**HTML <abbr> Tag**

An abbreviation is marked up as follows:

The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.

## Definition and Usage

The <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "Mr.", "Dec.", "ASAP", "ATM".

**Tip:** An abbreviation and an acronym are both shortened versions of something else. Both are often represented as a series of letters.

Marking up abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The global title attribute can be used in the <abbr> tag to show the full version of the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the <abbr> element.

# HTML <address> Tag

### Example

Contact information for Example.com:

<address>  
Written by <a href="mailto:webmaster@example.com">Jon Doe</a>.<br>   
Visit us at:<br>  
Example.com<br>  
Box 564, Disneyland<br>  
USA  
</address>

## Definition and Usage

The <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

If the <address> element is inside the <body> element, it represents contact information for the document.

If the <address> element is inside an <article> element, it represents contact information for that article.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in *italic*. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the address element.

# HTML <base> Tag

Specify a default URL and a default target for all links on a page:

<head>  
  <base href="https://www.w3schools.com/images/" target="\_blank">  
</head>  
  
<body>  
<img src="stickman.gif" width="24" height="39" alt="Stickman">  
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">W3Schools</a>  
</body>

## Definition and Usage

The <base> tag specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a document.

There can be at maximum one <base> element in a document, and it must be inside the <head> element.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** If the <base> tag is present, it must have either an href attribute or a target attribute, or both.

## Attributes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [href](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_base_href.asp) | *URL* | Specifies the base URL for all relative URLs in the page |
| [target](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_base_target.asp) | \_blank \_parent \_self \_top *framename* | Specifies the default target for all hyperlinks and forms in the page |

# HTML <bdi> Tag

### Example

Isolate the usernames from the surrounding text-direction settings:

<ul>  
  <li>User <bdi>hrefs</bdi>: 60 points</li>  
  <li>User <bdi>jdoe</bdi>: 80 points</li>  
  <li>User <bdi>إيان</bdi>: 90 points</li>  
</ul>

## Definition and Usage

BDI stands for Bi-Directional Isolation.

The <bdi> tag isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it.

This element is useful when embedding user-generated content with an unknown directionality.

# HTML <bdo> Tag

### Example

Specify the text direction:

<bdo dir="rtl">  
This text will go right-to-left.  
</bdo>

## Definition and Usage

bdo stands for Bi-Directional Override.

The <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction.

## Attributes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [dir](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_bdo_dir.asp) | ltr rtl | Required. Specifies the text direction of the text inside the <bdo> element |

# HTML <blockquote> Tag

## Definition and Usage

The <blockquote> tag specifies a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

# HTML <cite> Tag

### Example

Define the title of a work with the <cite> tag:

<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

## Definition and Usage

The <cite> tag defines the title of a work (e.g. a book, a song, a movie, a TV show, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

**Note:** A person's name is not the title of a work.

# HTML <code> Tag

### Example

Format text in a document:

<code>A piece of computer code</code>

## Definition and Usage

The <code> tag is a phrase tag. It defines a piece of computer code.

**Tip:** This tag is not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

All phrase tags:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <em> | Renders as emphasized text |
| <strong> | Defines important text |
| <code> | Defines a piece of computer code |
| <samp> | Defines sample output from a computer program |
| <kbd> | Defines keyboard input |
| <var> | Defines a variable |

# HTML <details> Tag

### Example

Using the <details> element:

<details>  
  <summary>Copyright 1999-2014.</summary>  
  <p> - by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.</p>  
  <p>All content and graphics on this web site are the property of the company Refsnes Data.</p>  
</details>

## Definition and Usage

The <details> tag specifies additional details that the user can view or hide on demand.

The <details> tag can be used to create an interactive widget that the user can open and close. Any sort of content can be put inside the <details> tag.

The content of a <details> element should not be visible unless the open attribute is set.

## Attributes

= New in HTML5.

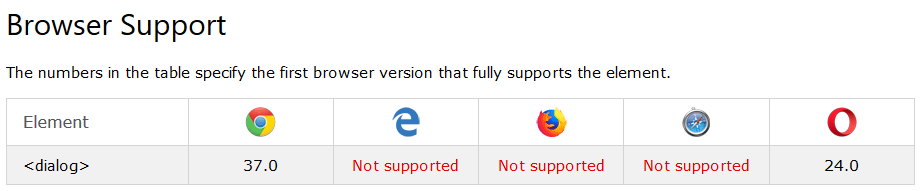
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [open](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_details_open.asp) | open | Specifies that the details should be visible (open) to the user |

# HTML <dialog> Tag

## Definition and Usage

The <dialog> tag defines a dialog box or window.

The <dialog> element makes it easy to create popup dialogs and modals on a web page.



## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <dialog> tag is new in HTML5.

## Attributes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [open](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_dialog_open.asp) | open | Specifies that the dialog element is active and that the user can interact with it |

# HTML <mark> Tag

### Example

Highlight parts of a text:

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

## Definition and Usage

The <mark> tag defines marked text.

Use the <mark> tag if you want to highlight parts of your text.

