • getElementsByName

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
getElementsByTagName Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
getExpression Method

Retrieves the expression for the given property.

Syntax

\[ \text{vExpression} = \text{object.getExpression}(\text{sPropertyName}) \]

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.

\[ \text{var sExpression} = \text{object.getExpression}(\text{sPropertyName}) \]

- Use this syntax to retrieve an expression from a CSS attribute.

\[ \text{var sExpression} = \text{object.style.getExpression}(\text{sPropertyName}) \]

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 + "\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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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 Method
ImportExportFavorites Method

Imports or exports Favorites information.

Syntax

```javascript
window.external.ImportExportFavorites(bImportExport [, sImportExportPath])
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bImportExport</td>
<td>Required. Boolean</td>
<td>Specifies one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>true</td>
<td>Import is requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>false</td>
<td>Export is requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sImportExportPath</td>
<td>Optional. String</td>
<td>Specifies the location (URL) to import or export, depending on bImportExport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If a value is not provided, a file dialog box is opened.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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  ›  insertAdjacentHTML

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
insertAdjacentElement Method

Inserts an element at the specified location.

Syntax

\[ oElement = object.insertAdjacentElement(sWhere, oElement) \]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWhere</th>
<th>Required. String that specifies where to insert the HTML text, using one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beforeBegin</td>
<td>Inserts ( oElement ) immediately before the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterBegin</td>
<td>Inserts ( oElement ) after the start of the object but before all other content in the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beforeEnd</td>
<td>Inserts ( oElement ) immediately before the end of the object but after all other content in the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterEnd</td>
<td>Inserts ( oElement ) immediately after the end of the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| oElement   | 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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
insertAdjacentHTML Method

Inserts the given HTML text into the element at the location.

Syntax

```javascript
object.insertAdjacentHTML(sWhere, sText)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sWhere</th>
<th>Required. String that specifies where to insert the HTML text, using one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beforeBegin</td>
<td>Inserts sText immediately before the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterBegin</td>
<td>Inserts sText after the start of the object but before all other content in the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beforeEnd</td>
<td>Inserts sText immediately before the end of the object but after all other content in the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterEnd</td>
<td>Inserts sText immediately after the end of the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| sText    | 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.

```javascript
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.

![Microsoft Internet Explorer](image)

**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`

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]({{page_ext_url}})*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
insertAdjacentText Method

Inserts the given text into the element at the specified location.

**Syntax**

```javascript
object.insertAdjacentText(sWhere, sText)
```

**Parameters**

- **sWhere** 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.

- **sText** 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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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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
 isEqual Method → item Method ← DHT

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
IsSubscribed Method

Returns whether the client subscribes to the given channel.

Syntax

\[
\text{bSubscribed} = \text{window.external.IsSubscribed}(\text{sURLToCDF})
\]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sURLToCDF</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the URL of a Channel Definition Format (CDF) file to be checked for a subscription.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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item Method

Retrieves an object or a collection from the specified collection.

Syntax

\[
vlitem = object.item(vlIndex [, iSubIndex])
\]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vlIndex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSubIndex</td>
<td>Optional. Integer that specifies the position of an object to retrieve. This parameter is used when vlIndex 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 iSubIndex.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 vlIndex 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,
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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, IFiframe, 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, OBJECT, OL, OPTION, P, PLAINTEXT, PRE, Q, S, SAMP, SCRIPT, SELECT, SMALL, SPAN, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TABLE, TEXTAREA, TFOOT, TH, THEAd, TITLE, TR, TT, U, UL, VAR, XMP
See Also

clearAttributes

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move Method  ▸ moveEnd Method  ▴ C

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
moveBy Method

Moves the screen position of the window by the specified x- and y-offset values.

Syntax

```plaintext
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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moveEnd Method

Changes the end position of the range.

Syntax

\[ iMoved = TextRange.moveEnd(sUnit [, iCount]) \]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sUnit</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the units to move, using one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>character Moves one or more characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sentence Moves one or more sentences. A sentence is a collection of words terminated by a punctuation character, such as a period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>textedit Moves to the start or end of the original range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iCount</td>
<td>Optional. Integer that specifies the number of units to move. This can be positive or negative. The default is 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](https://support.microsoft.com) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

TextRange

See Also
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
moveRow Method

Moves a TABLE row to a new position.

Syntax

```javascript
oRow = object.moveRow(iSource, iTarget)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iSource</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the index in the rows collection of the table row that is moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iTarget</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies where the row is moved within the rows collection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<SCRIPT>
function fnMove(){
    oTable.moveRow(0,1);
}
</SCRIPT>
.INPUT TYPE="button" VALUE="Change Rows" onclick="fnMove()"
```
<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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*

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moveStart Method

Changes the start position of the range.

Syntax

\[ iMoved = TextRange.moveStart(sUnit [, iCount]) \]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sUnit</th>
<th>Required. String that specifies the units to move, using one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>character</td>
<td>Moves one or more characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>word</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentence</td>
<td>Moves one or more sentences. A sentence is a collection of words terminated by a punctuation character, such as a period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textedit</td>
<td>Moves to the start or end of the original range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| iCount  | 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
moveStart Method → moveToBookmar

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
moveTo Method

Moves the screen position of the upper-left corner of the window to the specified iX and iY position.

Syntax

\[ \text{window.moveTo}(iX, iY) \]

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

\[ \text{window} \]

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
moveTo Method  moveToElementText

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
moveToBookmark Method

Moves to a bookmark.

