STYLING TEST PAGE

STYLING TEST PAGE

This is 2nd level heading

This is a test paragraph.

This is 3rd level heading

This is a test paragraph.

This is 4th level heading

This is a test paragraph.

This is 5th level heading

This is a test paragraph.

This is 6th level heading

This is a test paragraph.

Basic block level elements

This is a normal paragraph (`p` element). To add some length to it, let us mention that this page was primarily written for testing the effect of **user style sheets**. You can use it for various other purposes as well, like just checking how your browser displays various HTML elements by default. It can also be useful when testing conversions from HTML format to other formats, since some elements can go wrong then.

This is another paragraph. I think it needs to be added that the set of elements tested is not exhaustive in any sense. I have selected those elements for which it can make sense to write user style sheet rules, in my opionion.

This is a `div` element. Authors may use such elements instead of paragraph markup for various reasons. (End of `div`.)

> This is a block quotation containing a single paragraph. Well, not quite, since this is not *really* quoted text, but I hope you understand the point. After all, this page does not use HTML markup very normally anyway.

The following contains address information about the author, in an `address` element.

Jukka Korpela, jkorpela@cs.tut.fi
Päivänsäteenkuja 4 A, Espoo, Finland

Lists

This is a paragraph before an **unnumbered** list (`ul`). Note that the spacing between a paragraph and a list before or after that is hard to tune in a user style sheet. You can't guess which paragraphs are logically related to a list, e.g. as a "list header".

- One.
- Two.
- Three. Well, probably this list item should be longer. Note that for short items lists look better if they are compactly presented, whereas for long items, it would be better to have more vertical spacing between items.
- Four. This is the last item in this list. Let us terminate the list now without making any more fuss about it.

The following is a `menu` list:

The following is a `dir` list:

This is a paragraph before a **numbered** list (`ol`). Note that the spacing between a paragraph and a list before or after that is hard to tune in a user style sheet. You can't guess which paragraphs are logically related to a list, e.g. as a "list header".

1. One.
2. Two.
3. Three. Well, probably this list item should be longer. Note that if items are short, lists look better if they are compactly presented, whereas for long items, it would be better to have more vertical spacing between items.
4. Four. This is the last item in this list. Let us terminate the list now without making any more fuss about it.

This is a paragraph before a **definition** list (`dl`). In principle, such a list should consist of *terms* and associated definitions. But many authors use `dl` elements for fancy "layout" things. Usually the effect is not *too* bad, if you design user style sheet rules for `dl` which are suitable for real definition lists.

recursion
  see recursion

recursion, indirect
  see indirect recursion

indirect recursion
  see recursion, indirect

term
> a word or other expression taken into specific use in a well-defined meaning, which is often defined rather rigorously, even formally, and may differ quite a lot from an everyday meaning

Text-level markup

- <u>CSS</u> *(Cascading Style Sheets)* (an abbreviation; `abbr` markup used)
- (an acronym; `acronym` markup used)
- **bolded** (`b` markup used - just bolding with unspecified semantics)
- (`big` markup used)
- large size (`font size=6` markup used)
- Courier font (`font face=Courier` markup used)
- red text (`font color=red` markup used)
- *Origin of Species* (a book title; `cite` markup used)
- `a[i] = b[i] + c[i];` (computer code; `code` markup used)
- here we have some ~~deleted~~ text (`del` markup used)
- an is an entity consisting of eight bits (`dfn` markup used for the term being defined)
- this is *very* simple (`em` markup used for emphasizing a word)
- *Homo sapiens* (should appear in italics; `i` markup used)
- here we have some <u>inserted</u> text (`ins` markup used)
- type `yes` when prompted for an answer (`kbd` markup used for text indicating keyboard input)
- " Hello! " (`q` markup used for quotation)
- He said: " She said Hello! " (a quotation inside a quotation)
- you may get the message `Core dumped` at times (`samp` markup used for sample output)
- <small>this is not that important</small> (`small` markup used)
- ~~overstruck~~ (`strike` markup used; note: `s` is a nonstandard synonym for `strike`)
- **this is highlighted text** (`strong` markup used)
- In order to test how subscripts and superscripts (`sub` and `sup` markup) work inside running text, we need some dummy text around constructs like x_1 and H_2O (where subscripts occur). So here is some fill so that you will (hopefully) see whether and how badly the subscripts and superscripts mess up vertical spacing between lines. Now superscripts: Mlle, 1st, and then some mathematical notations: e^x, $\sin^2 x$, and some nested superscripts (exponents) too: e^{x^2} and $f(x)^{g(x)^{a+b+c}}$ (where 2 and a+b+c should appear as exponents of exponents).
- `text in monospace font` (`tt` markup used)
- <u>underlined</u> text (`u` markup used)
- the command `cat` *filename* displays the file specified by the *filename* (`var` markup used to indicate a word as a variable).

Some of the elements tested above are typically displayed in a monospace font, often using the *same* presentation for all of them. This tests whether that is the case on your browser:

- `This is sample text inside code markup`
- `This is sample text inside kbd markup`
- `This is sample text inside samp markup`
- `This is sample text inside tt markup`

Links

- main page
- Unicode Standard, chapter 6

This is a text paragraph that contains some inline links. Generally, inline links (as opposite to e.g. links lists) are problematic from the usability perspective, but they may have use as "incidental", less relevant links. See the document *Links Want To Be Links*.

Tables

The following table has a caption. The first row and the first column contain table header cells (`th` elements) only; other cells are data cells (`td` elements), with `align="right"` attributes:

Country	Total area	Land area
Denmark	43,070	42,370
Finland	337,030	305,470
Iceland	103,000	100,250
Norway	324,220	307,860
Sweden	449,964	410,928

Character test

The following table has some sample characters with annotations. If the browser's default font does not contain all of them, they may get displayed using backup fonts. This may cause stylistic differences, but it should not prevent the characters from being displayed at all.

Char.	Explanation	Notes
ê	e with circumflex	Latin 1 character, should be ok
—	em dash	Windows Latin 1 character, should be ok, too

Ā	A with macron (line above)	Latin Extended-A character, not present in all fonts
Ω	capital omega	A Greek letter
−	minus sign	Unicode minus
#	diameter sign	relatively rare in fonts

Jukka Korpela

Date of creation: 2000-09-15. Last update: 2013-03-21.