

The Definitive Guide

O'REILLY®

Chuck Musciano & Bill Kennedy
Microsoft Corp. Exhibit 1053



HTML and XHTML

The Definitive Guide

Fourth Edition

Chuck Musciano and Bill Kennedy



 $\textit{Beijing} \cdot \textit{Cambridge} \cdot \textit{Farnham} \cdot \textit{K\"oln} \cdot \textit{Paris} \cdot \textit{Sebastopol} \cdot \textit{Taipei} \cdot \textit{Tokyo}$

Microsoft Corp. Exhibit 1053



HTML and XHTML: The Definitive Guide, Fourth Edition

by Chuck Musciano and Bill Kennedy

Copyright © 2000 O'Reilly & Associates, Inc. All rights reserved.

Portions of this book previously appeared in *HTML: The Definitive Guide*, Copyright © 1998, 1997, 1996 O'Reilly & Associates, Inc. All rights reserved.

Printed in the United States of America.

Published by O'Reilly & Associates, Inc., 101 Morris Street, Sebastopol, CA 95472.

Editors: Mike Loukides and Deb Cameron

Production Editor: Colleen Gorman

Cover Designer: Edie Freedman

Printing History:

April 1996:

First Edition.

May 1997:

Second Edition.

August 1998:

Third Edition.

August 2000:

Fourth Edition.

Nutshell Handbook, the Nutshell Handbook logo, and the O'Reilly logo are registered trademarks of O'Reilly & Associates, Inc. Many of the designations used by manufacturers and sellers to distinguish their products are claimed as trademarks. Where those designations appear in this book, and O'Reilly & Associates, Inc. was aware of a trademark claim, the designations have been printed in caps or initial caps. The association between the image of a koala and the topic of HTML and XHTML is a trademark of O'Reilly & Associates, Inc.

While every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this book, the publisher assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions, or for damages resulting from the use of the information contained herein.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Musciano, Chuck.

HTML & XHTML, the definitive guide / Chuck Musciano & Bill Kennedy--4th ed. p. cm.

Rev. ed. of HTML, the definitive guide. 2nd ed. c1997.

ISBN 0-596-00026-X

1. HTML (Document markup language) 2. XHTML (Document markup language) I. Kennedy, Bill, 1951- II. Title.

QA76.76.H94 M875 2000 005.07'2--dc21

99-085714

ISBN: 0-596-00026-X

[12/00]

[M]

Microsoft Corp. Exhibit 1053



quat packing

ag cause the

he preceding

e describe in

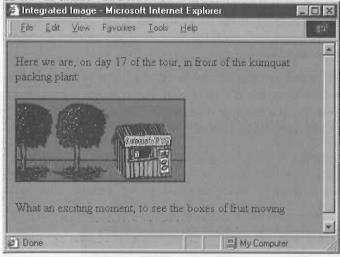


Figure 5-8. Image integrated with text

5.2.6.2. The lowsrc attribute

To the benefit of users, particularly those with slow Internet connections, Netscape provides the lowsrc companion to the src attribute in the tag as a way to speed up document rendering. The lowsrc attribute's value, like src, is the URL of an image file that the browser loads and displays when it first encounters the tag. When the document has been completely loaded and can be read by the user, Netscape retrieves the image specified by the src attribute.

The lowsrc image is a low-resolution, abbreviated version of the final src image that loads faster by comparison to quickly give the reader an idea of its content until the final, higher-resolution image eventually replaces it onscreen. But the lowsrc attribute can also be used for some very special effects.

Netscape uses the lowsrc image's dimensions to reserve space in the document for both the lowsrc and src images, unless you explicitly allocate that space with the height and width attributes described later in this chapter. Hence, if the dimensions of the image specified in the src attribute are different than those for the lowsrc image or your explicitly included height and width values, the src image will be reduced, enlarged, stretched, or compressed to fit in the allotted space. Moreover, the lowsrc and src images needn't be identical, so you might take advantage of the delayed rendering of the src image for simple animation.

The lowsrc attribute is for Netscape only. Other browsers ignore it and only load the image specified by the src attribute. Netscape won't load either image if the user chooses not to auto-load images. In that case, both images will load in order when the user clicks the images button or clicks the image icon placeholder. No

Microsoft Corp. Exhibit 1053



browser loads the lowsrc image only; you must include a src image, otherwise nothing will appear except the missing image icon.

5.2.6.3. The alt and longdesc attributes

The alt attribute specifies alternative text the browser may show if image display is not possible or disabled by the user. It's an option, but one we highly recommend you exercise for most images in your document. This way, if the image is not available, the user still has some indication of what it is that's missing.

In addition, the latest browsers display the alternative description in a text box when users pass their mouse over the image. Accordingly, you might embed short, parenthetical information that pops up when users pass over a small, inline icon, such as shown in Figure 5-9.

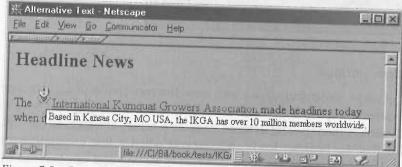


Figure 5-9. Contemporary graphical browers display alt in a temporary pop-up window

The value for the alt attribute is a text string of up to 1024 characters if you include spaces or other punctuation. The string must be enclosed in quotation marks. The alternative text may contain entity references to special characters, but it may not contain any other sort of markup; in particular, no style tags are allowed.

Graphical browsers don't normally display the alt attribute if the image is available and the user has enabled picture downloading. Otherwise, they insert the alt attribute's text as a label next to an image placeholder icon. Well-chosen alt labels thereby additionally support those users with a graphical browser who have disabled their automatic image download because of a slow connection to the Web.

Nongraphical, text-only browsers like Lynx put the alt text directly into the content flow just like any other text element. So, when used effectively, the alt tag sometimes can transparently substitute for missing images. (Your text-only browser users will appreciate not being constantly reminded of their second-class web citizenship.) For example, consider using an asterisk as the alt attribute alternative to a special bullet icon:

<h3><ima src="pics/fanox bullat als" ...

5.2.

A graph the alt replace s

eplace 8 <1: <1:

Here

displays text-only

> pack <img al What

Here plant [Imag

What

Figure 5

The loadescript descript use the the contact longde

5.2.6.4.

The startext and images



^{*} Most of the same

DOCKET

Explore Litigation Insights



Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time** alerts and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.

