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# HTML5 Tags Tutorial

# HTML5 Tag Reference

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## HTML5

HTML5 improves interoperability and reduces development costs by making precise rules on how to handle all HTML elements, and how to recover from errors.

Some of the new features in HTML5 are functions for embedding audio, video, graphics, client-side data storage, and interactive documents. HTML5 also contains new elements like <nav>, <header>, <footer>, and <figure>.

The HTML5 working group includes AOL, Apple, Google, IBM, Microsoft, Mozilla, Nokia, Opera, and many hundreds of other vendors.

**Note:** HTML5 is not a W3C recommendation yet!

To read about the HTML5 activities at W3C, please read our W3C tutorial.

## Ordered Alphabetically

New : New tags in HTML5.

| Tag | | Description |
|---|---|---|
| <!--...--> | | Defines a comment |
| <!DOCTYPE> | | Defines the document type |
| <a> | | Defines a hyperlink |
| <abbr> | | Defines an abbreviation |
| <acronym> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <address> | | Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document/article |
| <applet> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <area> | | Defines an area inside an image-map |
| <article> | New | Defines an article |
| <aside> | New | Defines content aside from the page content |
| <audio> | New | Defines sound content |
| <b> | | Defines bold text |
| <base> | | Specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a document |
| <basefont> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <bdi> | New | Isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it |
| <bdo> | | Overrides the current text direction |
| <big> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <blockquote> | | Defines a section that is quoted from another source |
| <body> | | Defines the document's body |
| <br> | | Defines a single line break |
| <button> | | Defines a clickable button |
| <canvas> | New | Used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript) |
| <caption> | | Defines a table caption |
|  | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <cite> | | Defines the title of a work |
| <code> | | Defines a piece of computer code |
| <col> | | Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element |
| <colgroup> | | Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting |
| <command> | New | Defines a command button that a user can invoke |
| <datalist> | New | Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls |
| <dd> | | Defines a description of an item in a definition list |
| <del> | | Defines a text that has been deleted from a document |
| <details> | New | Defines additional details that the user can view or hide |
| <dfn> | | Defines a definition term |
| <dir> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
|  | | Defines a section in a document |
| <dl> | | Defines a definition list |
| <dt> | | Defines a term (an item) in a definition list |
|  | | Defines emphasized text |
| <embed> | New | Defines a container for an external application or interactive content (a plug-in) |
| <fieldset> | | Groups related elements in a form |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <figcaption> | New | Defines a caption for a <figure> element |
| <figure> | New | Specifies self-contained content |
| <font> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <footer> | New | Defines a footer for a document or section |
| <form> | | Defines an HTML form for user input |
| <frame> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <frameset> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <h1> to <h6> | | Defines HTML headings |
| <head> | | Defines information about the document |
| <header> | New | Defines a header for a document or section |
| <hgroup> | New | Groups heading (<h1> to <h6>) elements |
| <hr> | | Defines a thematic change in the content |
| <html> | | Defines the root of an HTML document |
| <i> | | Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood |
| <iframe> | | Defines an inline frame |
| <img> | | Defines an image |
| <input> | | Defines an input control |
| <ins> | | Defines a text that has been inserted into a document |
| <keygen> | New | Defines a key-pair generator field (for forms) |
| <kbd> | | Defines keyboard input |
| <label> | | Defines a label for an input element |
| <legend> | | Defines a caption for a <fieldset>, <figure>, or <details> element |
| <li> | | Defines a list item |
| <link> | | Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource (most used to link to style sheets) |
| <map> | | Defines a client-side image-map |
| <mark> | New | Defines marked/highlighted text |
| <menu> | | Defines a list/menu of commands |
| <meta> | | Defines metadata about an HTML document |
| <meter> | New | Defines a scalar measurement within a known range (a gauge) |
| <nav> | New | Defines navigation links |
| <noframes> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <noscript> | | Defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts |
| <object> | | Defines an embedded object |
| <ol> | | Defines an ordered list |
| <optgroup> | | Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list |
| <option> | | Defines an option in a drop-down list |
| <output> | New | Defines the result of a calculation |
| <p> | | Defines a paragraph |
| <param> | | Defines a parameter for an object |
| <pre> | | Defines preformatted text |
| <progress> | New | Represents the progress of a task |
| <q> | | Defines a short quotation |
| <rp> | New | Defines what to show in browsers that do not support ruby annotations |
| <rt> | New | Defines an explanation/pronunciation of characters (for East Asian typography) |
| <ruby> | New | Defines a ruby annotation (for East Asian typography) |
| <s> | | Defines text that is no longer correct |
| <samp> | | Defines sample output from a computer program |
| <script> | | Defines a client-side script |
| <section> | New | Defines a section in a document |
| <select> | | Defines a drop-down list |
| <small> | | Defines smaller text |
| <source> | New | Defines multiple media resources for media elements (<video> and <audio>) |
|  | | Defines a section in a document |
| <strike> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
|  | | Defines important text |
| <style> | | Defines style information for a document |
| <sub> | | Defines subscripted text |
| <summary> | New | Defines a visible heading for a <details> element |
| <sup> | | Defines superscripted text |
| <table> | | Defines a table |
| <tbody> | | Groups the body content in a table |
| <td> | | Defines a cell in a table |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <textarea> | | Defines a multiline input control (text area) |
| <tfoot> | | Groups the footer content in a table |
| <th> | | Defines a header cell in a table |
| <thead> | | Groups the header content in a table |
| <time> | New | Defines a date/time |
| <title> | | Defines a title for the document |
| <tr> | | Defines a row in a table |
| <track> | New | Defines text tracks for media elements (<video> and <audio>) |
| <tt> | | Not supported in HTML5 |
| <u> | | Defines text that should be stylistically different from normal text |
| <ul> | | Defines an unordered list |
| <var> | | Defines a variable |
| <video> | New | Defines a video or movie |
| <wbr> | New | Defines a possible line-break |

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# HTML5 <!--...--> Tag

Example

An HTML comment:

```
<!--This is a comment. Comments are not displayed in the browser-->
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The comment tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. Comments are not displayed in the browsers.

You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date. This is especially useful if you have a lot of code.

It is also a good practice to use the comment tag to "hide" scripts from browsers without support for it (so they don't show them as plain text):

```
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
function displayMsg()
{
alert("Hello World!")
}
//-->
</script>
```

**Note:** The two forward slashes at the end of comment line (//) is the JavaScript comment symbol. This prevents JavaScript from executing the --> tag.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Global Attributes

The comment element does not support any global attributes.

More information about Global Attributes.

## Event Attributes

The comment element does not support any event attributes.

More information about Event Attributes.

# HTML5 <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

Example

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document......
</body>

</html>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your HTML5 document, before the <html> tag.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.

In HTML 4.01, all <!DOCTYPE> declarations require a reference to a DTD, because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML.

HTML5 is not based on SGML, and therefore does not require a reference to a DTD.

**Tip:** Always add the <!DOCTYPE> declaration to your HTML documents, so that the browser knows what type of document to expect.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

There are three different <!DOCTYPE> declarations in HTML 4.01. In HTML5 there is only one:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** The <!DOCTYPE> tag does not have an end tag.

**Tip:** The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is NOT case sensitive.

# HTML5 <a> Tag

Example

A link to W3Schools.com:

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <a> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the <a> tag could be either a hyperlink or an anchor. In HTML5, the <a> tag is always a hyperlink, but if it has no href attribute, it is only a placeholder for a hyperlink.

HTML5 has some new attributes, and some HTML 4.01 attributes are not supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The attributes: hreflang, media, rel, target, and type attributes cannot be present if the href attribute is not present.

**Tip:** A linked page is normally displayed in the current browser window, unless you specify another target.

**Tip:** Use CSS to style links.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| charset | *char_encoding* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| coords | *coordinates* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| href | *URL* | Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to |
| hreflang | *language_code* | Specifies the language of the linked document |
| media New | *media_query* | Specifies what media/device the linked document is optimized for |
| name | *section_name* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| rel | alternate<br>author<br>bookmark<br>help<br>license<br>next<br>nofollow<br>noreferrer<br>prefetch<br>prev<br>search<br>tag | Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document |
| rev | *text* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| shape | default<br>rect<br>circle<br>poly | Not supported in HTML5 |
| target | _blank<br>_parent<br>_self<br>_top<br>*framename* | Specifies where to open the linked document |
| type New | *MIME_type* | Specifies the MIME type of the linked document |

## Global Attributes

The <a> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <a> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <abbr> Tag

Example

An abbreviation is marked up as follows:

```
The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <abbr> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <abbr> tag indicates an abbreviation or an acronym, like "WWW" or "NATO".

By marking up abbreviations you can give useful information to browsers, spell checkers, translation systems and search-engine indexers.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The global title attribute is used in the <abbr> tag, to show the full version of the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the <abbr> element.

## Global Attributes

The <abbr> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <abbr> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# The <acronym> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <acronym> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use the <abbr> tag instead.

The <acronym> tag was used to define acronyms in HTML 4.01. An acronym can be spoken as if it were a word, example NATO, NASA, ASAP, GUI.

# HTML5 <address> Tag

Example

Contact information for W3Schools.com:

```
<address>
Written by <a href="mailto:webmaster@example.com">Jon Doe</a>.<br />
Visit us at:<br />
Example.com<br />
Box 564, Disneyland<br />
USA
</address>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <address> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

If the <address> element is inside the <body> element, it represents contact information for the document.

If the <address> element is inside an <article> element, it represents contact information for that article.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in *italic*. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the address element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML 4.01 does not support the <article> tag, so in HTML 4.01 the <address> tag always defines the contact information of the *document's* author/owner.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The <address> tag should NOT be used to describe a postal address, unless it is a part of the contact information.

**Tip:** The <address> element will typically be included along with other information in a <footer> element.

## Global Attributes

The <address> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <address> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# The <applet> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <applet> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use the <object> tag instead.

The <applet> tag was used to define an embedded applet.

# HTML5 <area> Tag

Example

An image-map, with clickable areas:

```
<img src ="planets.gif" width="145" height="126" alt="Planets" usemap
="#planetmap" />

<map name="planetmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" href="sun.htm" alt="Sun" />
  <area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" href="mercur.htm" alt="Mercury" />
  <area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" href="venus.htm" alt="Venus" />
</map>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <area> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <area> tag defines an area inside an image-map (an image-map is an image with clickable areas).

The <area> element is always nested inside a <map> tag.

**Note:** The usemap attribute in the <img> tag is associated with the <map> element's name attribute, and creates a relationship between the image and the map.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 has some new attributes, and some HTML 4.01 attributes are no longer supported.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| alt | *text* | Specifies an alternate text for the area. Required if the href attribute is present |
| coords | *coordinates* | Specifies the coordinates of the area |
| href | *URL* | Specifies the hyperlink target for the area |
| hreflang New | *language_code* | Specifies the language of the target URL |
| media New | *media query* | Specifies what media/device the target URL is optimized for |
| nohref | nohref | Not supported in HTML5 |
| rel New | alternate<br>author<br>bookmark<br>help<br>license<br>next<br>nofollow<br>noreferrer<br>prefetch<br>prev<br>search<br>tag | Specifies the relationship between the current document and the target URL |
| shape | default<br>rect<br>circle<br>poly | Specifies the shape of the area |
| target | _blank<br>_parent<br>_self<br>_top<br>*framename* | Specifies where to open the target URL |
| type New | *MIME_type* | Specifies the MIME type of the target URL |

## Global Attributes

The <area> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

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## Event Attributes

The <area> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <article> Tag

Example

```
<article>
  <h1>Internet Explorer 9</h1>
  <p>Windows Internet Explorer 9 (abbreviated as IE9) was released to
  the  public on March 14, 2011 at 21:00 PDT.....</p>
</article>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <article> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <article> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content.

An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

Potential sources for the <article> element:

- Forum post
- Blog post
- News story
- Comment

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <article> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <article> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <article> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <aside> Tag

Example

```
<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer.</p>

<aside>
  <h4>Epcot Center</h4>
  <p>The Epcot Center is a theme park in Disney World, Florida.</p>
</aside>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <aside> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <aside> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <aside> tag defines some content aside from the content it is placed in.

The aside content should be related to the surrounding content.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <aside> tag is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The <aside> content could be placed as a sidebar in an article.

## Global Attributes

The <aside> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <aside> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <audio> Tag

Example

Play a sound:

```
<audio controls="controls">
  <source src="song.ogg" type="audio/ogg" />
  <source src="song.mp3" type="audio/mp3" />
  Your browser does not support the audio tag.
</audio>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <audio> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <audio> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <audio> tag defines sound, such as music or other audio streams.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <audio> tag is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Any text inside the between <audio> and </audio> will be displayed in browsers that do not support audio.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| autoplay | New | autoplay | Specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready |
| controls | New | controls | Specifies that audio controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc). |
| loop | New | loop | Specifies that the audio will start over again, every time it is finished |
| preload | New | auto<br>metadata<br>none | Specifies if and how the author thinks the audio should be loaded when the page loads |
| src | New | *URL* | Specifies the URL of the audio file |

## Global Attributes

The <audio> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <audio> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <b> Tag

Example

```
<p>It was a <b>red</b> house with a <b>blue</b> door.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <b> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <b> tag specifies bold text.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** According to the HTML 5 specification, the <b> tag should be used as a LAST resort when no other tag is more appropriate. The HTML 5 specification states that headings should be denoted with the <h1> to <h6> tags, emphasized text should be denoted with the  tag, important text should be denoted with the  tag, and marked/highlighted text should use the <mark> tag.

**Tip:** You can also use the CSS "font-weight" property to set bold text.

## Global Attributes

The <b> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <b> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <base> Tag

Example

Specify a default URL and a default target for all links on a page:

```
<head>
<base href="http://www.w3schools.com/images/" target="_blank" />
</head>

<body>
<img src="stickman.gif" alt="Stickman" width="24" height="39" />
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">W3Schools</a>
</body>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <base> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <base> tag specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a document.

There can be at maximum one <base> element in a document, and it must be inside the <head> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Put the <base> tag as the *first* element in the <head> element, so that other elements in the head section uses the information from the <base> element.

**Note:** If the <base> tag is present, it must have either an href attribute or a target attribute, or both.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| href | *URL* | Specifies the base URL for all relative URLs in the page |
| target | _blank<br>_parent<br>_self<br>_top<br>*framename* | Specifies the default target for all hyperlinks and forms in the page |

## Global Attributes and Events

The <base> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

NONE

# The <basefont> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <basefont> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

The <basefont> tag was used to define a default font-color, font-size, or font-family for all the text in a document.

# HTML5 <bdi> Tag

Example

Isolate the usernames from the surrounding text-direction settings:

```
<ul>
<li>User <bdi>hrefs</bdi>: 60 points</li>
<li>User <bdi>jdoe</bdi>: 80 points</li>
<li>User <bdi>????</bdi>: 90 points</li>
</ul>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <bdi> tag is currently supported only in Firefox and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

bdi stands for Bi-directional Isolation.

The <bdi> tag isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it.

This element is useful when embedding user-generated content with an unknown directionality.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <bdi> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <bdi> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <bdi> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <bdo> Tag

Example

Specify the text direction:

```
<bdo dir="rtl">
This text will go right-to-left.
</bdo>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <bdo> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

bdo stands for Bi-directional Override.

The <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| dir | ltr<br>rtl | Required. Specifies the text direction of the text inside the <bdo> element |

## Global Attributes

The <bdo> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <bdo> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# The <big> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <big> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

The <big> tag was used to make text bigger.

# HTML5 <blockquote> Tag

Example

A section that is quoted from another source:

```
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's
leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is
supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million
globally. WWF's unique way of working combines global reach with a
foundation in science, involves action at every level from local to global,
and ensures the delivery of innovative solutions that meet the needs of both
people and nature.
</blockquote>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <blockquote> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <blockquote> tag specifies a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use <q> for inline (short) quotations.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| cite | *URL* | Specifies the source of the quotation |

## Global Attributes

The <blockquote> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <blockquote> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <body> Tag

Example

A simple HTML document, with the minimum of required tags:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document......
</body>

</html>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <body> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <body> tag defines the document's body.

The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML5, all <body> specific attributes are removed, while in HTML 4.01 they were deprecated.

## Global Attributes

The <body> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <body> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <br> Tag

Example

A line break is marked up as follows:

```
<p>This text contains<br />a line break.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <br> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <br> tag inserts a single line break.

The <br> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The <br> tag is useful for writing addresses or poems.

**Note:** Use the <br> tag to enter line breaks, not to separate paragraphs.

## Global Attributes

The <br> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <br> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <button> Tag

Example

A clickable button is marked up as follows:

```
<button type="button">Click Me!</button>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <button> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <button> tag defines a clickable button.

Inside a <button> element you can put content, like text or images. This is the difference between this element and buttons created with the <input> element.

