

# HTML - Attribute Reference

**HTML attributes** define the characteristics of an HTML element and are placed with the element's opening tag. These are special words with specific meaning and are used either to change the default functionality or to add more functionalities to an element.



Here you will find the list of all HTML attributes with their usages and examples. We categorized this HTML attribute reference page in the following sections –

- [HTML Local Attributes](#)
- [HTML Global Attributes](#)
- [HTML Boolean Attributes](#)

## Local Attributes

Local attributes are element-specific; these attributes can be used on some specific **HTML elements**. The table below lists all HTML local attributes –

Attribute	Description	Example
<b>accept</b>	The HTML accept attribute is used to describe what file type the user should be allowed to select from a file input dialog box.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>accept-charset</b>	The HTML accept-charset attribute is used to specify the character encodings that are to be used for the form submission.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>action</b>	The HTML action attribute is used to specify a URL that processes the form submission.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>align</b>	The alignment of content within an HTML element, such as images or tables, was specified by the HTML align attribute.	<a href="#">Try It</a>

<b>alt</b>	The alt attribute is essential for supplying alternative text for images, facilitating accessibility, and improving user experience.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>async</b>	The HTML async attribute is a Boolean attribute that is used to specify the script to execute/run as soon as it's loaded.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>autofocus</b>	The HTML autofocus attribute is a boolean attribute that is used to specify that an element should be autofocused after the page has loaded.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>bgcolor</b>	The HTML bgcolor attribute or property is used to represent the background color of elements.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>border</b>	The border of an HTML element, such as tables and images, can be specified using the HTML border attribute.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>charset</b>	The HTML charset attribute is used for the character encoding in the HTML document.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>checked</b>	The HTML checked attribute is a boolean attribute that indicates whether a checkbox is checked by default (when the page loads).	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>class</b>	One or more classes can be specified for an HTML element using the class attribute, which is a fundamental element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>color</b>	The HTML color attribute is used to set the text color of the font element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>cols</b>	The HTML cols attribute is used to set or specify the visible width of a text area element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>colspan</b>	The HTML colspan attribute is used to define how many table columns a cell should span or extend.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>content</b>	The HTML content attribute is used to display/contain the value for the name or HTTP-equiv attribute, depending on which is used.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>coords</b>	The HTML coords attribute is used to specify/set the coordinates of an area in an image map.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>data</b>	The HTML data attribute is used to specify the URL for the resource.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>datetime</b>	The HTML datetime attribute is used to indicate the date and time associated with the element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>default</b>	The HTML default attribute is a boolean attribute that is used to indicate that a track should be enabled unless the user's preferences indicate that another track is more appropriate.	<a href="#">Try It</a>

<b>defer</b>	The HTML defer attribute is a boolean attribute that specifies that the script is downloaded parallel to parsing the page, and is executed after parsing the page.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>dirname</b>	The HTML dirname attribute is used to enable the submission of the directionality of the element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>disabled</b>	The HTML disabled attribute is used to specify that the element is disabled.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>download</b>	The HTML download attribute is used to specify that the resource( the file or resource specified in the href attribute) will be downloaded when a user clicks on the hyperlink.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>enctype</b>	The HTML enctype attribute is used to specify how the form input data should be encoded before sending it to the server.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>formaction</b>	The HTML formaction attribute is used to specify an URL of the file that will process the input controls and redirect to a different page when the form is submitted.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>headers</b>	The HTML header attribute is used to specify a table cell that contains the header information for the current data cell.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>height</b>	In HTML, the height attribute is frequently used to specify the vertical dimension in pixels of an element, such as an image or an iframe.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>high</b>	The HTML high attribute is used to specify the lower bound of an upper range.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>href</b>	The HTML href attribute is used to specify the URL that a hyperlink points to.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>hreflang</b>	The HTML hreflang attribute is used to specify the language of the linked document or URL.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>httpequiv</b>	The HTML http-equiv attribute is used to define the pragma directive.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>id</b>	An HTML element that is used to identify an HTML element on a webpage is the id attribute.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>ismap</b>	The HTML ismap attribute is a Boolean attribute that is used to specify that the image is part of a server-side image map.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>kind</b>	The HTML kind attribute is used to specify the kind of text track for the audio/video.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>list</b>	The HTML list attribute refers to the datalist element that contains the predefined options for an input element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>

<b>low</b>	The HTML low attribute indicates the upper limit of the lower range.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>max</b>	The HTML max attribute is used to define the maximum value that is acceptable and valid for an input field.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>maxlength</b>	The HTML maxlength attribute is used to define the maximum number of characters the user can enter into an 'input' and 'textarea' field.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>media</b>	The HTML media attribute is used to specify a hint of the media for which the linked resource was designed.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>method</b>	The HTML method attribute is used to define which HTTP method to use when submitting the form.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>minlength</b>	The HTML minlength attribute is used to define the minimum number of characters that a user can enter into an 'input' or 'textarea' field.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>min</b>	For input elements such as <input type="number">, <input type="date">, or <input type="time">, the min attribute in HTML is used to define the minimal value.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>multiple</b>	The HTML multiple attribute is a Boolean attribute, and if present, it allows form controls to accept more than one value.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>name</b>	The HTML name attribute is used to specify the name of an element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>open</b>	The open attribute is an HTML attribute that indicates or specifies whether the details, that is, the contents of the <details> element, are currently visible.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>optimum</b>	The optimum is an HTML attribute that specifies the range where the gauge's (to determine the capacity of contents or estimate a judge's) value is considered to be an optimal value.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>pattern</b>	The HTML pattern attribute is usually used with input elements, particularly text fields like input and textarea.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>placeholder</b>	The HTML placeholder attribute is used to define a short hint that helps the user with data entry.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>poster</b>	The HTML poster attribute is used to specify an image/poster for the video.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>readonly</b>	The HTML readonly attribute is used to specify that an input, or textarea field, is read-only.	<a href="#">Try It</a>

