1. What are Attributes?

Definition: Provide extra information to HTML tags to influence behavior, display, and interaction.

Purpose: Enable communication between HTML, CSS, JS, and frameworks/tools like Bootstrap and Tailwind

Syntax:

<tagname attributename="value">Content</tagname>

Example:

<h1 class="heading primary">My Title</h1>

2. Types of Attributes

Type

Description

Common Examples

Global

Can be used on any HTML element

class, id, style, title, lang, hidden

Local

Used with specific tags only

src, href, alt, value, type, for, placeholder, width, height, name

Why important?

Without attributes, HTML is static and has no interaction or styling hooks.

3. Key Attributes & Usage

class

Not unique—assignable to multiple elements.

Use for styling (CSS, Bootstrap, Tailwind).

Supports multiple class values (space-separated).

<div class="alert alert-success">Success</div>

Changes appearance only, no JS functionality by default.

id

Unique for single element in the document.

Used for JS targeting and specific CSS rules.

<input id="user-email" type="email" />

Only one use per value allowed per page!

Local Attribute Example

<img src="logo.png" alt="Company Logo" width="100" />

<a href="https://example.com" title="Visit Example">Visit</a>

<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name" />

Used for tag-specific behaviors (image source, link destination, tooltip, form data etc.)