

- **HTTP-EQUIV**—HTTP servers can read the content of the document head to generate response headers corresponding to any elements defining a value for this attribute. HTTP header names are case sensitive. If **HTTP-EQUIV** is not used, the **NAME** attribute should be used to identify the header information, and it should not be used within an HTTP response header. For example, if a document is to be loaded dynamically in 10 seconds the code will be as follows:

```

<HTML>
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT=10>
<HEAD><TITLE>HTTP-EQUIV Example</TITLE>
<BODY>
<H1>Example</H1>
This document will load itself once every 10 seconds.
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

The statement `<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT=10>` informs the browser to reload the page again in 10 seconds

- **Name**—gives the META-information name. If there is no **NAME** attribute, then **NAME** can be assumed as equal to the value of **HTTP-EQUIV**.
- **Content**—gives the META-information content to be associated with the given name and the response header.

### **<STYLE>**

The `<STYLE>` element should be used within the `<HEAD>` element. It is used to define the style information. The **TITLE** attribute can be used to give a title for the style sheet definitions.

For example:

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Introduction to HTML</TITLE>
<STYLE TITLE="BRIGHT COLORS">
BODY { color : white }
P { color : blue;
font-size : 12pt;
font-face : ARIAL }
H1 { color : red;
font-size : 18pt }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
</BODY>

```

The above example specifies the title "BRIGHT COLORS" for the style sheet.

Note: All the elements except the `<TITLE>` element are optional in the `<HEAD>` element of an HTML document.

### **BODY Element**

The **BODY** element contains all the text and images that make up the page, together with all the elements that provide the control and formatting of the page (unless the document uses a style sheet for control presentation).

The format is:

```
<BODY>
The document is included here
</BODY>
```

### **BACKGROUND**

This attribute can be used to point to an image file that will be tiled across the browser window, providing a background for the document.

Specifying:

```
<BODY BACKGROUND = "URL" or filename.gif">
Document here
</BODY>
```

would cause text, images, etc. that appear in the document to be placed on a background consisting of the (filename.gif), which should be in the same directory as the document. The graphics file will be tiled to cover the viewing area.

### **BGCOLOR**

This attribute allows setting of the background color for the document.

For example:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR = "#rrggbb">
Document here
</BODY>
```

In the above example "#rrggbb" is a hexadecimal red-green-blue triplet used to specify the background color.

If the background color is changed, it is advisable to alter the colors in the foreground to establish a sensible contrast for the document.

### **TEXT**

This attribute is used to control the color of all the normal text in the document. This basically consists of all text that is not specifically colored to indicate a link.

The format of TEXT is the same as that of BGCOLOR.

```
<BODY TEXT = "#rrggbb">
Document here
</BODY>
```

### **LINK, VLINK and ALINK**

These attributes allow control over the link text coloring. The Link element has already been discussed in the previous section. VLINK stands for visited link, and ALINK stands for active link. The default coloring of these links is LINK= blue (#0000FF), VLINK= purple (#400040), and ALINK= red (#FF0000). The format is the same as BGCOLOR.

```
<BODY LINK = "#rrggbb" VLINK = "#rrggbb" ALINK = "#rrggbb">
Document here
</BODY>
```

### **BGPROPERTIES**

When the BGPROPERTIES element is set to fixed, it allows the fixing of the background image so that it does not scroll as a normal background image. The syntax is:

BGPROPERTIES=FIXED

### **MARGIN**

The LEFTMARGIN attribute allows the left-hand margin to be set.

For example:

```
<BODY LEFTMARGIN = "60">This document is indented 60 pixels from the left hand side of the page</BODY>
```

will give an output, where the text in between the <BODY> element will be indented 60 pixels away from the left hand side of the page.

The TOPMARGIN attribute allows the top margin of the document to be set.

For example:

```
<BODY TOPMARGIN="60">This document is indented 60 pixels from the top of the page</BODY>
```

will show a margin indented 60 pixels away from the top of the page.

Note: All of the attributes detailed above can be set using Style sheet definitions also.