

# Document Tags

Document tags define the overall structure of an HTML document.


There are four tags every HTML document should have. These tags define the what type of document it is, and the major sections. These tags are [<HTML>](#), [<HEAD>](#), [<TITLE>](#), and [<BODY ...>](#). You may also wish to use the [<!DOCTYPE ...>](#) declaration under some circumstances.

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A really basic document might look like [this](#):

```
<HTML>

<HEAD>
<TITLE>A Really Basic Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
This is a really basic document.
</BODY>

</HTML>
```

The use some of these tags (particularly [<HTML>](#), [<HEAD>](#)) has been an ongoing source of controversy for some time. Because these tags don't have any visible effect on a web page, they seem useless. In fact, these tags are optional. The standards published by W<sup>3</sup>C have clearly stated all along that [<HTML>](#), [<HEAD>](#), and [<BODY ...>](#) are *optional*.

So why use them at all? The answer falls into the concept of *good form*. A well written HTML document not only produces a good web page, it is easy to read and understand in its "raw" form. By using the document level tags, you divide the page into logical sections, each with its own purpose. This results in a page of HTML that is easy to understand and edit.

<HTML>

**Usage Recommendation**

## The Two Major Sections of an HTML document

```

<HTML>

<HEAD>
<TITLE>My Home Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>


<BODY>
<H1>My Home Page</H1>
Hi There!
</BODY>

</HTML>

```

**HEAD section**

**BODY section**

 use it

Put `<HTML>` at the beginning and end of your document. Everything in the document goes inside `<HTML>`, except that `<!DOCTYPE . . . >` (if you choose to use it) goes just before `<HTML>`.

For example, this code produces [this](#) little page:

```

<HTML>

<HEAD>
<TITLE>My Home Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
<H1>My Home Page</H1>
Hi There!
</BODY>

</HTML>

```

Within `<HTML>` there are two major sections: `<HEAD>`, and `<BODY . . . >`.

`<HEAD>`

**Usage Recommendation**

 use it

Within `<HTML>`, the document has two sections to it: `<HEAD>` and `<BODY . . . >`. `<HEAD>` is like the cover page of the document. Just as the cover page of a book contains information about the book (such as the title), the `<HEAD>` section contains information about the document. This information is communicated through the `<TITLE>` tag (which is required) and the `<LINK . . . >` and `<META . . . >` tags.

A simple document might look like this:

this code	produces this
<pre>&lt;HTML&gt;  &lt;HEAD&gt; &lt;TITLE&gt;My Home Page&lt;/TITLE&gt; &lt;/HEAD&gt;  &lt;BODY&gt; &lt;H1&gt;My Home Page&lt;/H1&gt; Hi There! &lt;/BODY&gt;  &lt;/HTML&gt;</pre>	<p><a href="#">this page</a></p>

A more slightly complicated document which uses [<LINK ...>](#) and [<META ...>](#) might look like this:

this code	produces this
<pre>&lt;HTML&gt;  &lt;HEAD&gt; &lt;TITLE&gt;My Home Page&lt;/TITLE&gt; &lt;LINK REL=HOME HREF="/tags/index.html"&gt; &lt;META NAME=AUTHOR CONTENT="Ben Hall"&gt; &lt;/HEAD&gt;  &lt;BODY&gt; &lt;H1&gt;My Home Page&lt;/H1&gt; Hi There! &lt;/BODY&gt;  &lt;/HTML&gt;</pre>	<p><a href="#">this page</a></p>

[<LINK ...>](#)

#### Usage Recommendation

use it if you have a particular purpose which you know works

- [REL](#): relationship to this page
- [REV](#): reverse relationship to this page
- [HREF](#): URL of related document
- [TITLE](#): suggested title
- [MEDIA](#): What media type the link applies to
- [TYPE](#): MIME type of linked resource

[<LINK ...>](#) is our nomination for "Most Under Supported Tag". [<LINK ...>](#) is a great idea which browser makers have largely chosen to ignore. Most of the examples on this page are from the last version of Mosaic which came out a few years ago.

[<LINK ...>](#) defines a relationship between the current page and another page or resource. Suppose, for example, that we want to establish that the home page for the current page is <http://www.idocs.com>. We would put the following [<LINK ...>](#) in the [<HEAD>](#) section:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Document Tags</TITLE>
<LINK REL=HOME HREF="http://www.idocs.com">
</HEAD>
```

The [REL](#) attribute establishes the relationship, in this case that the related page is the Home page for this web site. You can put any value you want, but certain common values have evolved (they are listed below). [HREF](#) gives the URL for the related page.

Another use for `<LINK ...>` (which always goes in the [<HEAD>](#) section) is to establish who is the author of the current page. To do this, we could put this `<LINK ...>` in the `<HEAD>` section:

```
<LINK REV=MADE HREF="mailto:tags@idocs.com" TITLE="Miko O'Sullivan">
```

In this case, we use [REV](#) instead of REL. REV means "the reverse relationship". That is, REV describes what the related resource would put in a `<LINK ...>` tag using REL. We use REV to indicate that the related entity (Miko) made this document. If we used REL, that would indicate that this document made Miko, which isn't how it happened (my parents and God did that). HREF again indicates the URL for the related resource, in this case an email address. It is also common to put the URL of the author's personal home page. [TITLE](#) suggests a title for the resource. TITLE suggests a title for the related resource.

`<LINK ...>` is ignored by most browsers, which is unfortunate. (One of the only browsers in current production which does support `<LINK ...>` is [iCab](#), a web browser for the Macintosh. See their [FAQ](#).) Mosaic was one of the few which browsers made use of `<LINK ...>`. Mosaic makes a sort of "quick index" bar at the top of pages which use `<LINK ...>`. For example, for a document whose header section looks like [this](#):

```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Document Tags</TITLE>





<LINK REL=HOME      TITLE="Idocs Home Page"   HREF="http://www.idocs.com">
<LINK REL=PREVIOUS  TITLE="URLs"                HREF="../urls/">
<LINK REL=NEXT      TITLE="Lines and Paragraphs" HREF="../linepar/">
<LINK REV=MADE      TITLE="Miko O'Sullivan"    HREF="mailto:tags@idocs.com">
<LINK REL=COPYRIGHT TITLE="copyright info"     HREF="copyright.html">
<LINK REL=STYLESHEET TITLE="style sheet"       HREF="stdstyles.css">

