

# Main root

| Element                      | Description  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">&lt;html&gt;</a> | The <b>HTML &lt;html&gt; element</b> represents the root (top-level element) of an HTML document, so it is also referred to as the <i>root element</i> . All other elements must be descendants of this element. |

## Document metadata

Metadata contains information about the page. This includes information about styles, scripts and data to help software ([search engines](#), [browsers](#), etc.) use and render the page. Metadata for styles and scripts may be defined in the page or link to another file that has the information.

| Element                       | Description   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">&lt;link&gt;</a>  | The <b>HTML &lt;link&gt; element</b> specifies relationships between the current document and an external resource. Possible uses for this element include defining a relational framework for navigation. This element is most used to link to <a href="#">style sheets</a> .                                |
| <a href="#">&lt;meta&gt;</a>  | The <b>HTML &lt;meta&gt; element</b> represents <a href="#">metadata</a> that cannot be represented by other HTML meta-related elements, like <a href="#">&lt;base&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;link&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;script&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;style&gt;</a> or <a href="#">&lt;title&gt;</a> . |
| <a href="#">&lt;style&gt;</a> | The <b>HTML &lt;style&gt; element</b> contains style information for a document, or part of a document.   |
| <a href="#">&lt;title&gt;</a> | The <b>HTML Title element (&lt;title&gt;)</b> defines the title of the document, shown in a browser's title bar or on the page's tab.   |

## Sectioning root

| Element                      | Description  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">&lt;body&gt;</a> | The <b>HTML &lt;body&gt; Element</b> represents the content of an HTML document. There can be only one <body> element in a document. |

## Content sectioning

Content sectioning elements allow you to organize the document content into logical pieces. Use the sectioning elements to create a broad outline for your page content, including header and footer navigation, and heading elements to identify sections of content.

| Element                         | Description  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">&lt;address&gt;</a> | The <b>HTML &lt;address&gt; element</b> indicates that the enclosed HTML provides contact information for a person or people, or for an organization.  |
| <a href="#">&lt;article&gt;</a> | The <b>HTML &lt;article&gt; element</b> represents a self-contained composition in a document, page, application, or site, which is intended to be independently distributable or reusable (e.g., in syndication). Examples include: a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, or a blog entry. |

| Element   | Description   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;aside&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;aside&gt;</code> element</b> represents a portion of a document whose content is only indirectly related to the document's main content.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;footer&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;footer&gt;</code> element</b> represents a footer for its nearest <a href="#">sectioning content</a> or <a href="#">sectioning root</a> element. A footer typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright data or links to related documents. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;header&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;header&gt;</code> element</b> represents introductory content, typically a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain some heading elements but also other elements like a logo, a search form, an author name, and so on.                              |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;h1&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;h2&gt;</code></a> ,<br><a href="#"><code>&lt;h3&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;h4&gt;</code></a> ,<br><a href="#"><code>&lt;h5&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;h6&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code>–<code>&lt;h6&gt;</code> elements</b> represent six levels of section headings. <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> is the highest section level and <code>&lt;h6&gt;</code> is the lowest.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;hgroup&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;hgroup&gt;</code> element</b> represents a multi-level heading for a section of a document. It groups a set of <a href="#"><code>&lt;h1&gt;</code>–<code>&lt;h6&gt;</code></a> elements.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;nav&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;nav&gt;</code> element</b> represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples of navigation sections are menus, tables of contents, and indexes.                    |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;section&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;section&gt;</code> element</b> represents a standalone section — which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it — contained within an HTML document.   |

## Text content

Use HTML text content elements to organize blocks or sections of content placed between the opening `<body>` and closing `</body>` tags. Important for [accessibility](#) and [SEO](#), these elements identify the purpose or structure of that content.

| Element   | Description  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;blockquote&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;blockquote&gt;</code> Element</b> (or <i>HTML Block Quotation Element</i> ) indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation. Usually, this is rendered visually by indentation (see <a href="#">Notes</a> for how to change it). A URL for the source of the quotation may be given using the <b>cite</b> attribute, while a text representation of the source can be given using the <a href="#"><code>&lt;cite&gt;</code></a> element. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;dd&gt;</code></a>         | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;dd&gt;</code> element</b> provides the details about or the definition of the preceding term ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;dt&gt;</code></a> ) in a description list ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;dl&gt;</code></a> ).  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;dir&gt;</code></a>        | The obsolete <b>HTML Directory element</b> ( <code>&lt;dir&gt;</code> ) is used as a container for a directory of files and/or folders, potentially with styles and icons applied by the <a href="#">user agent</a> .  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;div&gt;</code></a>        | The <b>HTML Content Division element</b> ( <code>&lt;div&gt;</code> ) is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled using CSS.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;dl&gt;</code></a>         | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;dl&gt;</code> element</b> represents a description list. The element encloses a list of groups of terms (specified using the <a href="#"><code>&lt;dt&gt;</code></a> element) and descriptions (provided by <a href="#"><code>&lt;dd&gt;</code></a> elements). Common uses for this element are to implement a glossary or to display metadata (a list of key-value pairs).  |

| Element   | Description  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;dt&gt;</code></a>         | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;dt&gt;</code> element</b> specifies a term in a description or definition list, and as such must be used inside a <a href="#"><code>&lt;dl&gt;</code></a> element.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;figcaption&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;figcaption&gt;</code> element</b> represents a caption or a legend associated with a figure or an illustration described by the rest of the data of the <a href="#"><code>&lt;figure&gt;</code></a> element which is its immediate ancestor.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;figure&gt;</code></a>     | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;figure&gt;</code> element</b> represents self-contained content, frequently with a caption ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;figcaption&gt;</code></a> ), and is typically referenced as a single unit.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;hr&gt;</code></a>         | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;hr&gt;</code> element</b> represents a thematic break between paragraph-level elements (for example, a change of scene in a story, or a shift of topic with a section); historically, this has been presented as a horizontal rule or line.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;li&gt;</code></a>         | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;li&gt;</code> element</b> is used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element: an ordered list ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;ol&gt;</code></a> ), an unordered list ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;ul&gt;</code></a> ), or a menu ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;menu&gt;</code></a> ). In menus and unordered lists, list items are usually displayed using bullet points. In ordered lists, they are usually displayed with an ascending counter on the left, such as a number or letter. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;main&gt;</code></a>       | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;main&gt;</code> element</b> represents the dominant content of the <a href="#"><code>&lt;body&gt;</code></a> of a document, portion of a document or application. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to or expands upon the central topic of a document, or the central functionality of an application.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;ol&gt;</code></a>         | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> element</b> represents an ordered list of items, typically rendered as a numbered list.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;p&gt;</code></a>          | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;p&gt;</code> element</b> represents a paragraph of text.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;pre&gt;</code></a>        | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;pre&gt;</code> element</b> represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in the HTML file.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;ul&gt;</code></a>         | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;ul&gt;</code> element</b> represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list.  |

