HTML Div Tag

The **HTML <div> tag** is used *to group the large section of HTML elements together*.

We know that every tag has a specific purpose e.g. p tag is used to specify paragraph, <h1> to <h6> tag are used to specify headings but the <div> tag is just like a container unit which is used to encapsulate other page elements and divides the HTML documents into sections.------------

The div tag is generally used by web developers to group HTML elements together and apply CSS styles to many elements at once. For example: If you wrap a set of paragraph elements into a div element so you can take the advantage of CSS styles and apply font style to all paragraphs at once instead of coding the same style for each paragraph element.

1. **<div** style="border:1px solid pink;padding:20px;font-size:20px"**>**
2. **<p>**Welcome to Javatpoint.com, Here you get tutorials on latest technologies.**</p>**
3. **<p>**This is second paragraph**</p>**
4. **</div>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldivtag1)

Output:

Welcome to Javatpoint.com, Here you get tutorials on latest technologies.

This is second paragraph.

Difference between HTML div tag and span tag

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **div tag** | **span tag** |
| HTML div is a **block** element. | HTML span is an **inline** element |
| HTML div element is used to **wrap large sections of elements**. | HTML span element is used to **wrap small portion of texts, image** etc. |

HTML div example: Login Form

In this example, we are creating box using div tag. There is a login form inside the box. Let's see the CSS and HTML code.

CSS Code:

1. .loginform{
2. padding:10px;
3. border:1px solid pink;
4. border-radius:10px;
5. float:right;
6. margin-top:10px;
7. }
8. .formheading{
9. background-color:red;
10. color:white;
11. padding:4px;
12. text-align:center;
13. }
14. .sub{
15. background-color:blue;
16. padding: 7px 40px 7px 40px;
17. color:white;
18. font-weight:bold;
19. margin-left:70px;
20. border-radius:5px;
21. }

HTML Code:

1. **<div** class="loginform"**>**
2. **<h3** class="formheading"**>**Please Login**</h3>**
3. **<form** action="LoginServlet" method="post"**>**
4. **<table>**
5. **<tr><td>**Email:**</td><td><input** type="email" name="email"**/></td></tr>**
6. **<tr><td>**Password:**</td><td><input** type="password" name="password"**/></td></tr>**
7. **<tr><td** colspan="2" style="text-align:center"**><input** class="sub" type="submit" value="login"**/></td></tr>**
8. **</table>**
9. **</form>**
10. **</div>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldivtag2)

Output:

**Please Login**

Top of Form

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Email: |  |
| Password: |  |
|  | |

# HTML pre tag

The **HTML <pre> tag** is used *to specify pre formatted texts*. Texts within <pre>.......</pre> tag is displayed in a fixed-width font. Usually it is displayed in Courier font. It maintains both space and line break.

It is widely used to display language examples e.g. Java, C#, C, C++ etc because it displays the code as it is typed.

## HTML pre tag example

1. **<pre>**
2. This is a formatted text
3. by using the HTML pre tag. It maintains
4. both space and line break.
5. **</pre>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlpretag1)

Output:

This is a formatted text

by using the HTML pre tag. It maintains

both space and line break.

## HTML pre tag example: Java code within pre

1. **<pre>**
2. package com.javatpoint;
3. public class FirstJava{
4. public static void main(String args[]){
5. System.out.println("hello java");
6. }
7. }
8. **</pre>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlpretag2)

Output:

package com.javatpoint;

public class FirstJava{

public static void main(String args[]){

System.out.println("hello java");

}

}

#### If you remove pre tag from the above example, all the text will be displayed in a single line.

**Output without pre:**

package com.javatpoint; public class FirstJava{ public static void main(String args[]){ System.out.println("hello java"); } }

## width attribute

The HTML <pre> tag also supports the width attribute. The width attribute specifies the desired width of the pre-formatted text. But, it is not supported in HTML 5.