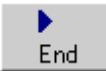






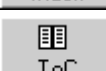


</HEAD>
```

Mosaic will put a link bar at the top of the page:



Mosaic even recognizes some of the more common values for REL and REV, and uses appropriate icons for them. These are the values it recognizes:

Home	
Begin	
Previous	
Next	

End	
Parent	
Child	
Sibling	
Top	
Up	
Index	
Table of Contents	
Copyright	
Help	

Putting a link bar on the page is not the only use for `<LINK . . . >`. Browsers which use stylesheets can refer to a central style page using `REL`. Corporate intranets can use `<LINK . . . >` to build site maps. `<LINK . . . >` can be a useful tag for many purposes; hopefully browser makers will start utilizing its potential.

`<META . . . >`

**Usage Recommendation**

 use it

- [META for Automatic Refreshing and Forwarding](#)
- [META for Search Engines](#)
- [META for Creating HTTP Headers](#)
- [The Word "META": Meaning and Pronunciation](#)
- [NAME](#): The purpose of this META tag
- [CONTENT](#): Metainformation content
- [HTTP-EQUIV](#): Name of the pretend HTTP header

`<META . . . >`, which always goes in the `<HEAD>` section, is used to describe the web page. *Metainformation* is information about information. `<META . . . >` is information about the information on the web page. For example, if you wanted to indicate when and how the web page was last revised, you might use:

```
<META NAME="revised" CONTENT="Troy Hebron, 3/18/97">
```

This tag says "the name of this information is 'revised' (`NAME="revised"`), and the information itself is 'Troy Hebron, 3/18/97' (`CONTENT="Troy Hebron, 3/18/97"`). This method of naming the type of information and then giving the information itself makes `<META . . . >` *extensible*. This means that just about any kind of information you want to give about the document can be fit into a `<META . . . >` tag. If for some strange reason you wanted to describe the color of sweater you were wearing when you wrote the page, you could put:

## The Two Major Sections of an HTML document

```
<META NAME="sweater" CONTENT="pink">
```

Of course this information is probably of little use. That raises a question: what information **is** useful, and how is it used? The primary use for `<META . . . >` is to put the metainformation "on record". Even though the metainformation may not be displayed by the browsers or cataloged anywhere, it travels with the web page, and anyone looking at the source code will see information on how the document was made.

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>My Home Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
```

HEAD section

```
<BODY>
<H1>My Home Page</H1>
Hi There!
</BODY>
```

BODY section

```
</HTML>
```

Some uses for `<META . . . >`, however, are interpreted and used by web browsers and other web reading software. There is no single such use; `<META . . . >` has been adapted to many different uses because of its extensibility. Private intranets and special purpose web indexing programs use different `<META . . . >` values to describe their documents.

However, three purposes, explained on the next pages, have gained some degree of standardization:

- [Automatic Forwarding and Refreshing](#)
- [META for the Search Engines](#)
- [Creating HTTP headers](#)

```
<BODY . . . >
```

### Usage Recommendation



use it

- [BGCOLOR](#): background color of the page
- [BACKGROUND](#): background picture for the page
- [TEXT](#): color of the text on the page
- [LINK](#): color of links that haven't been followed yet
- [VLINK](#): color of links that have been followed
- [ALINK](#): color of links while you are clicking on them
- [BGPROPERTIES](#): if the background image should not scroll
- [TOPMARGIN](#): size of top and bottom margins
- [LEFTMARGIN](#): size of left and right margins
- [MARGINHEIGHT](#): size of top and bottom margins
- [MARGINWIDTH](#): size of left and right margins
- [onLoad](#): Script to run once the page is fully loaded
- [onUnload](#)
- [onFocus](#)
- [onBlur](#)
- [STYLESRC](#): MS FrontPage extension
- [SCROLL](#): If the document should have a scroll bar

`<BODY . . . >` is one of the two major sections that goes inside `<HTML>` (the other is `<HEAD>`). `<BODY . . . >` is the section that holds everything that is actually displayed. All the text, headers, tables, etc are in the `<BODY . . . >` section.

For example, in this tiny little file, the contents ("My Home Page" and "Hi There!") are inside the `<BODY . . . >` tag:

this code	produces this
<pre>&lt;HTML&gt; &lt;HEAD&gt;</pre>	<a href="#">this page</a>

```
<TITLE>My Home Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
<H1>My Home Page</H1>
Hi There!
</BODY>

</HTML>
```

Because `<BODY . . . >` defines the visible section of the document, it has a number of attributes which control the overall document appearance. [BGCOLOR](#), for example, controls the background color of the web page. The `<BODY . . . >` attributes have become popular as a way of adding a little flair to the page, but have become a way to make the page obnoxious by using irritating colors. Be careful with the `<BODY . . . >` attributes which control the colors on the page.

## Running Two (or more) Commands With `onLoad`

A common question we get is how to run two different commands with `<BODY onLoad=" . . . ">`. It's pretty simple: just put both of them in the `onLoad` attribute with a semicolon between them. It also might be simpler to put the commands in a separate function and call the function in `onLoad`.

For example, suppose you want to run this command when the document is loaded:

```
alert('Hello There!')
```

and you *also* want to run this command:

```
alert('Howdy!')
```

You can do this by putting them both in the `onLoad` attribute separated by a semicolon:

```
<BODY onLoad="alert('Hello There!'); alert('Howdy!')">
```

If you want to run more than two commands, just put semicolons in between all the commands. However, this tends to get messy, so it's usually a good idea to put the commands in a single function and call the function from `onLoad`. So, for example, you could create a function called `init()` by putting this script in the `<HEAD>` section of your page:

```
<SCRIPT TYPE="text/javascript">
function init()
{
  alert('Hello There!');
  alert('Howdy!');
}
//-->
</SCRIPT>
```

Then you can call `init()` with this `onLoad` attribute:

```
<BODY onLoad="init()">
```

## Attribute for <BODY ...>

onUnload = "*script command(s)*"

onUnload runs a script when the reader leaves the page. For example, this code brings up an alert box when the user leaves the page:

this code	produces this
<pre>&lt;BODY onUnload="alert('bye now!')"&gt;</pre>	<a href="#">this page</a>

```
<TITLE>
```