Syntax

\[ b\text{Success} = \text{TextRange}.\text{moveToBookmark}(s\text{Bookmark}) \]

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](https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/q172976) in the Microsoft Knowledge Base.

Applies To

TextRange

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
moveToObjectMethod

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
moveToPoint Method

Moves the start and end positions of the text range to the given point.

Syntax

\[
\text{TextRange}.\text{moveToPoint}(iX, iY)
\]

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.
Applies To

TextRange

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moveToPoint Method  ▶ navigate Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
namedRecordset Method

Retrieves the recordset object corresponding to the named data member from a data source object (DSO).

Syntax

```javascript
oRecordset = object.namedRecordset([sQualifier], [sSubChapter])
```

Parameters

- **sQualifier**: Required. String that specifies the name of the data member, or an empty string, which indicates the default data member.
- **sSubChapter**: 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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
navigate Method

Loads the specified URL to the current window.

Syntax

```javascript
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

\[ \text{window.external.NavigateAndFind}(sLocation, sQuery, sTargetFrame) \]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sLocation</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the URL of a Web page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sQuery</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the text to highlight on the Web page specified by sLocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sTargetFrame</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the name of the target frame to query.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
nextPage Method

Displays the next page of records in the data set to which the table is bound.

Syntax

\[ TABLE\text{.}nextPage() \]

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

\[
\text{oNewDoc = document.open(sMimeType [, sReplace])}
\]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sMimeType</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the MIME type. Currently supports &quot;text/html&quot; only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sReplace</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
var oNewDoc = document.open("text/html", "replace");
var sMarkup = "<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>New Document</TITLE><BODY>Hello, world</BODY></HTML>"
; 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

\[ oElement = TextRange\textunderscore parentElement() \]

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">```
Applies To

TextRange

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previousPage

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

```javascript
TextRange.pasteHTML(sHTMLText)
```

Parameters

- `sHTMLText` 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.

```javascript
<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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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`
Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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refresh Method

Refreshes the content of the table.

Syntax

```
table.refresh()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

TABLE

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
refresh Method  reload Method  DH

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
releaseCapture Method

Removes mouse capture from the object in the current document.

Syntax

```javascript
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.

```html
<BODY onload="oOwnCapture.setCapture();"
    onclick="document.releaseCapture();">
    <DIV ID=oOwnCapture
        onmousemove="oWriteLocation.value = event.clientX + event.clientY"
        onlosecapture="alert(event.srcElement.id +
```
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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
reload Method

Reloads the current page.

Syntax

```
location.reload([bReloadSource])
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bReloadSource</th>
<th>Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Default. Reloads the page from the browser cache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Reloads the page from the server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

```
location
```

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reload Method ▶️ removeAttribute Method

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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
removeAttribute Method

Removes the given attribute from the object.

Syntax

```javascript
bSuccess = object.removeAttribute(sName [, iCaseSensitive])
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sName</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the attribute name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iCaseSensitive</td>
<td>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 sName 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, NEXTD, 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
removeBehavior Method

Detaches a behavior from the element.

Syntax

\[ bSuccess = \text{object.removeBehavior}(iID) \]

Parameters

\( iID \) Required. Integer that specifies the identifier returned from a previous \text{addBehavior} call.

Return Value

Boolean. Returns true if the behavior was removed successfully, or false otherwise.

Example

This example uses the \text{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  removeExpression Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
removeChild Method

Removes a child node from an element.

Syntax

```javascript
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>`.

```html
<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>
removeChild Method  removeNode

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
removeExpression Method

Removes the expression from the specified property.

Syntax

\[
\textit{bSuccess} = \textit{object.removeExpression}(\textit{sPropertyName})
\]

Parameters

\textit{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 \textit{setExpression} method, use \textit{removeExpression}.

The following syntax sections show how to remove an expression from supported \textit{cascading style sheets (CSS) attributes} and \textit{Dynamic HTML (DHTML) properties}.

- Use this syntax to remove an expression from a read/write property or from an \textit{expando} property.

\[
\textit{object.removeExpression}(\textit{sPropertyName})
\]

- Use this syntax to remove an expression from a CSS attribute.
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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removeNode Method

Removes the object from the document hierarchy.

Syntax

```oRemoved = object.removeNode(bRemoveChildren)```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bRemoveChildren</th>
<th>Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Default. <code>ChildNodes</code> collection of the object is not removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td><code>ChildNodes</code> collection of the object is removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>```
removeNode Method \textgreater{} replace Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 refloowed.

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  ▶ replaceAdjacent

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
replaceAdjacentText Method

Replaces the adjacent text character.

Syntax

```object.replaceAdjacentText(sWhere, sReplaceText)```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>sWhere</code></th>
<th>Required. String that specifies where to locate the replacement text, using one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beforeBegin</td>
<td>Replaces text immediately before the element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterBegin</td>
<td>Replaces text after the start of the element but before all other content in the element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beforeEnd</td>
<td>Replaces text immediately before the end of the element but after all other content in the element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterEnd</td>
<td>Replaces text immediately after the end of the element.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| `sReplaceText` | 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
replaceChild Method

Replaces an existing child element with a new child element.