## Inline text semantics

Use the HTML inline text semantic to define the meaning, structure, or style of a word, line, or any arbitrary piece of text.

| Element                                   | Description   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;a&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;a&gt;</code> element</b> (or <i>anchor</i> element) creates a hyperlink to other web pages, files, locations within the same page, email addresses, or any other URL.                                       |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;abbr&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML Abbreviation element</b> ( <code>&lt;abbr&gt;</code> ) represents an abbreviation or acronym; the optional <a href="#"><code>title</code></a> attribute can provide an expansion or description for the abbreviation. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;b&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML Bring Attention To element</b> ( <code>&lt;b&gt;</code> ) is used to draw the reader's attention to the element's contents, which are not otherwise granted special importance.                                       |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;bdi&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Bidirectional Isolation element</b> ( <code>&lt;bdi&gt;</code> ) contains text which may be rendered using a different text direction than the surrounding text.  |

| Element                                   | Description  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;bdo&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Bidirectional Text Override element</b> ( <code>&lt;bdo&gt;</code> ) overrides the current directionality of text, so that the text within is rendered in a different direction.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;br&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;br&gt;</code> element</b> produces a line break in text (carriage-return). It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;cite&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML Citation element</b> ( <code>&lt;cite&gt;</code> ) is used to describe a reference to a cited creative work, and must include either the title or the URL of that work.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;code&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;code&gt;</code> element</b> displays its contents styled in a fashion intended to indicate that the text is a short fragment of computer code.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;data&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;data&gt;</code> element</b> links a given content with a machine-readable translation. If the content is time- or date-related, the <a href="#"><code>&lt;time&gt;</code></a> element must be used.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;dfn&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Definition element</b> ( <code>&lt;dfn&gt;</code> ) is used to indicate the term being defined within the context of a definition phrase or sentence.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;em&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;em&gt;</code> element</b> marks text that has stress emphasis. The <code>&lt;em&gt;</code> element can be nested, with each level of nesting indicating a greater degree of emphasis.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;i&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;i&gt;</code> element</b> represents a range of text that is set off from the normal text for some reason. Some examples include technical terms, foreign language phrases, or fictional character thoughts. It is typically displayed in italic type.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;kbd&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Keyboard Input element</b> ( <code>&lt;kbd&gt;</code> ) represents a span of inline text denoting textual user input from a keyboard, voice input, or any other text entry device.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;mark&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML Mark Text element</b> ( <code>&lt;mark&gt;</code> ) represents text which is <b>marked</b> or <b>highlighted</b> for reference or notation purposes, due to the marked passage's relevance or importance in the enclosing context.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;nobr&gt;</code></a> | The non-standard, obsolete HTML <code>&lt;nobr&gt;</code> element prevents the text it contains from automatically wrapping across multiple lines, potentially resulting in the user having to scroll horizontally to see the entire width of the text.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;q&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;q&gt;</code> element</b> indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. Most modern browsers implement this by surrounding the text in quotation marks.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;rp&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML Ruby Fallback Parenthesis (<code>&lt;rp&gt;</code>) element</b> is used to provide fallback parentheses for browsers that do not support display of ruby annotations using the <a href="#"><code>&lt;ruby&gt;</code></a> element.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;rt&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML Ruby Text (<code>&lt;rt&gt;</code>) element</b> specifies the ruby text component of a ruby annotation, which is used to provide pronunciation, translation, or transliteration information for East Asian typography. The <code>&lt;rt&gt;</code> element must always be contained within a <a href="#"><code>&lt;ruby&gt;</code></a> element.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;rtc&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Ruby Text Container (<code>&lt;rtc&gt;</code>) element</b> embraces semantic annotations of characters presented in a ruby of <a href="#"><code>&lt;rb&gt;</code></a> elements used inside of <a href="#"><code>&lt;ruby&gt;</code></a> element. <a href="#"><code>&lt;rb&gt;</code></a> elements can have both pronunciation ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;rt&gt;</code></a> ) and semantic ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;rtc&gt;</code></a> ) annotations. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;ruby&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;ruby&gt;</code> element</b> represents a ruby annotation. Ruby annotations are for showing pronunciation of East Asian characters.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;s&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;s&gt;</code> element</b> renders text with a strikethrough, or a line through it. Use the <code>&lt;s&gt;</code> element to represent things that are no longer relevant or no longer  |

| Element                        | Description   |
|--------------------------------|---|
|                                | accurate. However, <code>&lt;s&gt;</code> is not appropriate when indicating document edits; for that, use the <a href="#">&lt;del&gt;</a> and <a href="#">&lt;ins&gt;</a> elements, as appropriate.  |
| <a href="#">&lt;samp&gt;</a>   | The <b>HTML Sample Element</b> ( <code>&lt;samp&gt;</code> ) is used to enclose inline text which represents sample (or quoted) output from a computer program.   |
| <a href="#">&lt;small&gt;</a>  | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;small&gt;</code> element</b> makes the text <i>font size</i> one size smaller (for example, from large to medium, or from small to x-small) down to the browser's minimum font size. In HTML5, this element is repurposed to represent side-comments and small print, including copyright and legal text, independent of its styled presentation. |
| <a href="#">&lt;span&gt;</a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;span&gt;</code> element</b> is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes (using the <code>class</code> or <code>id</code> attributes), or because they share attribute values, such as <code>lang</code> .                             |
| <a href="#">&lt;strong&gt;</a> | The <b>HTML Strong Importance Element</b> ( <code>&lt;strong&gt;</code> ) indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency. Browsers typically render the contents in bold type.   |
| <a href="#">&lt;sub&gt;</a>    | The <b>HTML Subscript element</b> ( <code>&lt;sub&gt;</code> ) specifies inline text which should be displayed as subscript for solely typographical reasons. Subscripts are typically rendered with a lowered baseline using smaller text.   |
| <a href="#">&lt;sup&gt;</a>    | The <b>HTML Superscript element</b> ( <code>&lt;sup&gt;</code> ) specifies inline text which is to be displayed as superscript for solely typographical reasons.  |
| <a href="#">&lt;time&gt;</a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;time&gt;</code> element</b> represents a specific period in time. It may include the <b>datetime</b> attribute to translate dates into machine-readable format, allowing for better search engine results or custom features such as reminders.   |
| <a href="#">&lt;tt&gt;</a>     | The obsolete <b>HTML Teletype Text element</b> ( <code>&lt;tt&gt;</code> ) creates inline text which is presented using the <a href="#">user agent's</a> default monospace font face.   |
| <a href="#">&lt;u&gt;</a>      | The <b>HTML Unarticulated Annotation element</b> ( <code>&lt;u&gt;</code> ) represents a span of inline text which should be rendered in a way that indicates that it has a non-textual annotation.   |
| <a href="#">&lt;var&gt;</a>    | The <b>HTML Variable element</b> ( <code>&lt;var&gt;</code> ) represents the name of a variable in a mathematical expression or a programming context.  |
| <a href="#">&lt;wbr&gt;</a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;wbr&gt;</code> element</b> represents a word break opportunity—a position within text where the browser may optionally break a line, though its line-breaking rules would not otherwise create a break at that location.  |