### Usage Recommendation

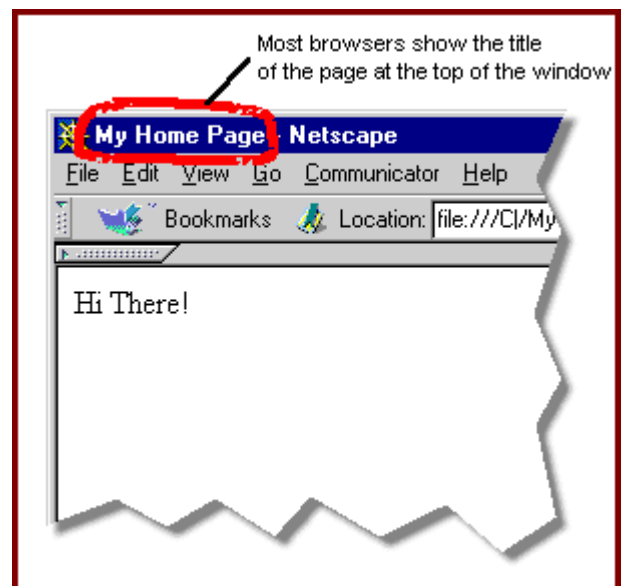


use it

<TITLE> states the title of the document. <TITLE> always goes in the <HEAD> section.

this code	produces this
<pre>&lt;HTML&gt; &lt;HEAD&gt; &lt;TITLE&gt;My Home Page&lt;/TITLE&gt; &lt;/HEAD&gt;  &lt;BODY&gt; Hi There! &lt;/BODY&gt; &lt;/HTML&gt;</pre>	<a href="#">this page</a>

The text inside <TITLE> is not displayed in the document. However, most browsers will display the title at the top of the window.



Don't confuse <TITLE> with [headers](#). Although it is common to put the same text in <TITLE> as in <H1 . . .>, so that the "title" is the first thing on the page, they are two separate tags and two separate contents:

this code	produces this
<pre>&lt;HTML&gt; &lt;HEAD&gt; &lt;TITLE&gt;My Home Page&lt;/TITLE&gt; &lt;/HEAD&gt;  &lt;BODY&gt; &lt;H1&gt;My Home Page&lt;/H1&gt; Hi There! &lt;/BODY&gt;  &lt;/HTML&gt;</pre>	<p><a href="#">this page</a></p>

Search engines such as [AltaVista](#), [Infoseek](#), and [Webcrawler](#) will use the <TITLE> content to display the title of the page when they return information about it. It makes your page look bad if they instead display "No Title".

<META . . .>

**Usage Recommendation**

 use it

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- [META for Search Engines](#)
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```
<META NAME="revised" CONTENT="Troy Hebron, 3/18/97">
```

This tag says "the name of this information is 'revised' (NAME="revised"), and the information itself is 'Troy Hebron, 3/18/97' (CONTENT="Troy Hebron, 3/18/97"). This method of naming the type of information and then giving the information itself makes <META . . .> *extensible*. This means that just about any kind of information you want to give about the document can be fit into a <META . . .> tag. If for some strange reason you wanted to describe the color of sweater you were wearing when you wrote the page, you could put:

```
<META NAME="sweater" CONTENT="pink">
```

Of course this information is probably of little use. That raises a question: what information **is** useful, and how is it used? The primary use for `<META . . . >` is to put the metainformation "on record". Even though the metainformation may not be displayed by the browsers or cataloged anywhere, it travels with the web page, and anyone looking at the source code will see information on how the document was made.

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However, three purposes, explained on the next pages, have gained some degree of standardization:

- [Automatic Forwarding and Refreshing](#)
- [META for the Search Engines](#)
- [Creating HTTP headers](#)

## META for Automatic Refreshing and Forwarding

You can use `<META . . . >` to tell the web browser to automatically move to another web page, or refresh the current page, after a specified period of time.

To have the page automatically refresh itself every *x* seconds, use a tag like this:

this code
<code>&lt;META HTTP-EQUIV="REFRESH" CONTENT=" 5 "&gt;</code>

This tells the browser to refresh the page (`HTTP-EQUIV="REFRESH"`), and that it should do so every five seconds (`CONTENT=" 5 "`).

Suppose, however, that you want the page to refresh itself by going automatically to *another* page. This is common, for example, when someone has moved their home page to a new location, but want someone who goes to the old location to still find a pointer. You could put this `<META . . . >` tag in the page at the old location:

this code	produces this
<code>&lt;META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT=" 5; URL=autoforward_target.html "&gt;</code>	<a href="#">this page</a>

In this case the `<META . . . >` tag works is like the first refresh example, only with a little added information. The first part is the same: `CONTENT=" 5; URL=autoforward_target.html "` tells the browser that the page should be refreshed. `CONTENT=" 5; URL=autoforward_target.html "` gives *two* pieces of information: that the page should refresh after five seconds, and that the new URL should be `autoforward_target.html`.

In a situation like this, you should also provide a regular link to the new page.

You can also use `<META . . . >` tags to ensure that the browser does not cache the HTML document. Caching is the process of saving the HTML document locally, on the computer's hard drive, for future use so the browser doesn't have to download the document again. To ensure that the browser does not cache a particular page use the following code:

this code
-----------

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="PRAGMA" CONTENT="NO-CACHE">
```

## META for Search Engines

When search engines such as [AltaVista](#), [Infoseek](#), and [Webcrawler](#) index and display information from your web page, they use two types of `<META . . . >` tags: `KEYWORDS` and `DESCRIPTION`.

`NAME` allows you to sneak a few extra words into your web page for the search engine to index. For example, if your page has a big picture of a pumpkin, but does not actually have the word "pumpkin" in it, you might use this `<META . . . >` tag:

```
<META NAME=KEYWORDS CONTENT="pumpkin pumpkins Halloween squash">
```

When someone does a search on one of these words, your page will be in the listing. `KEYWORDS` also increases your "score" in the search. When someone enters a search, the search engine tries to figure out which pages seem most relevant to that search, and lists those first. One of the scoring criteria is `<META . . . >` keywords. If the search words are in the keywords, the page gets a higher score. This is a good way to increase your page's visibility a little. Unfortunately, this has led to the practice of "spamdexxing", putting many repetitions of the same word in `<META . . . >` keywords. The search engines now use special algorithms to detect spamdexxing pages and won't index those pages.

`<META NAME=DESCRIPTION CONTENT=" . . . ">` designates the text to display when the search engine returns information about your page. If no description is given, the search engines usually return the first 175 or so characters of the page, not counting the HTML tags. For example, consider a page that starts off like this:

**Recycling Systems Corporation**  
1425 East Marina Street, San Jose, CA 77235  
(513) 789-1921, [info@rsc.com](mailto:info@rsc.com)

RSC is one of the leading companies in the industry, offering municipalities an array of recycling and waste disposal options unparalleled by anyone else. With capabilities ranging from street collection to refuse differentiation, RSC can bring a new definition of municipal waste reduction to your home town.

