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## **Introduction**

This book is to show how the various OEB and Microsoft Reader tags are supposed to look in the .lit file format.

This particular book was built in the NON-OEB format, which will change how some tags behave. Those changes are noted throughout the book.

These few paragraphs are demonstrating the P tag. Each of these paragraphs has an opening P tag and a closing P tag, which is why there are line breaks at the end of each one.

## **List Items**

Description: Each list item should be indented; Menu, Ordered Lists and Unordered Lists. Unordered Lists are indented, and each line starts with a bullet point or asterix. Ordered lists are indented, and lines are either numbered sequentially or use a sequential alphabetic organization.

### **Ordered List**

Begin Test

1. Wake up
2. Hold internal debate about getting out of bed
3. finally get up
4. go to kitchen
5. make coffee and toast
6. wait for consciousness to kick in

End Test

## **Unordered List**

Begin Test

### Shopping list

- organic salad mix
- walnuts
- coffee
- Godiva ice cream

End Test

## **D(efinition)D(escription), D(efinition)L(ist), and D(efinition)T(erm) tags**

Definition List tags are used to contain a glossary-style list containing DT and DD tags. Its primary effect on formatting and layout is to introduce a 1-em top and bottom margin above and below the contents of the tag.

Definition Description tags are used within a definition list tag. The DD tag's default layout is a standard block-level indent. It is preceded by a DT (definition term) tag for the term it defines. Definition Term tags enclose a term to be defined in a definition list, and renders the content in its own block, without any first-line indent or margin indent.

Begin Test

So, what does it take to be a perkygoff?

Lots of sugar. Or, optionally, one might simply be a self-deterministic and obnoxiously happy little git, dressing all in black and all that rubbish and generally presenting oneself as a complete paradox when encountering traditional goth stereotypes of gloom and morbidity. Its been done.

End Test

## **Heading Numbers**

Description: these tags define heading styles of various sizes, with h1 beign the largest and h6 being the smallest.

[Begin Test](#)

# This is the h1 header size

End Test

Begin Test

## **This is the h2 header size**

End Test

Begin Test

### **This is the h3 header size**

End Test

Begin Test

#### **This is the h4 header size**

End Test

Begin Test

##### **This is the h5 header size**

End Test

Begin Test

###### **This is the h6 header size**

End Test



## **Sub and Super Script**

Description: sub reduces the font size of the enclosed text and floats it below the baseline as subscripted text. Sup reduced the font size of the enclosed text and floats it above the baseline as superscripted text.

### **Subscript**

Begin Test

Supscript goes <sub>below the baseline</sub> of regular text.

End Test

### **Superscript**

Begin Test

Contrariwise, superscript goes <sup>above the baseline</sup> the exact opposite of subtext.

End Test

## Horizontal rule

Description: a singleton tag that creates a one or two-pixel deep rule of the size, shape, color, and shading indicated by its attributes. By default, the hr tag generates a horizontal rule with a height of two pixels.

### plain horizontal rule

Begin Test



End Test

### horizontal rule, 10 pixel size

Begin Test



End Test

### horizontal rule, width 25% of window

Begin Test



End Test

### horizontal rule, yellow

Begin Test



End Test

### horizontal rule, align right, 25% of the window

Begin Test



EndTest

## Phrase Elements

Description: various tags that alter how text looks.

### **emphasizing text(EM)**

Begin Test

the em tag *emphasizes* the text it surrounds, and is similar to italicizing.

End Test

### **strong text**

Begin Test

the strong tag renders text with **strong emphasis**, much like using boldface.

End Test

## **DFN, or definitions**

Begin Test

this tag is used at first mention when a term is *defined*, and renders text as italics.

End Test

## **CODE**

Begin Test

displays the enclosed text in a monospace font, as sample computer code. Unlike the PRE tag, the CODE tag does not affect the handling of white space within the enclosed text, nor does it introduce a "block" or paragraph-like boundry.

End Test

## **SAMP**

Begin Test

SAMP, much like CODE, causes text to appear in a monospace font. It is used to indicate character strings literally, or to indicate that text output is from a program or script.

End Test

## **KBD, or keyboard text**

Begin Test

KBD does the same thing as SAMP or CODE; displays text in a monospace font. It is meant to be used for text representing an example of a user's typed input.

CODE is typically used only by specialized books such as software manuals.

EndTest

## **Teletype Text**

Begin Test

T(eletype)T(ext) is just like CODE, KBD, or SAMP. Yet another monospaced font.