**Tip:** Always specify the type attribute for a <button> element. Different browsers use different default types for the <button> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 has new attributes: autofocus,form, formaction, formenctype, formmethod, formnovalidate, and formtarget.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** If you use the <button> element in an HTML form, different browsers may submit different values. Use <input> to create buttons in an HTML form.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| autofocus | New | autofocus | Specifies that a button should automatically get focus when the page loads |
| disabled | | disabled | Specifies that a button should be disabled |
| form | New | *form_id* | Specifies one or more forms the button belongs to |
| formaction | New | *URL* | Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted. Only for type="submit" |
| formenctype | New | application/x-www-form-urlencoded<br>multipart/form-data<br>text/plain | Specifies how form-data should be encoded before sending it to a server. Only for type="submit" |
| formmethod | New | get<br>post | Specifies how to send the form-data (which HTTP method to use). Only for type="submit" |
| formnovalidate | New | formnovalidate | Specifies that the form-data should not be validated on submission. Only for type="submit" |
| formtarget | New | _blank<br>_self<br>_parent<br>_top<br>*framename* | Specifies where to display the response after submitting the form. Only for type="submit" |
| name | | *name* | Specifies a name for the button |
| type | | button<br>reset<br>submit | Specifies the type of button |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| value | *text* | Specifies an initial value for the button |

## Global Attributes

The <button> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

---

## Event Attributes

The <button> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <button> autofocus Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

Example

A button with autofocus:

```
<button type="button" autofocus="autofocus">Click Me!</button>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The autofocus attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer and Opera.

## Definition and Usage

The autofocus attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that a button should automatically get focus when the page loads.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The autofocus attribute is new for the <button> tag in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<button type="button" autofocus="autofocus">
```

**Note:** The autofocus attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <button autofocus>
- <button autofocus="autofocus">
- <button autofocus="">

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> disabled Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

Example

A disabled button:

```
<button type="button" disabled="disabled">Click Me!</button>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The disabled attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the button should be disabled.

A disabled button is unusable and un-clickable.

The disabled attribute can be set to keep a user from clicking on the button until some other condition has been met (like selecting a checkbox, etc.). Then, a JavaScript could remove the disabled value, and make the button usable.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None

## Syntax

```
<button disabled="disabled">
```

**Note:** The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <button disabled>
- <button disabled="disabled">
- <button disabled="">

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> form Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

## Example

A button located outside a form (but still a part of the form):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get" id="form1">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
</form>

<button type="submit" form="form1" value="Submit">Submit</button>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The form attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The form attribute specifies one or more forms the button belongs to.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The form attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<button form="form_id">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *form_id* | Specifies a space-separated list of id's to one or more forms the button belongs to |

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> formaction Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

## Example

A form with two submit buttons. The first submit button submits the form data to "demo_form.asp", and the second submits to "demo_admin.asp":

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<button type="submit">Submit</button><br />
<button type="submit" formaction="demo_admin.asp">Submit as admin</button>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formaction attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The formaction attribute specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted. This attribute overrides the form's action attribute.

The formaction attribute is only used for buttons with type="submit".

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formaction attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<button type="submit" formaction="URL">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | Specifies where to send the form data.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - the full address of a page (like href="http://www.example.com/formresult.asp")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within the current site (like href="formresult.asp") |

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> formenctype Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

Example

A form with two submit buttons. The first submit button submits the form data with default character encoding, and the second submits the form data without character encoding:

```
<form action="demo_post_enctype.asp" method="post">
Name: <input type="text" name="fname" value="Ståle Refsnes" /><br />
<button type="submit" >Submit with character encoding</button>
<button type="submit" formenctype="text/plain">Submit without character
encoding</button>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formenctype attribute is currently only supported in Firefox and Opera.

## Definition and Usage

The formenctype attribute specifies how form-data should be encoded before sending it to a server. This attribute overrides the form's enctype attribute.

The formenctype attribute is only used for buttons with type="submit".

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formenctype attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<button type="submit" formenctype="value">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| application/x-www-form-urlencoded | Default. All characters will be encoded before sent |
| multipart/form-data | No characters are encoded (use this when you are using forms that have a file upload control) |
| text/plain | Spaces are converted to "+" symbols, but no characters are encoded |

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> formmethod Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

Example

A form with two submit buttons.The first submit button submits the form data with method="get", and the second submits the form data with method="post":

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<button type="submit" >Submit</button>
<button type="submit" formmethod="post" formaction="demo_post.asp">
Submit using POST</button>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formmethod attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The formmethod attribute specifies which HTTP method to use when sending the form-data. This attribute overrides the form's method attribute.

The formmethod attribute is only used for buttons with type="submit".

The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get") or as HTTP post (with method="post").

Notes on the "get" method:

- it appends the form-data to the URL in name/value pairs
- it is useful for form submissions where a user want to bookmark the result
- There is a limit to how much data you can place in a URL (varies between browsers), therefore, you cannot be sure that all of the form-data will be correctly transferred
- Never use the "get" method to pass sensitive information! (password or other sensitive information will be visible in the browser's address bar)

Notes on the "post" method:

- it sends the form-data as an HTTP post transaction
- Form submissions with the "post" method cannot be bookmarked
- it is more robust and secure than "get"
- it does not have size limitations

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formmethod attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<button type="submit" formmethod="get|post">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| get | Appends the form-data to the URL: URL?name=value&name=value |
| post | Sends the form-data as an HTTP post transaction |

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> formnovalidate Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

Example

A form with two submit buttons. The first submit button submits the form data with default validation, and the second submits the form data without validation:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get">
E-mail: <input type="email" name="userid" /><br />
<button type="submit" >Submit</button><br />
<button type="submit" formnovalidate="formnovalidate">Submit without
validation</button>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formnovalidate attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer and Safari.

## Definition and Usage

The formnovalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the form-data should not be validated on submission. This attribute overrides the form's novalidate attribute.

The formnovalidate attribute is only used for buttons with type="submit".

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formnovalidate attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<button type="submit" formnovalidate="formnovalidate">
```

**Note:** The formnovalidate attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <button formnovalidate>
- <button formnovalidate="formnovalidate">
- <button formnovalidate="">

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> formtarget Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

Example

A form with two submit buttons. The first submit button submits the form data with default target ("_self"), and the second submits the form data to a new window (target="_blank"):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<button type="submit" >Submit</button>
<button type="submit" formtarget="_blank">Submit to a new window</button>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formtarget attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The formtarget attribute specifies where to display the response after submitting the form. This attribute overrides the form's target attribute.

The formtarget attribute is only used for buttons with type="submit".

**Note:** Frames and framesets are not supported in HTML5. The _parent, _top and *framename* values are now mostly used with iframes.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formtarget attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<button type="submit" formtarget="_blank|_self|_parent|_top|framename">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| _blank | Loads the response in a new window/tab |
| _self | Loads the response in the same frame (this is default) |
| _parent | Loads the response in the parent frame |
| _top | Loads the response in the full body of the window |
| *framename* | Loads the response in a named iframe |

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> name Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

Example

Two buttons with equal names, that submit different values when clicked:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get">
Choose your favorite subject:
<button name="subject" type="submit" value="HTML">HTML</button>
<button name="subject" type="submit" value="CSS">CSS</button>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The name attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The name attribute specifies the name for a <button> element.

The name attribute is used to reference form-data after the form has been submitted, or to reference the element in a JavaScript.

**Tip:** Several <button> elements can share the same name. This allows you to have several buttons with equal names, which can submit different values when used in a form.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None

## Syntax

```
<button name="name">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *name* | The name of the button |

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> type Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

### Example

A form with two buttons. One submit button and one reset button:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<button type="submit" value="Submit">Submit</button>
<button type="reset" value="Reset">Reset</button>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The type attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The type attribute specifies the type of button.

**Tip:** Always specify the type attribute for the button. Different browsers use different default values for the type attribute.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<button type="button|submit|reset">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| button | The button is a clickable button |
| submit | Default. The button is a submit button (submits form-data) |
| reset | The button is a reset button (clears form-data) |

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <button> value Attribute

HTML5 <button> tag

Example

Two buttons with equal names, that submit different values when clicked:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get">
Choose your favorite subject:
<button name="subject" type="submit" value="fav_HTML">HTML</button>
<button name="subject" type="submit" value="fav_CSS">CSS</button>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The value attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Important:** If you use the <button> element in an HTML form, Internet Explorer, prior version 9, will submit the text between the <button> and </button> tags, while other browsers will submit the content of the value attribute.

## Definition and Usage

The value attribute specifies the initial value for a <button> in a <form>.

**Note:** In a form, the button and its value is only submitted if the button itself was used to submit the form.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<button value="value">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *value* | The initial value of the button |

HTML5 <button> tag

# HTML5 <canvas> Tag

Example

Draw a red square, on the fly, and show it inside the <canvas> element:

```
<canvas id="myCanvas"></canvas>

<script type="text/javascript">
var canvas=document.getElementById('myCanvas');
var ctx=canvas.getContext('2d');
ctx.fillStyle='#FF0000';
ctx.fillRect(0,0,80,100);
</script>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <canvas> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <canvas> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <canvas> tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript).

The <canvas> tag is only a container for graphics, you must use a script to actually draw the graphics.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <canvas> tag is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** Any text inside the <canvas> element will be displayed in browsers that does not support <canvas>.

**Tip:**For a complete reference of all the attributes and methods that can be used with the canvas object, go to our complete canvas 2d reference.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| height | New | *pixels* | Specifies the height of the canvas |
| width | New | *pixels* | Specifies the width of the canvas |

## Global Attributes

The <canvas> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <canvas> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <canvas> height Attribute

HTML5 <canvas> tag

## Example

A <canvas> element with a height and width of 200 pixels:

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="200" style="border:1px solid">
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The height attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <canvas> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The height attribute specifies the height of the <canvas> element, in pixels.

**Tip:** Each time the height or width of a canvas is re-set, the canvas content will be cleared (see example at bottom of page).

**Tip:** Learn more about the <canvas> element in our HTML5 Canvas Tutorial.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <canvas> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<canvas height="pixels">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | Specifies the height of the canvas, in pixels (e.g. "100"). Default height is "150" |

## Try it Yourself - Examples

Clear the canvas
How to clear the canvas by setting the width or height attribute (using JavaScript).

HTML5 <canvas> tag

# HTML5 <canvas> width Attribute

HTML5 <canvas> tag

Example

A <canvas> element with a height and width of 200 pixels:

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="200" style="border:1px solid">
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The width attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <canvas> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The width attribute specifies the width of the <canvas> element, in pixels.

**Tip:** Each time the height or width of a canvas is re-set, the canvas content will be cleared (see example at bottom of page).

**Tip:** Learn more about the <canvas> element in our HTML5 Canvas Tutorial.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <canvas> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<canvas width="pixels">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | Specifies the width of the canvas, in pixels (e.g. "100"). Default width is "300" |

## Try it Yourself - Examples

Clear the canvas
How to clear the canvas by setting the width or height attribute (using JavaScript).

HTML5 <canvas> tag

# HTML5 <caption> Tag

Example

A table with a caption:

```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <caption> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <caption> tag defines a table caption.

The <caption> tag must be inserted immediately after the <table> tag.

You can specify only one caption per table.

**Tip:** By default, the table caption will be center-aligned above a table. However, the CSS properties "text-align" and "caption-side" can be used to align and place the caption.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "align" attribute which was deprecated in HTML 4.01, is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

## Global Attributes

The <caption> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <caption> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# The  Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The  tag is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

The  tag was used to center-align text and content.

# HTML5 <cite> Tag

Example

Define the title of a work with the <cite> tag:

```
<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <cite> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <cite> tag defines the title of a work (e.g. a book, a song, a movie, a TV show, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

**Note:** A person's name is not the title of a work.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Global Attributes

The <cite> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <cite> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5   <dfn> <code> <samp> <kbd> <var> Tags

Example

Format text in a document:

```
<em>Emphasized text</em>
<strong>Strong text</strong>
<dfn>Definition term</dfn>
<code>Computer code</code>
<samp>Sample output from computer program</samp>
<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>
<var>Variable</var>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are all phrase tags. They are not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

| Tag | Description |
|---|---|
|  | Renders as emphasized text |
|  | Defines important text |
| <dfn> | Defines a definition term |
| <code> | Defines a piece of computer code |
| <samp> | Defines sample output from a computer program |
| <kbd> | Defines keyboard input |
| <var> | Defines a variable |

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the  tag defines strong emphasized text, but in HTML5 it defines important text.

## Global Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <col> Tag

Example

Set the background color of the three columns with the <colgroup> and <col> tags:

```
<table border="1">
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2" style="background-color:red" />
    <col style="background-color:yellow" />
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>ISBN</th>
    <th>Title</th>
    <th>Price</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3476896</td>
    <td>My first HTML</td>
    <td>$53</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <col> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <col> tag specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element.

The <col> tag is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each cell, for each row.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Most of the attributes from 4.01 are not supported in HTML5.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| align | left<br>right<br>center<br>justify<br>char | Not supported in HTML5 |
| char | *character* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| charoff | *number* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| span | *number* | Specifies the number of columns a <col> element should span |
| valign | top<br>middle<br>bottom<br>baseline | Not supported in HTML5 |
| width | *%*<br>*pixels*<br>*relative_length* | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <col> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <col> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <colgroup> Tag

Example

Set the background color of the three columns with the <colgroup> and <col> tags:

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2" style="background-color:red" />
    <col style="background-color:yellow" />
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>ISBN</th>
    <th>Title</th>
    <th>Price</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3476896</td>
    <td>My first HTML</td>
    <td>$53</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <colgroup> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <colgroup> tag specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.

The <colgroup> tag is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each cell, for each row.

**Note:** The <colgroup> tag must be a child of a <table> element, after any <caption> elements and before any <thead>, <tbody>, <tfoot>, and <tr> elements.

**Tip:** To define different properties to a column within a <colgroup>, use the <col> tag within the <colgroup> tag.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Most of the attributes from 4.01 are not supported in HTML5.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| align | left<br>right<br>center<br>justify<br>char | Not supported in HTML5 |
| char | *character* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| charoff | *number* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| span | *number* | Defines the number of columns the <colgroup> should span |
| valign | top<br>middle<br>bottom<br>baseline | Not supported in HTML5 |
| width | *%*<br>*pixels*<br>*relative_length* | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <colgroup> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <colgroup> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <command> Tag

Example

A <command> element can be marked up as follows:

```
<menu>
<command type="command" label="Save" onclick="save()">Save</command>
</menu>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <command> tag is currently only supported by Internet Explorer 9.

## Definition and Usage

The <command> tag defines a command (a radiobutton, a checkbox, or a command button) that the user can invoke.

A command can be part of a context menu or toolbar, using the <menu> element, or can be put anywhere else in the page, to define a keyboard shortcut.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <command> tag is new in HTML5.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| checked | New | checked | Specifies that the command should be checked when the page loads. Only for type="radio" or type="checkbox" |
| disabled | New | disabled | Specifies that the command should be disabled |
| icon | New | *URL* | Specifies an image that represents the command |
| label | New | *text* | Required. Specifies the name of the command, as shown to the user |
| radiogroup | New | *groupname* | Specifies the name of the group of commands that will be toggled when the command itself is toggled. Only for type="radio" |
| type | New | checkbox<br>command<br>radio | Specifies the type of command |

## Global Attributes

The <command> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <command> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <datalist> Tag

Example

An <input> element with pre-defined values in a <datalist>:

```
<input list="browsers" />

<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Internet Explorer">
  <option value="Firefox">
  <option value="Chrome">
  <option value="Opera">
  <option value="Safari">
</datalist>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <datalist> tag is currently only supported in Firefox and Opera.

## Definition and Usage

The <datalist> tag specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.

The <datalist> tag is used to provide an "autocomplete" feature on <input> elements. Users will see a drop-down list of pre-defined options as they input data.

Use the <input> element's list attribute to bind it together with a <datalist> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <datalist> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <datalist> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <datalist> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <dd> Tag

Example

A definition list, with items and descriptions:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
    <dd>Black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
    <dd>White cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <dd> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <dd> tag is used to describe an item in a definition list.

The <dd> tag is used in conjunction with <dl> (defines the definition list) and <dt> (defines the item in the list).

Inside a <dd> tag you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, lists, etc.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE.

## Global Attributes

The <dd> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <dd> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <del> Tag

Example

A text with a deleted part, and a new, inserted part:

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>!</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <del> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <del> tag defines a text that has been deleted from a document.

**Tip:** Also look at the <ins> tag to markup inserted text.

Browsers will normally strike a line through deleted text and underline inserted text.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use <del> together with <ins> to markup updates and modifications in a document.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| cite | *URL* | Specifies a URL to a document that explains the reason why the text was deleted |
| datetime | *YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD* | Specifies the date and time of when the text was deleted |

## Global Attributes

The <del> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <del> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <details> Tag

Example

Using the <details> element:

```
<details>
<summary>Copyright 1999-2011.</summary>
<p> - by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.</p>
<p>All content and graphics on this web site are the property of the company
Refsnes Data.</p>
</details>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <details> tag is currently only supported in Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The <details> tag specifies additional details that the user can view or hide on demand.

The <details> tag can used to create an interactive widget that the user can open and close. Inside <details>, there can be put any sort of content.

The content of a <details> element should not be visible unless the open attribute is set.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <details> tag is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The <summary> tag is used to specify a visible heading for the details. The heading can be clicked to view/hide the details.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| open New | open | Specifies that the details should be visible (open) to the user |

## Global Attributes

The <details> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <details> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# The <dir> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <dir> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use the <ul> tag instead.

The <dir> tag was used to define a directory list.

# HTML5  Tag

Example

A section in a document that will be displayed in green:

```
<div style="color:#00FF00">
  <h3>This is a heading</h3>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</div>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The  tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The  tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The  tag is used to group block-elements and format them with CSS.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "align" attribute is deprecated in HTML 4.01, and not supported in HTML5. Use CSS to align the content of a  element.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The  element is very often used together with CSS, to layout a web page.

**Note:** By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the  element. However, this can be changed with CSS.

## Global Attributes

The  tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The  tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <dl> Tag

Example

A definition list, with items and descriptions:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
    <dd>Black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
    <dd>White cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <dl> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <dl> tag defines a definition list.

The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines the item in the list) and <dd> (describes the item in the list).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Global Attributes

The <dl> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <dl> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <dt> Tag

Example

A definition list, with items and descriptions:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
    <dd>Black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
    <dd>White cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <dt> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <dt> tag defines an item in a definition list.

The <dt> tag is used in conjunction with <dl> (defines the definition list) and <dd> (describes the item in the list).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE.

## Global Attributes

The <dt> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <dt> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <embed> Tag

Example

An embedded flash animation:

```
<embed src="helloworld.swf" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <embed> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <embed> tag defines a container for an external application or interactive content (a plug-in).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <embed> tag is new in HTML5.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| height | New | *pixels* | Specifies the height of the embedded content |
| src | New | *URL* | Specifies the address of the external file to embed |
| type | New | *MIME_type* | Specifies the MIME type of the embedded content |
| width | New | *pixels* | Specifies the width of the embedded content |

## Global Attributes

The <embed> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <embed> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <fieldset> Tag

Example

Group related elements in a form:

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    Name: <input type="text" /><br />
    Email: <input type="text" /><br />
    Date of birth: <input type="text" />
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <fieldset> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form.

