Attributes in HTML

Overview

HTML Attributes can provide **additional information** about the HTML elements on your page and **control their behaviour.**

Example : <tag_name attribute_name="value_value">Content Enclosed</tag_name>

Some points to remember:

- Attributes always come in name/value pairs like this: **attribute_name="value".**
- Attributes are always added to the **start tag** of an HTML element.
- Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes. **Double style quotes (" ")** are the most common, but **single style quotes (' ')** are also allowed.
- In some rare situations, like when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes: **name='John "ShotGun" Nelson'** and vice-versa.

href Attribute

href attribute specifies the URL of the page, the link which we need to provide in the anchor tag.

Example: <a **href**="https://www.codingninjas.com/"> Coding Ninjas

---

src Attribute

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

Example : <img **src**="https://files.codingninjas.in/cn-logo-dark-9824.svg" >

---

width and height Attributes

The <img> tag contains the width and height attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image (in pixels)
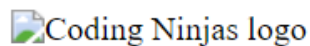
Example :<img src="path.jpg" **width**="500" **height**="600">

alt Attribute

alt attribute or **alternate text** tells the reader what they are missing on a page if the browser can't load images. The browser will then display the alternate text instead of the image.

Syntax : <img src="images/logo.png" **alt**="Coding Ninjas image">

Browser :

Coding Ninjas logo

style Attribute

style attribute is used to **add styles to an element**, such as colour, font, size, and more.

Example : <p **style**="color:blue;"> Coding Ninjas </p>

Browser :

Coding Ninjas

×

Coding Ninjas

➔ We will cover the style tag in the next module.