Syntax

```javascript
oReplace = object.replaceChild(oNewNode, oOldNode)
```

Parameters

- `oNewNode` Required. Object that specifies the new element to be inserted into the document.
- `oOldNode` 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.

```html
<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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
replaceNode Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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reset Method ▶ resizeTo Method ▶ DHTML

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
**resizeBy Method**

Changes the current size of the window by the specified x- and y-offset.

**Syntax**

```javascript
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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**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`
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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`
scroll Method → scrollIntoView Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
scrollBy Method

Causes the window to scroll relative to the current scrolled position by the specified x- and y-pixel offset.

Syntax

```javascript
window.scrollBy(iX, iY)
```

Parameters

- `iX` Required. Integer that specifies the horizontal scroll offset, in pixels. Positive values scroll the window right, and negative values scroll it left.
- `iY` 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 ▶ [ Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
scrollIntoView Method

Causes the object to scroll into view, aligning it either at the top or bottom of the window.

Syntax

```javascript
object.scrollIntoView([bAlignToTop])
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bAlignToTop</td>
<td>Optional. Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>true  Default. Scrolls the object so that top of the object is visible at the top of the window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>false Scrolls the object so that the bottom of the object is visible at the bottom of the window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
var coll = document.all.tags("P");
if (coll.length >= 5)
```
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
scrollIntoView Method  ▶ select Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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`
select Method ▸ setAttribute Method

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 ▶

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
setAttribute Method

Sets the value of the specified attribute.

Syntax

```
object.setAttribute(sName, vValue [, iFlags])
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sName</td>
<td>Required. String that specifies the name of the attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vValue</td>
<td>Required. Variant that specifies the string, number, or Boolean to assign to the attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iFlags</td>
<td>Optional. Integer that specifies one or more of the following flags:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0  When the attribute is set, it overwrites any attributes with the same name, regardless of their case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1  Default. The case of the attribute that you set is respected when it is set on the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,
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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

```javascript
object.setCapture([bContainerCapture])
```

Parameters

- `bContainerCapture` 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

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
setData Method → setExpression Method

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sType</th>
<th>Required. String that specifies the end point to transfer, using one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>StartToEnd</td>
<td>Move the start of the TextRange object to the end of the specified oTextRange parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StartToStart</td>
<td>Move the start of the TextRange object to the start of the specified oTextRange parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndToStart</td>
<td>Move the end of the TextRange object to the start of the specified oTextRange parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndToEnd</td>
<td>Move the end of the TextRange object to the end of the specified oTextRange parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| oTextRange  | 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:
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
setExpression Method

Sets an expression for the specified object.

Syntax

```html
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <STYLE>
      /* Define styles here */
    </STYLE>
  </HEAD>
</HTML>
```

```javascript
object.setExpression(AttributeName, Expression, Language)
```

Parameters

- `AttributeName` Required. String that specifies the name of the attribute to which `Expression` is added.
- `PropertyName` Required. String that specifies the name of the property to which `Expression` is added.
- `Expression` 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.
- `Expression2` 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.
- `Language` 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.

```javascript
object.setExpression(sPropertyName, sExpression, sLanguage)
```

• Use this syntax to set an expression on a CSS attribute.

```javascript
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**
See Also

dynamic properties, getExpression, recalcul

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setExpression Method  ›  setTimeout Method

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCode</td>
<td>Required. Variant that specifies a function pointer or string that indicates the code to be executed when the specified interval has elapsed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iMilliSeconds</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the number of milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sLanguage</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies any one of the possible values for the LANGUAGE attribute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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:

```javascript
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vCode</th>
<th>Required. Variant that specifies the function pointer or string that indicates the code to be executed when the specified interval has elapsed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iMilliseconds</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the number of milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sLanguage</td>
<td>Optional. String that specifies any one of the possible values for the LANGUAGE attribute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
ShowBrowserUI Method

Opens the specified browser dialog box.

Syntax

\[ vReturn = \text{window.external.ShowBrowserUI}(sUI, \text{null}) \]

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sUI</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

\[
<BUTTON onclick="\text{window.external.ShowBrowserUI('LanguageDialog', \text{null})}">\text{Show Language Dialog}</BUTTON>
\]
\[
<BUTTON onclick="\text{window.external.ShowBrowserUI('OrganizeFavorites', \text{null})}">\text{Show Organize Favorites}</BUTTON>
\]

Applies To

external

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ShowBrowserUI Method  › showModa

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
showHelp Method

Displays a Help file. This method can be used with Microsoft HTML Help.

Syntax

```
window.showHelp(sURL [, vContextID])
```

Parameters

- **sURL**: Required. String that specifies the URL of the Help (.hlp) file to display.
- **vContextID**: 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

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
splitText Method

Divides a text node at the specified index.

Syntax

```javascript
oSplitedNode = 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`
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
stop Method

Stops the marquee from scrolling.

Syntax

```
marquee.stop()
```

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

MARQUEE
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
swapNode Method

Exchanges the location of two objects in the document hierarchy.

Syntax

\[ oSwapped = \text{object}\swapNode(oNode) \]

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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
write Method

Writes one or more HTML expressions to a document in the specified window.

Syntax

```javascript
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`
writeln Method

Writes one or more HTML expressions, followed by a carriage return, to a document in the specified window.

Syntax

```javascript
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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
alpha Filter

Sets the level of opacity for the visual object.

Syntax

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE = &quot;filter: alpha(sProperties)&quot; ... &gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td>object.style.filter = &quot;alpha(sProperties)&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
blendTrans Filter

Fades the visual object into or out of view.

