

Certainly! Here are some commonly used HTML attributes for various HTML elements:

1. **id**: Specifies a unique identifier for an element.
2. **class**: Specifies one or more class names for an element (used for styling with CSS).
3. **style**: Specifies inline CSS styles for an element.
4. **src**: Specifies the source URL for an external resource, such as an image or script.
5. **href**: Specifies the destination URL for a hyperlink.
6. **alt**: Specifies alternative text for an image, displayed when the image cannot be loaded.
7. **width** and **height**: Specifies the width and height of an element, such as an image or table cell.
8. **disabled**: Specifies that an element should be disabled (e.g., a disabled button or input field).
9. **placeholder**: Specifies placeholder text for an input field.
10. **required**: Specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting a form.
11. **checked**: Specifies that a checkbox or radio button should be pre-selected.
12. **readonly**: Specifies that an input field is read-only and cannot be edited.
13. **value**: Specifies the initial value for an input field.
14. **colspan** and **rowspan**: Specifies the number of columns or rows a table cell should span.
15. **title**: Specifies additional information about an element (often displayed as a tooltip).
16. **target**: Specifies where to open a linked document (e.g., in a new window or tab).

These are just a few examples, and there are many more attributes available for different HTML elements. The specific attributes you use will depend on the element and its intended purpose.