GLOBAL ATTRIBUTES

GLOBAL ATTRIBUTES IN HTML

In HTML, global attributes are attributes that can be used on any HTML element, regardless of the element's specific type. These attributes provide functionality that can be applied universally to elements, offering control over their behavior, appearance, or interaction.

id: The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element and thus we cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

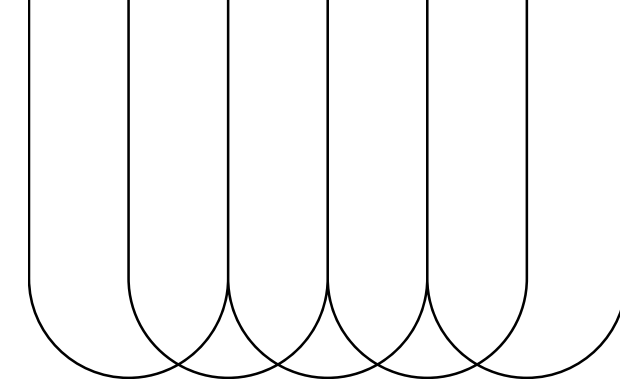`<header id="header">This is the header.</header>`

class: The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name. Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

`<header class="header bg-dark">This is the header.</header>`

style: Style attribute contains inline CSS to apply styles directly to the element.

`<div style="color: red; font-size: 20px;">This text is red and 20px.</div>`

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title: Provides additional information about an element, typically displayed as a tooltip when the user hovers over the element.

<a href="https://www.indixpert.com/" title="Click here to view more about Indixpert"></header>

dir: It defines the text direction for the element's content (e.g., left-to-right or right-to-left). Default is **ltr** (Left to right), **rtl** (right to left), and **auto** (Let the browser figure out the text direction)
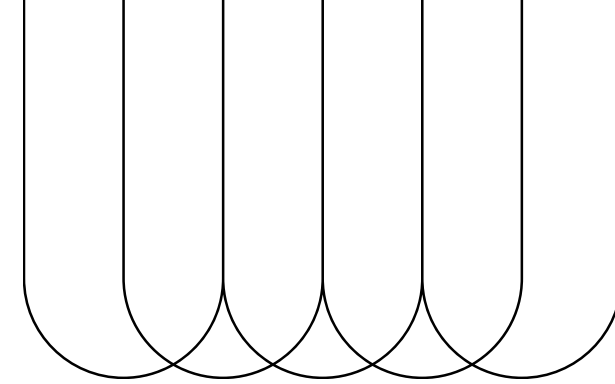
<tagname dir="ltr|rtl|auto">content</tagname>

tabindex: Specifies the order in which an element should be focused when the user navigates through the page using the Tab key.

<button tabindex="2">Button 1</button><button tabindex="1">Button 2</button>

data-*: The data-* attribute is used to store custom data private to the page or application. it also allows embedding custom data attributes on elements which can be accessed via JavaScript.

<button type="button" data-emp-id="1001">Delete</button>

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accesskey: The accesskey attribute specifies a shortcut key to activate/focus an element. The accesskey attribute value must be a single character (a letter or a digit).

`<a href="https://www.indixpert.com/about" target="_blank" rel="noopener noreferrer" accesskey="a">about</a>`

hidden: Hidden attribute indicates that the element is not yet, or is no longer, relevant, and it should not be rendered.

`<div hidden>This content is hidden</div>`

contenteditable: The contenteditable attribute specifies whether the content of an element is editable or not.

`<div contenteditable="true">This text is editable</div>`

draggable: The draggable attribute specifies whether an element is draggable or not Links and images are draggable by default.

`<div draggable="true">This text is editable</div>`

ARIA ATTRIBUTES

ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Applications) is a set of attributes defined by the W3C to improve the accessibility of web content, particularly for users with disabilities. ARIA attributes are used to provide additional information to assistive technologies (like screen readers) so they can interpret web content more effectively.

Role: ARIA roles provide meaning to an element, indicating what it is supposed to represent or do. These roles help assistive technologies understand the purpose of an element.

```
<div role="navigation">
   <a href="/index.html">Home</a><br/>
   <a href="/about">About</a><br/>
   <a href="/contact">Contact</a>
</div>
```

aria-label: The primary purpose of aria-label is to provide a descriptive label for an element, particularly when the element does not have a visible label (like a button with just an icon) or we want to provide an alternative description to enhance accessibility.

```
<button aria-label="Delete"> <i class="fas fa-trash"></i> </button>
```

THANK YOU

indiXpert