HTML code tag

**HTML <code> tag** is used to represent computer code. It is a phrase tag which defines a piece of computer code. By default, it is displayed in the browser's default monospace font (also known as fixed-width font).

List of HTML phrase tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <em> | displays emphasized text |
| <strong> | displays important text |
| <dfn> | defines a definition term |
| <code> | defines a piece of computer code |
| <samp> | specifies a sample output from a computer program |
| <kbd> | defines keyboard input |
| <var> | defines a variable |

HTML phrase tags example including code tag

1. **<em>**It is inside em tag.**</em><br>**
2. **<strong>**It is inside strong tag.**</strong><br>**
3. **<dfn>**It is inside dfn tag.**</dfn><br>**
4. **<code>**It is inside code tag.**</code><br>**
5. **<samp>**It is inside samp tag.**</samp><br>**
6. **<kbd>**It is inside kbd tag.**</kbd><br>**
7. **<var>**It is inside var tag.**</var>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlcodetag1)

Output:

*It is inside em tag.*  
**It is inside strong tag.**  
*It is inside dfn tag.*  
It is inside code tag.  
It is inside samp tag.  
It is inside kbd tag.  
*It is inside var tag.*

HTML Label Tag

The <label> tag is used to specify a label for an <input> element. It adds a label to a form control such as text, email, password, textarea etc.

HTML Label Tag Example

Let's see the example of HTML label tag.

**<label** for="email"**>**EMAIL-ID:**<br** **/>** **<input** type="email" value="" name="emailid" size="30"

placeholder="Enter a valid email address"**><br** **/><br** **/>**

**<label** for="phone"**>**PHONE NO:**<br** **/>** **<input** type="text" value="" name="phno" size="30"

maxlength="10" placeholder="Enter a valid phone number" pattern="[0-9]{10}"**><br** **/><br** **/>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmllabeltag1)

Output:

EMAIL-ID:  
  
  
PHONE NO:  
Bottom of Form

HTML Input Tag

The HTML <input> tag is used to represent a form input control in HTML document. This form input control facilitate user to input data and communicate with a website or application. Let's take an example of an HTML form with three input fields, two text fields and one button for submission.

HTML Input Tag Example

Let's see the example of HTML input tag.

**<form** action="#"**>**

First name: **<input** type="text" name="FirstName"  placeholder="enter firstname..."**><br>**

Last name: **<input** type="text" name="LastName" placeholder="enter lastname..."**><br>**

**<input** type="submit" value="Submit"**>**

**</form>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlinputtag1)

Output:

Top of Form

First name:   
Last name:   


Bottom of Form

Click the "Submit" button for sending the form-data to a page on the server.

Points to remember

1) Use the input element within the form element to declare input control that allow user to enter data.

2) The input element is empty. It contains attributes only. There is no need of an end tag in HTML.

3) If you want to define labels for input element, use the label element with each input tag.

Difference between HTML4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 does not support "align" attribute. There are several new attributes for <input> tag in HTML5, and the type attribute has several new values.

Difference between HTML and XHTML

In HTML, <input> tag is used without an end tag. In XHTML, the <input> tag must be properly closed.

# HTML Button Tag

The <button> tag is used to create a clickable button within HTML form on your webpage. You can put content like text or image within the <button>........</button> tag.

You should always specify the type attribute for a <button> tag. Different browsers use different default type for the button element.

HTML Button tag can be used inside and outside the form.

If you use it **inside the form**, it works as the submit button. You can also use it as reset button.

If you use it **outside the form**, you can call JavaScript function on it.

## HTML Button Tag Example

Let's see the code to display the button.

1. **<button** name="button" type="button"**>**Click Here**</button>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlbuttontag1)

Output:

Click Here

## HTML Button Example: Calling JavaScript Function

Let's see the code to call JavaScript function on button click.

1. **<button** name="button" value="OK" type="button" onclick="hello()"**>**Click Here**</button>**
2. **<script>**
3. function hello(){
4. alert("hello javatpoint user");
5. }
6. **</script>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlbuttontag2)

Output:

Click Here

## HTML Button Example: Submit Form

Let's see the code to submit form on button click.