## Image and multimedia

HTML supports various multimedia resources such as images, audio, and video.

| Element                      | Description   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">&lt;area&gt;</a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;area&gt;</code> element</b> defines a hot-spot region on an image, and optionally associates it with a <a href="#">hypertext link</a> . This element is used only within a <a href="#">&lt;map&gt;</a> element. |

| Element                                    | Description  |
|--|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;audio&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;audio&gt;</code> element</b> is used to embed sound content in documents. It may contain one or more audio sources, represented using the <code>src</code> attribute or the <code>&lt;source&gt;</code> element: the browser will choose the most suitable one. It can also be the destination for streamed media, using a <a href="#">MediaStream</a> .                                   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;img&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;img&gt;</code> element</b> embeds an image into the document.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;map&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;map&gt;</code> element</b> is used with <a href="#"><code>&lt;area&gt;</code></a> elements to define an image map (a clickable link area).   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;track&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;track&gt;</code> element</b> is used as a child of the media elements <a href="#"><code>&lt;audio&gt;</code></a> and <a href="#"><code>&lt;video&gt;</code></a> . It lets you specify timed text tracks (or time-based data), for example to automatically handle subtitles. The tracks are formatted in <a href="#">WebVTT format</a> ( <code>.vtt</code> files) — Web Video Text Tracks. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;video&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML Video element (<code>&lt;video&gt;</code>)</b> embeds a media player which supports video playback into the document.  |

## Embedded content

In addition to regular multimedia content, HTML can include a variety of other content, even if it's not always easy to interact with.

| Element                                      | Description  |
|--|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;applet&gt;</code></a>  | The obsolete <b>HTML Applet Element (<code>&lt;applet&gt;</code>)</b> embeds a Java applet into the document; this element has been deprecated in favor of <a href="#"><code>&lt;object&gt;</code></a> .   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;embed&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;embed&gt;</code> element</b> embeds external content at the specified point in the document. This content is provided by an external application or other source of interactive content such as a browser plug-in.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;iframe&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Inline Frame element (<code>&lt;iframe&gt;</code>)</b> represents a nested browsing context, effectively embedding another HTML page into the current page.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;noembed&gt;</code></a> | The <code>&lt;noembed&gt;</code> element is an obsolete, non-standard way to provide alternative, or "fallback", content for browsers that do not support the <a href="#"><code>&lt;embed&gt;</code></a> element or do not support the type of <a href="#">embedded content</a> an author wishes to use.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;object&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;object&gt;</code> element</b> represents an external resource, which can be treated as an image, a nested browsing context, or a resource to be handled by a plugin.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;param&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;param&gt;</code> element</b> defines parameters for an <a href="#"><code>&lt;object&gt;</code></a> element.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;picture&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;picture&gt;</code> element</b> serves as a container for zero or more <a href="#"><code>&lt;source&gt;</code></a> elements and one <a href="#"><code>&lt;img&gt;</code></a> element to provide versions of an image for different display device scenarios.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;source&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;source&gt;</code> element</b> specifies multiple media resources for the <a href="#"><code>&lt;picture&gt;</code></a> , the <a href="#"><code>&lt;audio&gt;</code></a> element, or the <a href="#"><code>&lt;video&gt;</code></a> element. It is an empty element. It is commonly used to serve the same media content in <a href="#">multiple formats supported by different browsers</a> . |

## Scripting

In order to create dynamic content and Web applications, HTML supports the use of scripting languages, most prominently JavaScript. Certain elements support this capability.

| Element                                       | Description  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;canvas&gt;</code></a>   | Use the <b>HTML <code>&lt;canvas&gt;</code> element</b> with either the <a href="#">canvas scripting API</a> or the <a href="#">WebGL API</a> to draw graphics and animations.                     |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;noscript&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;noscript&gt;</code> element</b> defines a section of HTML to be inserted if a script type on the page is unsupported or if scripting is currently turned off in the browser. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;script&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;script&gt;</code> element</b> is used to embed or reference executable code; this is typically used to embed or refer to JavaScript code.                                    |

## Demarcating edits

These elements let you provide indications that specific parts of the text have been altered.

| Element                                  | Description  |
|--|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;del&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;del&gt;</code> element</b> represents a range of text that has been deleted from a document. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;ins&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;ins&gt;</code> element</b> represents a range of text that has been added to a document.     |

## Table content

The elements here are used to create and handle tabular data.