If there is no `<META . . . >` description, the search engine will display something like this (both of these examples come from Infoseek, but Alta Vista and Webcrawler are very similar):

**[Recycling Systems Corporation](#)**

1425 East Marina Street, San Jose, CA 77235 (513) 789-1921, [info@rsc.com](mailto:info@rsc.com) RSC is one of the leading companies in the industry, offering municipalities an array of recycling ...

However, if you have a `<META . . . >` description like this:

```
<META NAME=DESCRIPTION CONTENT="RSC is a leading recycling and waste management company providing creative waste handling services for communities across the USA.">
```

then the search engine returns a much cleaner description:

**[Recycling Systems Corporation](#)**

RSC is a leading recycling and waste management company providing creative waste handling services for communities across the USA.

Although the `CONTENT` attribute can technically hold up to 1024 characters (as can any attribute value), the search engines only display approximately the first 175 characters (depending on spacing) so be sure to keep your description within that limit.

## META for Creating HTTP Headers

If you use `<META HTTP-EQUIV="...">` instead of `<META NAME="...">`, you are indicating that the web browser should pretend that the name/value pair in the tag was sent as an HTTP header. First let's explain what HTTP headers are. HTTP headers are information that is sent with every document on the web, but is not displayed in the document itself. The headers, which are sent before the HTML for the page, are meta-information, ie information *about* the document. For example, when you retrieve the page at `http://www.idocs.com/tags/`, headers like this are sent first:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Wed, 13 Aug 1997 02:35:50 GMT
Server: Apache/1.2.0
Last-Modified: Fri, 04 Jul 1997 22:18:24 GMT
ETag: "28f7d-810-33bd76b0"
Content-Length: 2064
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

`<META HTTP-EQUIV="...">` is intended to allow you to add to those headers. For example, to add the name of the author, you might use this `<META ...>` tag:

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Author" CONTENT="John Doe">
```

When the browser gets the document, it pretends that there is a header which looks like this:

```
Author: John Doe
```

It should be emphasized that web browsers will generally make use of `HTTP-EQUIV` as if it were an HTTP header, but the information is not **really** made into a header. When `<META HTTP-EQUIV="...">` was first created it was intended that web servers would read the `<META HTTP-EQUIV="...">` tags and actually add them to the HTTP headers, but server makers found that it takes too much extra computing overhead to have the server read through the web page, pull out the `<META HTTP-EQUIV="...">` tags, and add the name/value pairs to the headers. Very few web servers will actually add the headers. One of the few web serving programs that does do this is called [WN](#), and that program only recognizes `HTTP-EQUIV` (when the document should be considered out-of-date), and `HTTP-EQUIV`. If you need for the information to actually be added to the headers, check with your web server administrator.

## The Word "META": Meaning and Pronunciation

Sooner or later in a discussion of `<META ...>` you're likely to wonder "what's this weird word mean anyway?". To answer this I spoke with Frederick M. Ahl, professor of ancient Greek literature at the [Cornell University Classics Department](#). Professor Ahl says *meta* is a prefix (not a word on its own) which means "behind" or "hidden". *Meta* implies the part of something that is not immediately visible, is in the background, but which is there nonetheless and has an effect. We get the word *metaphysics*, the study of the non-physical universe, from *meta*.

I also searched for an answer to the pronunciation of *meta*. Professor Ahl says that the Greek word is pronounced "METT-uh", but he also points out that we are not bound to follow the pronunciation of the ancient Greeks. So I conducted some informal polls and searches of the newsgroups. It turns out there are three common

pronunciations: **METT-uh**, **MAY-tuh**, and **MEE-tuh**. Interestingly, many people feel that "their" way is the "right way" (that's human nature for you) and have never heard anyone pronounce it differently. In the end, any of the three is as correct as the others.

## Attribute for <META ...>

NAME = KEYWORDS | DESCRIPTION | REFRESH | *many others*

NAME indicates the name of the metainformation in the <META ...> tag. The most common values are KEYWORDS and DESCRIPTION (see [META for Search Engines](#)), and REFRESH (see [META for Automatic Refreshing and Forwarding](#)).

NAME is not necessary if the [HTTP-EQUIV](#) attribute is used.

## Attribute for <META ...>

HTTP-EQUIV

HTTP-EQUIV tells the browser to pretend that an additional HTTP header was sent. The name of the header is the value of the HTTP-EQUIV attribute and the *value* of the header is the value of the [CONTENT](#) attribute.

Was that confusing? Ok, let's start from the beginning. Whenever a web server sends a web page it also sends an additional set of information *about* the page called *headers*. The browser doesn't display these headers, it uses them internally to understand how to display the page. Here's an example of some page headers:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Sun, 12 Aug 2001 15:54:22 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.14 (Unix) ApacheJServ/1.1.2 Mod_dtcl 0.6.4 PHP/3.0.18
Last-Modified: Fri, 22 Jun 2001 00:28:46 GMT
ETag: "75f87-200-3b32913e"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 512
Connection: close
Content-Type: text/html
```

The purpose of HTTP-EQUIV is to tell the browser to pretend that an additional header was sent. So, for example, if we wanted to tell the browser to act as if a header like this were sent:

```
Refresh: 5
```

we would use a tag like this:

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT="5">
```

The contents of HTTP-EQUIV are case-insensitive. The most common use for HTTP-EQUIV is for redirecting. See [META for Automatic Refreshing and Forwarding](#) for more details.

## Attribute for `<META ...>`

`CONTENT` = "*text string*"

`CONTENT` specifies the value of the metainformation in the [<META ...>](#) tag. [HTTP-EQUIV](#) and [NAME](#) set the name of the content. See the page on [<META ...>](#) for more information on how these attributes work together.

## HTML Codes / Tags Chart



If you're looking for some HTML codes to spice up your web site, you've come to the right place. You will find a variety of HTML codes and tips below. Simply select the HTML code you'd like and copy and paste it into your web page.

### The following codes are excerpts from Web Design Mastery

Web Design Mastery is a complete Internet Marketers Reference Guide. Not only will you learn how to design a professional web site, but you'll also learn in the easiest possible fashion -- with hundreds of copy & paste codes...

If you like these codes, you'll love Web Design Mastery. Get these codes and many more.

► [More](#)

#### [Master CGI Scripts](#)

Quality scripts for your web site - some free, some for a fee.

[willmaster.com](http://willmaster.com)

#### [New Products You Can Sell](#)

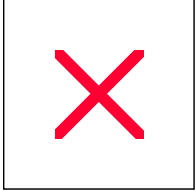
Get private label resell rights to completed, instantly-profitable Niche products...


[nicheology.com](http://nicheology.com)

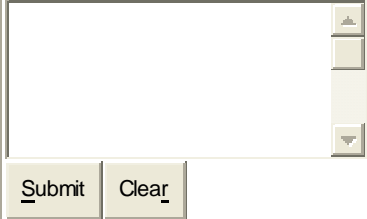
[Place your message here](#)

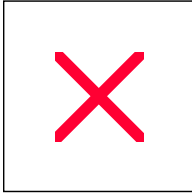
## HTML Tags Chart

Tag	Name	Code Example	Browser View
<!--	comment	<!--This can be viewed in the HTML part of a document-->	Nothing will show ( <a href="#">Tip</a> )
<A -	anchor	<A HREF="http://www.yourdomain.com/">Visit Our Site</A>	<a href="#">Visit Our Site</a> ( <a href="#">Tip</a> )
<B>	bold	<B>Example</B>	<b>Example</b>
<BIG>	big (text)	<BIG>Example</BIG>	Example ( <a href="#">Tip</a> )
<BODY>	body of document	<BODY>The content of your page</BODY>	Contents of your webpage ( <a href="#">Tip</a> )
 	line break	The contents of your page The contents of your page	The contents of your page The contents of your page
<CENTER>	center	<CENTER>This will center your contents</CENTER>	This will center your contents
<DD>	definition description	<DL> <DT>Definition Term <DD> <b>Definition of the term</b> <DT>Definition Term <DD> <b>Definition of the term</b> </DL>	Definition Term <b>Definition of the term</b> Definition Term <b>Definition of the term</b>

<DL>	definition list	<DL> <DT>Definition Term <DD>Definition of the term <DT>Definition Term <DD>Definition of the term </DL>	Definition Term Definition of the term Definition Term Definition of the term
<DT>	definition term	<DL> <DT> <b>Definition Term</b> <DD>Definition of the term <DT> <b>Definition Term</b> <DD>Definition of the term </DL>	<b>Definition Term</b> Definition of the term <b>Definition Term</b> Definition of the term
<EM>	emphasis	This is an <EM>Example</EM> of using the emphasis tag	This is an <i>Example</i> of using the emphasis tag
<EMBED>	embed object	<EMBED src="yourfile.mid" width="100%" height="60" align="center">	(Tip)
<EMBED>	embed object	<EMBED src="yourfile.mid" autostart="true" hidden="false" loop="false"> <noembed><bgsound src="yourfile.mid" loop="1"></noembed>	 Music will begin playing when your page is loaded and will only play one time. A control panel will be displayed to enable your visitors to stop the music.
<FONT>	font	<FONT FACE="Times New Roman">Example</FONT>	Example (Tip)
<FONT>	font	<FONT FACE="Times New Roman" SIZE="4">Example</FONT>	Example (Tip)
<FONT>	font	<FONT FACE="Times New Roman" SIZE="+3" COLOR="#FF0000">Example</FONT>	<b>Example</b> (Tip)
<FORM>	form	<FORM action="mailto:you@yourdomain.com"> Name: <INPUT name="Name" value="" size="10">  Email: <INPUT name="Email" value="" size="10">  <CENTER><INPUT type="submit"></CENTER> </FORM>	Name: <input type="text"/> (Tip) Email: <input type="text"/> <input type="submit" value="Submit Query"/>
<H1>	heading 1	<H1>Heading 1 Example</H1>	Heading 1 Example
<H2>	heading 2	<H2>Heading 2 Example</H2>	<b>Heading 2 Example</b>
<H3>	heading 3	<H3>Heading 3 Example</H3>	<b>Heading 3 Example</b>
<H4>	heading 4	<H4>Heading 4 Example</H4>	<b>Heading 4 Example</b>
<H5>	heading 5	<H5>Heading 5 Example</H5>	<b>Heading 5 Example</b>

<H6>	heading 6	<H6>Heading 6 Example</H6>	<b>Heading 6 Example</b>
<HEAD>	heading of document	<HEAD>Contains elements describing the document</HEAD>	Nothing will show
<HR>	horizontal rule	<HR>	Contents of your webpage <a href="#">(Tip)</a> <hr/>
<HR>	horizontal rule	<HR WIDTH="50%" SIZE="3">	Contents of your webpage <hr style="width: 50%;"/>
<HR>	horizontal rule	<HR WIDTH="50%" SIZE="3" NOSHADE>	Contents of your webpage <hr style="width: 50%;"/>
<HR> (Internet Explorer)	horizontal rule	<HR WIDTH="75%" COLOR="#FF0000" SIZE="4">	Contents of your webpage <hr style="width: 75%; border: 2px solid red;"/>
<HR> (Internet Explorer)	horizontal rule	<HR WIDTH="25%" COLOR="#6699FF" SIZE="6">	Contents of your webpage <hr style="width: 25%; border: 3px solid blue;"/>
<HTML>	hypertext markup language	<HTML><HEAD><META><TITLE>Title of your webpage</TITLE></HEAD><BODY>Webpage contents</BODY></HTML>	Contents of your webpage
<i>	italic	<i>Example</i>	<i>Example</i>
<IMG>	image	<IMG SRC="Earth.gif" WIDTH="41" HEIGHT="41" BORDER="0" ALT="a sentence about your site">	 <a href="#">(Tip)</a>
<INPUT>	input field	Example 1: <FORM METHOD=post ACTION="/cgi-bin/example.cgi"> <INPUT type="text" size="10" maxlength="30"> <INPUT type="Submit" VALUE="Submit"> </FORM>	Example 1: <a href="#">(Tip)</a> <input type="text"/> <input type="submit" value="Submit"/>
<INPUT> (Internet Explorer)	input field	Example 2: <FORM METHOD=post ACTION="/cgi-bin/example.cgi"> <INPUT type="text" STYLE="color: #FFFFFF; font-family: Verdana; font-weight: bold; font-size: 12px; background-color: #72A4D2;" size="10" maxlength="30"> <INPUT type="Submit" VALUE="Submit"> </FORM>	Example 2: <a href="#">(Tip)</a> <input type="text"/> <input type="submit" value="Submit"/>
<INPUT>	input field	Example 3: <FORM METHOD=post ACTION="/cgi-bin/example.cgi"> <TABLE BORDER="0" CELSPACING="0" CELLPADDING="2"><TR><TD BGCOLOR="#8463FF"><INPUT type="text" size="10" MAXLENGTH="30"></TD><TD BGCOLOR="#8463FF"	Example 3: <a href="#">(Tip)</a> <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="GO"/>

		<pre> VALIGN="Middle"&gt; &lt;INPUT type="image" name="submit" src="yourimage.gif"&gt;&lt;/TD&gt;&lt;/TR&gt; &lt;/TABLE&gt; &lt;/FORM&gt; </pre>	