The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 has the attributes disabled, form, and name, which is not supported in HTML 4.01.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The <legend> tag defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| disabled | New | disabled | Specifies that a group of related form elements should be disabled |
| form | New | *form_id* | Specifies one or more forms the fieldset belongs to |
| name | New | *text* | Specifies a name for the fieldset |

## Global Attributes

The <fieldset> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <fieldset> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <figcaption> Tag

Example

Use a <figure> element to mark up a photo in a document. The <figure> element also contains a caption:

```
<figure>
  <img src="img_pulpit.jpg" alt="The Pulpit Rock"
  width="304" height="228" />
  <figcaption>Fig1. - A view of the pulpit rock in Norway.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <figcaption> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <figcaption> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <figcaption> tag defines a caption for a <figure> element.

The <figcaption> element can be placed as the first or last child of the <figure> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <figcaption> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <figcaption> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <figcaption> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <figure> Tag

Example

Use a <figure> element to mark up a photo in a document:

```
<figure>
  <img src="img_pulpit.jpg" alt="The Pulpit Rock"
  width="304" height="228" />
</figure>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <figure> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <figure> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <figure> tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

While the content of the <figure> element is related to the main flow, its position is independent of the main flow, and if removed it should not affect the flow of the document.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <figure> tag is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The <figcaption> element is used to add a caption for the <figure> element.

## Global Attributes

The <figure> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <figure> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# The <font> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <font> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS to define fonts.

The <font> tag was used to specify font face, font size, and font color of text.

# HTML5 <footer> Tag

Example

A footer section in a document:

```
<footer>
  <p>Posted by: Hege Refsnes</p>
  <p><time pubdate datetime="2012-03-01"></time></p>
</footer>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <footer> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <footer> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element.

A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc.

You can have several <footer> elements in one document.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <footer> tag is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Contact information inside a <footer> element should go inside an <address> tag.

## Global Attributes

The <footer> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <footer> tag also supports the Event Attributes

s in HTML5.

# HTML5 <form> Tag

**Example**

An HTML form with two input fields and one submit button:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname" value="Mickey" /><br />
  Last name:<input type="text" name="lname" value="Mouse" /><br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <form> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.

The <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- <input>
- <textarea>
- <button>
- <select>
- <option>
- <optgroup>
- <fieldset>
- <datalist>
- <output>
- <label>

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 has some new attributes, and some HTML 4.01 attributes are not supported in HTML5.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| accept | *MIME_type* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| accept-charset | *character_set* | Specifies a list of character encodings that the server accepts |
| action | *URL* | Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted |
| autocomplete New | on<br>off | Specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off |
| enctype | application/x-www-form-urlencoded<br>multipart/form-data<br>text/plain | Specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (only for method="post") |
| method | get<br>post | Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form-data |
| name | *text* | Specifies the name of a form |
| novalidate New | novalidate | Specifies that the form should not be validated when submitted |
| target | _blank<br>_self<br>_parent<br>_top | Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form |

## Global Attributes

The <form> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <form> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# The <frame> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <frame> tag is not supported in HTML5.

The <frame> tag was used to define one particular window (frame) within a frameset.

The <frame> and <frameset> tags are not supported in HTML5, because they have a negative effect on the usability of a web page.

# The <frameset> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <frameset> tag is not supported in HTML5.

The <frameset> tag was used to define a frameset, which organized multiple windows (frames).

The <frame> and <frameset> tags are not supported in HTML5, because they have a negative effect on the usability of a web page.

# HTML5 <h1> to <h6> Tags

Example

The six different HTML headings:

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <h1> to <h6> tags are supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "align" attribute was deprecated in HTML 4.01, and is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS to align elements.

## Global Attributes

The <h1> to <h6> tags also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <h1> to <h6> tags also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <head> Tag

Example

An HTML document, with a required <title> tag in the head section:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document......
</body>

</html>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <head> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <head> tag is a container for all the head elements.

The <head> element must include a title for the document, and can include scripts, styles, meta information, and more.

The following elements can go inside the <head> element:

- <title> (this element is required in the head section)
- <style>
- <base>
- <link>
- <meta>
- <script>
- <noscript>
- <command>

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The profile attribute is not supported in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <head> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <header> Tag

Example

A header for an <article>:

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h1>Internet Explorer 9</h1>
    <p><time pubdate datetime="2011-03-15"></time></p>
  </header>
  <p>Windows Internet Explorer 9 (abbreviated as IE9) was released to
  the  public on March 14, 2011 at 21:00 PDT.....</p>
</article>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <header> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <header> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <header> tag specifies a header for a document or section.

The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content or set of navigational links.

You can have several <header> elements in one document.

**Note:** A <header> tag cannot be placed within a <footer>, <address> or another <header> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <header> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <header> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <header> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <hgroup> Tag

Example

Use <hgroup> to group headings:

```
<hgroup>
<h1>Welcome to my WWF</h1>
<h2>For a living planet</h2>
</hgroup>

<p>The rest of the content...</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <hgroup> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <hgroup> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <hgroup> tag is used to group heading elements.

The <hgroup> element is used to group a set of <h1> to <h6> elements, when a heading has multiple levels (subheadings).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <hgroup> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <hgroup> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <hgroup> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <hr> Tag

Example

Use the <hr> tag to define a thematic change in the content:

```
<h1>HTML</h1>
<p>HTML is a language for describing web pages.....</p>

<hr />

<h1>CSS</h1>
<p>CSS defines how to display HTML elements.....</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <hr> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic).

The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the <hr> tag represented a horizontal rule.

In HTML5, the <hr> tag defines a thematic break.

However, the <hr> tag may still be displayed as a horizontal rule in visual browsers, but is now defined in semantic terms, rather than presentational terms.

All layout attributes (align, noshade, size, and width) in HTML 4.01 was deprecated in HTML 4.01, and is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS to style the <hr> element instead.

## Global Attributes

The <hr> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <hr> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <html> Tag

Example

A simple HTML5 document:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document......
</body>

</html>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <html> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <html> tag represents the root of an HTML document.

The <html> tag is the container for all other HTML elements (except for the <!DOCTYPE> tag).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 has a new attribute: manifest.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| manifest New | *URL* | Specifies the address of the document's cache manifest (for offline browsing) |
| xmlns | http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml | Specifies the XML namespace attribute (If you need your content to conform to XHTML) |

## Global Attributes

The <html> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <html> manifest Attribute

HTML5 <html> tag

## Example

A HTML document with a cache manifest (for offline browsing):

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html manifest="demo.appcache">
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document......
</body>

</html>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The manifest attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The manifest attribute specifies the location of the document's cache manifest.

HTML5 introduces application cache, which means that a web application is cached, and accessible without an internet connection.

Application cache gives an application three advantages:

1. Offline browsing - users can use the application when they're offline
2. Speed - cached resources load faster
3. Reduced server load - the browser will only download updated/changed resources from the server

The manifest attribute should be included on every page of your web application that you want cached.

The manifest file is a simple text file that lists the resources the browser should cache for offline access.

To learn more about how to create the manifest file, please read our HTML5 Application Cache chapter.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The manifest attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<html manifest="URL">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | The address of the document's cache manifest.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - points to another web site (like href="http://www.example.com/demo.appcache")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like href="demo.appcache") |

HTML5 <html> tag

# HTML5 <i> Tag

Example

```
<p>He named his car <i>The lightning</i>, because it was very fast.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <i> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <i> tag defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The <i> tag is typically displayed in italic type.

The <i> tag can be used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, or a ship name, etc.

Use the <i> element only when there is not a more appropriate semantic element, such as:

-  (emphasized text)
-  (important text)
- <mark> (marked/highlighted text)
- <cite> (the title of a work)
- <dfn> (a definition term)

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the <i> tag was used to render text in italics. However, this is not necessarily the case with HTML5. Style sheets can be used to format the text in the <i> element.

## Global Attributes

The <i> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <i> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <iframe> Tag

Example

An inline frame is marked up as follows:

```
<iframe src="http://www.w3schools.com"></iframe>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <iframe> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 has some new attributes, and some HTML 4.01 attributes are not supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use CSS to style the <iframe> (even to include scrollbars).

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| frameborder | 1<br>0 | Not supported in HTML5 |
| height | *pixels* | Specifies the height of an iframe |
| longdesc | *URL* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| marginheight | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| marginwidth | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| name | *name* | Specifies the name of an iframe |
| sandbox New | ""<br>allow-forms<br>allow-same-origin<br>allow-scripts<br>allow-top-navigation | Enables a set of extra restrictions for the content in the iframe |
| scrolling | yes<br>no<br>auto | Not supported in HTML5 |
| seamless New | seamless | Specifies that the iframe should look like it is a part of the containing document |
| src | *URL* | Specifies the address of the document to embed in the iframe |
| srcdoc New | *HTML_code* | Specifies the HTML content of the page to show in the iframe |
| width | *pixels* | Specifies the width of an iframe |

## Global Attributes

The <iframe> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <iframe> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <iframe> height Attribute

HTML5 <iframe> tag

Example

An inline frame with a specified height and width of 200 pixels:

```
<iframe src="http://w3schools.com" height="200" width="200"></iframe>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The height attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The height attribute specifies the height of an <iframe>, in pixels.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the height attribute value could be defined in pixels or in % of the containing element.
In HTML5, the value must be in pixels.

## Syntax

```
<iframe height="pixels">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The height of the inline frame in pixels (e.g. height="100") |

HTML5 <iframe> tag

# HTML5 <iframe> name Attribute

HTML5 <iframe> tag

## Example

An <iframe> that act as a target for a link:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a"></iframe>

<a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The name attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The name attribute specifies a name for the <iframe>.

This name attribute can be used to reference the element in a JavaScript, or as the value of the target attribute of an <a> or <form> element, or the formtarget attribute of an <input> or <button> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<iframe name="name">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *name* | Specifies a name for the <iframe> |

HTML5 <iframe> tag

# HTML5 <iframe> sandbox Attribute

HTML5 <iframe> tag

Example

An iframe with extra restrictions:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe_sandbox.htm" sandbox=""></iframe>
```

Try it yourself »

(more examples at the bottom of this page)

## Browser Support

The sandbox attribute is currently supported in Chrome and Safari.

## Definition and Usage

If specified as an empty string (sandbox=""), the sandbox attribute enables a set of extra restrictions for the content in the inline frame.

The value of the sandbox attribute can either be an empty string (all the restrictions is applied), or a space-separated list of pre-defined values that will REMOVE particular restrictions.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The sandbox attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<iframe sandbox="value">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| "" | Applies all restrictions below |
| allow-same-origin | Allows the iframe content to be treated as being from the same origin as the containing document |
| allow-top-navigation | Allows the iframe content to navigate (load) content from the containing document |
| allow-forms | Allows form submission |
| allow-scripts | Allows script execution |

## Try it Yourself - Examples

An <iframe> sandbox allowing form submission
Enable a set of extra restrictions, but allow form submission.

An <iframe> sandbox allowing scripts and access to server content
Enable a set of extra restrictions, but allow scripts and access to server content.

HTML5 <iframe> tag

# HTML5 <iframe> seamless Attribute

HTML5 <iframe> tag

### Example

An <iframe> that looks like it is a part of the containing document:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" seamless="seamless"></iframe>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The seamless attribute is currently supported only in Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The seamless attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the <iframe> should look like it is a part of the containing document (no borders or scrollbars).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The seamless attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<iframe seamless="seamless">
```

**Note:** The seamless attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <iframe seamless>
- <iframe seamless="seamless">
- <iframe seamless="">

HTML5 <iframe> tag

# HTML5 <iframe> src Attribute

HTML5 <iframe> tag

Example

An inline frame in its simplest use:

```
<iframe src="html5_reference.asp"></iframe>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The src attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The src attribute specifies the address of the document to embed in the inline frame.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<iframe src="URL">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | Specifies the URL of the document to embed in the iframe.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - points to another web site (like src="http://www.example.com/default.htm")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like src="default.htm") |

HTML5 <iframe> tag

# HTML5 <iframe> srcdoc Attribute

HTML5 <iframe> tag

Example

An <iframe> with a srcdoc attribute:

```
<iframe srcdoc="<p>Hello world!</p>" src="demo_iframe_srcdoc.htm"></iframe>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The srcdoc attribute is currently not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The srcdoc attribute specifies the HTML content of the page to show in the inline frame.

**Tip:** This attribute is expected to be used together with the sandbox and seamless attributes.

If a browser supports the srcdoc attribute, it will override the content specified in the src attribute (if present).

If a browser does NOT support the srcdoc attribute, it will show the file specified in the src attribute instead (if present).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The srcdoc attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<iframe srcdoc="HTML_code">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *HTML_code* | The HTML content to show in the iframe. Must be valid HTML syntax |

HTML5 <iframe> tag

# HTML5 <iframe> width Attribute

HTML5 <iframe> tag

## Example

An inline frame with a specified height and width of 200 pixels:

```
<iframe src="http://w3schools.com" height="200" width="200"></iframe>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The width attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The width attribute specifies the width of an <iframe>, in pixels.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the width attribute value could be defined in pixels or in % of the containing element. In HTML5, the value must be in pixels.

## Syntax

```
<iframe width="pixels">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The width in pixels (e.g. width="100") |

HTML5 <iframe> tag

# HTML5 <img> Tag

Example

How to insert an image:

```
<img src="angry.gif" alt="Angry face" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <img> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <img> tag defines an image in an HTML page.

The <img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt.

**Note:** Images are not technically inserted into an HTML page, images are linked to HTML pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

**Tip:** To link an image to another document, simply nest the <img> tag inside <a> tags.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The layout attributes: align, border, hspace, and vspace were deprecated in HTML 4.01, and are not supported in HTML5.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| src | *URL* | Required. Specifies the URL of an image |
| alt | *text* | Required. Specifies an alternate text for an image |
| height | *pixels* | Specifies the height of an image |
| ismap | ismap | Specifies an image as a server-side image-map |
| usemap | *#mapname* | Specifies an image as a client-side image-map |
| width | *pixels* | Specifies the width of an image |

## Global Attributes

The <img> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <img> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <img> src Attribute

HTML5 <img> tag

Example

An image:

```
<img src="img_logo.gif" alt="W3Schools.com" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The src attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The required src attribute specifies the URL of the image.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<img src="URL" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | The URL of the image.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - points to another web site (like src="http://www.example.com/image.gif")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like src="image.gif") |

HTML5 <img> tag

# HTML5 <img> alt Attribute

HTML5 <img> tag

Example

An image with an alternate text specified:

```
<img src="img_logo.gif" alt="W3Schools.com" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The alt attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The required alt attribute specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.

The alt attribute provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

**Note:** Internet Explorer (prior version 9) displays the value of the alt attribute as a tooltip, when mousing over the image. This is NOT the correct behavior, according to the HTML specification.

**Tip:** To create a tooltip for an image, use the title attribute!

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<img alt="text" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | Specifies an alternate text for an image.<br><br>Guidelines for the alt text:<br><br>• The text should describe the image if the image contains information<br>• The text should explain where the link goes if the image is inside an <a> element<br>• Use alt="" if the image is only for decoration |

HTML5 <img> tag

# HTML5 <img> height Attribute

HTML5 <img> tag

## Example

Specify the height and width of an image:

```
<img src="img_logo.gif" width="336" height="69" alt="W3Schools.com" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The height attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The height attribute specifies the height of an image, in pixels.

**Tip:** Always specify both the height and width attributes for images. If height and width are set, the space required for the image is reserved when the page is loaded. However, without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the image, and cannot reserve the appropriate space to it. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the images load).

**Tip:** Downsizing a large image with the height and width attributes forces a user to download the large image (even if it looks small on the page). To avoid this, rescale the image with a program before using it on a page.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the height attribute value could be defined in pixels or in % of the containing element. In HTML5, the value must be in pixels.

## Syntax

```
<img height="pixels" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The height in pixels (e.g. height="100") |

HTML5 <img> tag

# HTML5 <img> ismap Attribute

HTML5 <img> tag

## Example

A server-side image-map:

```
<a href="demo_form.asp">
<img src="img_logo.gif" ismap="ismap" alt="W3Schools.com" />
</a>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The ismap attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The ismap attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the image is part of a server-side image-map (an image-map is an image with clickable areas).

When clicking on a server-side image-map, the click coordinates are sent to the server as a URL query string.

**Note:** The ismap attribute is allowed only if the <img> element is a descendant of an <a> element with a valid href attribute.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<img ismap="ismap" />
```

**Note:** The ismap attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <img ismap>
- <img ismap="ismap">
- <img ismap="">

HTML5 <img> tag

# HTML5 <img> usemap Attribute

HTML5 <img> tag

## Example

An image-map, with clickable areas:

```
<img src="planets.gif" width="145" height="126" alt="Planets"
usemap="#planetmap" />

<map name="planetmap">
<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" alt="Sun" href="sun.htm" />
<area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" alt="Mercury" href="mercur.htm" />
<area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" alt="Venus" href="venus.htm" />
</map>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The usemap attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The usemap attribute specifies an image as a client-side image-map (an image-map is an image with clickable areas).

The usemap attribute is associated with a <map> element's name or id attribute, and creates a relationship between the <img> and the <map>.

**Note:** The usemap attribute cannot be used if the <img> element is a descendant of an <a> or <button> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<img usemap="#mapname" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *#mapname* | A hash character ("#") plus the name or id of the <map> element to use |

HTML5 <img> tag

# HTML5 <img> width Attribute

HTML5 <img> tag

Example

Specify the height and width of an image:

```
<img src="img_logo.gif" width="336" height="69" alt="W3Schools.com" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The width attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The width attribute specifies the width of an image, in pixels.

**Tip:** Always specify both the height and width attributes for images. If height and width are set, the space required for the image is reserved when the page is loaded. However, without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the image, and cannot reserve the appropriate space to it. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the images load).

**Tip:** Downsizing a large image with the height and width attributes forces a user to download the large image (even if it looks small on the page). To avoid this, rescale the image with a program before using it on a page.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the width attribute value could be defined in pixels or in % of the containing element. In HTML5, the value must be in pixels.