<b>rel</b>	The rel is an HTML attribute that specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document or resource.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>required</b>	The HTML required attribute is a boolean attribute. It is used to specify that an input field must be filled by users before submitting the form.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>reversed</b>	This attribute can be helpful when you want to show a countdown or sort items by decreasing value.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>rows</b>	The rows is an HTML attribute that is used to specify the height of the textarea in lines.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>rowspan</b>	The rowspan is an HTML attribute that specifies the number of rows spanned by a cell or grid cell within a table or grid.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>sandbox</b>	The sandbox is an HTML attribute that stops a document loaded in an iframe from using certain features (such as submitting forms or opening new windows).	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>scope</b>	The scope is an HTML attribute that is used to define the header cell.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>selected</b>	In HTML, to choose element's options from a dropdown menu are utilized using the selected attribute.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>shape</b>	The shape is an HTML attribute used to specify an area's shape.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>size</b>	The size is an HTML attribute that is used to specify the initial width of the input field and the number of visible rows for the selected element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>sizes</b>	The sizes is an HTML attribute that specifies the sizes of the linked resources. It is used to provide the sizes of icons for visual media.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>src</b>	The HTML src attribute is used to represent external resources such as images, videos, audio, and URLs in the page from the external or device resource.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>span</b>	The span attribute is an HTML attribute that specifies the number of columns a <col> or <colgroup> element should span.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>srcdoc</b>	The srcdoc is an HTML attribute that specifies the HTML content on the page to show in the inline frame.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>srclang</b>	The srclang attribute is an HTML attribute that is used to specify the language of the track text.	<a href="#">Try It</a>

<b>srcset</b>	The srcset is an HTML attribute that is used to specify the URL of an image to use in different situations.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>start</b>	The start attribute is an HTML attribute that specifies the initial value of the ordered list in numeric form.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>step</b>	It is used to set the interval between legal numbers or the distinct step size of the <input> tag.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>style</b>	The HTML style attribute contains a CSS styling declaration and is used to apply it to an element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>target</b>	The target is an HTML attribute that is used to specify where to open the linked document.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>type</b>	The type is an HTML attribute that specifies the type of element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>usemap</b>	The usemap is an HTML attribute that creates relationships between <img> and <map> by specifying an image or an object with clickable areas.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>value</b>	For various form elements like input fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and select options, the initial or default value is specified using the HTML value attribute.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>width</b>	The width of an element can be specified in pixels or as a percentage of its parent container using the HTML width attribute.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>wrap</b>	The wrap attribute of HTML ref is used to wrap the text in a text area when submitted in a HTML form.	<a href="#">Try It</a>

## Global Attributes

Global attributes are common to all HTML elements and can be used universally. The table below lists all HTML global attributes –

Attribute	Description	Example
<b>accesskey</b>	The accesskey is a global attribute that provides a hint for generating a keyboard shortcut for the current element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>class</b>	The class is a global attribute that is used to specify the class name for the current element or tag.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>contenteditable</b>	The contenteditable attribute is an HTML global attribute that specifies or indicates whether or not the content present in the browser is editable by the user.	<a href="#">Try It</a>
<b>data-*</b>	Used to store custom data associated with the element.	<a href="#">Try It</a>

<b>dir</b>	The dir attribute is used to control the text direction in websites.	Try It
<b>draggable</b>	The draggable is an HTML global attribute that is used to specify whether an element is draggable or not.	Try It
<b>hidden</b>	The Hidden HTML Global attribute indicates that the content of an element should not be displayed to the user.	Try It
<b>id</b>	The id is an HTML global attribute that defines an identifier (id) that must be unique in the whole HTML document.	Try It
<b>lang</b>	The lang attribute is an HTML Global attribute that is used to define the language of an element's content.	Try It
<b>spellcheck</b>	Several elements, including text input fields and contenteditable elements, can have the spellcheck global attribute applied to them in HTML.	Try It
<b>style</b>	A global attribute in HTML called style enables programmers to apply inline CSS styles to HTML elements.	Try It
<b>tabindex</b>	Specifies the tab order of an element.	Try It
<b>title</b>	A text to display in a tool tip.	Try It
<b>translate</b>	A global attribute called translate was created to facilitate the translation and internationalization of web content.	Try It

Explore our **latest online courses** and learn new skills at your own pace. Enroll and become a certified expert to boost your career.

## HTML Boolean Attributes

Boolean attributes represent true and false values and do not require any value with the attribute name. To set the true value, you need to write the attribute's name, and to set it false, the attribute should be omitted altogether. These are local attributes.

Attribute	Description	Example
<b>readonly</b>	The HTML readonly attribute is used to specify that an input, or textarea field, is read-only.	Try It
<b>required</b>	The HTML required attribute is a boolean attribute. It is used to specify that an input field must be filled by users before submitting the form.	Try It
<b>checked</b>	The HTML checked attribute is a boolean attribute that indicates whether a checkbox is checked by default (when the page loads).	Try It