<INPUT>	input field	<p>Example 4:</p> <pre> &lt;FORM METHOD=post ACTION="/cgi- bin/example.cgi"&gt; Enter Your Comments:&lt;BR&gt; &lt;TEXTAREA wrap="virtual" name="Comments" rows=3 cols=20 MAXLENGTH=100&gt;&lt;/TEXTAREA&gt;&lt;BR&gt; &lt;INPUT type="Submit" VALUE="Submit"&gt; &lt;INPUT type="Reset" VALUE="Clear"&gt; &lt;/FORM&gt; </pre>	<p>Example 4: <a href="#">(Tip)</a></p> 
<INPUT>	input field	<p>Example 5:</p> <pre> &lt;FORM METHOD=post ACTION="/cgi- bin/example.cgi"&gt; &lt;CENTER&gt; Select an option: &lt;SELECT&gt; &lt;OPTION &gt;option 1 &lt;OPTION SELECTED&gt;option 2 &lt;OPTION&gt;option 3 &lt;OPTION&gt;option 4 &lt;OPTION&gt;option 5 &lt;OPTION&gt;option 6 &lt;/SELECT&gt;&lt;BR&gt; &lt;INPUT type="Submit" VALUE="Submit"&gt;&lt;/CENTER&gt; &lt;/FORM&gt; </pre>	<p>Example 5: <a href="#">(Tip)</a></p> <p>Select an option: <input type="text" value="option 2"/></p> <p><input type="button" value="Submit"/></p>
<INPUT>	input field	<p>Example 6:</p> <pre> &lt;FORM METHOD=post ACTION="/cgi- bin/example.cgi"&gt; Select an option:&lt;BR&gt; &lt;INPUT type="radio" name="option"&gt; Option 1 &lt;INPUT type="radio" name="option" CHECKED&gt; Option 2 &lt;INPUT type="radio" name="option"&gt; Option 3 &lt;BR&gt; Select an option:&lt;BR&gt; &lt;INPUT type="checkbox" name="selection"&gt; Selection 1 &lt;INPUT type="checkbox" name="selection" CHECKED&gt; Selection 2 &lt;INPUT type="checkbox" name="selection"&gt; Selection 3 &lt;INPUT type="Submit" VALUE="Submit"&gt; &lt;/FORM&gt; </pre>	<p>Example 6: <a href="#">(Tip)</a></p> <p>Select an option:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Option 1</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Option 2</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Option 3</p> <p>Select an option:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Selection 1</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selection 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Selection 3</p> <p><input type="button" value="Submit"/></p>
<LI>	list item	<p>Example 1:</p> <pre> &lt;MENU&gt; &lt;LI type="disc"&gt;List item 1 &lt;LI type="circle"&gt;List item 2 &lt;LI type="square"&gt;List item 3 &lt;/MENU&gt; </pre>	<p>Example 1: <a href="#">(Tip)</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List item 1</li> <li>○ List item 2</li> <li>▪ List item 3</li> </ul>

		<p>Example 2:</p> <pre>&lt;OL type="i"&gt; &lt;LI&gt;List item 1 &lt;LI&gt;List item 2 &lt;LI&gt;List item 3 &lt;LI&gt;List item 4 &lt;/OL&gt;</pre>	<p>Example 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>List item 1</b></li> <li>ii. <b>List item 2</b></li> <li>iii. <b>List item 3</b></li> <li>iv. <b>List item 4</b></li> </ol>
<LINK>	link	<p>Visit our &lt;A  <b>HREF="http://www.yourdomain.com/"&gt;site&lt;/A&gt;</b></p>	Visit our <a href="#">site</a>
<MARQUEE> (Internet Explorer)	scrolling text	<pre>&lt;MARQUEE bgcolor="#CCCCCC" loop="-1" scrollamount="2" width="100%"&gt;Example Marquee&lt;/MARQUEE&gt;</pre>	 <p>(Tip)</p>
<MENU>	menu	<pre>&lt;MENU&gt; &lt;LI type="disc"&gt;List item 1 &lt;LI type="circle"&gt;List item 2 &lt;LI type="square"&gt;List item 3 &lt;/MENU&gt;</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List item 1</li> <li>○ List item 2</li> <li>▪ List item 3</li> </ul>
<META>	meta	<pre>&lt;META name="Description" content="Description of your site"&gt; &lt;META name="keywords" content="keywords describing your site"&gt;</pre>	Nothing will show (Tip)
<META>	meta	<pre>&lt;META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT="4;URL=http://www.yourdomain.com/"&gt;</pre>	Nothing will show (Tip)
<META>	meta	<pre>&lt;META http-equiv="Pragma" content="no-cache"&gt;</pre>	Nothing will show (Tip)
<META>	meta	<pre>&lt;META name="rating" content="General"&gt;</pre>	Nothing will show (Tip)
<META>	meta	<pre>&lt;META name="ROBOTS" content="ALL"&gt;</pre>	Nothing will show (Tip)
<META>	meta	<pre>&lt;META NAME="ROBOTS" content="NOINDEX,FOLLOW"&gt;</pre>	Nothing will show (Tip)
<OL>	ordered list	<p>Example 1:</p> <pre>&lt;OL&gt; &lt;LI&gt;List item 1 &lt;LI&gt;List item 2 &lt;LI&gt;List item 3 &lt;LI&gt;List item 4 &lt;/OL&gt;</pre> <p>Example 2:</p> <pre>&lt;OL type="a"&gt; &lt;LI&gt;List item 1 &lt;LI&gt;List item 2 &lt;LI&gt;List item 3 &lt;LI&gt;List item 4 &lt;/OL&gt;</pre>	<p>Example 1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. List item 1</li> <li>2. List item 2</li> <li>3. List item 3</li> <li>4. List item 4</li> </ol> <p>Example 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. List item 1</li> <li>b. List item 2</li> <li>c. List item 3</li> <li>d. List item 4</li> </ol>
<OPTION>	listbox option	<pre>&lt;FORM METHOD=post ACTION="/cgi- bin/example.cgi"&gt; &lt;CENTER&gt;</pre>	<p>Select an option: (Tip)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> option 2 <input type="button" value="v"/> </div>

		<p>Select an option:</p> <pre>&lt;SELECT&gt; &lt;OPTION&gt;option 1 &lt;OPTION SELECTED&gt;option 2 &lt;OPTION&gt;option 3 &lt;OPTION&gt;option 4 &lt;OPTION&gt;option 5 &lt;OPTION&gt;option 6 &lt;/SELECT&gt;&lt;BR&gt; &lt;/CENTER&gt; &lt;/FORM&gt;</pre>									
<P>	paragraph	<p>This is an example displaying the use of the paragraph tag. &lt;P&gt; This will create a line break and a space between lines.</p> <p>Attributes:</p> <p>Example 1:&lt;BR&gt; &lt;BR&gt; &lt;P align="left"&gt; This is an example&lt;BR&gt; displaying the use&lt;BR&gt; of the paragraph tag.&lt;BR&gt; &lt;BR&gt; Example 2:&lt;BR&gt; &lt;BR&gt; &lt;P align="right"&gt; This is an example&lt;BR&gt; displaying the use&lt;BR&gt; of the paragraph tag.&lt;BR&gt; &lt;BR&gt; Example 3:&lt;BR&gt; &lt;BR&gt; &lt;P align="center"&gt; This is an example&lt;BR&gt; displaying the use&lt;BR&gt; of the paragraph tag.</p>	<p>This is an example displaying the use of the paragraph tag.</p> <p>This will create a line break and a space between lines.</p> <p>Attributes:</p> <p>Example 1:</p> <p>This is an example displaying the use of the paragraph tag.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Example 2:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">This is an example displaying the use of the paragraph tag.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Example 3:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">This is an example displaying the use of the paragraph tag.</p>								
<SMALL>	small (text)	<SMALL>Example</SMALL>	Example <a href="#">(Tip)</a>								
<STRONG>	strong emphasis	<STRONG>Example</STRONG>	<b>Example</b>								