Syntax

```
<ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: blendTrans(sProperties)" ... >
```

```
Scripting object.style.filter = "blendTrans(sProperties)"
```

Possible Values

```
sProperties  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  ▸ Visual

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
blur Filter

Causes the object to appear to be in motion.

**Syntax**

```
HTML  <ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: blur(sProperties)" ... >
Scripting  object.style.filter = "blur(sProperties)"
```

**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.

```html
<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

---

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us]*
blur Filter  ▶ dropShadow Filter ▶ Visual

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
chroma Filter

Selectively renders a specific color as transparent for the selected visual object.

Syntax

```
HTML  <ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: chroma(sProperties)" ... >
Scripting  object.style.filter = "chroma(sProperties)"
```

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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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

```html
<ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: dropShadow(sProperties)" ... >
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.style.filter = "dropShadow(sProperties)"
```

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
flipH Filter

Renders the visual object as a mirror image of itself along the horizontal plane.

Syntax

**HTML**

```html
<ELEMENTSTYLE = "filter: flipH" ... >
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
object.style.filter = "flipH"
```

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

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
flipV Filter

Renders the visual object as a mirror image of itself along the vertical plane.

Syntax

```html
<ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: flipV" ... >
```

```javascript
object.style.filter = "flipV"
```

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**

```html
<ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: glow(sProperties)"...>
```

**Scripting**

```javascript
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.

```html
<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
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
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      /* CSS filter example */
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div style="filter: gray;">
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```javascript
object.style.filter = "gray";
```

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
- run timeStyle
- 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
<ELEMENTSTYLE = "filter: invert" ... >
```

```javascript
object.style.filter = "invert"
```

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
invert Filter → mask Filter → Visual Filters

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
light Filter

Simulates the projection of a light source onto the selected visual object.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE = &quot;filter: light(sProperties)&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.filter = &quot;light(sProperties)&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

`sProperties` 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.

```html
<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,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.

```html
<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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redirect Filter

Converts the object into a DAImage object—that is, an image that can be manipulated using Microsoft® DirectAnimation®.

Syntax

```
HTML  <ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: redirect(sProperties)" ...
Scripting  object.style.filter = "redirect(sProperties)"
```

Possible Values

```
sProperties  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
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revealTrans Filter

Shows or hides visual objects using one of 23 predefined \textit{transition} effects.

\textbf{Syntax}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{HTML} & \texttt{<ELEMENT STYLE = \"filter: revealTrans(sProperties)\" \ldots \>} \\
\textbf{Scripting} & \texttt{object.style.filter = \"revealTrans(sProperties)\"} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{footnotesize}

\textbf{Possible Values}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{center}
\textit{sProperties}  String that specifies one or more properties exposed by the filter.
\end{center}
\end{footnotesize}

\textbf{Remarks}

For a list of the 23 predefined transitions that can be used with the \texttt{revealTrans} filter, see the \texttt{transition} property.

\textbf{Members}

\textbf{Example}

This example uses the \texttt{revealTrans} filter to reveal and conceal objects using two different types of transitions.

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{scriptlisting}
\begin{small}
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";
    }
\end{small}
\end{scriptlisting}
\end{footnotesize}
C1.filters[0].transition=3;
}  
C1.filters[0].Play();
}
</SCRIPT>

<INPUT TYPE=BUTTON VALUE="Play Transistion" onClick="go();"

<SPAN ID=C1 Style="position:absolute;Visibility:visible;Filter:revealTrans
  (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 ➔ Visual Filters and Transitions

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th><code>&lt;ELEMENT STYLE = &quot;filter: shadow(sProperties)&quot; ... &gt;</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><code>object.style.filter = &quot;shadow(sProperties)&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<STYLE>
  DIV.aFilter {filter: shadow(color=#0000FF,direction=45); width: 150; color: FF0000;}
</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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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

```html
<ELEMENT STYLE = "filter: wave(sProperties)" ... />
```

Scripting

```javascript
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.

```html
<style>
  .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
<STYLE>
    DIV.aFilter {filter: xray; width: 150; color: #FF0000;}
</STYLE>

<DIV CLASS="aFilter">
This red text is displayed in grayscale.
</DIV>
```

Members

Example

This example uses the `xray` filter to render colored text in grayscale.

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
ADD Attribute | add Property

Sets or retrieves a value indicating whether to add an image to the image applied with the filter.

Syntax

```html
{ filter:filterName (ADD = bAddImage ...) }
```  
```scripting
object.filters.filterName.add [ = bAddImage ]
```  

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>bAddImage</code></th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>true</code></td>
<td>Image is added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>false</code></td>
<td>Image is not added.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The property is read/write with a default value of `true`.

Applies To

- blur, wave

---

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!](#)
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
COLOR Attribute | color Property

Sets or retrieves the value of the color applied with the filter.

**Syntax**

```html
{ filter:filterName (COLOR = sColor ... ) }
```

```javascript
object.filters.filterName.color [ = sColor ]
```

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chroma filter</td>
<td>Specifies the color applied to the chromakey transparency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dropShadow filter</td>
<td>Specifies the color of the drop shadow effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glow filter</td>
<td>Specifies the color of the radiance applied to the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mask filter</td>
<td>Specifies the color that the transparent regions are painted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadow filter</td>
<td>Specifies the color of the shadow effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applies To**

- chroma, dropShadow, glow, mask, shadow

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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 ... ) }
```

```javascript
object.filters.filterName.direction [ = iOffset ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iOffset</th>
<th>Integer that specifies one of the following values, in degrees:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Top right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Bottom right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>Bottom left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>Top left</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```javascript
<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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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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
enabled Property

Sets or retrieves whether the filter is currently enabled.