| Element                                       | Description   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;caption&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Table Caption element</b> ( <code>&lt;caption&gt;</code> ) specifies the caption (or title) of a table, and if used is <i>always</i> the first child of a <a href="#"><code>&lt;table&gt;</code></a> .  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;col&gt;</code></a>      | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;col&gt;</code> element</b> defines a column within a table and is used for defining common semantics on all common cells. It is generally found within a <a href="#"><code>&lt;colgroup&gt;</code></a> element.                     |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;colgroup&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;colgroup&gt;</code> element</b> defines a group of columns within a table.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;table&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;table&gt;</code> element</b> represents tabular data — that is, information presented in a two-dimensional table comprised of rows and columns of cells containing data.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;tbody&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML Table Body element</b> ( <code>&lt;tbody&gt;</code> ) encapsulates a set of table row ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;tr&gt;</code></a> elements, indicating that they comprise the body of the table ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;table&gt;</code></a> ). |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;td&gt;</code></a>       | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;td&gt;</code> element</b> defines a cell of a table that contains data. It participates in the <i>table model</i> .   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;tfoot&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;tfoot&gt;</code> element</b> defines a set of rows summarizing the columns of the table.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;th&gt;</code></a>       | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;th&gt;</code> element</b> defines a cell as header of a group of table cells. The exact nature of this group is defined by the <a href="#">scope</a> and <a href="#">headers</a> attributes.  |



| Element                                    | Description   |
|--|---|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;thead&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;thead&gt;</code> element</b> defines a set of rows defining the head of the columns of the table.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;tr&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;tr&gt;</code> element</b> defines a row of cells in a table. The row's cells can then be established using a mix of <a href="#"><code>&lt;td&gt;</code></a> (data cell) and <a href="#"><code>&lt;th&gt;</code></a> (header cell) elements. |

## Forms

HTML provides a number of elements which can be used together to create forms which the user can fill out and submit to the Web site or application. There's a great deal of further information about this available in the [HTML forms guide](#).

| Element                                       | Description   |
|---|---|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;button&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;button&gt;</code> element</b> represents a clickable button, which can be used in <a href="#">forms</a> , or anywhere in a document that needs simple, standard button functionality.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;datalist&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;datalist&gt;</code> element</b> contains a set of <a href="#"><code>&lt;option&gt;</code></a> elements that represent the values available for other controls.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;fieldset&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;fieldset&gt;</code> element</b> is used to group several controls as well as labels ( <a href="#"><code>&lt;label&gt;</code></a> ) within a web form.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;form&gt;</code></a>     | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;form&gt;</code> element</b> represents a document section that contains interactive controls for submitting information to a web server.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;input&gt;</code> element</b> is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;label&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;label&gt;</code> element</b> represents a caption for an item in a user interface.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;legend&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;legend&gt;</code> element</b> represents a caption for the content of its parent <a href="#"><code>&lt;fieldset&gt;</code></a> .  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;meter&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;meter&gt;</code> element</b> represents either a scalar value within a known range or a fractional value.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;optgroup&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;optgroup&gt;</code> element</b> creates a grouping of options within a <a href="#"><code>&lt;select&gt;</code></a> element.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;option&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;option&gt;</code> element</b> is used to define an item contained in a <a href="#"><code>&lt;select&gt;</code></a> , an <a href="#"><code>&lt;optgroup&gt;</code></a> , or a <a href="#"><code>&lt;datalist&gt;</code></a> element. As such, <code>&lt;option&gt;</code> can represent menu items in popups and other lists of items in an HTML document. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;output&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML Output element (<code>&lt;output&gt;</code>)</b> is a container element into which a site or app can inject the results of a calculation or the outcome of a user action.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;progress&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;progress&gt;</code> element</b> displays an indicator showing the completion progress of a task, typically displayed as a progress bar.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;select&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;select&gt;</code> element</b> represents a control that provides a menu of options:   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code> element</b> represents a multi-line plain-text editing control.   |



## Interactive elements

HTML offers a selection of elements which help to create interactive user interface objects.

| Element                                       | Description  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;details&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Details Element</b> ( <code>&lt;details&gt;</code> ) is used to create a disclosure widget in which information is visible only when the widget is toggled into an "open" state. A summary or label can be provided using the <a href="#"><code>&lt;summary&gt;</code></a> element.              |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;dialog&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;dialog&gt;</code> element</b> represents a dialog box or other interactive component, such as an inspector or window.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;menu&gt;</code></a>     | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;menu&gt;</code> element</b> represents a group of commands that a user can perform or activate. This includes both list menus, which might appear across the top of a screen, as well as context menus, such as those that might appear underneath a button after it has been clicked. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;menuitem&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;menuitem&gt;</code> element</b> represents a command that a user is able to invoke through a popup menu. This includes context menus, as well as menus that might be attached to a menu button.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;summary&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Disclosure Summary element</b> ( <code>&lt;summary&gt;</code> ) element specifies a summary, caption, or legend for a <a href="#"><code>&lt;details&gt;</code></a> element's disclosure box.   |

## Web Components

Web Components is an HTML-related technology which makes it possible to, essentially, create and use custom elements as if it were regular HTML. In addition, you can create custom versions of standard HTML elements.

| Element                                       | Description  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;content&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;content&gt;</code> element</b> —an obsolete part of the <a href="#">Web Components</a> suite of technologies—was used inside of <a href="#">Shadow DOM</a> as an <a href="#">insertion point</a> , and wasn't meant to be used in ordinary HTML. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;element&gt;</code></a>  | The obsolete <b>HTML <code>&lt;element&gt;</code> element</b> was part of the <a href="#">Web Components</a> specification; it was intended to be used to define new custom DOM elements.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;shadow&gt;</code></a>   | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;shadow&gt;</code> element</b> —an obsolete part of the <a href="#">Web Components</a> technology suite—was intended to be used as a shadow DOM <a href="#">insertion point</a> .   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;slot&gt;</code></a>     | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;slot&gt;</code> element</b> —part of the <a href="#">Web Components</a> technology suite—is a placeholder inside a web component that you can fill with your own markup, which lets you create separate DOM trees and present them together.     |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;template&gt;</code></a> | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;template&gt;</code> element</b> is a mechanism for holding client-side content that is not to be rendered when a page is loaded but may subsequently be instantiated during runtime using JavaScript.  |

## Obsolete and deprecated elements

**Warning:** These are old HTML elements which are deprecated and should not be used. **You should never use them in new projects, and should replace them in old projects as soon as you can.** They are listed here for informational purposes only.