EndTest

## **VAR, or variable**

Begin Test

This tag is used to indicate a variable name or program argument. Often used for indicating a placeholder value when text must be input by a user. *This text is enclosed in VAR tags, and looks just like text enclosed by I(talic) or EM tags.*

End Test

## **U, or underline**

Begin Test

This tag is used to underline text, which it should have just done.

End Test

## **INS, or Insert**

Insert is meant to indicate inserted text, such as might be found after an update on a website or in a new edition of a book. In the MS Reader, it renders identically to the U tag, underlining the inserted text. Insert is a MS Reader tag; for it to work, a .lit file must be created as non-OEB.

Begin Test

This text is nested between INS tags, which means it should be underlined, as this .lit file was created as a non-OEB file.

End Test

## **CITE**

Begin Test

The CITE tag is used to indicate that the enclosed text is a bibliographic citation, such as a book or magazine title. An example would be if I mentioned *HTML: The Definitve Guide*. Another example would be *Vogue*. CITE usually italicizes text.

End Test

## **Big**

This tag makes the enclosed text one font size larger than the current or default font size. Remember that the text you're reading right now is the standard text size, so now you know what the starting size is.

**Begin Test**

one size larger

two sizes larger

three sizes larger

four sizes larger

five sizes larger

six sizes larger

seven sizes larger

Begin Test

## **Small**

This tag makes the enclosed text one font size smaller than the current or default font size. Again, you're currently reading standard sized text.

Begin Test

one size smaller

two sizes smaller

three sizes smaller

four sizes smaller

five sizes smaller

six sizes smaller

seven sizes smaller

End Test



## **B(old)**

Begin Test

The Bold tag works just like the Strong tag, and makes the enclosed text **bold-faced**.

End Test

## **S and S(trike)**

The S tag and the Strike tag perform the same function as the DEL(etc-text) tag; both render the enclosed text with a line through it. This text is enclosed in (s) tags, and has a little line drawn through it, while this text is enclosed in (strike) tags. It also has a little line drawn through it. Isn't that clever?

End Test

## **Blockquotes**

Description: Blockquote generates a 1-em margin above the text it encloses, increases the left and right margins on that block of text by one standard paragraph indent, and generates a 1-em margin below the enclosed text. The Q tag is used to indicate a short, in-line quotation. However, it currently has no actual effect on rendering or line formatting.

### **blockquote**

The text below also has forced line breaks at the end of each line. That is not a function of the BLOCKQUOTE tag, but is a separate tag covered in the next section.

Begin Test

Twinkle, twinkle little bat  
How I wonder what you're at  
Up above the world so high  
Like a tea-tray in the sky

End Test

## **Q(otation)**

Begin Test

The next line will be in Q tags, but will show no special formatting. Twinkle, twinkle little bat How I wonder what you're at. See, no formatting change.

End Test

## Line Breaks

Description: Just what it sounds like; the (br /) tag forces a line break in the text.

Begin Test

There is a line break at the end of this line,  
which means this line of text starts a new line.

There was a line break at the end of that last line AND at the beginning of this line, just to show what extra space looks like.

End Test

## Centering

Description: The (center) tag centers text horizontally.

Begin Test

Twinkle, twinkle little bat. How I wonder what you're at. Up above the world so high. Like a tea-tray in the sky. Twinkle, twinkle little bat. How I wonder what you're at.

End Test

The following is the same text, but with line break tags at the end of each sentence

Begin Test

Twinkle, twinkle little bat  
How I wonder what you're at  
Up above the world so high  
Like a tea-tray in the sky  
Twinkle, twinkle little bat  
How I wonder what you're at

End Test

## **Preformatting**

Description: Preformatted text preserves all the white space within the text contained by the tag, and also changes the font to a monospaced font.

Begin Test

```
Twinkle, twinkle little bat  
How I wonder what you're at  
Up above the world so high  
Like a tea-tray in the sky  
Twinkle, twinkle little bat  
How I wonder what you're at.
```

End Test

The following are examples of very simple tables

Begin Test

This is a table with a pattern of empty cells, with a border of "2".

End Test

Now, we will show you a more standard table, with a caption. This table also has a border of "2"

Begin Test

**one**  
red  
apples

End Test

Next, we're going to look at alignment within cells of a table.

Begin Test

**Top**  
**Centered**  
**Bottom**

End Test

Now we're going to see a table that has cells that span multiple rows or columns, has the table width changed to be 70% of the browser width, **and** has had the cell spacing, cell padding, and border width fiddled with.



Begin Test

**Weekday**

End Test