Syntax

```html
{ filter:filterName (ENABLED = bEnabled ... ) }
```

```javascript
object.filters.filterName.enabled [ = bEnabled ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bEnabled</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Filter is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Filter is disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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

```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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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 = iPercent ... ) }
```

```scripting
object.filters.alpha.finishX [ = iPercent ]
```

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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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 = iPercent ...) }
```

```javascript
object.filters.alpha.finishY [ = iPercent ]
```

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 | finish... › 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

```html
{ filter:wave (FREQ = iWaveCount ...) }
```

Scripting

```javascript
object.filters.wave.freq [ = iWaveCount ]
```

Possible Values

iWaveCount  Integer that specifies the number of waves.

The property is read/write with no default value.

Applies To

wave

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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 = iPercentage ...) }
```

```javascript
object.filters.wave.lightStrength [ = iPercentage ]
```

**Possible Values**

*iPercentage*  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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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 ...) }
```

```javascript
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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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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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 ... ) }
```

```javascript
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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PHASE Attribute | phase Property

Sets or retrieves the phase offset at which the sine wave starts.

Syntax

```html
{ filter:wave (PHASE = iPercentage ...) }
```

```javascript
object.filters.wave.phase [ = iPercentage ]
```

Possible Values

*iPercentage*  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
{ filter:dropShadow (POSITIVE = bPositive ... ) }
```

```javascript
object.filters.dropShadow.positive [ = bPositive ]
```

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bPositive</th>
<th>Boolean that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>Drop shadow is created from the nontransparent pixels of the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>Drop shadow is created from the transparent pixels of the object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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 = iPercent ... ) }
```

```javascript
object.filters.alpha.startX [ = iPercent ]
```

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`
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
STARTY Attribute | startY Property

Sets or retrieves the vertical position at which the opacity gradient starts.

Syntax

```html
{ filter:alpha (STARTY = iPercent ...) }
```

```javascript
object.filters.alpha.startY [ = iPercent ]
```

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*
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
status Property

Retrieves the current state of the transition.

Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scripting</td>
<td><img src="" alt="iStatus = object.filters.filterName.status" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iStatus</th>
<th>Integer that specifies one of the following values:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Transition has stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Transition has been applied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transition is playing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The property is read-only with no default value.

Applies To

- blendTrans, revealTrans

See Also

- play, stop

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!](#)
| status Property | STYLE Attribute | st... |

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
STRENGTH Attribute | strength Property

Sets or retrieves the intensity of the filter.

Syntax

**HTML**  
```
{ filter:filterName (STRENGTH = iIntensity ...) }
```

**Scripting**  
```
object.filters.filterName.strength [ = iIntensity ]
```

Possible Values

```
iIntensity  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>```
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
STYLE Attribute | style Property

Sets or retrieves the shape characteristics of the opacity gradient.

Syntax

```
HTML  {  filter:alpha (STYLE = iStyle ...)  }
Scripting  object.filters.alpha.style [ = iStyle ]
```

Possible Values

```
iStyle  Integer that specifies one of the following values:
        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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
TRANSITION Attribute | transition Property

Sets or retrieves the type of transition.

**Syntax**

```html
{ filter:revealTrans (TRANSITION = iTransitionType ... ) }
```

```script
object.filters.revealTrans.transition [ = iTransitionType ]
```

**Possible Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iTransitionType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Box in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Box out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Circle in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Circle out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wipe up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wipe down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wipe right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wipe left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vertical blinds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Horizontal blinds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Checkerboard across.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Checkerboard down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Random dissolve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Split vertical in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Split vertical out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Split horizontal in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Split horizontal out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Strips left down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Strips left up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Strips right down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Strips right up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Random bars horizontal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Random bars vertical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Random.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
addAmbient Method

Adds an ambient light to the light filter effect object.

Syntax

```javascript
object.filters.light.addAmbient(iRed, iGreen, iBlue, iStrength)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iRed</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the red value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iGreen</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the green value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iBlue</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the blue value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iStrength</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
&lt;STYLE&gt;
 .aFilter {background-color: #FFFFFF; filter: light();
     color: #000000;
     width: 150;}
&lt;/STYLE&gt;
```
<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>

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
addCone Method

Adds a cone light to the light filter effect object to cast a directional light on the page.

**Syntax**

```javascript
object.filters.light.addCone(iX1, iY1, iZ1, iX2, iY2, iRed, iGreen, iBlue, iStrength, iSpread)
```

**Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iX1</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the light source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iY1</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the light source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iZ1</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the z-axis level of the light source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iX2</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the target light focus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iY2</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the target light focus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iRed</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the red value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iGreen</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the green value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iBlue</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the blue value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iStrength</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the intensity of the light filter, with values ranging from 0 (lowest intensity) to 100 (highest intensity).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iSpread</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**
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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
addPoint Method

Adds a light source that originates from a single point and radiates in all directions.

Syntax

```javascript
object.filters.light.addPoint(iX, iY, iZ, iRed, iGreen, iBlue, iStrength)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iX</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the light source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iY</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the light source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iZ</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the z-axis level of the light source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iRed</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the red value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iGreen</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the green value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iBlue</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the blue value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iStrength</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

light

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addPoint Method  •  changeColor Method

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 Method

Web Workshop  | DHTML, HTML & CSS
changeColor Method

Changes the light color for any light on the page.