| Element                                       | Description  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;acronym&gt;</code></a>  | The HTML Acronym Element ( <code>&lt;acronym&gt;</code> ) allows authors to clearly indicate a sequence of characters that compose an acronym or abbreviation for a word. This element has been removed in HTML5. Use <a href="#"><code>&lt;abbr&gt;</code></a> element. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;applet&gt;</code></a>   | The obsolete <b>HTML Applet Element</b> ( <code>&lt;applet&gt;</code> ) embeds a Java applet into the document; this element has been deprecated in favor of <a href="#"><code>&lt;object&gt;</code></a> .   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;basefont&gt;</code></a> | The obsolete <b>HTML Base Font element</b> ( <code>&lt;basefont&gt;</code> ) sets a default font face, size, and color for the other elements which are descended from its parent element.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;bgsound&gt;</code></a>  | The Internet Explorer only <b>HTML Background Sound element</b> ( <code>&lt;bgsound&gt;</code> ) sets up a sound file to play in the background while the page is used; use <a href="#"><code>&lt;audio&gt;</code></a> instead.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;big&gt;</code></a>      | The obsolete <b>HTML Big Element</b> ( <code>&lt;big&gt;</code> ) renders the enclosed text at a font size one level larger than the surrounding text (medium becomes large, for example).   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;blink&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML Blink Element</b> ( <code>&lt;blink&gt;</code> ) is a non-standard element which causes the enclosed text to flash slowly.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;center&gt;</code></a>   | The obsolete <b>HTML Center Element</b> ( <code>&lt;center&gt;</code> ) is a <a href="#">block-level element</a> that displays its block-level or inline contents centered horizontally within its containing element.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;command&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Command element</b> ( <code>&lt;command&gt;</code> ) represents a command which the user can invoke. Commands are often used as part of a context menu or toolbar.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;content&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;content&gt;</code> element</b> —an obsolete part of the <a href="#">Web Components</a> suite of technologies—was used inside of <a href="#">Shadow DOM</a> as an <a href="#">insertion point</a> , and wasn't meant to be used in ordinary HTML.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;dir&gt;</code></a>      | The obsolete <b>HTML Directory element</b> ( <code>&lt;dir&gt;</code> ) is used as a container for a directory of files and/or folders, potentially with styles and icons applied by the <a href="#">user agent</a> .  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;element&gt;</code></a>  | The obsolete <b>HTML <code>&lt;element&gt;</code> element</b> was part of the <a href="#">Web Components</a> specification; it was intended to be used to define new custom DOM elements.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;font&gt;</code></a>     | The <i>HTML Font Element</i> ( <code>&lt;font&gt;</code> ) defines the font size, color and face for its content.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;frame&gt;</code></a>    | <code>&lt;frame&gt;</code> is an HTML element which defines a particular area in which another HTML document can be displayed. A frame should be used within a <a href="#"><code>&lt;frameset&gt;</code></a> .   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;frameset&gt;</code></a> | <code>&lt;frameset&gt;</code> is an HTML element which is used to contain <a href="#"><code>&lt;frame&gt;</code></a> elements.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;image&gt;</code></a>    | The obsolete <b>HTML Image element</b> ( <code>&lt;image&gt;</code> ) is an obsolete remnant of an ancient version of HTML lost in the mists of time; use the standard <a href="#"><code>&lt;img&gt;</code></a> element instead.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;isindex&gt;</code></a>  | <code>&lt;isindex&gt;</code> is an obsolete HTML element that puts a text field in a page for querying the document.   |

| Element  | Description  |
|--|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;keygen&gt;</code></a>    | The HTML <code>&lt;keygen&gt;</code> element exists to facilitate generation of key material, and submission of the public key as part of an <a href="#">HTML form</a> . This mechanism is designed for use with Web-based certificate management systems. It is expected that the <code>&lt;keygen&gt;</code> element will be used in an HTML form along with other information needed to construct a certificate request, and that the result of the process will be a signed certificate. |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;listing&gt;</code></a>   | The <i>HTML Listing Element</i> ( <code>&lt;listing&gt;</code> ) renders text between the start and end tags without interpreting the HTML in between and using a monospaced font. The HTML 2 standard recommended that lines shouldn't be broken when not greater than 132 characters.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;marquee&gt;</code></a>   | The HTML <code>&lt;marquee&gt;</code> element is used to insert a scrolling area of text. You can control what happens when the text reaches the edges of its content area using its attributes.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;menuitem&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;menuitem&gt;</code> element</b> represents a command that a user is able to invoke through a popup menu. This includes context menus, as well as menus that might be attached to a menu button.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;multicol&gt;</code></a>  | The <b>HTML Multi-Column Layout element</b> ( <code>&lt;multicol&gt;</code> ) was an experimental element designed to allow multi-column layouts and must not be used.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;nextid&gt;</code></a>    | <code>&lt;nextid&gt;</code> is an obsolete HTML element that served to enable the NeXT web designing tool to generate automatic NAME labels for its anchors.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;nobr&gt;</code></a>      | The non-standard, obsolete HTML <code>&lt;nobr&gt;</code> element prevents the text it contains from automatically wrapping across multiple lines, potentially resulting in the user having to scroll horizontally to see the entire width of the text.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;noembed&gt;</code></a>   | The <code>&lt;noembed&gt;</code> element is an obsolete, non-standard way to provide alternative, or "fallback", content for browsers that do not support the <code>&lt;embed&gt;</code> element or do not support the type of <a href="#">embedded content</a> an author wishes to use.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;noframes&gt;</code></a>  | The obsolete HTML <b>No Frames</b> or <b>frame fallback</b> element, <code>&lt;noframes&gt;</code> , provides content to be presented in browsers that don't support (or have disabled support for) the <code>&lt;frame&gt;</code> element.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;plaintext&gt;</code></a> | The <i>HTML Plaintext Element</i> ( <code>&lt;plaintext&gt;</code> ) renders everything following the start tag as raw text, without interpreting any HTML. There is no closing tag, since everything after it is considered raw text.   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;shadow&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;shadow&gt;</code> element</b> —an obsolete part of the <a href="#">Web Components</a> technology suite—was intended to be used as a shadow DOM <a href="#">insertion point</a> .   |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;spacer&gt;</code></a>    | <code>&lt;spacer&gt;</code> is an obsolete HTML element which allowed insertion of empty spaces on pages. It was devised by Netscape to accomplish the same effect as a single-pixel layout image, which was something web designers used to use to add white spaces to web pages without actually using an image. However, <code>&lt;spacer&gt;</code> no longer supported by any major browser and the same effects can now be achieved using simple CSS.                                  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;strike&gt;</code></a>    | The <b>HTML <code>&lt;strike&gt;</code> element</b> (or <i>HTML Strikethrough Element</i> ) places a strikethrough (horizontal line) over text.  |

| Element                                  | Description  |
|--|--|
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;tt&gt;</code></a>  | The obsolete <b>HTML Teletype Text element</b> ( <code>&lt;tt&gt;</code> ) creates inline text which is presented using the <a href="#">user agent's</a> default monospace font face.  |
| <a href="#"><code>&lt;xmp&gt;</code></a> | The <i>HTML Example Element</i> ( <code>&lt;xmp&gt;</code> ) renders text between the start and end tags without interpreting the HTML in between and using a monospaced font. The HTML2 specification recommended that it should be rendered wide enough to allow 80 characters per line. |