## Syntax

```
<img width="pixels" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The width in pixels (e.g. width="100") |

HTML5 <img> tag

# HTML5 <input> Tag

Example

An HTML form with three input fields; two text fields and one submit button:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <input> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <input> tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.

<input> elements are used within a <form> element to declare input controls that allow users to input data.

An input field can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the "align" attribute was deprecated, and is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS to align <input> elements.

In HTML5, the <input> tag has many new attributes, and the type attribute has many new values.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** The <input> element is empty, it contains attributes only.

**Tip:** Use the <label> element to define labels for <input> elements.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| accept | audio/*<br>video/*<br>image/*<br>*MIME_type* | Specifies the types of files that the server accepts (only for type="file") |
| alt | *text* | Specifies an alternate text for images (only for type="image") |
| autocomplete New | on<br>off | Specifies whether an <input> element should have autocomplete enabled |
| autofocus New | autofocus | Specifies that an <input> element should automatically get focus when the page loads |
| checked | checked | Specifies that an <input> element should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio") |
| disabled | disabled | Specifies that an <input> element should be disabled |
| form New | *form_id* | Specifies one or more forms the <input> element belongs to |
| formaction New | *URL* | Specifies the URL of the file that will process the input control when the form is submitted (for type="submit" and type="image") |
| formenctype New | application/x-www-form-urlencoded<br>multipart/form-data<br>text/plain | Specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (for type="submit" and type="image") |
| formmethod New | get<br>post | Defines the HTTP method for sending data to the action URL (for type="submit" and type="image") |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| formnovalidate | New | formnovalidate | Defines that form elements should not be validated when submitted |
| formtarget | New | _blank<br>_self<br>_parent<br>_top<br>*framename* | Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form (for type="submit" and type="image") |
| height | New | *pixels* | Specifies the height of an <input> element (only for type="image") |
| list | New | *datalist_id* | Refers to a <datalist> element that contains pre-defined options for an <input> element |
| max | New | *number*<br>*date* | Specifies the maximum value for an <input> element |
| maxlength | | *number* | Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in an <input> element |
| min | New | *number*<br>*date* | Specifies a minimum value for an <input> element |
| multiple | New | multiple | Specifies that a user can enter more than one value in an <input> element |
| name | | *text* | Specifies the name of an <input> element |
| pattern | New | *regexp* | Specifies a regular expression that an <input> element's value is checked against |
| placeholder | New | *text* | Specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an <input> element |
| readonly | | readonly | Specifies that an input field is read-only |
| required | New | required | Specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form |
| size | | *number* | Specifies the width, in characters, of an <input> element |
| src | | *URL* | Specifies the URL of the image to use as a submit button (only for type="image") |
| step | New | *number* | Specifies the legal number intervals for an input field |
| type | | button<br>checkbox<br>color<br>date<br>datetime<br>datetime-local<br>email<br>file<br>hidden<br>image<br>month<br>number<br>password<br>radio<br>range<br>reset<br>search<br>submit<br>tel<br>text<br>time<br>url<br>week | Specifies the type <input> element to display |
| value | | *text* | Specifies the value of an <input> element |
| width | New | *pixels* | Specifies the width of an <input> element (only for type="image") |

## Global Attributes

The <input> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <input> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <input> accept Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

Specify that the server accepts only image files in the file upload:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  <input type="file" name="pic" accept="image/*" />
  <input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The accept attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer and Safari.

## Definition and Usage

The accept attribute specifies the types of files that the server accepts (that can be submitted through a file upload).

**Note:** The accept attribute can only be used with <input type="file">.

**Tip:** Do not use this attribute as a validation tool. File uploads should be validated on the server.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input accept="audio/*|video/*|image/*|MIME_type" />
```

**Tip:** To specify more than one value, separate the values with a comma (e.g. <input accept="audio/*,video/*,image/*" />.

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| audio/* | All sound files are accepted |
| video/* | All video files are accepted |
| image/* | All image files are accepted |
| *MIME_type* | A valid MIME type, with no parameters. Look at IANA MIME types for a complete list of standard MIME types |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> type Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with two different input types; text and submit:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
Username: <input type="text" name="usrname" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

(more examples below)

## Browser Support

The type attribute works in all major browsers. However, not all the different input types works in all major browsers.

Look below to see browser-support for each input type.

## Definition and Usage

The type attribute specifies the type of <input> element to display.

The default type is: text.

**Tip:** This is not a required attribute, but we think you should always include it.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 has the following new input types: color, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, week, time, email, number, range, search, tel, and url.

## Syntax

```
<input type="value" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | | Description |
|---|---|---|
| button | | Defines a clickable button (mostly used with a JavaScript to activate a script) |
| checkbox | | Defines a checkbox |
| color | New | Defines a color picker |
| date | New | Defines a date control (year, month and day (no time)) |
| datetime | New | Defines a date and time control (year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and fraction of a second, based on UTC time zone) |
| datetime-local | New | Defines a date and time control (year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and fraction of a second (no time zone) |
| email | New | Defines a field for an e-mail address |
| file | | Defines a file-select field and a "Browse..." button (for file uploads) |
| hidden | | Defines a hidden input field |
| image | | Defines an image as the submit button |
| month | New | Defines a month and year control (no time zone) |
| number | New | Defines a field for entering a number |
| password | | Defines a password field (characters are masked) |
| radio | | Defines a radio button |
| range | New | Defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control) |
| reset | | Defines a reset button (resets all form values to default values) |
| search | New | Defines a text field for entering a search string |
| submit | | Defines a submit button |
| tel | New | Defines a field for entering a telephone number |
| text | | Default. Defines a single-line text field (default width is 20 characters) |
| time | New | Defines a control for entering a time (no time zone) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| url | New | Defines a field for entering a URL |
| week | New | Defines a week and year control (no time zone) |

## Examples

### Input type: button

Example

A clickable button, that activates a JavaScript when it is clicked:

```
<input type="button" value="Click me" onclick="msg()" />
```

Try it yourself »

### Input type: checkbox

Example

Checkboxes let a user select one or more options of a limited number of choices:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike" /> I have a bike<br />
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" /> I have a car
```

Try it yourself »

### Input type: color

Example

Select a color from a color picker:

```
Select your favorite color: <input type="color" name="favcolor" />
```

Try it yourself »

### Input type: date

Example

Define a date control:

```
Birthday: <input type="date" name="bday" />
```

Try it yourself »

### Input type: datetime

Example

Define a date and time control (with time zone):

```
Birthday (date and time): <input type="datetime" name="bdaytime" />
```

Try it yourself »

### Input type: datetime-local

Example

Define a date and time control (no time zone):

```
Birthday (date and time): <input type="datetime-local" name="bdaytime" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Input type: email

### Example

Define a field for an e-mail address (will be automatically validated when submitted):

```
E-mail: <input type="email" name="usremail" />
```

Try it yourself »

**Tip:** Safari on iPhone recognizes the email type, and changes the on-screen keyboard to match it (adds @ and .com options).

## Input type: file

### Example

Define a file-select field and a "Browse..." button (for file uploads):

```
Select a file: <input type="file" name="img" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Input type: hidden

### Example

Define a hidden field (not visible to a user). A hidden field often store a default value, or can have its value changed by a JavaScript:

```
<input type="hidden" name="country" value="Norway" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Input type: image

### Example

Define an image as a submit button:

```
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Input type: month

### Example

Define a month and year control (no time zone):

```
Birthday (month and year): <input type="month" name="bdaymonth" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Input type: number

### Example

Define a field for entering a number (You can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted):

```
Quantity (between 1 and 5): <input type="number" name="quantity" min="1"
max="5" />
```

Try it yourself »

Use the following attributes to specify restrictions:

- max - specifies the maximum value allowed
- min - specifies the minimum value allowed
- step - specifies the legal number intervals
- value - Specifies the default value

## Input type: password

### Example

Define a password field (characters are masked)

```
<input type="password" name="pwd" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Input type: radio

### Example

Radio buttons let a user select only one of a limited number of choices:

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" /> Male<br />
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" /> Female
```

Try it yourself »

## Input type: range

### Example

Define a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control). You can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted:

```
<input type="range" name="points" min="1" max="10" />
```

Try it yourself »

Use the following attributes to specify restrictions:

- max - specifies the maximum value allowed
- min - specifies the minimum value allowed
- step - specifies the legal number intervals
- value - Specifies the default value

## Input type: reset

### Example

Define a reset button (resets all form values to default values):

```
<input type="reset" />
```

Try it yourself »

**Tip:** Use the reset button carefully! It can be annoying for users who accidentally activate the reset button.

## Input type: search

### Example

Define a search field (like a site search, or Google search):

```
Search Google: <input type="search" name="googlesearch" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Input type: submit

### Example

Define a submit button:

```
<input type="submit" />
```

Try it yourself »

Input type: tel

Example

Define a field for entering a telephone number:

```
Telephone: <input type="tel" name="usrtel" />
```

Try it yourself »

Input type: text

Example

Define two single-line text fields that a user can enter text into:

```
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
```

Try it yourself »

Input type: time

Example

Define a control for entering a time (no time zone):

```
Select a time: <input type="time" name="usr_time" />
```

Try it yourself »

Input type: url

Example

Define a field for entering a URL:

```
Add your homepage: <input type="url" name="homepage" />
```

Try it yourself »

**Tip:** Safari on iPhone recognizes the url input type, and changes the on-screen keyboard to match it (adds .com option).

Input type: week

Example

Define a week and year control (no time zone):

```
Select a week: <input type="week" name="week_year" />
```

Try it yourself »

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> value Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

Example

An HTML form with initial (default) values:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname" value="Peter" /><br />
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" value="Griffin" /><br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The value attribute works in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The value attribute specifies the value of an <input> element.

The value attribute is used differently for different input types:

- For "button", "reset", and "submit" - it defines the text on the button
- For "text", "password", "hidden" - it defines the initial (default) value of the input field
- For "checkbox", "radio", "image" - it defines the value associated with the input (this is also the value that is sent on submit)

**Note:** The value attribute is required with <input type="checkbox"> and <input type="radio">.

**Note:** The value attribute cannot be used with <input type="file">.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input value="text" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | Specifies the value of the <input> element |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> width Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

Define an image as the submit button, with height and width attributes:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48"
height="48"/>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The width attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The width attribute specifies the width of the <input> element.

**Note:** The width attribute is used only with <input type="image">.

**Tip:** Always specify both the height and width attributes for images. If height and width are set, the space required for the image is reserved when the page is loaded. However, without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the image, and cannot reserve the appropriate space to it. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the images load).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The width attribute is new for the <input> tag in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input width="pixels" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The width in pixels (e.g. width="100") |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> step Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with an input field with a specified legal number intervals:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
<input type="number" name="points" step="3" />
<input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The step attribute is currently only supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The step attribute specifies the legal number intervals for an <input> element.

Example: if step="3", legal numbers could be -3, 0, 3, 6, etc.

**Tip:** The step attribute can be used together with the max and min attributes to create a range of legal values.

**Note:** The step attribute works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, time and week.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The step attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input step="number" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies the legal number intervals for the input field |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> alt Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with an image that represents the submit button:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48"
/>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The alt attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The alt attribute provides an alternate text for the user, if he/she for some reason cannot view the image (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

**Note:** The alt attribute can only be used with <input type="image">.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input alt="text" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | Specifies an alternate text for the image input |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> autocomplete Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

Example

An HTML form with autocomplete on (and off for one input field):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" autocomplete="on">
First name:<input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
E-mail: <input type="email" name="email" autocomplete="off" /><br />
<input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The autocomplete attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Tip:** In some browsers you may need to activate an autocomplete function for this to work (Look under "Preferences" in the browser's menu).

## Definition and Usage

The autocomplete attribute specifies whether or not an input field should have autocomplete enabled.

Autocomplete allows the browser to predict the value. When a user starts to type in a field, the browser should display options to fill in the field, based on earlier typed values.

**Note:** The autocomplete attribute works with the following <input> types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range, and color.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The autocomplete attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input autocomplete="on|off" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| on | Default. Specifies that autocomplete is on (enabled) |
| off | Specifies that autocomplete is off (disabled) |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> autofocus Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

Let the "First name" input field automatically get focus when the page loads:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
First name:<input type="text" name="fname" autofocus="autofocus" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The autofocus attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The autofocus attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an <input> element should automatically get focus when the page loads.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The autofocus attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input autofocus="autofocus" />
```

**Note:** The autofocus attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <input autofocus>
- <input autofocus="autofocus">
- <input autofocus="">

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> checked Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with a pre-selected checkbox:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike" /> I have a bike<br />
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" checked="checked" /> I have
a car <br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The checked attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The checked attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an <input> element should be pre-selected (checked) when the page loads.

The checked attribute can be used with <input type="checkbox"> and <input type="radio">.

The checked attribute can also be set after the page load, with a JavaScript.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input checked="checked" />
```

**Note:** The checked attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <input checked>
- <input checked="checked">
- <input checked="">

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> disabled Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with one disabled input field:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" disabled="disabled" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The disabled attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the <input> element should be disabled.

A disabled input element is unusable and un-clickable.

The disabled attribute can be set to keep a user from using the <input> element until some other condition has been met (like selecting a checkbox, etc.). Then, a JavaScript could remove the disabled value, and make the <input> element usable.

**Tip:** Disabled <input> elements in a form will not be submitted.

**Note:** The disabled attribute will not work with <input type="hidden">.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input disabled="disabled" />
```

**Note:** The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <input disabled>
- <input disabled="disabled">
- <input disabled="">

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> form Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An input field located outside the HTML form (but still a part of the form):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" id="form1">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>

Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" form="form1" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The form attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The form attribute specifies one or more forms the <input> element belongs to.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The form attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input form="form_id" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *form_id* | Specifies a space-separated list of id's to one or more forms the <input> element belongs to |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> formaction Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

### Example

An HTML form with two submit buttons, with different actions:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" /><br />
<input type="submit" formaction="demo_admin.asp" value="Submit as admin" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formaction attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The formaction attribute specifies the URL of the file that will process the input control when the form is submitted.

The formaction attribute overrides the action attribute of the <form> element.

**Note:** The formaction attribute is used with type="submit" and type="image".

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formaction attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input formaction="URL" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | Specifies the URL of the file that will process the input control when the form is submitted.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - the full address of a page (like href="http://www.example.com/formresult.asp")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within the current site (like href="formresult.asp") |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> formenctype Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

Example

Send form-data that is default encoded (the first submit button), and encoded as "multipart/form-data" (the second submit button):

```
<form action="demo_post_enctype.asp" method="post">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
<input type="submit" formenctype="multipart/form-data" value="Submit as
Multipart/form-data" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formenctype attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The formenctype attribute specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (only for forms with method="post")

The formenctype attribute overrides the enctype attribute of the <form> element.

**Note:** The formenctype attribute is used with type="submit" and type="image".

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formenctype attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input formenctype="value" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| application/x-www-form-urlencoded | Default. All characters are encoded before sent (spaces are converted to "+" symbols, and special characters are converted to ASCII HEX values) |
| multipart/form-data | No characters are encoded |
| text/plain | Spaces are converted to "+" symbols, but no special characters are encoded |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> formmethod Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

Example

The second submit button overrides the HTTP method of the form:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
<input type="submit" formmethod="post" formaction="demo_post.asp"
value="Submit using POST" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formmethod attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The formmethod attribute defines the HTTP method for sending form-data to the action URL.

The formmethod attribute overrides the method attribute of the <form> element.

**Note:** The formmethod attribute can be used with type="submit" and type="image".

The form-data can be sent as URL variables (method="get") or as an HTTP post transaction (method="post").

**Notes on the "get" method:**

- This method appends the form-data to the URL in name/value pairs
- This method is useful for form submissions where a user want to bookmark the result
- There is a limit to how much data you can place in a URL (varies between browsers), therefore, you cannot be sure that all of the form-data will be correctly transferred
- Never use the "get" method to pass sensitive information! (password or other sensitive information will be visible in the browser's address bar)

**Notes on the "post" method:**

- This method sends the form-data as an HTTP post transaction
- Form submissions with the "post" method cannot be bookmarked
- The "post" method is more robust and secure than "get", and "post" does not have size limitations

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formmethod attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input formmethod="get|post" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| get | Default. Appends the form-data to the URL in name/value pairs: URL?name=value&name=value |
| post | Sends the form-data as an HTTP post transaction |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> formnovalidate Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

A form with two submit buttons (with and without validation):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
E-mail: <input type="email" name="userid" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" /><br />
<input type="submit" formnovalidate="formnovalidate" value="Submit without
validation" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formnovalidate attribute works in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer and Safari.

## Definition and Usage

The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the <input> element should not be validated when submitted.

The formnovalidate attribute overrides the novalidate attribute of the <form> element.

**Note:** The formnovalidate attribute can be used with type="submit".

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formnovalidate attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input formnovalidate="formnovalidate" />
```

**Note:** The formnovalidate attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <input formnovalidate>
- <input formnovalidate="formnovalidate">
- <input formnovalidate="">

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> formtarget Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

A form with two submit buttons, with different target windows:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit as normal" />
<input type="submit" formtarget="_blank" value="Submit to a new window" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The formtarget attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The formtarget attribute specifies a name or a keyword that indicates where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

The formtarget attribute overrides the target attribute of the <form> element.

**Note:** The formtarget attribute can be used with type="submit" and type="image".

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The formtarget attribute is new in HTML5.

**Note:** Frames and framesets are not supported in HTML5. The _parent, _top and *framename* values are now mostly used with iframes.

## Syntax

```
<input formtarget="_blank|_self|_parent|_top|framename" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| _blank | The response is displayed in a new window or tab |
| _self | The response is displayed in the same frame (this is default) |
| _parent | The response is displayed in the parent frame |
| _top | The response is displayed in the full body of the window |
| *framename* | The response is displayed in a named iframe |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> height Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

Define an image as the submit button, with height and width attributes:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48"
height="48"/>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The height attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The height attribute specifies the height of the <input> element.

