

# HTML script tag

 [w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_script.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_script.asp)

## Example

Write "Hello JavaScript!" with JavaScript:

```
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
</script>
```

## Definition and Usage

The `<script>` tag is used to embed a client-side script (JavaScript).

The `<script>` element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the `src` attribute.

Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Also look at the `<noscript>` element for users that have disabled scripts in their browser, or have a browser that doesn't support client-side scripting.

**Tip:** If you want to learn more about JavaScript, visit our [JavaScript Tutorial](#).

## Browser Support

### Element

<code>&lt;script&gt;</code>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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## Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
<u><a href="#">async</a></u>	async	Specifies that the script is downloaded in parallel to parsing the page, and executed as soon as it is available (before parsing completes) (only for external scripts)
<u><a href="#">crossorigin</a></u>	anonymous use-credentials	Sets the mode of the request to an HTTP CORS Request

<u>defer</u>	defer	Specifies that the script is downloaded in parallel to parsing the page, and executed after the page has finished parsing (only for external scripts)
<u>integrity</u>	<i>filehash</i>	Allows a browser to check the fetched script to ensure that the code is never loaded if the source has been manipulated
nomodule	True False	Specifies that the script should not be executed in browsers supporting <u>ES2015</u> modules
<u>referrerpolicy</u>	no-referrer no-referrer-when-downgrade origin-when-cross-origin same-origin strict-origin strict-origin-when-cross-origin unsafe-url	Specifies which referrer information to send when fetching a script
<u>src</u>	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL of an external script file
<u>type</u>	<i>scripttype</i>	Specifies the media type of the script

## Differences Between HTML and XHTML

In XHTML, the content inside scripts is declared as #PCDATA (instead of CDATA), which means that entities will be parsed.

This means that in XHTML, all special characters should be encoded, or all content should be wrapped inside a CDATA section:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
//<![CDATA[
let i = 10;
if (i < 5) {
  // some code
}
//]]>
</script>
```

## Global Attributes

The `<script>` tag also supports the [Global Attributes in HTML](#).

## Related Pages

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HTML tutorial: [HTML Scripts](#)

HTML DOM reference: [Script Object](#)

JavaScript Tutorial: [Learn JavaScript](#)

## Default CSS Settings

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Most browsers will display the `<script>` element with the following default values:

```
script {  
  display: none;  
}
```