## Attribute list

| Attribute Name | Elements   | Description  |
|----------------|--|--|
| accept         | <a href="#"><code>&lt;form&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a>   | List of types the server accepts, typically a file type.   |
| accept-charset | <a href="#"><code>&lt;form&gt;</code></a>  | List of supported charsets.  |
| accesskey      | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Defines a keyboard shortcut to activate or add focus to the element.   |
| action         | <a href="#"><code>&lt;form&gt;</code></a>  | The URI of a program that processes the information submitted via the form.  |
| align          | <a href="#"><code>&lt;applet&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;caption&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;col&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;colgroup&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;hr&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;iframe&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;img&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;table&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;tbody&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;td&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;tfoot&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;th&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;thead&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;tr&gt;</code></a> | Specifies the horizontal alignment of the element.   |
| alt            | <a href="#"><code>&lt;applet&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;area&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;img&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a>  | Alternative text in case an image can't be displayed.  |
| async          | <a href="#"><code>&lt;script&gt;</code></a>  | Indicates that the script should be executed asynchronously.   |
| autocapitalize | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Controls whether and how text input is automatically capitalized as it is entered/edited by the user.  |
| autocomplete   | <a href="#"><code>&lt;form&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code></a>   | Indicates whether controls in this form can by default have their values automatically completed by the browser.                                       |
| autofocus      | <a href="#"><code>&lt;button&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;keygen&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;select&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code></a>   | The element should be automatically focused after the page loaded.   |
| autoplay       | <a href="#"><code>&lt;audio&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;video&gt;</code></a>  | The audio or video should play as soon as possible.  |
| bgcolor        | <a href="#"><code>&lt;body&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;col&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;colgroup&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;marquee&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;table&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;tbody&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;tfoot&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;td&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;th&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;tr&gt;</code></a>   | Background color of the element.<br><br><b>Note:</b> This is a legacy attribute. Please use the CSS <a href="#">background-color</a> property instead. |

| Attribute Name  | Elements   | Description   |
|-----------------|--|---|
|                 |  | The border width.   |
| border          | <a href="#"><code>&lt;img&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;object&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;table&gt;</code></a>  | <b>Note:</b> This is a legacy attribute. Please use the CSS <a href="#">border</a> property instead.  |
| buffered        | <a href="#"><code>&lt;audio&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;video&gt;</code></a>  | Contains the time range of already buffered media.  |
| challenge       | <a href="#"><code>&lt;keygen&gt;</code></a>  | A challenge string that is submitted along with the public key.   |
| charset         | <a href="#"><code>&lt;meta&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;script&gt;</code></a>  | Declares the character encoding of the page or script.  |
| checked         | <a href="#"><code>&lt;command&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a>  | Indicates whether the element should be checked on page load.   |
| cite            | <a href="#"><code>&lt;blockquote&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;del&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;ins&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;q&gt;</code></a> | Contains a URI which points to the source of the quote or change.   |
| class           | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Often used with CSS to style elements with common properties.   |
| code            | <a href="#"><code>&lt;applet&gt;</code></a>  | Specifies the URL of the applet's class file to be loaded and executed.   |
| codebase        | <a href="#"><code>&lt;applet&gt;</code></a>  | This attribute gives the absolute or relative URL of the directory where applets' .class files referenced by the code attribute are stored. |
| color           | <a href="#"><code>&lt;basefont&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;font&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;hr&gt;</code></a>  | This attribute sets the text color using either a named color or a color specified in the hexadecimal #RRGGBB format.                       |
|                 |  | <b>Note:</b> This is a legacy attribute. Please use the CSS <a href="#">color</a> property instead.   |
| cols            | <a href="#"><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code></a>  | Defines the number of columns in a textarea.  |
| colspan         | <a href="#"><code>&lt;td&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;th&gt;</code></a>  | The colspan attribute defines the number of columns a cell should span.   |
| content         | <a href="#"><code>&lt;meta&gt;</code></a>  | A value associated with http-equiv or name depending on the context.  |
| contenteditable | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Indicates whether the element's content is editable.  |

| Attribute Name              | Elements   | Description  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| contextmenu                 | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Defines the ID of a <a href="#">&lt;menu&gt;</a> element which will serve as the element's context menu. |
| controls                    | <a href="#">&lt;audio&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;video&gt;</a>  | Indicates whether the browser should show playback controls to the user.                                 |
| coords                      | <a href="#">&lt;area&gt;</a>   | A set of values specifying the coordinates of the hot-spot region.                                       |
| <a href="#">crossorigin</a> | <a href="#">&lt;audio&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;img&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;link&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;script&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;video&gt;</a>  | How the element handles cross-origin requests  |
| data                        | <a href="#">&lt;object&gt;</a>   | Specifies the URL of the resource.   |
| data-*                      | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Lets you attach custom attributes to an HTML element.  |
| datetime                    | <a href="#">&lt;del&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;ins&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;time&gt;</a>   | Indicates the date and time associated with the element.   |
| default                     | <a href="#">&lt;track&gt;</a>  | Indicates that the track should be enabled unless the user's preferences indicate something different.   |
| defer                       | <a href="#">&lt;script&gt;</a>   | Indicates that the script should be executed after the page has been parsed.                             |
| dir                         | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Defines the text direction. Allowed values are ltr (Left-To-Right) or rtl (Right-To-Left)                |
| dirname                     | <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;textarea&gt;</a>   |  |
| disabled                    | <a href="#">&lt;button&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;command&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;fieldset&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;keygen&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;optgroup&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;option&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;select&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;textarea&gt;</a> | Indicates whether the user can interact with the element.  |
| download                    | <a href="#">&lt;a&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;area&gt;</a>   | Indicates that the hyperlink is to be used for downloading a resource.                                   |
| draggable                   | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Defines whether the element can be dragged.  |
| dropzone                    | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Indicates that the element accept the dropping of content on it.   |
| enctype                     | <a href="#">&lt;form&gt;</a>   | Defines the content type of the form data when the method is POST.                                       |
| for                         | <a href="#">&lt;label&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;output&gt;</a>   | Describes elements which belongs to this one.  |
| form                        | <a href="#">&lt;button&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;fieldset&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;keygen&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;label&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;meter&gt;</a> ,   | Indicates the form that is the owner of the element.   |