# HTML <meter> Tag

### Example

Use the meter element to measure data within a given range (a gauge):

<meter value="2" min="0" max="10">2 out of 10</meter><br>  
<meter value="0.6">60%</meter>

## Definition and Usage

The <meter> tag defines a scalar measurement within a known range, or a fractional value. This is also known as a gauge.

Examples: Disk usage, the relevance of a query result, etc.

**Note:** The <meter> tag should not be used to indicate progress (as in a progress bar). For progress bars, use the [<progress>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_progress.asp) tag.

## Attributes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [form](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_meter_form.asp) | *form\_id* | Specifies one or more forms the <meter> element belongs to |
| [high](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_meter_high.asp) | *number* | Specifies the range that is considered to be a high value |
| [low](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_meter_low.asp) | *number* | Specifies the range that is considered to be a low value |
| [max](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_meter_max.asp) | *number* | Specifies the maximum value of the range |
| [min](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_meter_min.asp) | *number* | Specifies the minimum value of the range |
| [optimum](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_meter_optimum.asp) | *number* | Specifies what value is the optimal value for the gauge |
| [value](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_meter_value.asp) | *number* | Required. Specifies the current value of the gauge |

# HTML <pre> Tag

### Example

Preformatted text:

<pre>  
Text in a pre element  
is displayed in a fixed-width  
font, and it preserves  
both      spaces and  
line breaks  
</pre>

## Definition and Usage

The <pre> tag defines preformatted text.

Text in a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use the <pre> element when displaying text with unusual formatting, or some sort of computer code.

## Attributes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [width](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_pre_width.asp) | *number* | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the maximum number of characters per line |

# HTML <progress> Tag

### Example

Downloading in progress:

<progress value="22" max="100"></progress>

## Definition and Usage

The <progress> tag represents the progress of a task.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use the <progress> tag in conjunction with JavaScript to display the progress of a task.

**Note**: The <progress> tag is not suitable for representing a gauge (e.g. disk space usage or relevance of a query result). To represent a gauge, use the [<meter>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_meter.asp) tag instead.

## Attributes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [max](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_progress_max.asp) | *number* | Specifies how much work the task requires in total |
| [value](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_progress_value.asp) | *number* | Specifies how much of the task has been completed |

# HTML <template> Tag

### Example

The template element holds HTML code without displaying it:

<template>  
  <h2>Flower</h2>  
  <img src="img\_white\_flower.jpg">  
</template>

## Definition and Usage

The <template> tag holds its content hidden from the client.

Content inside a <template> tag will not be rendered.

The content can be visible and rendered later by using JavaScript.

Use the <template> tag when you have HTML code you want to use over and over again, but not until you ask for it. To do this without the <template> tag, you have to create the HTML code with JavaScript to prevent the browser from rendering the code.

# HTML <iframe> Tag

An inline frame is marked up as follows:

<iframe src="https://arena.galaxeepro.com/"></iframe>

## Definition and Usage

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** To deal with browsers that do not support <iframe>, add a text between the opening <iframe> tag and the closing </iframe> tag.

**Tip:** Use CSS to style the <iframe> (even to include scrollbars).

## Attributes

= New in HTML5.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [align](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_align.asp) | left right top middle bottom | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the alignment of an <iframe> according to surrounding elements |
| [frameborder](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_frameborder.asp) | 1 0 | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies whether or not to display a border around an <iframe> |
| [height](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_height.asp) | *pixels* | Specifies the height of an <iframe> |
| [longdesc](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_longdesc.asp) | *URL* | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies a page that contains a long description of the content of an <iframe> |
| [marginheight](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_marginheight.asp) | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the top and bottom margins of the content of an <iframe> |
| [marginwidth](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_marginwidth.asp) | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the left and right margins of the content of an <iframe> |
| [name](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_name.asp) | *text* | Specifies the name of an <iframe> |
| [sandbox](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_sandbox.asp) | allow-forms allow-pointer-lock allow-popups allow-same-origin allow-scripts allow-top-navigation | Enables an extra set of restrictions for the content in an <iframe> |
| [scrolling](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_scrolling.asp) | yes no auto | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies whether or not to display scrollbars in an <iframe> |
| [src](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_src.asp) | *URL* | Specifies the address of the document to embed in the <iframe> |
| [srcdoc](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_srcdoc.asp) | *HTML\_code* | Specifies the HTML content of the page to show in the <iframe> |
| [width](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_iframe_width.asp) | *pixels* | Specifies the width of an <iframe> |

# HTML <output> Tag

Perform a calculation and show the result in an <output> element:

<form oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">0  
  <input type="range" id="a" value="50">100  
  +<input type="number" id="b" value="50">  
  =<output name="x" for="a b"></output>  
</form>

## Definition and Usage

The <output> tag represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <output> tag is new in HTML5.

## Attributes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [for](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_output_for.asp) | *element\_id* | Specifies the relationship between the result of the calculation, and the elements used in the calculation |
| [form](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_output_form.asp) | *form\_id* | Specifies one or more forms the output element belongs to |
| [name](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_output_name.asp) | *name* | Specifies a name for the output element |