Syntax

```plaintext
object.filters.light.changeColor(iLightNumber, iRed, iGreen, iBlue, iAbsolute)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iLightNumber</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the identifying number for the light, for use in scripting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iRed</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the red value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iGreen</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the green value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iBlue</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the blue value, ranging from 0 (lowest saturation) to 255 (highest saturation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iAbsolute</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies whether the color values for iRed, iGreen, and iBlue 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iLightNumber</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the identifying number for the light, for use in scripting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iStrength</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the intensity of the light filter, with values ranging from 0 (lowest intensity) to 100 (highest intensity).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iAbsolute</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies whether the intensity value of iStrength 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value

No return value.

Applies To

light

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
changeStrength Method → elementImage

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
clear Method

Deletes all lights associated with the specified light filter.

**Syntax**

```javascript
object.filters.light.clear()
```

**Return Value**

No return value.

**Remarks**

This method clears all light sources on the object.

**Applies To**

- light
clear Method  moveLight Method

Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
elementImage Method

Returns a Microsoft® DirectAnimation® image (daimage) object.

Syntax

```javascript
olimage = 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
moveLight Method

Moves the light effect on the page.

Syntax

```
object.filters.light.moveLight(iLightNumber, iX, iY, iZ, bAbsolute)
```

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iLightNumber</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the identifying number for the light, for use in scripting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iX</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the left coordinate of the light source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iY</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the top coordinate of the light source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iZ</td>
<td>Required. Integer that specifies the z-axis level of the light source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bAbsolute</td>
<td>Required. Boolean that specifies whether the move is absolute or relative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
```

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
play Method

Plays the transition.

Syntax

\[ \text{object.filters.filterName.play(\text{iDuration})} \]

Parameters

\text{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 \text{duration} property assigned to the transition for that instance of the playback.

Applies To

\text{blendTrans, revealTrans}

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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`
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>ATTACH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMPONENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EVENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>METHOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objects</td>
<td>element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods</td>
<td>createEventObject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>oncontentready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ondetach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ondocumentready</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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Web Workshop  |  Component Development
Downloading Code on the Web

Michael Edwards
Developer Technology Engineer
Microsoft Corporation
April 16, 1998

Contents
Introduction
Creating Download Packages
  The "No-Brainer" Download Package
  Cabinet (CAB) Files
  Where Do You Get the Cabinet Stuff?
  What About OSD for Internet Explorer 4.x-only Downloads?
Active Setup
File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
Other Packaging Tools
Security
  Digital Code-Signing
  Where Do You Get the Code-Signing Tools?
  How Did the Code-Signing Tools Change for Internet Explorer 4.x?
  What About Netscape?
  Marking ActiveX Controls as Safe
Internet Explorer Security Settings
  Did Security Settings Change for Internet Explorer 4.x?
Tips and Troubleshooting
Summary
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.
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:

\[
\text{<A HREF=myDocument.DOC> Download my Microsoft Word docu...}
\]

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.

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, 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.

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, Mszipfmt.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.

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.

Back to top

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. securityexceptionex 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.

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.

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
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.

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.

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 [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](#).

[Back to top](#)

**Other Packaging Tools**

Many companies offer their own tools for packaging code. SoftSeek has a listing of [file compression and zipping utilities](#) that includes the well-known [winzip products](#). Yahoo has a similar category, and I'm sure other search services compile information as well. There is also the [package for the web](#) product (you'll recognize it from the familiar blue-wash background).

[Back to top](#)
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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

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".

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.
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 safely 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:
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.

Back to top
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**.

[Back to top](#)
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 ocache 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

Back to top
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.

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Welcome to Scriptlet Tech...

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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:

```javascript
<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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constructor syntax</th>
<th>Creates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This.PropertyName = expression;</td>
<td>Creates a read/write property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This.get_PropertyName = function;</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This.put_PropertyName = function;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This.method = methodFunction;</td>
<td>Creates a method defined by the function methodFunction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 scriplet
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Exposed As</th>
<th>Used in container</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>function public_look(param)</code></td>
<td>Method</td>
<td>SC1.look(param)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>function public_get_C()</code></td>
<td>Property (read)</td>
<td>x = SC1.C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>function</td>
<td>Property (write)</td>
<td>SC1.C = &quot;test&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public_put_C(param)</td>
<td>Property (write)</td>
<td>SC1.C = &quot;test&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>function look()</td>
<td>Not available (no public_ prefix)</td>
<td>SC1.C = &quot;test&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>function get_C()</td>
<td>Not available (no public_ prefix)</td>
<td>SC1.C = &quot;test&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var Color = red;</td>
<td>Not available (no public_ prefix)</td>
<td>SC1.C = &quot;test&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>var get_Color = red;</td>
<td>Not available (no public_ prefix)</td>
<td>SC1.C = &quot;test&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

```html
<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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Web Workshop | Component Development
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.

```html
<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.

```vbnet
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:

```html
<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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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.

```xml
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
function public_put_backgroundColor(value)
{
    window.document.bgColor = value;
    window.external.raiseEvent("event_onbgcolorchange",window.document);
}
</SCRIPT>
```
To handle a custom event in the host application:

- Create an event handler for the `onscriptletevent` event.