**Note:** The height attribute is used only with <input type="image">.

**Tip:** Always specify both the height and width attributes for images. If height and width are set, the space required for the image is reserved when the page is loaded. However, without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the image, and cannot reserve the appropriate space to it. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the images load).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The height attribute is new for the <input> tag in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input height="pixels" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The height in pixels (e.g. height="100") |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> list Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An <input> element with pre-defined values in a <datalist>:

```
<input list="browsers" />

<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Internet Explorer">
  <option value="Firefox">
  <option value="Google Chrome">
  <option value="Opera">
  <option value="Safari">
</datalist>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The list attribute is currently only supported in Firefox and Opera.

## Definition and Usage

The list attribute refers to a <datalist> element that contains pre-defined options for an <input> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The list attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input list="datalist_id" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *datalist_id* | Specifies the id of the datalist to bind the <input> element to |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> max Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

Use of the min and max attributes:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">

  Enter a date before 1980-01-01:
  <input type="date" name="bday" max="1979-12-31">

  Enter a date after 2000-01-01:
  <input type="date" name="bday" min="2000-01-02">

  Quantity (between 1 and 5):
  <input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="5" />

  <input type="submit" />

</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The max attribute is currently only supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The max attribute specifies the maximum value for an <input> element.

**Tip:** Use the max attribute together with the min attribute to create a range of legal values.

**Note:** The max and min attributes works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, time and week.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The max attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input max="number|date" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies the maximum value allowed |
| *date* | Specifies the maximum date allowed |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> maxlength Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An <input> element with a maximum length of 10 characters:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  Username: <input type="text" name="usrname" maxlength="10" /><br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The maxlength attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The maxlength attribute specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in the <input> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input maxlength="number" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | The maximum number of characters allowed in the <input> element |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> min Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

### Example

Use of the min and max attributes:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">

  Enter a date before 1980-01-01:
  <input type="date" name="bday" max="1979-12-31">

  Enter a date after 2000-01-01:
  <input type="date" name="bday" min="2000-01-02">

  Quantity (between 1 and 5):
  <input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="5" />

  <input type="submit" />

</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The min attribute is currently only supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The min attribute specifies the minimum value for an <input> element.

**Tip:** Use the min attribute together with the max attribute to create a range of legal values.

**Note:** The max and min attributes works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, time and week.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The min attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input min="number|date" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies the minimum value allowed |
| *date* | Specifies the minimum date allowed |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> multiple Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

A file upload field that accepts multiple values:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  Select images: <input type="file" name="img" multiple="multiple" />
  <input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The multiple attribute works in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The multiple attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the <input> element.

**Note:** The multiple attribute works with the following input types: email, and file.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The multiple attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input multiple="multiple" />
```

**Note:** The multiple attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <input multiple>
- <input multiple="multiple">
- <input multiple="">

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> name Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with three input fields; two text fields and one submit button:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The name attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The name attribute specifies the name of an <input> element.

The name attribute is used to reference elements in a JavaScript, or to reference form data after a form is submitted.

**Note:** Only form elements with a name attribute will have their values passed when submitting a form.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input name="text" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | Specifies the name of the <input> element |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> pattern Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with an input field that can contain only three letters (no numbers or special characters):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
Country code: <input type="text" name="country_code" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}"
title="Three letter country code" />
<input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The pattern attribute works in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer and Safari.

## Definition and Usage

The pattern attribute specifies a regular expression that the <input> element's value is checked against.

**Note:** The pattern attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.

**Tip:** Use the global title attribute to describe the pattern to help the user.

**Tip:** Learn more about regular expressions in our JavaScript tutorial.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The pattern attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input pattern="regexp" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *regexp* | Specifies a regular expression that the <input> element's value is checked against |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> placeholder Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

Two input fields with a placeholder text:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  <input type="text" name="fname" placeholder="First name" /><br />
  <input type="text" name="lname" placeholder="Last name" /><br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The placeholder attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field (e.g. a sample value or a short description of the expected format).

The hint is displayed in the input field when it is empty, and disappears when the field gets focus.

**Note:** The placeholder attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The placeholder attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input placeholder="text" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | Specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of the input field |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> readonly Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

### Example

An HTML form with a read-only input field:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
Country: <input type="text" name="country" value="Norway" readonly="readonly"
/><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The readonly attribute works in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The readonly attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an input field is read-only.

A read-only input field cannot be modified (however, a user can tab to it, highlight it, and copy the text from it).

The readonly attribute can be set to keep a user from changing the value until some other conditions have been met (like selecting a checkbox, etc.). Then, a JavaScript can remove the readonly value, and make the input field editable.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input readonly="readonly" />
```

**Note:** The readonly attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <input readonly>
- <input readonly="readonly">
- <input readonly="">

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> required Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with a required input field:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
Username: <input type="text" name="usrname" required="required" />
<input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The required attribute works in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer and Safari.

## Definition and Usage

The required attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

**Note:** The required attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The required attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<input required="required" />
```

**Note:** The required attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <input required>
- <input required="required">
- <input required="">

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> size Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with two input fields with a width of 30 and 8 characters:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
Username: <input type="text" name="email" size="30" /><br />
Password: <input type="password" name="pwd" size="8" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The size attribute works in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The size attribute specifies the visible width, in characters, of an <input> element.

**Note:** The size attribute works with the following input types: text, search, tel, url, email, and password.

**Tip:** To specify the maximum number of characters allowed in the <input> element, use the maxlength attribute.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input size="number" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies the width of an <input> element, in characters. Default value is 20 |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <input> src Attribute

HTML5 <input> tag

## Example

An HTML form with an image that represents the submit button:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" /><br />
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48"
/>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The src attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The src attribute specifies the URL of the image to use as a submit button.

**Note:** The src attribute is required for <input type="image">, and can only be used with <input type="image">.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<input src="URL" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | Specifies the URL of the image to use as a submit button<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - points to another web site (like src="http://www.example.com/submit.gif")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like src="submit.gif") |

HTML5 <input> tag

# HTML5 <ins> Tag

Example

A text with a deleted part, and a new, inserted part:

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>!</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <ins> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <ins> tag defines a text that has been inserted into a document.

**Tip:** Also look at the <del> tag to markup deleted text.

Browsers will normally strike a line through deleted text and underline inserted text.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use <ins> together with <del> to markup updates and modifications in a document.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| cite | *URL* | Specifies a URL to a document that explains the reason why the text was inserted/changed |
| datetime | *YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD* | Specifies the date and time of when the text was inserted/changed |

## Global Attributes

The <ins> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <ins> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <keygen> Tag

Example

A form with a keygen field:

```
<form action="demo_keygen.asp" method="get">
Username: <input type="text" name="usr_name" />
Encryption: <keygen name="security" />
<input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <keygen> tag is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

**Note:** Safari supports the <keygen> element on Mac only.

## Definition and Usage

The <keygen> tag specifies a key-pair generator field used for forms.

When the form is submitted, the private key is stored locally, and the public key is sent to the server.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <keygen> element is new in HTML5.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| autofocus | New | autofocus | Specifies that a <keygen> element should automatically get focus when the page loads |
| challenge | New | challenge | Specifies that the value of the <keygen> element should be challenged when submitted |
| disabled | New | disabled | Specifies that a <keygen> element should be disabled |
| form | New | *form_id* | Specifies one or more forms the <keygen> element belongs to |
| keytype | New | rsa<br>dsa<br>ec | Specifies the security algorithm of the key |
| name | New | *name* | Defines a name for the <keygen> element |

## Global Attributes

The <keygen> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <keygen> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5   <dfn> <code> <samp> <kbd> <var> Tags

Example

Format text in a document:

```
<em>Emphasized text</em>
<strong>Strong text</strong>
<dfn>Definition term</dfn>
<code>Computer code</code>
<samp>Sample output from computer program</samp>
<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>
<var>Variable</var>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are all phrase tags. They are not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

| Tag | Description |
|---|---|
|  | Renders as emphasized text |
|  | Defines important text |
| <dfn> | Defines a definition term |
| <code> | Defines a piece of computer code |
| <samp> | Defines sample output from a computer program |
| <kbd> | Defines keyboard input |
| <var> | Defines a variable |

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the  tag defines strong emphasized text, but in HTML5 it defines important text.

## Global Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <label> Tag

Example

Two radio buttons with labels:

```
<form>
<label for="male">Male</label>
<input type="radio" name="sex" id="male" />
<br />
<label for="female">Female</label>
<input type="radio" name="sex" id="female" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <label> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <label> tag defines a label for an <input> element.

The <label> element does not render as anything special for the user. However, it provides a usability improvement for mouse users, because if the user clicks on the text within the <label> element, it toggles the control.

The for attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the related element to bind them together.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "form" attribute is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** A label can be bound to another element either by using the "for" attribute, or by placing the element inside the <label> element.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| for | *element_id* | Specifies which form element a label is bound to |
| form New | *form_id* | Specifies one or more forms the label belongs to |

## Global Attributes

The <label> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <label> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <label> for Attribute

HTML5 <label> tag

## Example

Two radio buttons with labels:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
<label for="male">Male</label>
<input type="radio" name="sex" id="male" value="male" />
<br />
<label for="female">Female</label>
<input type="radio" name="sex" id="female" value="female" />
<br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The for attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The for attribute specifies which form element a label is bound to.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<label for="element_id">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *element_id* | The id of the form element the label is bound to |

HTML5 <label> tag

# HTML5 <label> form Attribute

HTML5 <label> tag

## Example

A <label> element located outside a form (but still a part of the form):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get" id="form1">
  <input type="radio" name="sex" id="male" value="male" /><br />
  <label for="female">Female</label>
  <input type="radio" name="sex" id="female" value="female" />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>

<label for="male" form="form1">Male</label>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The form attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The form attribute specifies one or more forms the <label> element belongs to.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The form attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<label form="form_id">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *form_id* | Specifies a space-separated list of id's to one or more forms the <label> element belongs to |

HTML5 <label> tag

# HTML5 <legend> Tag

Example

How to group related elements in a form:

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    Name: <input type="text" size="30" /><br />
    Email: <input type="text" size="30" /><br />
    Date of birth: <input type="text" size="10" />
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <legend> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <legend> tag defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The align attribute is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

## Global Attributes

The <legend> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <legend> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <li> Tag

Example

Lists in HTML5:

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <li> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <li> tag defines a list item.

The <li> tag is used in ordered lists(<ol>), unordered lists (<ul>), and in menu lists (<menu>).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "type" attribute was deprecated in HTML 4.01, and is NOT supported in HTML5.

The "value" attribute was deprecated in HTML 4.01, but IS supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use CSS to define the type of list.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| value | *number* | Specifies the value of a list item. The following list items will increment from that number (only for <ol> lists) |

## Global Attributes

The <li> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <li> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <link> Tag

Example

Link to an external style sheet:

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
</head>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <link> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <link> tag defines the relationship between a document and an external resource.

The <link> tag is most used to link to style sheets.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Some HTML 4.01 attributes are not supported in HTML5.

The "sizes" attribute is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** The <link> element is an empty element, it contains attributes only.

**Note:** This element goes only in the head section, but it can appear any number of times.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| charset | *char_encoding* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| href | *URL* | Specifies the location of the linked document |
| hreflang | *language_code* | Specifies the language of the text in the linked document |
| media | *media_query* | Specifies on what device the linked document will be displayed |
| rel | alternate<br>archives<br>author<br>bookmark<br>external<br>first<br>help<br>icon<br>last<br>licence<br>next<br>nofollow<br>noreferrer<br>pingback<br>prefetch<br>prev<br>search<br>sidebar<br>stylesheet<br>tag<br>up | Required. Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document |
| rev | *reversed relationship* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| sizes New | *Height*x*Width*<br>any | Specifies the size of the linked resource. Only for rel="icon" |
| target | _blank<br>_self<br>_top<br>_parent<br>*frame_name* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| type | *MIME_type* | Specifies the MIME type of the linked document |

## Global Attributes

The <link> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

---

## Event Attributes

The <link> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <link> href Attribute

HTML5 <link> tag

Example

Link to an external stylesheet:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="demo_link.css" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The href attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The href attribute specifies the location (URL) of the external resource (most often a style sheet file).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<link href="URL" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | The location of the linked resource.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - points to another web site (like href="http://www.example.com/theme.css")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like href="/themes/theme.css") |

HTML5 <link> tag

# HTML5 <link> hreflang Attribute

HTML5 <link> tag

## Example

Here, the hreflang attribute indicates that the linked document is in English:

```
<link href="tag_link.asp" rel="parent" rev="subsection" hreflang="en" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The hreflang attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The hreflang attribute specifies the language of the text in the linked document.

This attribute is only used if the href attribute is set.

**Note:** This attribute is purely advisory.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<link hreflang="language_code" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *language_code* | A two-letter language code that specifies the language of the linked document.<br>To view all available language codes, go to our Language code reference. |

HTML5 <link> tag

# HTML5 <link> media Attribute

HTML5 <link> tag

Example

Two different style sheets for two different media types (screen and print):

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="demo_media_screen.css"/>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="demo_media_print.css"
media="print" />
</head>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The media attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The media attribute specifies what media/device the target resource is optimized for.

This attribute is mostly used with CSS stylesheets to specify different styles for different media types.

This attribute can accept several values.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The media attribute now supports more values.

## Syntax

```
<link media="value" />
```

## Possible Operators

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| and | Specifies an AND operator |
| not | Specifies a NOT operator |
| , | Specifies an OR operator |

## Devices

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| all | Default. Suitable for all devices |
| aural | Speech synthesizers |
| braille | Braille feedback devices |
| handheld | Handheld devices (small screen, limited bandwidth) |
| projection | Projectors |
| print | Print preview mode/printed pages |
| screen | Computer screens |
| tty | Teletypes and similar media using a fixed-pitch character grid |
| tv | Television type devices (low resolution, limited scroll ability) |

## Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| width | Specifies the width of the targeted display area.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (min-width:500px)" |
| height | Specifies the height of the targeted display area.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (max-height:700px)" |
| device-width | Specifies the width of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (device-width:500px)" |
| device-height | Specifies the height of the target display/paper. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | "min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (device-height:500px)" |
| orientation | Specifies the orientation of the target display/paper.<br>Possible values: "portrait" or "landscape"<br>Example: media="all and (orientation: landscape)" |
| aspect-ratio | Specifies the width/height ratio of the targeted display area.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (aspect-ratio:16/9)" |
| device-aspect-ratio | Specifies the device-width/device-height ratio of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (aspect-ratio:16/9)" |
| color | Specifies the bits per color of target display.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (color:3)" |
| color-index | Specifies the number of colors the target display can handle.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (min-color-index:256)" |
| monochrome | Specifies the bits per pixel in a monochrome frame buffer.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (monochrome:2)" |
| resolution | Specifies the pixel density (dpi or dpcm) of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="print and (resolution:300dpi)" |
| scan | Specifies scanning method of a tv display.<br>Possible values are "progressive" and "interlace".<br>Example: media="tv and (scan:interlace)" |
| grid | Specifies if the output device is grid or bitmap.<br>Possible values are "1" for grid, and "0" otherwise.<br>Example: media="handheld and (grid:1)" |

 HTML5 <link> tag

# HTML5 <link> rel Attribute

HTML5 <link> tag

Example

An external stylesheet:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="demo_link.css" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The rel attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The required rel attribute specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document/resource.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Some values are removed, and some new values are added.

## Syntax

```
<link rel="value" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| alternate | Links to an alternate version of the document (i.e. print page, translated or mirror) |
| author | Links to the author of the document |
| help | Links to a help document |
| icon | Imports an icon to represent the document |
| license | Links to copyright information for the document |
| next | Indicates that the document is a part of a series, and that the next document in the series is the referenced document |
| prefetch | Specifies that the target resource should be cached |
| prev | Indicates that the document is a part of a series, and that the previous document in the series is the referenced document |
| search | Links to a search tool for the document |
| stylesheet | URL to a style sheet to import |

HTML5 <link> tag

# HTML5 <link> sizes Attribute

HTML5 <link> tag

Example

Icon with specified size:

```
<link rel="icon" href="demo_icon.gif" type="image/gif" sizes="16x16" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The sizes attribute is not currently supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The sizes attribute specifies the sizes of icons for visual media.

This attribute is only used if rel="icon".

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The sizes attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<link sizes="HeightxWidth|any" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *Height*x*Width* | Specifies one or more sizes for the linked icon.<br>The height and width values are separated by an "x" or "X".<br><br>Examples:<br>• <link rel="icon" href="favicon.png" sizes="16x16" type="image/png" /> (1 size)<br>• <link rel="icon" href="favicon.png" sizes="16x16 32x32" type="image/png" /> (2 sizes) |
| any | Specifies that the icon is scalable (like an SVG image)<br><br>Examples:<br>• <link rel="icon" href="icon.svg" sizes="any" type="image/svg+xml"> (any size) |

HTML5 <link> tag

# HTML5 <link> type Attribute

HTML5 <link> tag

Example

An external stylesheet:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="demo_link.css" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The type attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The type attribute specifies the MIME type of the linked document/resource.

This attribute is only used if the href attribute is set.

A very common MIME type for <link> is "text/css", which specifies a style sheet.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<link type="MIME_type" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *MIME_type* | The MIME type of the linked document.<br>Look at IANA MIME types for a complete list of standard MIME types |

HTML5 <link> tag

# HTML5 <map> Tag

Example

An image-map, with clickable areas:

```
<img src="planets.gif" width="145" height="126" alt="Planets"
usemap="#planetmap" />

<map name="planetmap">
<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" alt="Sun" href="sun.htm" />
<area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" alt="Mercury" href="mercur.htm" />
<area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" alt="Venus" href="venus.htm" />
</map>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <map> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <map> tag is used to define a client-side image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable areas.

The name attribute of the <map> element is associated with the <img>'s usemap attribute and creates a relationship between the image and the map.

The <map> element contains a number of <area> elements, that defines the clickable areas in the image map.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

**Note:** In HTML5, if the id attribute of the <map> tag is also specified, it must have the same value as the name attribute.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| name | *mapname* | Required. Specifies the name of an image-map |

## Global Attributes

The <map> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <map> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <map> name Attribute

HTML5 <map> tag

## Example

An image-map, with clickable areas:

```
<img src="planets.gif" width="145" height="126" alt="Planets"
usemap="#planetmap" />

<map name="planetmap">
<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" alt="Sun" href="sun.htm" />
<area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" alt="Mercury" href="mercur.htm" />
<area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" alt="Venus" href="venus.htm" />
</map>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The name attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The required name attribute specifies the name of an image-map.

The name attribute is associated with the <img>'s usemap attribute and creates a relationship between the image and the map.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<map name="mapname">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *mapname* | The name of the image-map |

HTML5 <map> tag

# HTML5 <mark> Tag

Example

Highlight parts of a text:

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <mark> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <mark> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <mark> tag defines marked text.

