Lesson 3

HTML attributes

The easiest way to explain HTML attributes is that you can use HTML attributes to control or change default behavior of HTML elements.

For example, if we have some simple HTML paragraph in our code, that line of code will create text in our web page that by default will be displayed on the left part of the screen. So, if we want to change that default behavior and if we want to display that text in the middle or on the right part of the screen, we can use align HTML attribute.

```
<p align="right"> This is some text paragraph aligned on the right part of screen </p>
```

Another example can be, if we create one more HTML paragraph in our code, that line of code will create line of text and color of the text font is by default black. If we want to change that default color of our text font, we can use style HTML attribute.

```
<p style="color: red"> This is some red text</p>
```

By definition HTML attribute represents additional instruction for HTML element.

HTML attribute usually contains two parts, name of attribute and value of attribute.

NAME_OF_ATTRIBUTE = VALUE_OF_ATTRIBUTE

For our previous examples name of attribute is align, for first example, and style, for second example and value is right, for first example and color: red, for second example.

In our lesson about restriction attributes (lesson number 19) we will see that some attributes have just name without value. For example, disabled attribute is attribute that we use to disable HTML element (we can disable button so we can't click on it) and this attribute contains only the name without value.

```
<button disabled>Submit</button>
```

HTML attributes are very powerful feature that you will constantly use in process of building your websites. Here is complete list of available HTML attributes, and just for record, you don't need to remember all attributes, we will cover only important ones.

Thank You for choosing us! ♡

Lesson 3

List of all HTML attributes

accept ,accept-charset, accesskey, action, align, alt, async, autocomplete, autofocus, autoplay, bgcolor, border, charset, checked, cite, class, color, cols, colspan, content, contenteditable, controls, coords, data, datetime, default, defer, dir, dirname, disabled, download, draggable, dropzone, enctype, for, form, formaction, headers, height, hidden, high, href, hreflang, http-equiv, id, ismap, kind, label, lang, list, loop, low, max, maxlength, media, method, min, multiple, muted, name, novalidate, onabort, onafterprint, onbeforeprint, onbeforeunload, onblur, oncanplay, oncanplaythrough, onchange, onclick, oncontextmenu, oncopy, oncuechange, oncut, ondblclick, ondrag, ondragend, ondragenter, ondragleave, ondragover, ondragstart, ondrop, ondurationchange, onemptied, onended, onerror, onfocus, onhashchange, oninput, oninvalid, onkeydown, onkeypress, onkeyup, onload, onloadeddata, onloadedmetadata, onloadstart, onmousedown, onmousemove, onmouseout, onmouseover, onmouseup, onmousewheel, onoffline, ononline, onpagehide, onpageshow, onpaste, onpause, onplay, onplaying, onpopstate, onprogress, onratechange, onreset, onresize, onscroll, onsearch, onseeked, onseeking, onselect, onstalled, onstorage, onsubmit, onsuspend, ontimeupdate, ontoggle, onunload, onvolumechange, onwaiting, onwheel, open, optimum, pattern, placeholder, poster, preload, readonly, rel, required, reversed, rows, rowspan, sandbox, scope, selected, shape, size, sizes, span, spellcheck, src, srcdoc, srclang, srcset, start, step, style, tabindex, target, title, translate, type, usemap, value, width

ℹ️ Click on attribute to see details about it

The most common HTML attributes are: id, title, class and style.

Id- attribute that allows us to set unique identifier to HTML element. Even in cases where we have same HTML elements with id we can make every single element to be unique.

```
<p id="p1"> This is a paragraph </p>

<p id="p2"> This is a paragraph </p>

<p id="p3"> This is a paragraph </p>
```

Real power of id attribute we will see once when we start working with JavaScript, where we can use id of HTML element to get that element and change it. For example we can create JavaScript function that will take HTML element with specific id when we click on some area on the screen and we can change color of that element, or maybe size of that element. On this way we can create awesome animations in our websites.

title- attribute that we use to give a title to HTML element. Title of HTML element is usually displayed as tooltip text when we hover on that element.

```
<p title="Text that will be displayed on hover">Please hover on me</p>
```

class- attribute that we use to apply CSS classes that will customize appearance of HTML elements. CSS class previously need to be defined in <style></style> block in current HTML document or in external CSS file. With CSS we can change colors, size, position of HTML elements.

```
<p class="redText"> This text will be red</p>
```

style- attribute that use styles from CSS to customize appearance of HTML element directly/inline without applying CSS classes.

```
<p style="color: green"> This text will be green </p>
```

Thank You for choosing us! ♡