<TABLE>	table	<p>Example 1:</p> <pre>&lt;TABLE BORDER="4" CELLPADDING="2" CELLSPACING="2" WIDTH="100%"&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Column 1&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Column 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;/TABLE&gt;</pre> <p>Example 2: (Internet Explorer)</p> <pre>&lt;TABLE BORDER="2" BORDERCOLOR="#336699" CELLPADDING="2" CELLSPACING="2" WIDTH="100%"&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Column 1&lt;/TD&gt;</pre>	<p>Example 1: <a href="#">(Tip)</a></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Column 1</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Column 2</td> </tr> </table> <p>Example 2: <a href="#">(Tip)</a></p> <table border="2" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Column 1</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Column 2</td> </tr> </table> <p>Example 3: <a href="#">(Tip)</a></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; background-color: #cccccc;">Column 1</td> <td style="width: 50%; background-color: #cccccc;">Column 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Row 2</td> <td>Row 2</td> </tr> </table>	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1	Column 2	Column 1	Column 2	Row 2	Row 2
Column 1	Column 2										
Column 1	Column 2										
Column 1	Column 2										
Row 2	Row 2										

		<pre>&lt;TD&gt;Column 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;/TABLE&gt;</pre> <p>Example 3:</p> <pre>&lt;TABLE CELLPADDING="2" CELLSPACING="2" WIDTH="100%"&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD BGCOLOR="#CCCCCC"&gt;Column 1&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD BGCOLOR="#CCCCCC"&gt;Column 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;/TABLE&gt;</pre>			
<TD>	table data	<pre>&lt;TABLE BORDER="2" CELLPADDING="2" CELLSPACING="2" WIDTH="100%"&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Column 1&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Column 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;/TABLE&gt;</pre>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Column 1</b></td> <td><b>Column 2</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>				
<TH>	table header	<pre>&lt;DIV align="center"&gt;&lt;TABLE&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TH&gt;Column 1&lt;/TH&gt; &lt;TH&gt;Column 2&lt;/TH&gt; &lt;TH&gt;Column 3&lt;/TH&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 3&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 3&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 3&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 4&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 4&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Row 4&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;/TABLE&gt; &lt;/DIV&gt;</pre>	<p><b>Column 1 Column 2 Column 3</b></p> <p>Row 2 Row 2 Row 2</p> <p>Row 3 Row 3 Row 3</p> <p>Row 4 Row 4 Row 4</p>		
<TITLE>	document title	<TITLE>Title of your webpage</TITLE>	Title of your webpage will be viewable in the title bar. <a href="#">(Tip)</a>		
<TR>	table row	<pre>&lt;TABLE BORDER="2" CELLPADDING="2" CELLSPACING="2" WIDTH="100%"&gt; &lt;TR&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Column 1&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;TD&gt;Column 2&lt;/TD&gt; &lt;/TR&gt; &lt;/TABLE&gt;</pre>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Column 1</b></td> <td><b>Column 2</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>				
<TT>	teletype	<TT>Example</TT>	Example		

<U>	underline	<U>Example</U>	<u>Example</u>
<UL>	unordered list	Example 1:                        <UL>           <LI>List item 1           <LI>List item 2           </UL>                       Example 2:            <UL type="disc">           <LI>List item 1           <LI>List item 2           <UL type="circle">           <LI>List item 3           <LI>List item 4           </UL>           </UL>	<u>Example</u>  Example 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List item 1</li> <li>• List item 2</li> </ul> Example 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List item 1</li> <li>• List item 2               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ List item 3</li> <li>○ List item 4</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## HTML Codes / Tips

If you're looking for some simple HTML codes to spice up your web site, you've come to the right place. You will find a variety of HTML codes and tips below. Simply click on the links and copy and paste the codes into your web page according to the instructions.



### The following codes are excerpts from **Web Design Mastery**

Web Design Mastery is a complete Internet Marketers Reference Guide. Not only will you learn how to design a professional web site, but you'll also learn in the easiest possible fashion -- with hundreds of copy & paste codes...

If you like these codes, you'll love Web Design Mastery. Get these codes and many more.

► [More](#)

#### [Professional Website Templates](#)

Need a web site? Want it right now? Click here for hundreds of quality templates.  
[templatemonster.com](http://templatemonster.com)

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Sell your software & keep 100% of the profits! No coding required!  
[MakeYourOwnSoftware.com](http://MakeYourOwnSoftware.com)

[Place your message here](#)

[Embedding Web Pages within Web Pages](#) **NEW**

[Replacing your standard bullets with graphic bullets](#)

[Create a Gradient Background Effect](#)

[Creating a placeholder for an empty table cell](#)

[Auto Fill Email Subject and Body](#)

[Displaying Text With An Image](#)

[Open A New Window on Page Unload](#)

[Creating an Email Form](#)

[Spacing Between Images](#)

[Removing Link Underline](#)

[Protect Your Email Address From Spam Robots](#)

[Changing Link Colors](#)

[Open A Web Page In A New Window](#)

[Linking To A Specific Location On A Page](#)

[Redirect Visitors To Another Page](#)

[Escape From Frame Link](#)

[Colored Text Boxes](#)

[Resizing Your Images](#)

[Using An Image "submit" button](#)

[Expanding Web Page Full Screen](#)

[Colored Line Dividers](#)

[Mouseover text description](#)

[Using An Image To Create A Line](#)

[Status Bar Link Description](#)

[Adding Color To Your Table Background](#)

[Auto Fill Email Subject](#)

[Adding An Image Background To Your Tables](#)

[Highlighting FFA Links](#)

[Adding Color To Your Table Borders](#)

[Ad Tracking With A Link](#)

[Using Style Tags For Mouse Over Link Effects](#)

[Preventing Browser Cache](#)

[How to make your background image stationary](#)

[Preventing Search Engine Indexing](#)

- ▶ [JavaScript Codes](#)
- ▶ [HTML Codes Chart](#)
- ▶ [216 Safe Colors Chart](#)
- ▶ [Symbols](#)

### **Auto Fill Email Subject and Body**

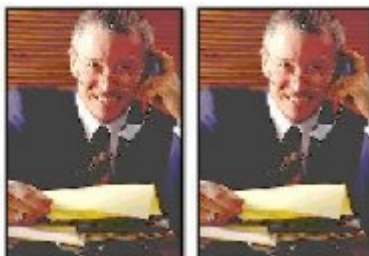
You can create an email link that will automatically fill in the subject line and body when clicked on. Add the following code to your HTML.

[you@yourdomain.com](mailto:you@yourdomain.com)

