

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).

ex.

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html5" accesskey="h">HTML5</a><br>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/css3" accesskey="c">CSS3</a>

class

The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element.

The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

ex.

h1.intro {

color: blue;

}

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>

contenteditable

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

ex. <p contenteditable="true">This is an editable paragraph.</p>

dir

The dir attribute specifies the text direction of the element's content.

ex. <p dir="rtl">Write this text right-to-left!</p>

draggable

The draggable attribute specifies whether an element is draggable or not.

Tip: Links and images are draggable by default.

Tip: The draggable attribute is often used in drag and drop operations.

<p draggable="true">This is a draggable paragraph.</p>

hidden

The hidden attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an element is not yet, or is no longer, relevant.

Browsers should not display elements that have the hidden attribute specified.

The hidden attribute can also be used to keep a user from seeing an element until some other condition has been met (like selecting a checkbox, etc.). Then, a JavaScript could remove the hidden attribute, and make the element visible.

ex. <p hidden>This paragraph should be hidden.</p>

id

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element (the value must be unique within the HTML document).

The id attribute is most used to point to a style in a style sheet, and by JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to manipulate the element with the specific id.

ex. <h1 id="myHeader">Hello World!</h1>

lang

The lang attribute specifies the language of the element's content.

Common examples are "en" for English, "es" for Spanish, "fr" for French, and so on.

ex. <p lang="fr">Ceci est un paragraphe.</p>

spellcheck

The spellcheck attribute specifies whether the element is to have its spelling and grammar checked or not.

The following can be spellchecked:

Text values in input elements (not password)

Text in <textarea> elements

Text in editable elements

ex. <p contenteditable="true" spellcheck="true">This is a paragraph.</p>

style

The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element.

The style attribute will override any style set globally, e.g. styles specified in the <style> tag or in an external style sheet.

The style attribute can be used on any HTML element (it will validate on any HTML element. However, it is not necessarily useful).

ex. <h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a header</h1>

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

tabindex

The tabindex attribute specifies the tab order of an element (when the "tab" button is used for navigating).

The tabindex attribute can be used on any HTML element (it will validate on any HTML element. However, it is not necessarily useful).

ex. <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" tabindex="2">W3Schools</a>

<a href="http://www.google.com/" tabindex="1">Google</a>

<a href="http://www.microsoft.com/" tabindex="3">Microsoft</a>

title

The title attribute specifies extra information about an element.

The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

The title attribute can be used on any HTML element (it will validate on any HTML element. However, it is not necessarily useful).

ex. <p><abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

<p title="Free Web tutorials">W3Schools.com</p>

translate

The translate attribute specifies whether the content of an element should be translated or not.

Test: Click on the Google translate image (next to the search button at the top of the page) to change to another language, and look what happens to the word "ice cream" below:

Here we use translate="no": ice cream.

ex. <p translate="no">Don't translate this!</p>

<p>This can be translated to any language.</p>

data-\*

The data-\* attributes is used to store custom data private to the page or application.

The data-\* attributes gives us the ability to embed custom data attributes on all HTML elements.

The stored (custom) data can then be used in the page's JavaScript to create a more engaging user experience (without any Ajax calls or server-side database queries).

The data-\* attributes consist of two parts:

The attribute name should not contain any uppercase letters, and must be at least one character long after the prefix "data-"

The attribute value can be any string

Note: Custom attributes prefixed with "data-" will be completely ignored by the user agent.

ex. <ul>

<li data-animal-type="bird">Owl</li>

<li data-animal-type="fish">Salmon</li>

<li data-animal-type="spider">Tarantula</li>

</ul>