1. **<form>**
2. Enter Name:**<input** type="text" name="name"**/><br/>**
3. **<button>**Submit**</button>**
4. **</form>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlbuttontag3)

Output:

Top of Form

Enter Name:  
Submit

Bottom of Form

## HTML Button Example: Reset Form

Let's see the code to submit form on button click.

1. **<form>**
2. Enter Name:**<input** type="text" name="name"**/><br/>**
3. **<button** type="reset"**>**reset**</button>**
4. **</form>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlbuttontag4)

Output:

Top of Form

Enter Name:  
Reset

Bottom of Form

## Attributes of HTML Button Tag

<button> tag supports all global attributes and some specific additional attributes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| autofocus | It specifies that a button should automatically get focus while the loading of the page. |
| disabled | It specifies that a button shuld be disabled. |
| form | It specifies one or more forms that the button belongs to. |
| formaction | It is used for submit type. It specifies where to send the form data when form is submitted. |
| formmethod | It specifies how to send form-data. |
| formenctype | It specifies how form-data should be encoded before sending it to server. |
| formnovalidate | It specifies that the form data should not be validated on submission. |
| formtarget | It specifies that where to display the response after submitting the form. |
| name | It specifies the name of the button. |
| type | It specifies the type of the button. |
| value | It specifies the value of the button. |

There is given a list of HTML button tag attributes.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <button> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

#### HTML button tag also supports the global and event attributes in HTML.

HTML hr tag

HTML <hr> tag is used to specify a paragraph-level thematic break in HTML document. It is used when you abruptly change your topic in your HTML document. It draw a horizontal line between them. It is also called a Horizontal Rule in HTML.

HTML hr tag

1. **<h2>**HTML**</h2>**
2. **<p>**HTML is a language for describing web pages.**</p>**
3. **<hr/>**
4. **<h2>**HR Tag **</h2>**
5. **<p>** HR tag is used to draw a horizontal line within the texts to sepate content.**<p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlhrtag1)

Output:

**HTML**

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

**HR Tag**

HR tag is used to draw a horizontal line within the texts to separate content.

HR tag in HTML 4.01 and HTML5?

In HTML 4.01, the <hr> tag represents a horizontal rule while in HTML 5, it defines a thematic break. CSS is used in HTML5 instead of layout attributes.

HR tag in HTML and XHTML

In HTML <hr> tag need not to be closed whereas <hr> tag must be properly closed in XHTML.

# HTML br tag

HTML <br> tag or element is used to break line in a paragraph.

It is generally used in poem or address where the division of line is necessary.

It is an empty tag, means it does not need a company of end tag.

#### Don't use br tag for margin between two paragraphs, use CSS margin property instead.

## Difference between HTML <br> and <br/>

You can use HTML br tag two ways: <br> or <br/>. It is recommended to use closed br tag <br/> because it is supported in HTML and XHTML both.

## HTML br tag example

1. **<p>**If you want to break line**<br>**in a paragraph,**<br>**use the br element.**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlbrtag1)

Output:

If you want to break line  
in a paragraph,  
use the br element.

## BR tag in HTML and XHTML

In HTML br tag need not to be closed e.g. <br> whereas br tag must be properly closed in XHTML e.g. <br/>.

HTML Script Tag

**HTML script tag** is used to specify client-side script such as JavaScript. It facilitate you to place a script within your HTML document.

JavaScript is used for image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic content.

The syntax of script tag is given below:

1. **<script>**
2. //code to be executed
3. **</script>**

Attributes of HTML script tag

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** | **Compatibility** |
| src | It specifies the URL of an external script file. | HTML 4.01, HTML5 |
| type | It specifies the media type of the script. | HTML 4.01 |
| async | It is a boolean value which specifies that the script is executed asynchronously. | HTML5 |
| defer | It is a boolean value which is used to indicate that script is executed after document has been parsed. | HTML 4.01, HTML5 |

Usage of script tag

There can be two usage of HTML script tag:

1. to embed script code
2. to link script file

Embed script code

The script tag can be used within <body> or <head> tag to embed the scripting code. Let's see the example to have script tag within HTML body.