The following is an example in Microsoft® Visual Basic® that shows how you can determine which control triggered an event.

```vbnet
Sub ScriptletContainer1_onscriptletevent(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.

```html
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"
    FOR=ScriptletControl1
    EVENT= onscriptletevent (name, eventData)>
    alert("The event that occurred in the scriptlet was " + name);
</SCRIPT>
```

You can use a `Select Case` structure in the `onscriptletevent` event to take different actions based on different events.

**See Also**

Handling Standard Events

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
readyState Property  scrollbar Property

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
scrollbar Property

Specifies whether the scriptlet container object displays a scrollbar.

Applies To

Scriptlet container object

Syntax

\[\text{ScriptContainer}.scrollbar = \text{boolean}\]

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.
text-decoration Attribute... → textDecor
textContentBlink Property

Property not implemented.

See Also

textDecoration

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
attributes Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of attributes of the object.

**Properties**

- length

**Methods**

- item

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
rules Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of rules defined in the style sheet.

Properties

  length

Methods

  item

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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`
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
rows Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of TR objects (rows) from a TABLE object.

Properties

- length

Methods

- item, tags, urns

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
BGCOLOR Attribute

Sets or retrieves the background color behind the element.

Syntax

```
<ELEMENT BGCOLOR = sColor ... >
```

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
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
STYLE Attribute

Sets an inline style for the element.

Syntax

```
<ELEMENT STYLE = 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 in the documentation.

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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
Print Command | IDM_PRINT Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SizeToControlHeight Command | IDM_SIZETOCONTROLHEIGHT Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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, onmediacomicplete, onmedialoadfailed, onmediaslip, onpause, onrepeat, onresume, onresync, onreverse, onscriptcommand

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
download Behavior Members

Downloads a file and notifies a specified callback function when the download is complete.

Methods

    startDownload

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
HomePage Behavior Members

Contains information about a user's homepage.

Methods

isHomePage, navigateHomePage, setHomePage

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
httpFolder Behavior Members

Contains scripting features that enable browser navigation to a folder view.

Methods

navigate, navigateFrame

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
saveHistory Behavior Members

Enables the object to persist data in the browser history.

**Properties**

- `XMLDocument`

**Methods**

- `getAttribute`, `removeAttribute`, `setAttribute`

**Events**

- `onload`, `onsave`

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!]*
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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 Reference...

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
# Time Formats

The following table lists the possible formats for expressing time values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Supported by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| h:min:s.f | h = hours  
             min = minutes  
              s = seconds  
              f = 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 |
| number[h | min | s | ms] | h = hours  
              min = minutes  
              s = seconds  
              ms = 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 Reference...

Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Component ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Book</td>
<td>{7790769C-0471-11D2-AF11-00C04F3A35D02}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOL ART Image Format Support</td>
<td>{4F67D00-9E55-11D1-BAEF-00C04F2C1D10}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Text Display Support</td>
<td>{76C19B38-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese (Simplified) Text Display Support</td>
<td>{76C19B34-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese (Traditional) Text Display Support</td>
<td>{76C19B33-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic HTML Data Binding</td>
<td>{9381D8F2-0288-11D0-9501-00AA00B911A5}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DirectAnimation</td>
<td>{283807B5-2C60-11D0-A31D-00AA00B92C03}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew Text Display Support</td>
<td>{76C19B36-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Connection Wizard</td>
<td>{5A8D6EE0-3E18-11D0-821E-444553540000}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer Browsing Enhancements*</td>
<td>{630B1DA0-B465-11D1-9948-00C04F98BBC9}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer Help</td>
<td>{45EA75A0-A269-11D1-B5BF-0000F8051515}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Text Display Support</td>
<td>{76C19B30-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean Text Display Support</td>
<td>{76C19B31-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Auto-Selection</td>
<td>{76C19B50-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macromedia Flash</td>
<td>{D27CDB6E-AE6D-11CF-96B8-444553540000}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macromedia Shockwave Director</td>
<td>{2A202491-F00D-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Media Player</td>
<td>{22D6F312-B0F6-11D0-94AB-0080C74C7FE95}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Media Player RealNetwork Support</td>
<td>{23064720-C4F8-11D1-994D-00C04F98BBC9}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offline Browsing Pack</td>
<td>{3AF36230-A269-11D1-B5BF-0000F8051515}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan-European Text Display Support</td>
<td>{76C19B32-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai Text Display Support</td>
<td>{76C19B35-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniscribe</td>
<td>{3BF42070-B3B1-11D1-B5CF-0000F8051515}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector Graphics Rendering (VML)</td>
<td>{10072CEC-8CC1-11D1-986E-00A0CF95B42F}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese Text Display Support</td>
<td>{76C19B37-F0C8-11CF-87CC-0020AEECF20}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Virtual Machine</td>
<td>{08B0E5C0-4FCB-11CF-AAA5-00401C608500}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Basic Scripting Support</td>
<td>{4F645220-306D-11D2-995D-00C04F98BBC9}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRML 2.0 Viewer</td>
<td>{90A7533D-88FE-11D0-9DBE-0000C0411FC3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallet</td>
<td>{1CDEE860-E95B-11D1-A00A-00401C608500}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web Folders</td>
<td>{73FA19D0-2D75-11D2-995D-00C04F98BBC9}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Includes FTP Folders and Font Embedding