| Attribute Name | Elements   | Description  |
|----------------|--|--|
|                | <a href="#"><code>&lt;object&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;output&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;progress&gt;</code></a> ,<br><a href="#"><code>&lt;select&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code></a>   |  |
| formaction     | <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;button&gt;</code></a>   | Indicates the action of the element, overriding the action defined in the <a href="#"><code>&lt;form&gt;</code></a> .  |
| headers        | <a href="#"><code>&lt;td&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;th&gt;</code></a>  | IDs of the <code>&lt;th&gt;</code> elements which applies to this element.<br>Specifies the height of elements listed here. For all other elements, use the CSS <a href="#">height</a> property. |
| height         | <a href="#"><code>&lt;canvas&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;embed&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;iframe&gt;</code></a> ,<br><a href="#"><code>&lt;img&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;object&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;video&gt;</code></a> | <b>Note:</b> In some instances, such as <a href="#"><code>&lt;div&gt;</code></a> , this is a legacy attribute, in which case the CSS <a href="#">height</a> property should be used instead.     |
| hidden         | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Prevents rendering of given element, while keeping child elements, e.g. script elements, active.   |
| high           | <a href="#"><code>&lt;meter&gt;</code></a>   | Indicates the lower bound of the upper range.  |
| href           | <a href="#"><code>&lt;a&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;area&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;base&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;link&gt;</code></a>   | The URL of a linked resource.  |
| hreflang       | <a href="#"><code>&lt;a&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;area&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;link&gt;</code></a>   | Specifies the language of the linked resource.   |
| http-equiv     | <a href="#"><code>&lt;meta&gt;</code></a>  |  |
| icon           | <a href="#"><code>&lt;command&gt;</code></a>   | Specifies a picture which represents the command.  |
| id             | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Often used with CSS to style a specific element. The value of this attribute must be unique.<br>Security Feature that allows browsers to verify what they fetch.                                 |
| integrity      | <a href="#"><code>&lt;link&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;script&gt;</code></a>  |  |
|                |  | <a href="#">MDN Link</a>   |
| ismap          | <a href="#"><code>&lt;img&gt;</code></a>   | Indicates that the image is part of a server-side image map.   |
| itemprop       | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   |  |
| keytype        | <a href="#"><code>&lt;keygen&gt;</code></a>  | Specifies the type of key generated.   |
| kind           | <a href="#"><code>&lt;track&gt;</code></a>   | Specifies the kind of text track.  |
| label          | <a href="#"><code>&lt;track&gt;</code></a>   | Specifies a user-readable title of the text track.   |



| Attribute Name | Elements  | Description  |
|----------------|---|--|
| lang           | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>  | Defines the language used in the element.  |
| language       | <a href="#">&lt;script&gt;</a>  | Defines the script language used in the element.   |
| list           | <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a>   | Identifies a list of pre-defined options to suggest to the user.   |
| loop           | <a href="#">&lt;audio&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;bgsound&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;marquee&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;video&gt;</a>   | Indicates whether the media should start playing from the start when it's finished.  |
| low            | <a href="#">&lt;meter&gt;</a>   | Indicates the upper bound of the lower range.  |
| manifest       | <a href="#">&lt;html&gt;</a>  | Specifies the URL of the document's cache manifest.  |
| max            | <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;meter&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;progress&gt;</a>  | Indicates the maximum value allowed.   |
| maxlength      | <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;textarea&gt;</a>  | Defines the maximum number of characters allowed in the element.   |
| minlength      | <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;textarea&gt;</a>  | Defines the minimum number of characters allowed in the element.   |
| media          | <a href="#">&lt;a&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;area&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;link&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;source&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;style&gt;</a>  | Specifies a hint of the media for which the linked resource was designed.  |
| method         | <a href="#">&lt;form&gt;</a>  | Defines which <a href="#">HTTP</a> method to use when submitting the form.<br>Can be <code>GET</code> (default) or <code>POST</code> . |
| min            | <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;meter&gt;</a>   | Indicates the minimum value allowed.   |
| multiple       | <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;select&gt;</a>  | Indicates whether multiple values can be entered in an input of the type <code>email</code> or <code>file</code> .                     |
| muted          | <a href="#">&lt;audio&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;video&gt;</a>   | Indicates whether the audio will be initially silenced on page load.   |
| name           | <a href="#">&lt;button&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;form&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;fieldset&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;iframe&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;keygen&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;object&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;output&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;select&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;textarea&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;map&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;meta&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;param&gt;</a> | Name of the element. For example used by the server to identify the fields in form submits.  |
| novalidate     | <a href="#">&lt;form&gt;</a>  | This attribute indicates that the form shouldn't be validated when submitted.  |
| open           | <a href="#">&lt;details&gt;</a>   | Indicates whether the details will be shown on page load.  |
| optimum        | <a href="#">&lt;meter&gt;</a>   | Indicates the optimal numeric value.   |

| Attribute Name | Elements   | Description  |
|----------------|--|--|
| pattern        | <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a>   | Defines a regular expression which the element's value will be validated against.  |
| ping           | <a href="#"><code>&lt;a&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;area&gt;</code></a>   |  |
| placeholder    | <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code></a>   | Provides a hint to the user of what can be entered in the field.   |
| poster         | <a href="#"><code>&lt;video&gt;</code></a>   | A URL indicating a poster frame to show until the user plays or seeks.   |
| preload        | <a href="#"><code>&lt;audio&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;video&gt;</code></a>  | Indicates whether the whole resource, parts of it or nothing should be preloaded.  |
| radiogroup     | <a href="#"><code>&lt;command&gt;</code></a>   |  |
| readonly       | <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code></a>   | Indicates whether the element can be edited.   |
| rel            | <a href="#"><code>&lt;a&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;area&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;link&gt;</code></a>           | Specifies the relationship of the target object to the link object.  |
| required       | <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;select&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code></a> | Indicates whether this element is required to fill out or not.   |
| reversed       | <a href="#"><code>&lt;ol&gt;</code></a>  | Indicates whether the list should be displayed in a descending order instead of a ascending.   |
| rows           | <a href="#"><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code></a>  | Defines the number of rows in a text area.   |
| rowspan        | <a href="#"><code>&lt;td&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;th&gt;</code></a>  | Defines the number of rows a table cell should span over.  |
| sandbox        | <a href="#"><code>&lt;iframe&gt;</code></a>  |  |
| scope          | <a href="#"><code>&lt;th&gt;</code></a>  |  |
| scoped         | <a href="#"><code>&lt;style&gt;</code></a>   |  |
| seamless       | <a href="#"><code>&lt;iframe&gt;</code></a>  |  |
| selected       | <a href="#"><code>&lt;option&gt;</code></a>  | Defines a value which will be selected on page load.   |
| shape          | <a href="#"><code>&lt;a&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;area&gt;</code></a>   |  |
| size           | <a href="#"><code>&lt;input&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;select&gt;</code></a>   | Defines the width of the element (in pixels). If the element's <code>type</code> attribute is <code>text</code> or <code>password</code> then it's the number of characters. |
| sizes          | <a href="#"><code>&lt;link&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;img&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;source&gt;</code></a>       |  |
| slot           | <a href="#"><u>Global attribute</u></a>  | Assigns a slot in a shadow DOM shadow tree to an element.  |
| span           | <a href="#"><code>&lt;col&gt;</code></a> , <a href="#"><code>&lt;colgroup&gt;</code></a>   |  |
| spellcheck     | <a href="#"><u>Global attribute</u></a>  | Indicates whether spell checking is allowed for the element.   |