Use the <mark> tag if you want to highlight parts of your text.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <mark> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <mark> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <mark> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <menu> Tag

Example

A toolbar with two menu buttons on it ("File" and "Edit"), each of which has a dropdown menu with a series of options:

```
<menu type="toolbar">
<li>
<menu label="File">
<button type="button" onclick="file_new()">New...</button>
<button type="button" onclick="file_open()">Open...</button>
<button type="button" onclick="file_save()">Save</button>
</menu>
</li>
<li>
<menu label="Edit">
<button type="button" onclick="edit_cut()">Cut</button>
<button type="button" onclick="edit_copy()">Copy</button>
<button type="button" onclick="edit_paste()">Paste</button>
</menu>
</li>
</menu>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <menu> tag is not currently supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <menu> tag defines a list/menu of commands.

The <menu> tag is used for context menus, toolbars and for listing form controls and commands.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <menu> element is deprecated in HTML 4.01.

The <menu> element is redefined in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use CSS to style menu lists.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| label | New | *text* | Specifies a visible label for the menu |
| type | New | context<br>toolbar<br>list | Specifies which type of menu to display. Default value is "list" |

## Global Attributes

The <menu> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <menu> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <menu> label Attribute

HTML5 <menu> tag

Example

A toolbar with two menu buttons on it ("File" and "Edit"), each of which has a dropdown menu with a series of options:

```
<menu type="toolbar">
<li>
<menu label="File">
<button type="button" onclick="file_new()">New...</button>
<button type="button" onclick="file_open()">Open...</button>
<button type="button" onclick="file_save()">Save</button>
</menu>
</li>
<li>
<menu label="Edit">
<button type="button" onclick="edit_cut()">Cut</button>
<button type="button" onclick="edit_copy()">Copy</button>
<button type="button" onclick="edit_paste()">Paste</button>
</menu>
</li>
</menu>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The label attribute is not currently supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The label attribute specifies a visible label for the menu.

The label attribute is often used to label nested menus within a menu.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <menu> element is redefined in HTML5, and the label attribute is new.

## Syntax

```
<menu label="text">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | Specifies a visible label for the menu |

HTML5 <menu> tag

# HTML5 <menu> type Attribute

HTML5 <menu> tag

## Example

A toolbar with two menu buttons on it ("File" and "Edit"), each of which has a dropdown menu with a series of options:

```
<menu type="toolbar">
<li>
<menu label="File">
<button type="button" onclick="file_new()">New...</button>
<button type="button" onclick="file_open()">Open...</button>
<button type="button" onclick="file_save()">Save</button>
</menu>
</li>
<li>
<menu label="Edit">
<button type="button" onclick="edit_cut()">Cut</button>
<button type="button" onclick="edit_copy()">Copy</button>
<button type="button" onclick="edit_paste()">Paste</button>
</menu>
</li>
</menu>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The type attribute is not currently supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The type attribute specifies the type of menu.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <menu> element is redefined in HTML5, and the type attribute is new.

## Syntax

```
<menu type="list|context|toolbar">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| list | Default. Specifies a list menu. A list of commands (li elements), that the user can perform or activate |
| context | Specifies a context menu. The menu must be activated before the user can interact with the commands |
| toolbar | Specifies a toolbar menu. Active commands, allows the user to interact with the commands immediately |

HTML5 <menu> tag

# HTML5 <meta> Tag

Example

Describe metadata:

```
<head>
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials" />
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript" />
<meta name="author" content="Ståle Refsnes" />
<meta charset="UTF-8" />
</head>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <meta> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

Metadata is data (information) about data.

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

The <meta> tag always goes inside the head element.

The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The scheme attribute is not supported in HTML5.

HTML5 has a new attribute, charset, which makes it easier to define charset:

- HTML 4.01: <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
- HTML5: <meta charset="UTF-8">

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** The <meta> tag always goes inside the head element.

**Note:** Metadata is always passed as name/value pairs.

**Note:** The content attribute MUST be defined if the name or the http-equiv attribute is defined. if none of these are defined, the content attribute CANNOT be defined.

## Examples

**Example 1 - Define keywords for search engines:**

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript" />
```

**Example 2 - Define a description of your web page:**

```
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML and CSS" />
```

**Example 3 - Define the author of a page:**

```
<meta name="author" content="Hege Refsnes" />
```

**Example 4 - Refresh document every 30 seconds:**

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30" />
```

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| charset New | *character_set* | Specifies the character encoding for the HTML document |
| content | *text* | Gives the value associated with the http-equiv or name attribute |
| http-equiv | content-type<br>default-style<br>refresh | Provides an HTTP header for the information/value of the content attribute |
| name | application-name<br>author<br>description<br>generator<br>keywords | Specifies a name for the metadata |
| scheme | *format/URI* | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <meta> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML

# HTML5 <meta> charset Attribute

HTML5 <meta> tag

## Example

Specify the characer encoding for the HTML document:

```
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8" />
</head>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The charset attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The charset attribute specifies the character encoding for the HTML document.

**Tip:** The charset attribute can be locally overridden using the lang attribute on any element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The charset attribute is new in HTML5, and replaces the need for: <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">

Specifying the character-set using the http-equiv attribute is still allowed, but the new way requires less code.

## Syntax

```
<meta charset="character_set" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *character_set* | Specifies the character encoding for the HTML document.<br><br>Common values:<br><br>• UTF-8 - Character encoding for Unicode<br>• ISO-8859-1 - Character encoding for the Latin alphabet<br><br>In theory, any character encoding can be used, but no browser understands all of them. The more widely a character encoding is used, the better the chance that a browser will understand it.<br><br>To view all available character encodings, look at IANA character sets. |

HTML5 <meta> tag

# HTML5 <meta> content Attribute

HTML5 <meta> tag

## Example

Describe metadata within an HTML document:

```
<head>
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials" />
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript" />
</head>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The content attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The content attribute gives the value associated with the http-equiv or name attribute.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<meta content="text" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | The content of the meta information |

HTML5 <meta> tag

# HTML5 <meta> http-equiv Attribute

HTML5 <meta> tag

## Example

Refresh document every 30 seconds:

```
<head>
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30" />
</head>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The http-equiv attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The http-equiv attribute provides an HTTP header for the information/value of the content attribute.

The http-equiv attribute can be used to simulate an HTTP response header.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Using http-equiv is no longer the only way to specify the character set of an HTML document:

- HTML 4.01: <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
- HTML5: <meta charset="UTF-8">

## Syntax

```
<meta http-equiv="content-type|default-style|refresh" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| content-type | Specifies the character encoding for the document.<br>Example:<br><meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" /> |
| default-style | Specified the preferred style sheet to use.<br>Example:<br><meta http-equiv="default-style" content="*id_of_link_element*" /> |
| refresh | Defines a time interval for the document to refresh itself.<br>Example:<br><meta http-equiv="refresh" content="300" /><br>Note: The value "refresh" should be used carefully, as it takes the control of a page away from the user. Using "refresh" will cause a failure in W3C's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. |

HTML5 <meta> tag

# HTML5 <meta> name Attribute

HTML5 <meta> tag

### Example

Use the name attribute to define a description, keywords, and the author of an HTML document:

```
<head>
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials" />
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML5,CSS,JavaScript" />
<meta name="author" content="Hege Refsnes" />
</head>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The name attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The name attribute specifies the name for the metadata.

The name attribute specifies a name for the information/value of the content attribute.

**Note:** If the http-equiv attribute is set, the name attribute should not be set.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<meta name="value" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| application-name | Specifies the name of the Web application that the page represents |
| author | Specifies the name of the author of the document.<br><br>Example: <meta name="author" content="Hege Refsnes" /> |
| description | Specifies a description of the page. Search engines can pick up this description to show with the results of searches.<br><br>Example: <meta name="description" content="Free web tutorials" /> |
| generator | Specifies one of the software packages used to generate the document (not used on hand-authored pages)<br><br>Example: <meta name="generator" content="FrontPage 4.0" /> |
| keywords | Specifies a comma-separated list of keywords - relevant to the page (Informs search engines what the page is about).<br><br>**Tip:** Always specify keywords (needed by search engines to catalogize the page).<br><br>Example: <meta name="keywords" content="HTML5, meta tag, tag reference" /> |

HTML5 <meta> tag

# HTML5 <meter> Tag

Example

Use the meter element to measure data within a given range (a gauge):

```
<meter value="2" min="0" max="10">2 out of 10</meter><br />
<meter value="0.6">60%</meter>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <meter> tag is currently supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The <meter> tag defines a scalar measurement within a known range, or a fractional value. This is also known as a gauge.

Examples: Disk usage, the relevance of a query result, etc.

**Note:** The <meter> tag should not be used to indicate progress (as in a progress bar). For progress bars, use the <progress> tag.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <meter> tag is new in HTML5

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| form | New | *form_id* | Specifies one or more forms the <meter> element belongs to |
| high | New | *number* | Specifies the range that is considered to be a high value |
| low | New | *number* | Specifies the range that is considered to be a low value |
| max | New | *number* | Specifies the maximum value of the range |
| min | New | *number* | Specifies the minimum value of the range |
| optimum | New | *number* | Specifies what value is the optimal value for the gauge |
| value | New | *number* | Required. Specifies the current value of the gauge |

## Global Attributes

The <meter> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <meter> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <meter> form Attribute

HTML5 <meter> tag

## Example

A <meter> element located outside a form (but still a part of the form):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get" id="form1">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>

<meter form="form1" name="x1" min="0" low="40" high="90"
max="100" value="95"></meter>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The form attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The form attribute specifies one or more forms the <meter> element belongs to.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <meter> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<meter form="form_id">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *form_id* | Specifies a space-separated list of id's to one or more forms the meter element belongs to |

HTML5 <meter> tag

# HTML5 <meter> high Attribute

HTML5 <meter> tag

Example

A gauge with a current value and min, max, high, and low segments:

```
<meter min="0" low="40" high="90" max="100" value="95"></meter>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The high attribute is currently supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The high attribute specifies the range where the gauge's value is considered to be a high value.

The high attribute value must be less than the max attribute value, and it also must be greater than the low and min attribute values.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <meter> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<meter high="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies a floating point number that is considered to be a high value |

HTML5 <meter> tag

# HTML5 <meter> low Attribute

HTML5 <meter> tag

Example

A gauge with a current value and min, max, high, and low segments:

```
<meter min="0" low="40" high="90" max="100" value="95"></meter>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The low attribute is currently supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The low attribute specifies the range where the gauge's value is considered to be a low value.

The low attribute value must be greater than the min attribute value, and it also must be less than the high and max attribute values.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <meter> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<meter low="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies a floating point number that is considered to be a high value |

HTML5 <meter> tag

# HTML5 <meter> max Attribute

HTML5 <meter> tag

Example

A gauge with a current value and min, max, high, and low segments:

```
<meter min="0" low="40" high="90" max="100" value="95"></meter>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The max attribute is currently supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The max attribute specifies the upper bound of the gauge.

The max attribute value must be greater than the min attribute value.

If unspecified, the default value is 1.

**Tip:** The max attribute, together with the min attribute, specifies the full range of the gauge.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <meter> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<meter max="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies a floating point number that is the maximum value of the gauge. Default value is "1" |

HTML5 <meter> tag

# HTML5 <meter> min Attribute

HTML5 <meter> tag

Example

A gauge with a current value and min, max, high, and low segments:

```
<meter min="0" low="40" high="90" max="100" value="95"></meter>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The min attribute is currently supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The min attribute specifies the lower bound of the gauge.

The min attribute value must be less than the max attribute value.

If unspecified, the default value is 0.

**Tip:** The min attribute, together with the max attribute, specifies the full range of the gauge.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <meter> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<meter min="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies a floating point number that is the minimum value of the gauge. Default value is "0" |

HTML5 <meter> tag

# HTML5 <meter> optimum Attribute

HTML5 <meter> tag

Example

A gauge with an optimal value of 0.5:

```
<meter value="0.3" high="0.9" low="0.1" optimum="0.5"></meter>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The optimum attribute is currently supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The optimum attribute specifies the range where the gauge's value is considered to be an optimal value.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <meter> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<meter optimum="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies a floating point number that is the optimal value of the gauge |

HTML5 <meter> tag

# HTML5 <meter> value Attribute

HTML5 <meter> tag

Example

A gauge with a current value and min, max, high, and low segments:

```
<meter min="0" low="40" high="90" max="100" value="95"></meter>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The value attribute is currently supported in Opera and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The required value attribute specifies the current, or "measured", value of the gauge.

The value attribute must be between the min and max attribute values.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <meter> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<meter value="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Required. Specifies a floating point number that is the current value of the gauge |

HTML5 <meter> tag

# HTML5 <nav> Tag

## Example

A section of navigation links:

```
<nav>
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
  <a href="/html5/">HTML5</a> |
  <a href="/css/">CSS</a> |
  <a href="/css3/">CSS3</a> |
  <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a>
</nav>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <nav> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <nav> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <nav> tag defines a section of navigation links.

Not all links of a document must be in a <nav> element. The <nav> element is intended only for major block of navigation links.

Browsers, such as screen readers for disabled users, can use this element to determine whether to omit the initial rendering of this content.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <nav> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <nav> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <nav> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# The <noframes> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <noframes> tag is not supported in HTML5.

The <noframes> tag was used to display text for browsers that do not handle frames.

# HTML5 <noscript> Tag

Example

Use of the <noscript> tag:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
document.write("Hello World!")
</script>
<noscript>Your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <noscript> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <noscript> tag is used to provide an alternate content for users that have disabled scripts in their browser or have a browser that doesn't support client-side scripting.

The <noscript> element can contain all the elements that you can find inside the body element of a normal HTML page.

The content inside the <noscript> element will only be displayed if scripts are not supported, or are disabled in the user's browser.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** It is also a good practice to use the comment tag to "hide" scripts from browsers without support for client-side scripts (so they don't show them as plain text):

```
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
function displayMsg()
{
alert("Hello World!")
}
//-->
</script>
```

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None

## Global Attributes and Events

The <noscript> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <object> Tag

Example

How to use the <object> element to embed a Flash file:

```
<object width="400" height="400" data="helloworld.swf"></object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <object> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <object> tag defines an embedded object within an HTML document. Use this element to embed multimedia (like audio, video, Java applets, ActiveX, PDF, and Flash) in your web pages.

You can also use the <object> tag to embed another webpage into your HTML document.

You can use the <param> tag to pass parameters to plugins that have been embedded with the <object> tag.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Some HTML 4.01 attributes are not supported in HTML5.

The "form" attribute is new in HTML5.

Objects can be used and submitted in forms.

Objects can no longer appear inside the <head> element of a document.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** An <object> element must appear inside the <body> element. The text between the <object> and </object> is an alternate text, for browsers that do not support this tag.

**Tip:** For images use the <img> tag instead of the <object> tag.

**Tip:** At least one of the "data" or "type" attribute MUST be defined.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| align | left<br>right<br>top<br>bottom | Not supported in HTML5 |
| archive | *URL* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| border | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| classid | *class_ID* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| codebase | *URL* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| codetype | *MIME_type* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| data | *URL* | Specifies the URL of the resource to be used by the object |
| declare | declare | Not supported in HTML5 |
| form New | *form_id* | Specifies one or more forms the object belongs to |
| height | *pixels* | Specifies the height of the object |
| hspace | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| name | *name* | Specifies a name for the object |
| standby | *text* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| type | *MIME_type* | Specifies the MIME type of data specified in the data attribute |
| usemap | *#mapname* | Specifies the name of a client-side image map to be used with the object |
| vspace | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| width | *pixels* | Specifies the width of the object |

## Global Attributes

The <object> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <object> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <object> data Attribute

HTML5 <object> tag

Example

How to use the <object> element to embed a Flash file:

```
<object width="400" height="400" data="helloworld.swf"></object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The data attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The data attribute specifies the URL of the resource to be used by the object.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<object data="URL">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | Specifies the URL of the resource to be used by the object.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - points to data on another web site (like href="http://www.example.com/helloworld.swg")<br>• A relative URL - points to data within a web site (like href="helloworld.swg") |

HTML5 <object> tag

# HTML5 <object> form Attribute

HTML5 <object> tag

## Example

An <object> element located outside a form (but still a part of the form):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" method="get" id="form1">
First name: <input type="text" name="fname" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>

<object data="helloworld.swf" height="400" width="400" form="form1"
name="obj1"></object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The form attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The form attribute specifies one or more forms the <object> element belongs to.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The form attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<object form="form_id">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *form_id* | Specifies a space-separated list of id's to one or more forms the <object> element belongs to |

HTML5 <object> tag

# HTML5 <object> height Attribute

HTML5 <object> tag

## Example

A flash animation with a height and width of 400 pixels::

```
<object data="helloworld.swf" height="400" width="400"></object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The height attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The height attribute specifies the height of the object, in pixels.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<object height="pixels">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The height of the object, in pixels (i.e. height="100") |

HTML5 <object> tag

# HTML5 <object> name Attribute

HTML5 <object> tag

## Example

An <object> element with a name attribute:

```
<object data="helloworld.swf" width="400" height="400"
name="obj1"></object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The name attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The name attribute specifies the name of an <object> element.

The name attribute is used for referencing an <object> element in JavaScript (an alternative, is to reference it by using its id attribute).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<object name="name" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *name* | The name of the <object> element |

HTML5 <object> tag

# HTML5 <object> type Attribute

HTML5 <object> tag

Example

An <object> element with a specified MIME type:

```
<object width="400" height="400" data="helloworld.swf" type="application/x-shockwave-flash"></object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The type attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The type attribute specifies the MIME type of the object.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<object type="MIME_type">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *MIME_type* | The MIME type of the embedded content.<br>Look at IANA MIME types for a complete list of standard MIME types. |

HTML5 <object> tag

# HTML5 <object> usemap Attribute

HTML5 <object> tag

## Example

An <object> element using an image map:

```
<object data="planets.gif" width="145" height="126"
usemap="#planetmap"></object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The usemap attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Chrome and Safari.

## Definition and Usage

The usemap attribute specifies the name of an image-map to use with the object.

An image-map is an image with clickable areas.