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Default Behaviors Reference...
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`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Component ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address Book</td>
<td>{7790769C-0471-11D2-AF11-00C04FA35D02}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Desktop Update NT</td>
<td>{89820200-ECBD-11CF-8B85-00AA005B4340}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DirectAnimation</td>
<td>{283807B5-2C60-11D0-A31D-00AA00B92C03}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DirectAnimation Java Classes</td>
<td>{4F216970-C90C-11D1-B5C7-0000F8051515}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DirectShow™</td>
<td>{44BBA848-CC51-11CF-AAFA-00AA00B6015C}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic HTML Data Binding</td>
<td>{9381D8F2-0288-11D0-9501-00AA00B911A5}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic HTML Data Binding for Java</td>
<td>{4F216970-C90C-11D1-B5C7-0000F8051515}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Connection Wizard</td>
<td>{5A8D6EE0-3E18-11D0-821E-444553540000}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer 5 Web Browser</td>
<td>{89820200-ECBD-11CF-8B85-00AA005B4383}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer Classes for Java</td>
<td>{08B0E5C0-4FCB-11CF-AAA5-00401C608555}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer Help</td>
<td>{45EA75A0-A269-11D1-B5BF-0000F8051515}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer Help Engine</td>
<td>{DE5AED00-A4BF-11D1-9948-00C04F98BBC9}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Media Player</td>
<td>{22D6F312-B0F6-11D0-94AB-0080C74C7E95}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetMeeting NT</td>
<td>{44BBA842-CC51-11CF-AAFA-00AA00B6015B}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offline Browsing Pack</td>
<td>{3AF36230-A269-11D1-B5BF-0000F8051515}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlook Express</td>
<td>{44BBA840-CC51-11CF-AAFA-00AA00B6015C}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task Scheduler</td>
<td>{CC2A9BA0-3BDD-11D0-821E-444553540000}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft virtual machine</td>
<td>{08B0E5C0-4FCB-11CF-AAA5-00401C608500}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRML 2.0 Viewer</td>
<td>{90A7533D-88FE-11D0-9DBE-0000C0411FC3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallet</td>
<td>{1CDEE860-E95B-11CF-B1B0-00AA00BBAD66}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
applets Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all **APPLET** objects in the document.

**Properties**

- length

**Methods**

- item, tags, urns

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
embeds Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all EMBED objects in the document.

**Properties**

- length

**Methods**

- item, tags, urns
Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
filters Collection Members

Retrieves the collection of filters that have been applied to the object.

**Properties**

- length

**Methods**

- item

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
plugins Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all EMBED objects within the document.

**Properties**

- length

**Methods**

- item, tags

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
scripts Collection Members

Retrieves a collection of all SCRIPT objects in the document.

**Properties**

- length

**Methods**

- item, tags, urns

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Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
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

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
ondetach Event

Fires before the behavior is detached from the element.

Syntax

```xml
<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 Reference

Web Workshop | Component Development
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>document</td>
<td>Refers to the document object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>element</td>
<td>Default. Refers to the element to which the behavior is attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window</td>
<td>Refers to the window object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**
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**

---

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? [write us!] ()

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
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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blur Filter Members

Causes the object to appear to be in motion.

Properties

add, direction, enabled, strength

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
Web Workshop  |  DHTML, HTML & CSS
Selectively renders a specific color as transparent for the selected visual object.

**Properties**

- color, enabled

*Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!*
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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
invert Filter Members

Reverses the hue, saturation, and brightness values of the visual object.

Properties

enabled

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!
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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redirect Filter Members

Converts the object into a DAImage 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

Did you find this topic useful? Suggestions for other topics? write us!

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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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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

```html
<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 `<SPAN ID="mySpan">` element in a document, you can use the following syntax to set the `delay` property of the behavior named behaviorABC.

```javascript
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of occurrences</th>
<th>None or one</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent elements</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child elements</td>
<td>ATTACH, EVENT, METHOD, PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires closing tag</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

```html
<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

```javascript
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of occurrences</th>
<th>Any number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent elements</td>
<td>COMPONENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child elements</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires closing tag</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

```xml
<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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of occurrences</th>
<th>Any number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent elements</td>
<td>COMPONENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child elements</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires closing tag</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

```xml
<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

```xml
<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**
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

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
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

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
createEventObject Method

Creates an event object that can be used when passing event context information to the EVENT element's fire method.

Syntax

\[ oEvent = \text{createEventObject()} \]

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 ‣ ondetac1

Web Workshop  |  Component Development
oncontentready Event

Fires when the content of the element, to which the behavior is attached, has been completely parsed.

Syntax

```xml
<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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>document</td>
<td>Refers to the document object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>element</td>
<td>Default. Refers to the element to which the behavior is attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window</td>
<td>Refers to the window object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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_innerHTML"/>
<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

Web Workshop | Component Development
ondocumentready Event

Fires when the behavior's containing document has been completely parsed.

Syntax

```xml
<PUBLIC:ATTACH
  EVENT = ondocumentready
  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.

Did you find this material useful? Gripes? Compliments? Suggestions for other articles? write us!

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
SizeToControlWidth Command | IDM_SIZETOCONTROLWIDTH Command ID

Not supported.

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Web Workshop | DHTML, HTML & CSS
StrikeThrough Command | IDM_STRIKETRough

Command ID

Not supported.

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