1. **<script** type="text/javascript"**>**
2. document.write("JavaScript is a simple language for javatpoint learners")
3. **</script>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=example1js)

Output:

JavaScript is a simple language for javatpoint learners

Let's see the example to have script tag within HTML head tag.

1. **<script** type="text/javascript"**>**
2. function msg(){
3. alert("Hello Javatpoint");
4. }
5. **</script>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=example3js)

Link script file

The script tag can be used to link external script file by src attribute. It must be used within the <head> tag only.

1. **<script** type="text/javascript" src="message.js" **/>**

External JavaScript file

We can create external JavaScript file and embed it in many html page.

It provides **code re usability** because single JavaScript file can be used in several html pages.

An external JavaScript file must be saved by .js extension. It is recommended to embed all JavaScript files into a single file. It increases the speed of the webpage.

Let’s create an external JavaScript file that prints Hello Javatpoint in a alert dialog box.

**message.js**

1. function msg(){
2. alert("Hello Javatpoint");
3. }

Let’s include the JavaScript file into html page. It calls the JavaScript function on button click.

**index.html**

1. **<html>**
2. **<head>**
3. **<script** type="text/javascript" src="message.js"**></script>**
4. **</head>**
5. **<body>**
6. **<p>**Welcome to JavaScript**</p>**
7. **<form>**
8. **<input** type="button" value="click" onclick="msg()"**/>**
9. **</form>**
10. **</body>**
11. **</html>**

# HTML NoScript Tag

**HTML <noscript> tag** is used to define an alternate content for the users who have disabled scripting from the browser and want to access the web page.

The <noscript> element can be used within <head> and <body> tags.

While using noscript tag inside <head> element, <noscript> must contain <link>, <style>, and <meta> tags.

The text inside the <noscript> element will be displayed if the user's browser is not script supporting.

The example of noscript tag is given below:

1. **<script>**
2. document.write("Welcome to JavaTpoint")
3. **</script>**
4. **<noscript>**Sorry! Your browser does not support JavaScript.!**</noscript>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlnoscripttag1)

Output:

Welcome to JavaTpoint

## Difference between HTML4 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, <noscript> tag can be used inside the <body> tag only but in HTML5 it can be used inside <head> and <body> tag.

## Difference between HTML and XHTML

The noscript tag is not supported in XHTML.

#### The noscript tag supports global and event attributes in HTML.

# HTML bold tag

HTML bold tag is represented by <b> tag.

**HTML <b> tag** is used to display the written text in bold format. It is strictly a presentational element. If you want to show your text in bold letters and not have real semantic meaning, then put it within <b>.......</b> tag.

## Difference between HTML <b> and <strong> tag

The b tag is explicit whereas strong tag is semantic.The <strong> tag adds extra semantic meaning to the HTML document.

It is recommended to use strong tag for bold format now.

## HTML bold tag example

1. **<p>** Hello guys, **<b>**this is the method to write bold text.**</b></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlboldtag1)

Output:

Hello guys, **this is the method to write bold text.**

#### Note: According to HTML5 specification, b tag should be used only if no other tag is appropriate. For example: If you want to write a heading, you must use the header tag <h1> to <h6>. Important statement should be denoted within <strong>.....</strong> tag, and the text you want to mark or highlight, must be put within <mark>...</mark> tag.

There is also a CSS 'font-weight' property to set bold text.

# HTML Video Tag

HTML 5 supports <video> tag also. The HTML video tag is used for streaming video files such as a movie clip, song clip on the web page.