The usemap attribute is associated with a <map> element's name attribute, and creates a relationship between the object and the map.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<object usemap="#mapname">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *#mapname* | A hash character ("#") plus the name of the map element to use |

HTML5 <object> tag

# HTML5 <object> width Attribute

HTML5 <object> tag

## Example

A flash animation with a height and width of 400 pixels::

```
<object data="helloworld.swf" width="400" height="400"></object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The width attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The width attribute specifies the width of the object, in pixels.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<object width="pixels">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The width of the object, in pixels (i.e. width="100") |

HTML5 <object> tag

# HTML5 <ol> Tag

Example

3 different ordered lists:

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

<ol start="50">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

<ol reversed="reversed">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <ol> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <ol> tag defines an ordered list.

Use the <li> tag to define list items.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "start" and "type" attributes were deprecated in HTML 4.01, but IS supported in HTML5.

The "reversed" attribute is new in HTML5.

The "compact" attribute was deprecated in HTML 4.01, and is not supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** For unordered list, use the <ul> tag.

**Tip:** Use CSS to style lists.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| reversed New | reversed | Specifies that the list order should be descending (9,8,7...) |
| start | *number* | Specifies the start value of an ordered list |
| type | 1<br>A<br>a<br>I<br>i | Specifies the kind of marker to use in the list |

## Global Attributes

The <ol> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <ol> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <ol> reversed Attribute

HTML5 <ol> tag

Example

Descending list order:

```
<ol reversed="reversed">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The reversed attribute is currently supported only in Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The reversed attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the list order should be descending (9,8,7...), instead of ascending (1, 2, 3...).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The reversed attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<ol reversed="reversed">
```

**Note:** The reversed attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <ol reversed>
- <ol reversed="reversed">
- <ol reversed="">

HTML5 <ol> tag

# HTML5 <ol> start Attribute

HTML5 <ol> tag

Example

An ordered list starting at "50":

```
<ol start="50">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The start attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The start attribute specifies the start value of the first list item in an ordered list.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The start attribute of the <ol> element is no longer deprecated in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<ol start="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies the start value of the first list item in the ordered list |

HTML5 <ol> tag

# HTML5 <ol> type Attribute

HTML5 <ol> tag

Example

An ordered list with uppercase roman numbers:

```
<ol type="I">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The type attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The type attribute specifies the kind of marker to use in the list (letters or numbers).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The type attribute was deprecated in HTML 4.01 Strict / XHTML 1.0 Strict DTD.

## Syntax

```
<ol type="1|a|A|i|I">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| 1 | Decimal numbers (this is default) (1, 2, 3, 4) |
| a | Alphabetically ordered list, lowercase (a, b, c, d) |
| A | Alphabetically ordered list, uppercase (A, B, C, D) |
| i | Roman numbers, lowercase (i, ii, iii, iv) |
| I | Roman numbers, uppercase (I, II, III, IV) |

HTML5 <ol> tag

# HTML5 <optgroup> Tag

Example

Group related options with <optgroup> tags:

```
<select>
  <optgroup label="Swedish Cars">
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="German Cars">
    <option value="vw">VW</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <optgroup> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <optgroup> is used to group related options in a drop-down list.

If you have a long list of options, groups of related options are easier to handle for a user.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| label | *text* | Specifies a label for an option-group |
| disabled | disabled | Specifies that an option-group should be disabled |

## Global Attributes

The <optgroup> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <optgroup> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <optgroup> label Attribute

HTML5 <optgroup> tag

## Example

Two option groups with labels:

```
<select>
<optgroup label="Swedish Cars">
<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
</optgroup>
<optgroup label="German Cars">
<option value="vw">VW</option>
<option value="audi">Audi</option>
</optgroup>
</select>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The label attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The label attribute specifies a label for an option-group.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<optgroup label="text">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | Specifies a label/description for the option-group |

HTML5 <optgroup> tag

# HTML5 <optgroup> disabled Attribute

HTML5 <optgroup> tag

Example

A disabled option-group:

```
<optgroup disabled="disabled" label="Swedish Cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
</optgroup>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The disabled attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an option-group should be disabled.

A disabled option-group is unusable and un-clickable.

The disabled attribute can be set to keep a user from selecting the option-group until some other condition has been met (like selecting a checkbox, etc.). Then, a JavaScript is required to remove the disabled value, and make the option-group selectable.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<optgroup disabled="disabled">
```

**Note:** The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <optgroup disabled>
- <optgroup disabled="disabled">
- <optgroup disabled="">

HTML5 <optgroup> tag

# HTML5 <option> disabled Attribute

HTML5 <option> tag

## Example

A drop-down list with one disabled option:

```
<select>
  <option disabled="disabled" value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="vw">VW</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The disabled attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an option should be disabled.

A disabled option is unusable and un-clickable.

The disabled attribute can be set to keep a user from selecting the option until some other condition has been met (like selecting a checkbox, etc.). Then, a JavaScript is required to remove the disabled value, and make the option selectable.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<option disabled="disabled">
```

**Note:** The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <option disabled>
- <option disabled="disabled">
- <option disabled="">

HTML5 <option> tag

# HTML5 <option> label Attribute

HTML5 <option> tag

## Example

Use of the label attribute in <option> elements:

```
<select>
  <option label="Volvo">Volvo (Latin for "I roll")</option>
  <option label="Saab">Saab (Swedish Aeroplane AB)</option>
  <option label="Mercedes">Mercedes (Mercedes-Benz)</option>
  <option label="Audi">Audi (Auto Union Deutschland Ingolstadt)</option>
</select>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The label attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The label attribute specifies a shorter version of an option.

The shorter version will be displayed in the drop-down list.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<option label="text">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | A label for the option |

HTML5 <option> tag

# HTML5 <option> selected Attribute

HTML5 <option> tag

## Example

A drop-down list with a pre-selected option:

```
<select>
<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
<option value="vw">VW</option>
<option selected="selected" value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The selected attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The selected attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that an option should be pre-selected when the page loads.

The pre-selected option will be displayed first in the drop-down list.

**Tip:** The selected attribute can also be set after the page loads, with a JavaScript.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<option selected="selected">
```

**Note:** The selected attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <option selected>
- <option selected="selected">
- <option selected="">

HTML5 <option> tag

# HTML5 <option> value Attribute

HTML5 <option> tag

Example

A drop-down list inside an HTML form:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
<select name="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo XC90</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab 95</option>
  <option value="mercedes">Mercedes SLK</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi TT</option>
</select>
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The value attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The value attribute specifies the value to be sent to a server when a form is submitted.

The content between the opening <option> and closing </option> tags is what the browsers will display in a drop-down list. However, the value of the value attribute is what will be sent to the server when a form is submitted.

**Note:** If the value attribute is not specified, the content will be passed as a value instead.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<option value="value">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *value* | The value to be sent to the server |

HTML5 <option> tag

# HTML5 <output> Tag

Example

Perform a calculation and show the result in an <output> element:

```
<form oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">0
  <input type="range" name="a" value="50" />100
  +<input type="number" name="b" value="50" />
  =<output name="x" for="a b"></output>
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <output> tag is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The <output> tag represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <output> tag is new in HTML5.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| for New | *element_id* | Specifies the relationship between the result of the calculation, and the elements used in the calculation |
| form New | *form_id* | Specifies one or more forms the output element belongs to |
| name New | *name* | Specifies a name for the output element |

## Global Attributes

The <output> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <output> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <p> Tag

Example

A paragraph:

```
<p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <p> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <p> tag defines a paragraph.

Browsers automatically add some space (margin) before and after each <p> element. The margins can be modified with CSS (with the margin properties).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The align attribute, which was deprecated in HTML 4.01, is no longer supported in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <p> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <p> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5

# HTML5 <param> Tag

Example

Set the "autoplay" parameter to "false", so the sound won't start playing as soon as the page loads:

```
<object data="horse.wav">
  <param name="autoplay" value="false">
</object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <param> tag is supported in all major browsers. However, the file format defined in <object> may not be supported in all browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <param> tag is used to define parameters for plugins embedded with an <object> element.

**Tip:** HTML 5 also includes two new elements for playing audio or video: The <audio> and <video> tags.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML 4.01 attributes "type" and "valuetype" are not supported in HTML5.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| name | *name* | Specifies the name of the parameter |
| type | *MIME_type* | Not supported in HTML5. |
| value | *value* | Specifies the value of the parameter |
| valuetype | data<br>ref<br>object | Not supported in HTML5. |

## Global Attributes

The <param> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <param> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <param> name Attribute

HTML5 <param> tag

Example

Set the "autoplay" parameter to "false", so the sound won't start playing as soon as the page loads:

```
<object data="horse.wav">
  <param name="autoplay" value="false">
</object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The name attribute is supported in all major browsers. However, the file format defined in <object> may not be supported in all browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The name attribute specifies the name of a <param> element.

This attribute is used together with the value attribute to specify parameters for the plugin specified with the <object> tag.

The name attribute value can be any name supported by the specified object.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<param name="name" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *name* | The name of the parameter |

HTML5 <param> tag

# HTML5 <param> value Attribute

HTML5 <param> tag

Example

Set the "autoplay" parameter to "false", so the sound won't start playing as soon as the page loads:

```
<object data="horse.wav">
  <param name="autoplay" value="false">
</object>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The value attribute is supported in all major browsers. However, the file format defined in <object> may not be supported in all browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The value attribute specifies the value of a <param> element.

This attribute is used together with the name attribute to specify parameters for the plugin specified with the <object> tag.

The value can be any value supported by the specified object.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<param value="value" />
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *value* | The value of the parameter |

HTML5 <param> tag

# HTML5 <pre> Tag

Example

Preformatted text:

```
<pre>
Text in a pre element
is displayed in a fixed-width
font, and it preserves
both spaces and
line breaks
</pre>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <pre> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <pre> tag defines preformatted text.

Text in a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "width" attribute was deprecated in HTML 4.01, and is not supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use the <pre> element when displaying text with unusual formatting, or some sort of computer code.

## Global Attributes

The <pre> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <pre> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <progress> Tag

Example

Downloading in progress:

```
<progress value="22" max="100"></progress>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <progress> tag is currently supported in Firefox, Opera, and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The <progress> tag represents the progress of a task.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <progress> tag is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use the <progress> tag in conjunction with JavaScript to display the progress of a task.

**Note**: The <progress> tag is not suitable for representing a gauge (e.g. disk space usage or relevance of a query result). To represent a gauge, use the <meter> tag instead.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| max | New | *number* | Specifies how much work the task requires in total |
| value | New | *number* | Specifies how much of the task has been completed |

## Global Attributes

The <progress> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <progress> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <progress> max Attribute

HTML5 <progress> tag

Example

Downloading in progress:

```
<progress value="22" max="100"></progress>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The max attribute is currently supported in Firefox, Opera, and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The max attribute specifies how much work the task requires in total.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <progress> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<progress max="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | A floating point number that specifies how much work the task requires in total |

HTML5 <progress> tag

# HTML5 <progress> value Attribute

HTML5 <progress> tag

Example

Downloading in progress:

```
<progress value="22" max="100"></progress>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The value attribute is currently supported in Firefox, Opera, and Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The value attribute specifies how much of the task has been completed.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <progress> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<progress value="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | A floating point number that specifies how much of the task has been completed |

HTML5 <progress> tag

# HTML5 <q> Tag

Example

Mark up a short quotation:

```
<p>WWF's goal is to:
<q>build a future where people live in harmony with nature</q>.
We hope they succeed.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <q> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <q> tag defines a short quotation.

Browsers often insert quotation marks around the quotation.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Use <blockquote> to mark up long quotations.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| cite | *URL* | Specifies the source URL of the quote |

## Global Attributes

The <q> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <q> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <rp> Tag

Example

A ruby annotation:

```
<ruby>
? <rt><rp>(</rp>??`<rp>)</rp></rt>
</ruby>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <rp> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <rp> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <rp> tag defines what to show if a browser does NOT support ruby annotations.

Ruby annotations are used for East Asian typography, to show the pronunciation of East Asian characters.

Use the <rp> tag together with the <ruby> and the <rt> tags: The <ruby> element consists of one or more characters that needs an explanation/pronunciation, and an <rt> element that gives that information, and an optional <rp> element that defines what to show for browsers that not support ruby annotations.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <rp> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <rp> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <rp> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <rt> Tag

Example

A ruby annotation:

```
<ruby>
? <rt> ??` </rt>
</ruby>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <rt> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <rt> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <rt> tag defines an explanation or pronunciation of characters (for East Asian typography) in a ruby annotation.

Use the <rt> tag together with the <ruby> and the <rp> tags: The <ruby> element consists of one or more characters that needs an explanation/pronunciation, and an <rt> element that gives that information, and an optional <rp> element that defines what to show for browsers that not support ruby annotations.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <rt> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <rt> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <rt> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <ruby> Tag

Example

A ruby annotation:

```
<ruby>
? <rt> ??` </rt>
</ruby>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <ruby> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <ruby> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <ruby> tag specifies a ruby annotation.

Ruby annotations are used for East Asian typography, to show the pronunciation of East Asian characters.

Use the <ruby> tag together with the <rt> and/or the <rp> tags: The <ruby> element consists of one or more characters that needs an explanation/pronunciation, and an <rt> element that gives that information, and an optional <rp> element that defines what to show for browsers that not support ruby annotations.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <ruby> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <ruby> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <ruby> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <s> Tag

Example

Mark up text that is no longer correct:

```
<p><s>My car is blue.</s></p>
<p>My new car is silver.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <s> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <s> tag specifies text that is no longer correct, accurate or relevant.

The <s> tag should not be used to define replaced or deleted text, use the <del> tag to define replaced or deleted text.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <s> element is deprecated in HTML 4.01, and used to define strikethrough text.

The <s> element is redefined in HTML5, and is now used to define text that is no longer correct.

## Global Attributes

The <s> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <s> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5   <dfn> <code> <samp> <kbd> <var> Tags

Example

Format text in a document:

```
<em>Emphasized text</em>
<strong>Strong text</strong>
<dfn>Definition term</dfn>
<code>Computer code</code>
<samp>Sample output from computer program</samp>
<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>
<var>Variable</var>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are all phrase tags. They are not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

| Tag | Description |
|---|---|
|  | Renders as emphasized text |
|  | Defines important text |
| <dfn> | Defines a definition term |
| <code> | Defines a piece of computer code |
| <samp> | Defines sample output from a computer program |
| <kbd> | Defines keyboard input |
| <var> | Defines a variable |

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the  tag defines strong emphasized text, but in HTML5 it defines important text.

## Global Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <script> Tag

Example

Write "Hello world" with JavaScript:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
document.write("Hello World!")
</script>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <script> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script, such as a JavaScript.

The <script> element either contains scripting statements or it points to an external script file through the "src" attribute.

Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "type" attribute is required in HTML 4, but optional in HTML5.

The "async" attribute is new in HTML5.

Some HTML 4.01 attributes are not supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** If the "src" attribute is present, the <script> element must be empty.

**Note:** There are several ways an external script can be executed:

- If async="async": The script is executed asynchronously with the rest of the page (the script will be executed while the page continues the parsing)
- If async is not present and defer="defer": The script is executed when the page has finished parsing
- If neither async or defer is present: The script is fetched and executed immediately, before the browser continues parsing the page

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| async New | async | Specifies that the script is executed asynchronously (only for external scripts) |
| defer | defer | Specifies that the script is executed when the page has finished parsing (only for external scripts) |
| type | *MIME_type* | Specifies the MIME type of the script |
| charset | *character_set* | Specifies the character encoding used in an external script file |
| src | *URL* | Specifies the URL of an external script file |
| xml:space | preserve | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes and Events

The <script> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

NONE

# HTML5 <script> async Attribute

HTML5 <script> tag

### Example

A script that will be run asynchronously as soon as it is available:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="demo_async.js" async="async"></script>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The async attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The async attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the script will be executed asynchronously as soon as it is available.

**Note:** The async attribute is only for external scripts (and should only be used if the src attribute is present).

**Note:** There are several ways an external script can be executed:

- If async="async": The script is executed asynchronously with the rest of the page (the script will be executed while the page continues the parsing)
- If async is not present and defer="defer": The script is executed when the page has finished parsing
- If neither async or defer is present: The script is fetched and executed immediately, before the browser continues parsing the page

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The async attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<script async="async">
```

**Note:** The async attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <script async>
- <script async="async">
- <script async="">

HTML5 <script> tag

# HTML5 <script> defer Attribute

HTML5 <script> tag

Example

A script that will not run until after the page has loaded:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="demo_defer.js" defer="defer"></script>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The defer attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The defer attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the script is executed when the page has finished parsing.

**Note:** The defer attribute is only for external scripts (should only be used if the src attribute is present).

**Note:** There are several ways an external script can be executed:

- If async="async": The script is executed asynchronously with the rest of the page (the script will be executed while the page continues the parsing)
- If async is not present and defer="defer": The script is executed when the page has finished parsing
- If neither async or defer is present: The script is fetched and executed immediately, before the browser continues parsing the page

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<script defer="defer">
```

**Note:** The defer attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <script defer>
- <script defer="defer">
- <script defer="">

HTML5 <script> tag

# HTML5 <script> type Attribute

HTML5 <script> tag

Example

A script with the type attribute specified:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
document.write("Hello World!")
</script>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The type attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The type attribute specifies the MIME type of a script.

The type attribute identifies the content between the <script> and </script> tags.

The MIME type consists of two parts: one media type and one subtype. For JavaScript, the MIME type is "text/javascript".

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML5, the type attribute is no longer required. The default value is "text/javascript".

## Syntax

```
<script type="MIME_type">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *MIME_type* | Specifies the MIME type of the script.<br><br>Some common values:<br><br>• text/javascript (this is default)<br>• text/ecmascript<br>• application/ecmascript<br>• application/javascript<br>• text/vbscript<br><br>Look at IANA MIME types for a complete list of standard MIME types. |

HTML5 <script> tag

# HTML5 <script> charset Attribute

HTML5 <script> tag

Example

An external JavaScript with an UTF-8 character set:

```
<script src="myscripts.js" charset="UTF-8"></script>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The charset attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The charset attribute specifies the character encoding used in an external script file.

The charset attribute is used when the character encoding in an external script file differs from the encoding in the HTML document.

