

Attributes

- Attributes define additional characteristics or properties of the elements such as the width and height of an image.
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag and usually consist of name/value pairs like name="value".

```
<abbr title="Hyper Text Markup Language">HTML</abbr>
```

- In the above example title inside the `<abbr>` tag is an attribute.

Global Attributes

- Global attributes are attributes common to all HTML elements. They can be used on all elements, though they may have no effect on some elements.
- The Common Global Attributes are as follows:
 - ▶ id
 - ▶ title
 - ▶ class
 - ▶ style
- The id attribute is used to give a unique name or identifier to an element within a document.
- The title attribute is used to provide advisory text about an element or its content.
- The class attribute like id attribute is used to identify elements. But unlike id, the class attribute does not have to be unique in the document.
- The style attribute allows you to specify CSS styling rules such as color, font, border, etc.

Id

- The id attribute is used to give a unique name or identifier to an element within a document. This makes it easier to select the element using CSS or JavaScript.
- Head on to our CSS and JavaScript courses to learn more.

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

- The id of an element must be unique within a single document. No two elements in the same document can be named with the same id, and each element can have only one id.

Class

- Not unlike the id attribute, the class attribute is also used to identify elements. But unlike id, the class attribute does not have to be unique in the document. This means you can apply the same class to multiple elements in a document.

```
<h1 class="highlight">HTML course</h1>
```

```
<p class="highlight">Random paragraph</p>
```

- Since the class attribute can be applied to multiple elements, therefore any style rules(CSS) that are written to that class will be applied to all the elements having that class.

Title

- The title attribute adds information related to the element. Hovering on it will cause a tooltip with the title you created to appear.

```
<p title="Hypertext Markup Language course">HTML course</p>
```

- The value of the title attribute is displayed as a tooltip by the web browsers when the mouse hovers over the element.

Style

- style Attribute
- The style attribute allows developers to specify CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) styling protocols such as color, font, border, etc. directly within the element.

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p style="background-color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>
```