Currently, there are three video formats supported for HTML video tag:

1. mp4
2. webM
3. ogg

Let's see the table that defines which web browser supports video file format.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Browser** | **mp4** | **webM** | **ogg** |
| ie browser Internet Explorer | yes | no | no |
| chrome browser Google Chrome | yes | yes | yes |
| firefox browser Mozilla Firefox | yes | yes | yes |
| opera browser Opera | no | yes | yes |
| safari browser Apple Safari | yes | no | no |

#### Android also supports mp4 format.

## HTML Video Tag Example

Let's see the code to play mp4 file using HTML video tag.

1. **<video** controls**>**
2. **<source** src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4"**>**
3. Your browser does not support the html video tag.
4. **</video>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlvideo1)

Let's see the example to play ogg file using HTML video tag.

1. **<video** controls**>**
2. **<source** src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg"**>**
3. Your browser does not support the html video tag.
4. **</video>**

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <video> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

## Attributes of HTML Video Tag

Let's see the list of HTML 5 video tag attributes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| controls | It defines the video controls which is displayed with play/pause buttons. |
| height | It is used to set the height of the video player. |
| width | It is used to set the width of the video player. |
| poster | It specifies the image which is displayed on the screen when the video is not played. |
| autoplay | It specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready. |
| loop | It specifies that the video file will start over again, every time when it is completed. |
| muted | It is used to mute the video output. |
| preload | It specifies the author view to upload video file when the page loads. |
| src | It specifies the source URL of the video file. |

## HTML Video Tag Attribute Example

Let's see the example of video tag in HTML where are using height, width, autoplay, controls and loop attributes.

1. **<video** width="320" height="240" controls autoplay loop**>**
2. **<source** src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4"**>**
3. Your browser does not support the html video tag.
4. **</video>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlvideo2)

## MIME Types for HTML Video format

The available MIME type HTML video tag is given below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Video Format** | **MIME Type** |
| mp4 | video/mp4 |
| ogg | video/ogg |
| webM | video/webM |

**Next Topic**[HTML Canvas Tag](http://www.javatpoint.com/html-canvas)

# HTML Progress Tag

**HTML <progress> tag** is used to display the progress of a task. It provides an easy way for web developers to create progress bar on the website. It is mostly used to show the progress of a file uploading on the web page.

The HTML progress tag is new in HTML5 so you must use new browsers.

## Attributes of HTML Progress Tag

HTML <progress> tag supports the global and event attributes as well as 2 specific attributes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| value | It defines that how much work the task has been completed. |
| max | It defines that how much work the task requires in total. |

#### The progress tag should be used to represent progress of a task only, not for just a gauge (disk pace usage). For such purpose, <meter> element is used.

## HTML Progress Tag Example

Let's see HTML progress example without attribute.

1. **<progress></progress>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlprogresstag1)

Output:

Let's see the progress example with value and max attributes.

1. Downloading progress:
2. **<progress** value="43" max="100"**></progress>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlprogresstag2)

Output:

Downloading progress:

## Styling Progress Bar

You can apply CSS code on progress tag.

1. progress{
2. width: 300px;
3. height: 30px;
4. }

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlprogresstag4)

Output:

## HTML Progress Tag with JavaScript

The <progress> tag should be used in conjunction with JavaScript to display the progress of a task.

1. **<script>**
2. var gvalue=1;
3. function abc(){
4. var progressExample = document.getElementById ('progress-javascript-example');
5. setInterval (function ()
6. {
7. if(gvalue**<100**){
8. gvalue++;
9. progressExample.value =gvalue;
10. }
11. abc();
12. }, 1000);
13. }
14. **</script>**
15. **<progress** id="progress-javascript-example" min="1" max="100"**></progress>**
16. **<br/><br/>**
17. **<button** onclick="abc()"**>**click me**</button>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlprogresstag3)

Output:

click me

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <progress> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**Next Topic**[HTML Meter Tag](http://www.javatpoint.com/html-meter-tag)

HTML Meter Tag

**HTML <meter> tag** is used to measure data within a given range. It defines a scalar measurement with range. It is also known as a gause.

