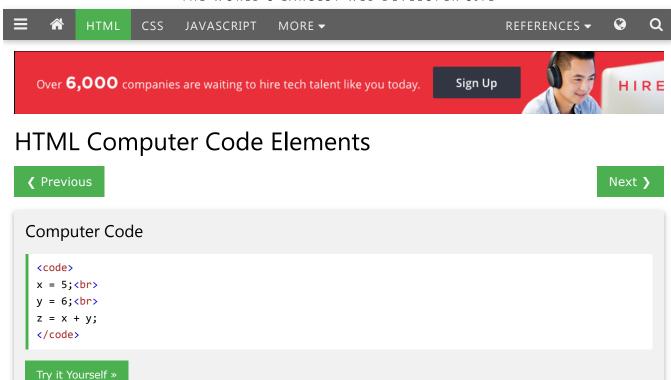
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HTML <kbd> For Keyboard Input

The HTML <kbd> element represents user input, like keyboard input or voice commands.

Text surrounded by <kbd> tags is typically displayed in the browser's default monospace font:

```
Example

Save the document by pressing <kbd>Ctrl + S</kbd>
Result:

Save the document by pressing Ctrl + S

Try it Yourself >>

Try it Yourself >>

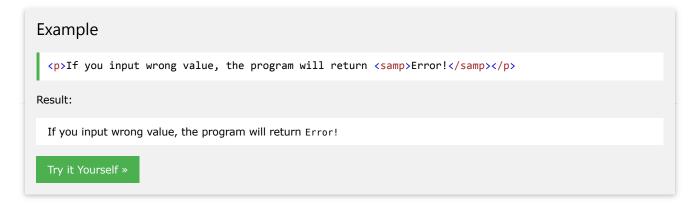
Try it Yourself >>

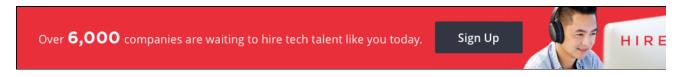
Save the document by pressing Ctrl + S
```

HTML <samp> For Program Output

The HTML <samp> element represents output from a program or computing system.

Text surrounded by <samp> tags is typically displayed in the browser's default monospace font:





HTML <code> For Computer Code

The HTML <code> element defines a fragment of computer code.

Text surrounded by <code> tags is typically displayed in the browser's default monospace font:

```
Example

<code>
    x = 5;
    y = 6;
    z = x + y;
    </code>

Result:

x = 5; y = 6; z = x + y;

Try it Yourself »
```

Notice that the <code> element does not preserve extra whitespace and line-breaks.

To fix this, you can put the <code> element inside a element:

```
<code>
x = 5;
```

```
y = 6;

z = x + y;

</code>

Result:

x = 5;

y = 6;

z = x + y;

Try it Yourself »
```

HTML <var> For Variables

The HTML clement defines a variable.

The variable could be a variable in a mathematical expression or a variable in programming context:

```
Example
Einstein wrote: <var>E</var> = <var>mc</var><sup>2</sup>.

Result:
Einstein wrote: E = mc².

Try it Yourself »
```

HTML Exercises





HTML Computer Code Elements

Тад	Description
<code></code>	Defines programming code
<kbd></kbd>	Defines keyboard input
<samp></samp>	Defines computer output
<var></var>	Defines a variable
<pre><</pre>	Defines preformatted text

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our <u>HTML Tag Reference</u>.



Next >