

Search topics, tutorials, questions and answers...

HOME HTML5 CSS3 JAVASCRIPT JQUERY BOOTSTRAP5 v4.6 PHP7 SQL REFERENCES EXAMPLES FAQ SNIPPETS

### **HTML BASIC**

**HTML** Introduction

**HTML Getting Started** 

**HTML Elements** 

HTML Attributes

**HTML** Headings

HTML Paragraphs

HTML Links

HTML Text Formatting

**HTML Styles** 

HTML Images

**HTML Tables** 

HTML Lists

HTML Forms

HTML Iframes

### HTML ADVANCED

**HTML** Doctypes

HTML Layout

HTML Head

HTML Meta

**HTML Scripts** 

**HTML** Entities

HTML URL

HTML URL Encode

**HTML Validation** 

### HTML5 FEATURES

HTML5 New Input Types

HTML5 Canvas

HTML5 SVG

HTML5 Audio

HTML5 Video

HTML5 Web Storage

HTML5 Application Cache

HTML5 Web Workers

HTML5 SSE

HTML5 Geolocation

HTML5 Drag & Drop

### HTML5 EXAMPLES

HTML5 Practice Examples
HTML5 FAQ's Answers

LITMI E DECEDENICE

## **HTML Attributes**



In this tutorial you will learn how to use attributes to give more meaning to HTML tags.

## What are Attributes

Attributes define additional characteristics or properties of the element such as width and height of an image. Attributes are always specified in the start tag (or opening tag) and usually consist of name/value pairs like <code>name="value"</code> . Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotation marks.



Also, some attributes are required for certain elements. For instance, an <img> tag must contain a src and alt attributes. Let's take a look at some examples of the attributes usages:

In the above example src inside the <img> tag is an attribute and image path provided is its value. Similarly href inside the <a> tag is an attribute and the link provided is its value, and so on.



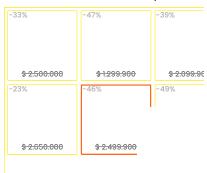
**Tip:** Both single and double quotes can be used to quote attribute values. However, double quotes are most common. In situations where the attribute value itself contains double quotes it is necessary to wrap the value in single quotes, e.g., value='John "Williams" Jr.'

There are several attributes in HTML5 that do not consist of name/value pairs but consist of just a name. Such attributes are called Boolean attributes. Examples of some commonly used Boolean attributes are

HTML5 Event Attributes HTML5 Language Codes HTML5 Character Entities HTTP Status Codes HTML5 Color Picker

More references

### What is Attributes in HTML - Tutorial Republic



You will learn about all these elements in detail in upcoming chapters.



**Note:** Attribute values are generally case-insensitive, except certain attribute values, like the id and class attributes. However, World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase for attributes values in their specification.

# **General Purpose Attributes**

There are some attributes, such as id , title , class , style , etc. that you can use on the majority of HTML elements. The following section describes their usage.

## The id Attribute

The id attribute is used to give a unique name or identifier to an element within a document. This

### Example Try this code » <input type="text" id="firstName"> <div id="container">Some content</div> 3 This is a paragraph.



Note: The id of an element must be unique within a single document. No two elements in the same document can be named with the same id, and each element can have only one id.

## The class Attribute

Like id attribute, the class attribute is also used to identify elements. But unlike id, the class attribute does not have to be unique in the document. This means you can apply the same class to multiple elements in a document, as shown in the following example:

```
Example
                                                               Try this code »
     <input type="text" class="highlight">
    <div class="box highlight">Some content</div>
 3
    This is a paragraph.
```



- Tip: Since a class can be applied to multiple elements, therefore any style rules that are written for that class will be applied to all the elements having that class.

## The title Attribute

The title attribute to is used to provide advisory text about an element or its content. Try out the following example to understand how this actually works.

```
Try this code »
Example
 1
     <abbr title="World Wide Web Consortium">W3C</abbr>
     <a href="images/kites.jpg" title="Click to view a larger image">
 2
         <img src="images/kites-thumb.jpg" alt="kites">
 3
 4
     </a>
```



Tip: The value of the title attribute (i.e. title text) is displayed as a tooltip by the web browsers when the user place mouse cursor over the element.

## The style Attribute

The style attribute allows you to specify CSS styling rules such as color, font, border, etc. directly within the element. Let's check out an example to see how it works:

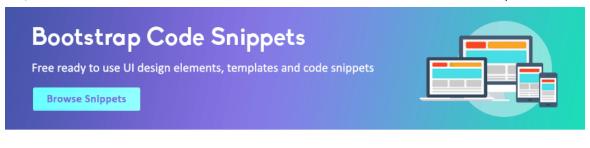
```
Example
                                                               Try this code »
     This is a paragraph.
    <img src="images/sky.jpg" style="width: 300px;" alt="Cloudy Sky">
    <div style="border: 1px solid red;">Some content</div>
```

You will learn more about styling HTML elements in HTML styles chapter.

The attributes we've discussed above are also called global attributes. For more global attributes please check out the HTML5 global attributes reference.

A complete list of attributes for each HTML element is listed inside HTML5 tag reference.

**« PREVIOUS PAGE** NEXT PAGE »





Is this website helpful to you? Please give us a like, or share your feedback to help us improve. Connect with us on Facebook and Twitter for the latest updat

ABOUT US	CONTACT	INTERACTIVE TOOLS		
Our Story	Contact Us	Bootstrap Icon Search Utility	HTML Formatter	
Terms of Use	Report Error	Title & Meta Length Calculator	HTML Color Picker	
Privacy Policy	Advertise	Bootstrap Button Generator	SQL Playground	
		Font Awesome Icon Finder	HTML Editor	

Copyright © 2025 Tutorial Republic. All Rights Reserved.

Sha