# HTML Attributes

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

## HTML Attributes

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

## The href Attribute

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:

### Example

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

You will learn more about links and the <a> tag later in this tutorial.

## The src Attribute

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

The filename of the image source is specified in the src attribute:

### Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg">

## The width and height Attributes

Images in HTML have a set of **size** attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image:

### Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">

The image size is specified in pixels: width="500" means 500 pixels wide.

You will learn more about images in our [HTML Images chapter](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_images.asp).

## The alt Attribute

The alt attribute specifies an alternative text to be used, when an image cannot be displayed.

The value of the attribute can be read by screen readers. This way, someone "listening" to the webpage, e.g. a vision impaired person, can "hear" the element.

### Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl with a jacket">

The alt attribute is also useful if the image does not exist:

### Example

See what happens if we try to display an image that does not exist:

<img src="img\_typo.jpg" alt="Girl with a jacket">

## The style Attribute

The style attribute is used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size etc.

### Example

<p style="color:red">I am a paragraph</p>

You will learn more about styling later in this tutorial, and in our [CSS Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp).

## The lang Attribute

The language of the document can be declared in the <html> tag.

The language is declared with the lang attribute.

Declaring a language is important for accessibility applications (screen readers) and search engines:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en-US">

<body>

...

</body>

</html>

The first two letters specify the language (en). If there is a dialect, use two more letters (US).

## The title Attribute

Here, a title attribute is added to the <p> element. The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the paragraph:

### Example

<p title="I'm a tooltip">

This is a paragraph.

</p>

## We Suggest: Use Lowercase Attributes

The HTML5 standard does not require lowercase attribute names.

The title attribute can be written with uppercase or lowercase like **title** or **TITLE**.

## We Suggest: Quote Attribute Values

The HTML5 standard does not require quotes around attribute values.

The href attribute, demonstrated above, *can* be written without quotes:

### Bad

<a href=https://www.google.com>

### Good

<a href="<https://www.google.com>">

### Example

<p title=About W3Schools>

## Single or Double Quotes?

Double quotes around attribute values are the most common in HTML, but single quotes can also be used.

In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>

Or vice versa:

<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">