| Attribute Name | Elements   | Description   |
|----------------|--|---|
| src            | <a href="#">&lt;audio&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;embed&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;iframe&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;img&gt;</a> ,<br><a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;script&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;source&gt;</a> ,<br><a href="#">&lt;track&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;video&gt;</a>     | The URL of the embeddable content.  |
| srcdoc         | <a href="#">&lt;iframe&gt;</a>   |   |
| srclang        | <a href="#">&lt;track&gt;</a>  |   |
| srcset         | <a href="#">&lt;img&gt;</a>  |   |
| start          | <a href="#">&lt;ol&gt;</a>   | Defines the first number if other than 1.   |
| step           | <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a>  |   |
| style          | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Defines CSS styles which will override styles previously set.   |
| summary        | <a href="#">&lt;table&gt;</a>  |   |
| tabindex       | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Overrides the browser's default tab order and follows the one specified instead.  |
| target         | <a href="#">&lt;a&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;area&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;base&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;form&gt;</a>   |   |
| title          | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Text to be displayed in a tooltip when hovering over the element.   |
| translate      | <a href="#">Global attribute</a>   | Specify whether an element's attribute values and the values of its <a href="#">Text</a> node children are to be translated when the page is localized, or whether to leave them unchanged. |
| type           | <a href="#">&lt;button&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;command&gt;</a> ,<br><a href="#">&lt;embed&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;object&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;script&gt;</a> ,<br><a href="#">&lt;source&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;style&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;menu&gt;</a> | Defines the type of the element.  |
| usemap         | <a href="#">&lt;img&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;object&gt;</a>   |   |
| value          | <a href="#">&lt;button&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;option&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;li&gt;</a> ,<br><a href="#">&lt;meter&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;progress&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;param&gt;</a>   | Defines a default value which will be displayed in the element on page load.<br><br>For the elements listed here, this establishes the element's width.                                     |
| width          | <a href="#">&lt;canvas&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;embed&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;iframe&gt;</a> ,<br><a href="#">&lt;img&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;input&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;object&gt;</a> , <a href="#">&lt;video&gt;</a>  | <b>Note:</b> For all other instances, such as <a href="#">&lt;div&gt;</a> , this is a legacy attribute, in which case the CSS <a href="#">width</a> property should be used instead.        |
| wrap           | <a href="#">&lt;textarea&gt;</a>   | Indicates whether the text should be wrapped.   |

## Content versus IDL attributes

In HTML, most attributes have two faces: the **content attribute** and the **IDL attribute**.

The content attribute is the attribute as you set it from the content (the HTML code) and you can set it or get it via [element.setAttribute\(\)](#) or [element.getAttribute\(\)](#). The content attribute is always a string even when the expected value should be an integer. For example, to set an [<input>](#) element's `maxlength` to 42 using the content attribute, you have to call `setAttribute("maxlength", "42")` on that element.

The IDL attribute is also known as a JavaScript property. These are the attributes you can read or set using JavaScript properties like `element.foo`. The IDL attribute is always going to use (but might transform) the underlying content attribute to return a value when you get it and is going to save something in the content attribute when you set it. In other words, the IDL attributes, in essence, reflect the content attributes.

Most of the time, IDL attributes will return their values as they are really used. For example, the default `type` for [<input>](#) elements is "text", so if you set `input.type="foobar"`, the [<input>](#) element will be of type text (in the appearance and the behavior) but the "type" content attribute's value will be "foobar". However, the `type` IDL attribute will return the string "text".

IDL attributes are not always strings; for example, `input.maxlength` is a number (a signed long). When using IDL attributes, you read or set values of the desired type, so `input.maxlength` is always going to return a number and when you set `input.maxlength`, it wants a number. If you pass another type, it is automatically converted to a number as specified by the standard JavaScript rules for type conversion.

IDL attributes can [reflect other types](#) such as unsigned long, URLs, booleans, etc. Unfortunately, there are no clear rules and the way IDL attributes behave in conjunction with their corresponding content attributes depends on the attribute. Most of the time, it will follow [the rules laid out in the specification](#), but sometimes it doesn't. HTML specifications try to make this as developer-friendly as possible, but for various reasons (mostly historical), some attributes behave oddly (`select.size`, for example) and you should read the specifications to understand how exactly they behave.

## Script macros

Differently from text nodes, which might always be the result of a [<script>](#) element placed in the same position in the HTML source (see, for instance, [document.write\(\)](#)), attributes can be edited only by scripts placed *somewhere else* in the page. However historically this has not always been the case. [Netscape Navigator](#) supported a feature called "JavaScript entities" or "script macros", by which script code could be included in HTML attribute values and determine their result using a syntax similar to that of [character entity references](#).

For example, according to such syntax, the code `` would call the JavaScript `prompt()` function to ask the user how wide the image should be.

The [HTML 4.01 specification](#) reserves a syntax for the "future support of script macros" in HTML attributes, but these have not been incorporated into later standards and are not

supported by any current browser (including Firefox). A [polyfill](#) ([entities.js](#)) has been created in order to allow "script macros" in browsers that do not natively support this feature.