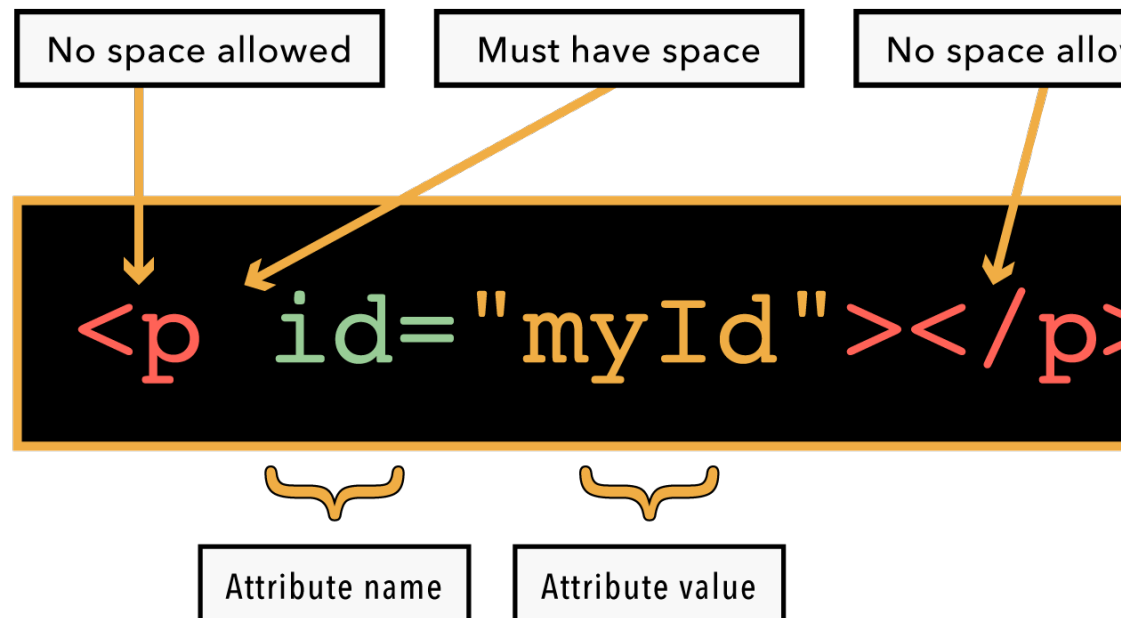# HTML Attributes

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Attributes may only appear in tags), and are placed directly after the HTML tag itself. Attributes are usually presented in name/value

<p align="center"><code>name="value"</code></p>

When adding an attribute to an HTML tag, first, you must add a space after the HTML element name. name followed by an equal (=) sign. The attribute value is placed inside quotation marks ("attribute value This syntax is illustrated below:

Some elements require attributes. For example, the <img> tag must have a src and an alt attribute.

The following is an example of an attribute. In this instance, the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) tag.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <img src="acmestorefront.jpg" alt="A photo of Acme Inc's. storefront.">
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

Below are four general-purpose attributes that you can use with the majority of HTML elements.

The id Attribute

The **class attribute** is also used by CSS and/or JavaScript to select elements. Class attributes do not document — multiple elements in a document may share the same class.

Example: class Attribute

In the example below, notice that the paragraph tags have the same class attribute (i.e., highlight).

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4    <div class="className1">The class attribute for this div tag is classN
5    <p class="highlight">The class attribute for this paragraph is highlig
6    <div class="className2">The class attribute for this div tag is classN
7    <p class="highlight">The class attribute for this paragraph is highlig
8 </body>
9 </html>
```

Note: Style rules that are written for a given class will be applied to all the elements having that class.

The title Attribute

The **title attribute** is used to provide additional information about the element it is associated with. Th used with images and links. When a user hovers the mouse cursor over an element with a title attribut display the value of the title attribute after a slight delay.

Example: title Attribute

Notice in the example below how the tooltip displays the title attribute when the tooltip is placed over th window.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <abbr title="Internet Protocol">IP</abbr>
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

IP

Internet Protocol

The style Attribute

The **style attribute** allows users to define CSS styling rules such as color, font, border, etc. directly wi and internal/external style sheets are not covered in this course, it is worth mentioning how the style a

Example: style Attribute

Notice how the style attributes change the appearance of content in the browser window. Inline CSS w

While not required in all circumstances, it is considered to be a best practice always to enclose an attri of quote— single or double quotes — doesn't matter as long as you're consistent.

Attribute Value Double Quotes

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <body>
4    <p class="quotationMarks">Double quotes surrounding an attribute value
5  </body>
6  </html>
7
```

Attribute Value Single Quotes

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <body>
4    <p class='quotationMarks'>Single quotes surrounding an attribute value
5  </body>
6  </html>
7
```

Attributes and Quotation Marks

Both double and single quotation marks can be used with attribute values with double quotes bein most common.

Attribute Names and Case Insensitivity

Like HTML tags, attribute names are not case-sensitive. However attribute values *are* case-sensit

Exercise: Adding a Tooltip

Let's practice adding an attribute to an HTML tab. For this exercise, we are going to add title attributes code below:

- Add the title attribute 'Horse Categories' to the <h2> tag
- For each example <h4> tag, add a title attribute that states'[Horse Category] Examples.' For exar

```
12    <h4 title="Gaited Horse Examples">Examples</h4>
13  <h3>Light Horses</h3>
14    <h4 title="Light Horse Examples">Examples</h4>
15  <h3>Ponies</h3>
16    <h4 title="Pony Examples">Examples</h4>
```

Theme Select:

rubyblue

Click the following tab to check your answer.

Check Your Answer

The correct code for this lab is below.

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
</head>
  <body>
  <h1>Horses</h1>
<h2 title="Horse Categories">Five Major Categories</h2>
 <h3>Draft Horses</h3>
   <h4 title="Draft Horse Examples">Examples</h4>
```

```
10    <h4 title= Draft Horse
      Examples">Examples</h4>
11  <h3>Gaited Horses</h3>
12      <h4 title="Gaited Horse
      Examples">Examples</h4>
13  <h3>Light Horses</h3>
14      <h4 title="Light Horse
      Examples">Examples</h4>
15  <h3>Ponies</h3>
16      <h4 title="Pony
      Examples">Examples</h4>
17  <h3>Warmbloods</h3>
```

Horse Categories

Draft Horses

Examples

Gaited Horses

Examples

Light Horses

Examples

Ponies

Review Checkpoint

To test your understanding of the content presented in this assignment, please click on the Questions i
answering any of the questions presented here, you are always free to return to this or any assignmen

1. True or False?

HTML attributes only appear in opening tags or self-closing tags.

a. True

***Correct. This is a true statement. HTML attributes may only appear in opening tags (or self
being placed directly after the name of the HTML tag inside two angled brackets.***

b. False

Incorrect. Try again.