It should be used to display disk usage, voting population etc.

The HTML meter tag is new in HTML5 so you must use new browsers.

Attributes of HTML Meter Tag

HTML <meter> tag supports the global and event attributes as well as some specific attributes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attributes** | **Description** |
| value | It is a mandatory attribute which is used to specify a value in numbers. The number may be integer or floating point number. |
| form | It specifies one or more forms to which meter element belongs to. |
| high | It specifies a range that is considered as high value. |
| low | It specifies a range that is considered as low value. |
| max | It specifies the maximum value defined in the range. |
| min | It specifies the minimum value defined in the range. |
| optimum | It specifies the optimum value for the gauge.It is an optional attribute. |

HTML Meter Tag Example

Let's see the progress example with min, max and value attributes.

1. **<p>**Display a gauge:**</p>**
2. **<meter** value="30" min="1" max="100"**>**30 out of 100**</meter><br>**
3. **<meter** value="0.8"**>**80%**</meter>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlmetertag1)

Output:

Display a gauge:

Styling Meter

You can apply CSS code on meter tag.

1. meter{
2. width: 300px;
3. height: 30px;
4. }

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlmetertag2)

Output:

HTML Data Tag

The HTML <data> tag is used to provide a machine readable version of its own contents. It displays the data in a special format. It is useful in the case where your data needs to be in a certain format because it may be processed by a script, but this might not be the format that you'd like your users to see.

Let?s take a scenario to understand it well:

Suppose you have to represent some numbers to your users with letter (i.e. one, two, three and so on) but you have script that sorts the numbers in ascending or descending orders. So your script needs numbers in a format like 1, 2, 3... etc.

The <data> tag is here to solve your problem.

For the users: Write within the <data>....>/data> tag.

For the script: Use value attribute.

1. **<data** value="1"**>**One **</data>**

HTML data tag attribute

There is only one required attribute. The data tag supports global and event attributes also.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| value | It is required attribute. It is used to provide the machine-readable version of tag's content. |

HTML data tag example

1. **<ul>**
2. **<li><data** value="101"**>**Java Tutorial**</data></li>**
3. **<li><data** value="111"**>**SQL tutorial**</data></li>**
4. **<li><data** value="121"**>**HTML tutorial**</data></li>**
5. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldatatag1)

Output:

* Java Tutorial
* SQL tutorial
* HTML tutorial

# HTML Datalist Tag

The HTML <datalist> tag is is used to provide an auto complete feature on form element. It provides a list of predefined options to the users to select data.

The datalist tag is introduced in HTML5.

The <datalist> tag should be used with an <input< element that contains a "list" attribute. The value of "list" attribute is linked with the datalist id.

#### The HTML datalist tag supports global and event attributes also.

## HTML datalist tag example

Let's see the simple example of HTML5 datalist tag. If you press A, it will show a list of cricketers starting with A letter.

1. **<label>**
2. Enter your favorite cricket player: Press any character**<br** **/>**
3. **<input** type="text" id="favCktPlayer" list="CktPlayers"**>**
4. **<datalist** id="CktPlayers"**>**
5. **<option** value="Sachin Tendulkar"**>**
6. **<option** value="Brian Lara"**>**
7. **<option** value="Jacques Kallis"**>**
8. **<option** value="Ricky Ponting"**>**
9. **<option** value="Rahul Dravid"**>**
10. **<option** value="Shane Warne"**>**
11. **<option** value="Rohit Sharma"**>**
12. **<option** value="Donald Bradman"**>**
13. **<option** value="Saurav Ganguly "**>**
14. **<option** value="AB diVilliers"**>**
15. **<option** value="Mahendra Singh Dhoni"**>**
16. **<option** value="Adam Gilchrist"**>**
17. **</datalist>**
18. **</label>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldatalisttag1)

Output:

Enter your favorite cricket player: Press any character  


## Supporting Browsers