```
<A HREF="mailto:you@yourdomain.com?subject=Your  
Subject&body=Message for the  
body">you@yourdomain.com</a>
```

### **Spacing Your Images**

You can specify the spacing between your images by using the horizontal and vertical space tags.



<IMG SRC="yourimage.jpg" VSPACE="10" HSPACE="10">

You can specify the horizontal and vertical spacing by editing the VSPACE and HSPACE values.

## Open a web page in a new window

To open a link within a new window, place TARGET="\_blank" within your link code.

<A HREF="http://www.yourdomain.com/" TARGET="\_blank">Your Link</a>

### Open all links in a new window

To open all links within a page in a new window, place the following code between your <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags.

```
<base target="main">
```

### Adding Color To Your Table Background

The table below contains 2 columns and 1 row. The left column has the background color set to #72A4D2 . The right column has the background color set to #EAE8E8.

```
<TABLE BORDER="0" CELLPADDING="4"
ALIGN="Center" WIDTH="50%">
<TR>
<TD BGCOLOR="#72A4D2"
WIDTH="10%"></TD>
<TD BGCOLOR="#EAE8E8"></TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

### Auto Fill Email Subject

You can create an email link that will automatically fill in the subject line when clicked on. Add the following code to your HTML.

[Example](#)

```
<A
HREF="mailto:you@yourdomain.com?subject=Your_Subject">
```

### Creating an Email Form

You can create a simple form to enable your visitors to send you comments. Copy and paste the code below into the HTML of your page. Change the code highlighted in red to your email address.

**Name:**

**Email:**

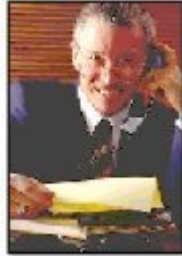
**Comment:**

```
<FORM action="mailto:you@yourdomain.com"
method="post" enctype="text/plain">
<TABLE BORDER="0" CELSPACING="0"
CELLPADDING="4" WIDTH="90%">
<TR>
<TD width="30%"><DIV align="right">
<B>Name:</B>
</DIV>
</TD>
<TD width="70%">
<INPUT type="text" name="name" size="20">
</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD><DIV align="right"><B>Email:</B></DIV>
</TD>
<TD>
<INPUT type="text" name="email" size="20">
</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD><DIV align="right">
<B>Comment:</B>
</DIV>
</TD>
<TD><TEXTAREA name="comment" cols="30"
wrap="virtual" rows="4">
</TEXTAREA>
</TD></TR>
<TR>
<TD>&nbsp;</TD>
<TD>
<INPUT type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit">
<INPUT type="reset" name="reset" value="Reset">
</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</FORM>
```

## Displaying Text With An Image

To display your text wrapping around an image, place the following code within your <IMG> tag followed by your text.

```
<IMG BORDER="0" ALIGN="Left"  
SRC="yourimage.jpg"> Your Text
```



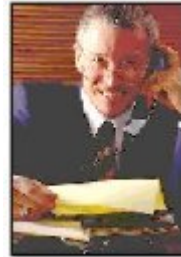
By placing the above code within your HTML, your image will be displayed on the left hand side with your text displayed on the right.

As you continue to type your text, it will automatically format itself to wrap around the right side and the bottom of your image. This example has been set up with a table to keep the text neatly aligned within a limited amount of space. This table's width is set up to span 50% of the page width.

```
<IMG BORDER="0" ALIGN="Right"  
SRC="yourimage.jpg"> Your Text
```

By placing the above code within your HTML, your image will be displayed on the right hand side with your text displayed on the left.

As you continue to type your text, it will automatically format itself to wrap around the left side and the bottom of your image. This example has been set up with a table to keep the text neatly aligned within a limited amount of space. This table's width is set up to span 50% of the page width.



## To Insert a Table for Sponsors

```
<TABLE CELLPADDING='2' CELLSPACING='2' WIDTH='100%'>
<TR>
<TD BGCOLOR='#CCCCCC'><b>Sample Sponsor A Text</b></TD>
<TD BGCOLOR='#CCCCCC'><b><FONT SIZE='+.2' COLOR='#FF0000'>Sample Sponsor B
Text</FONT></b></TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD>Sponsor A Data
e.g. Address, Phone,
eMail hotlink, Web hotlink
etc.

</TD>
<TD> Sponsor B Data
e.g. Address, Phone,
eMail hotlink, Web hotlink
etc.

<b> Click Below for News

<a href=http://www.nytimes.com target=blank><img src=http://gen3.connectingneighbors.com/static/457.gif
width=200 height=29 border=0 align=center></a>
</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

## To Repurpose a page

```
<b><FONT SIZE='+2' COLOR='#FF0000'>This TAB was designed for 'Neighborhood Contests' but we can rename
it and use it for anything we want. </FONT></b>

<FONT SIZE='+1.5'>eMail us at <b><A HREF='mailto:Board@BocaBath.net?subject=Suggestion For Unused Tab
on the Boca Bath Web Site Page&body=My suggestion is ... '>Board@BocaBath.net</a></b> with your ideas for
this tab.</FONT>
```

Here's the default text that came with this page: =====