**Note:** The charset attribute is only for external scripts (can only be used if the src attribute is present).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The charset attribute on **non-external** script elements is unused in HTML 4 and forbidden in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<script charset="character_set">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *character_set* | Specifies the character encoding for the external script file.<br><br>Some common values:<br>• "ISO-8859-1" - Standard encoding for the Latin alphabet<br>• "UTF-8" - Character encoding for Unicode. Compatible with ASCII<br><br>Look at our Character-sets reference for a complete list of character sets. |

HTML5 <script> tag

# HTML5 <script> src Attribute

HTML5 <script> tag

Example

Point to an external JavaScript file:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="demo_time.js"></script>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The src attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The src attribute specifies the URL of an external script file.

If you want to run the same JavaScript on several pages in a web site, you should create an external JavaScript file, instead of writing the same script over and over again. Save the script file with a .js extension, and then refer to it using the src attribute in the <script> tag.

**Note:** The external script file cannot contain the <script> tag.

**Note:** Point to the external script file exactly where you would have written the script.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<script src="URL">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | The URL of the external script file.<br><br>Possible values:<br>• An absolute URL - points to another web site (like src="http://www.example.com/example.js")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like src="/scripts/example.js") |

HTML5 <script> tag

# HTML5 <section> Tag

Example

A section in a document, explaining what WWF is:

```
<section>
  <h1>WWF</h1>
  <p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is....</p>
</section>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <section> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <section> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <section> tag defines sections in a document. Such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections of the document.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <section> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <section> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <section> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <select> Tag

Example

Create a drop-down list with four options:

```
<select>
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="opel">Opel</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <select> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list.

The <option> tags inside the <select> element define the available options in the list.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 has some new attributes.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** The <select> element is a form control and can be used in a form to collect user input.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| autofocus New | autofocus | Specifies that the drop-down list should automatically get focus when the page loads |
| disabled | disabled | Specifies that the drop-down list should be disabled |
| form New | *form_id* | Defines one or more forms the select field belongs to |
| multiple | multiple | Specifies that multiple items can be selected at once |
| name | *text* | Defines a name for the drop-down list |
| size | *number* | Defines the number of visible options in the drop-down list |

## Global Attributes

The <select> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <select> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <small> Tag

Example

Define a smaller text:

```
<p>W3Schools.com - the world's largest web development site.</p>
<p><small>Copyright 1999-2050 by Refsnes Data</small></p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <small> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <small> tag defines smaller text (and other side comments).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Practically none. In HTML 4.01 the small element is displayed as smaller text. In HTML5 the small element defines small text and other side comments, and is displayed as smaller text.

## Global Attributes

The <small> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <small> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <source> Tag

Example

An audio player with two source files. The browser should choose which file (if any) it has support for:

```
<audio controls="controls">
  <source src="song.ogg" type="audio/ogg" />
  <source src="song.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <source> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <source> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <source> tag is used to specify multiple media resources for media elements, such as <video> and <audio>.

The <source> tag allows you to specify alternative video/audio files which the browser may choose from, based on its media type or codec support.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <source> tag is new in HTML5.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| media | New | *media_query* | Specifies the type of media resource |
| src | New | *URL* | Specifies the URL of the media file |
| type | New | *MIME_type* | Specifies the MIME type of the media resource |

## Global Attributes

The <source> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <source> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <source> media Attribute

HTML5 <source> tag

### Example

Use of the media attribute:

```
<source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg"
media="screen and (min-width:320px)" />
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The media attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The media attribute specifies the type of media resource (what media/device the file is optimized for).

The browser can use this attribute to determine whether it can play the file or not. If it cannot, it can choose not to download it.

**Note:** This attribute can accept several values.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The media attribute is new for the <source> tag in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<source media="value">
```

## Possible Operators

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| and | Specifies an AND operator |
| not | Specifies a NOT operator |
| , | Specifies an OR operator |

## Devices

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| all | Suitable for all devices. This is default |
| aural | Speech synthesizers |
| braille | Braille feedback devices |
| handheld | Handheld devices (small screen, limited bandwidth) |
| projection | Projectors |
| print | Print preview mode/printed pages |
| screen | Computer screens |
| tty | Teletypes and similar media using a fixed-pitch character grid |
| tv | Television type devices (low resolution, limited scroll ability) |

## Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| width | Specifies the width of the targeted display area.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (min-width:500px)" |
| height | Specifies the height of the targeted display area.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (max-height:700px)" |
| device-width | Specifies the width of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (device-width:500px)" |
| device-height | Specifies the height of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (device-height:500px)" |

| | |
|---|---|
| orientation | Specifies the orientation of the target display/paper.<br>Possible values: "portrait" or "landscape"<br>Example: media="all and (orientation: landscape)" |
| aspect-ratio | Specifies the width/height ratio of the targeted display area.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (aspect-ratio:16/9)" |
| device-aspect-ratio | Specifies the device-width/device-height ratio of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (aspect-ratio:16/9)" |
| color | Specifies the bits per color of target display.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (color:3)" |
| color-index | Specifies the number of colors the target display can handle.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (min-color-index:256)" |
| monochrome | Specifies the bits per pixel in a monochrome frame buffer.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (monochrome:2)" |
| resolution | Specifies the pixel density (dpi or dpcm) of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="print and (resolution:300dpi)" |
| scan | Specifies scanning method of a tv display.<br>Possible values are "progressive" and "interlace".<br>Example: media="tv and (scan:interlace)" |
| grid | Specifies if the output device is grid or bitmap.<br>Possible values are "1" for grid, and "0" otherwise.<br>Example: media="handheld and (grid:1)" |

HTML5 <source> tag

# HTML5 <source> src Attribute

HTML5 <source> tag

## Example

An audio player with two source files. The browser should choose which file (if any) it has support for:

```
<audio controls="controls">
  <source src="song.ogg" type="audio/ogg" />
  <source src="song.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The src attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <source> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The src attribute specifies the URL of the media file to play.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <source> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<source src="URL">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | Specifies the URL of the media file.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - points to another web site (like href="http://www.example.com/song.ogg")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like href="song.ogg") |

HTML5 <source> tag

# HTML5 <source> type Attribute

HTML5 <source> tag

## Example

Use of the type attribute:

```
<audio controls="controls">
  <source src="song.ogg" type="audio/ogg" />
  <source src="song.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The type attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <source> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The type attribute specifies the MIME type of the media resource.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <source> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<source type="MIME_type">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *MIME_type* | Specifies the MIME type of the media resource.<br><br>Common MIME types:<br>For video:<br>• video/ogg<br>• video/mp4<br>• video/webm<br><br>For audio:<br>• audio/ogg<br>• audio/mpeg<br><br>Look at IANA MIME types for a complete list of standard MIME types |

HTML5 <source> tag

# HTML5  Tag

Example

A text with a  element that is styled with CSS:

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:lightblue">light blue</span> eyes.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The  tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The  tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.

The  tag provides no visual change by itself.

The  tag provides a way to add a hook to a part of a text or a part of a document.

**Tip:** When a text is hooked in a  element you can add styles to the content, or manipulate the content with for example JavaScript.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Global Attributes

The  tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The  tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# The <strike> Tag.
# Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <strike> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

The <strike> tag were used to define strikethrough text. Use <del> instead.

# HTML5   <dfn> <code> <samp> <kbd> <var> Tags

Example

Format text in a document:

```
<em>Emphasized text</em>
<strong>Strong text</strong>
<dfn>Definition term</dfn>
<code>Computer code</code>
<samp>Sample output from computer program</samp>
<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>
<var>Variable</var>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are all phrase tags. They are not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

| Tag | Description |
|---|---|
|  | Renders as emphasized text |
|  | Defines important text |
| <dfn> | Defines a definition term |
| <code> | Defines a piece of computer code |
| <samp> | Defines sample output from a computer program |
| <kbd> | Defines keyboard input |
| <var> | Defines a variable |

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the  tag defines strong emphasized text, but in HTML5 it defines important text.

## Global Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <style> Tag

Example

Use of the style element in an HTML document:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {color:red}
p {color:blue}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>Heading</h1>
<p>A paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <style> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <style> tag is used to define style information for an HTML document.

Inside the <style> element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.

Each HTML document can contain multiple <style> tags.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "scoped" attribute is new in HTML5, which allows to define styles for a specified section of the document. If the "scoped" attribute is present, the styles only apply to the style element's parent element and that element's child elements.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** To link to an external style sheet, use the <link> tag.

**Tip:** To learn more about style sheets, visit our CSS Tutorial.

**Note:** If the "scoped" attribute is not used, each <style> tag must be located in the head section.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| type | text/css | Specifies the MIME type of the style sheet |
| media | *media_query* | Specifies what media/device the media resource is optimized for. Default value: all. |
| scoped New | scoped | Specifies that the styles only apply to this element's parent element and that element's child elements |

## Global Attributes

The <style> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <style> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <sub> and <sup> Tags

Example

Subscript and superscript text:

```
<p>This text contains <sub>subscript</sub> text.</p>
<p>This text contains <sup>superscript</sup> text.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <sub> and <sup> tags are supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <sub> tag defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the baseline. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like $H_2O$.

The <sup> tag defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the baseline. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1].

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Global Attributes

The <sub> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <sub> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <summary> Tag

## Example

Using the <summary> element:

```
<details>
<summary>Copyright 1999-2011.</summary>
<p> - by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.</p>
<p>All content and graphics on this web site are the property of the company
Refsnes Data.</p>
</details>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <summary> tag is currently only supported in Chrome.

## Definition and Usage

The <summary> tag defines a visible heading for the <details> element. The heading can be clicked to view/hide the details.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <summary> tag is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** The <summary> element should be the first child element of the <details> element.

## Global Attributes

The <summary> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <summary> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <table> Tag

## Example

A simple HTML table, containing two columns and two rows:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <table> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <table> tag defines an HTML table.

An HTML table consists of the <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements.

The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.

A more complex HTML table may also include <caption>, <col>, <colgroup>, <thead>, <tfoot>, and <tbody> elements.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Only the "border" attribute is supported in HTML5, and it only allows the values "" or "1".

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| border | ""<br>1 | Specifies whether the table cells should have borders or not |
| cellpadding | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| cellspacing | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| frame | void<br>above<br>below<br>hsides<br>lhs<br>rhs<br>vsides<br>box<br>border | Not supported in HTML5 |
| rules | none<br>groups<br>rows<br>cols<br>all | Not supported in HTML5 |
| summary | *text* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| width | *pixels*<br>*%* | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <table> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <table> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <table> border Attribute

HTML5 <table> tag

Example

The following HTML table will be displayed with borders around the table cells:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The border attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The border attribute specifies if a border should be displayed around the table cells or not.

The value "1" indicates borders should be displayed, and that the table is NOT being used for layout purposes.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML5, the border attribute is only used to indicate if the table is for layout purposes or not, and the only allowed attribute values are "" or "1".

## Syntax

```
<table border="1">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| "" | No borders around the table cells (the table could be used for layout purposes) |
| "1" | Add borders around the table cells (the table is NOT being used for layout purposes) |

HTML5 <table> tag

# HTML5 <tbody> Tag

Example

An HTML table with a thead, tfoot, and a tbody element:

```
<table border="1">
  <thead>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  </thead>
  <tfoot>
  <tr>
    <td>Sum</td>
    <td>$180</td>
  </tr>
  </tfoot>
  <tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <tbody> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <tbody> tag is used to group the body content in an HTML table.

The <tbody> element is used in conjunction with the <thead> and <tfoot> elements to specify each part of a table (body, header, footer).

Browsers can use these elements to enable scrolling of the table body independently of the header and footer. Also, when printing a large table that spans multiple pages, these elements can enable the table header and footer to be printed at the top and bottom of each page.

The <tbody> tag must be used in the following context: As a child of a <table> element, after any <caption>, <colgroup>, and <thead> elements.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None of the HTML 4.01 attributes are supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** The <tbody> element must have one or more <tr> tags inside.

**Tip:** The <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot> elements will not affect the layout of the table by default. However, you can use CSS to let these elements affect the table's layout.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| align | right<br>left<br>center<br>justify<br>char | Not supported in HTML5 |
| char | *character* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| charoff | *number* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| valign | top<br>middle<br>bottom<br>baseline | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <tbody> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <tbody> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <td> Tag

### Example

A simple HTML table, with two table cells:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td>Cell A</td>
    <td>Cell B</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <td> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <td> tag defines a standard cell in an HTML table.

An HTML table has two kinds of cells:

- Header cells - contains header information (created with the <th> element)
- Standard cells - contains data (created with the <td> element)

The text in <th> elements are bold and centered by default.

The text in <td> elements are regular and left-aligned by default.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Some HTML 4.01 attributes are not supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes:

**Note:** The <td> element is not allowed in the <thead> element.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| abbr | *text* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| align | left<br>right<br>center<br>justify<br>char | Not supported in HTML5 |
| axis | *category_name* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| char | *character* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| charoff | *number* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| colspan | *number* | Specifies the number of columns a cell should span |
| headers | *header_id* | Specifies one or more header cells a cell is related to |
| height | *pixels*<br>*%* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| nowrap | nowrap | Not supported in HTML5 |
| rowspan | *number* | Specifies the number of rows a cell should span |
| scope | col<br>colgroup<br>row<br>rowgroup | Not supported in HTML5 |
| valign | top<br>middle<br>bottom<br>baseline | Not supported in HTML5 |
| width | *pixels*<br>*%* | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <td> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <td> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <td> colspan Attribute

HTML5 <td> tag

## Example

An HTML table with a table cell that spans two columns:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td colspan="2">Sum: $180</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The colspan attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Only Firefox supports colspan="0", which have a special meaning (look below in the "Attribute Values" table).

## Definition and Usage

The colspan attribute defines the number of columns a cell should span.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<td colspan="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies the number of columns a cell should span.<br>**Note:** colspan="0" tells the browser to span the cell to the last column of the column group (<colgroup>) |

HTML5 <td> tag

# HTML5 <td> headers Attribute

HTML5 <td> tag

## Example

Specify the <th> element each <td> element is related to:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th id="name">Name</th>
    <th id="email">Email</th>
    <th id="phone">Phone</th>
    <th id="addr">Address</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td headers="name">John Doe</td>
    <td headers="email">someone@example.com</td>
    <td headers="phone">+45342323</td>
    <td headers="addr">Rosevn 56,4300 Sandnes,Norway</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The headers attribute has no visual effect in ordinary web browsers, but can be used by screen readers.

## Definition and Usage

The headers attribute specifies one or more header cells a table cell is related to.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<td headers="header_id">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *header_id* | Specifies a space-separated list of id's to one or more header cells the table cell is related to |

HTML5 <td> tag

# HTML5 <td> rowspan Attribute

HTML5 <td> tag

## Example

An HTML table with a table cell that spans two rows:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
    <th>Savings for holiday!</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
    <td rowspan="2">$50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The rowspan attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Only Firefox and Opera support rowspan="0", which have a special meaning (look below in the "Attribute Values" table).

## Definition and Usage

The rowspan attribute defines the number of rows a cell should span.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<td rowspan="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Sets the number of rows a cell should span.<br>**Note:** rowspan="0" tells the browser to span the cell to the last row of the table section (<thead>, <tbody>, or <tfoot>) |

HTML5 <td> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> Tag

Example

A simple text area:

```
<textarea rows="4" cols="50">
At W3Schools you will find all the Web-building tutorials you need, from
basic HTML to advanced XML, SQL, ASP, and PHP.
</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <textarea> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control.

A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters, and the text renders in a fixed-width font (usually Courier).

The size of a text area can be specified by the cols and rows attributes, or even better; through CSS' height and width properties.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 has some new attributes: autofocus, form, maxlength, placeholder, required, and wrap.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| autofocus New | autofocus | Specifies that a text area should automatically get focus when the page loads |
| cols | *number* | Specifies the visible width of a text area |
| disabled | disabled | Specifies that a text area should be disabled |
| form New | *form_id* | Specifies one or more forms the text area belongs to |
| maxlength New | *number* | Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in the text area |
| name | *text* | Specifies a name for the text area |
| placeholder New | *text* | Specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of a text area |
| readonly | readonly | Specifies that a text area should be read-only |
| required New | required | Specifies that a text area is required/must be filled out |
| rows | *number* | Specifies the visible number of lines in a text area |
| wrap New | hard<br>soft | Specifies how the text in a text area is to be wrapped when submitted in a form |

## Global Attributes

The <textarea> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <textarea> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <textarea> autofocus Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

A text area with autofocus:

```
<textarea autofocus="autofocus">
At W3Schools you will find all the Web-building tutorials you need,
from basic HTML to advanced XML, SQL, ASP, and PHP.
</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The autofocus attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The autofocus attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the text area should automatically get focus when the page loads.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The autofocus attribute is new for the <textarea> tag in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<textarea autofocus="autofocus">
```

**Note:** The autofocus attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <textarea autofocus>
- <textarea autofocus="autofocus">
- <textarea autofocus="">

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> cols Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

A text area with a specified height and width:

```
<textarea rows="4" cols="50">
At W3Schools you will find all the Web-building tutorials you need,
from basic HTML to advanced XML, SQL, ASP, and PHP.
</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The cols attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The cols attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

**Tip:** The size of a textarea can also be set by the CSS height and width properties.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<textarea cols="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies the width of the text area (in average character width). Default value is 20 |

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> disabled Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

A disabled text area:

```
<textarea disabled="disabled">
At W3Schools you will find all the Web-building tutorials you need,
from basic HTML to advanced XML, SQL, ASP, and PHP.
</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The disabled attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the text area should be disabled.

A disabled text area is unusable and the text is not selectable (cannot be copied).

The disabled attribute can be set to keep a user from using the text area until some other condition has been met (like selecting a checkbox, etc.). Then, a JavaScript could remove the disabled value, and make the text area usable.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<textarea disabled="disabled">
```

**Note:** The disabled attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <textarea disabled>
- <textarea disabled="disabled">
- <textarea disabled="">

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> form Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

A text area located outside a form (but still a part of the form):

```
<form action="demo_form.asp" id="usrform">
Name: <input type="text" name="usrname" /><br />
<input type="submit" />
</form>

<textarea name="comment" form="usrform">Enter text here...</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The form attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The form attribute specifies one or more forms the text area belongs to.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The form attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<textarea form="form_id">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *form_id* | Specifies a space-separated list of id's to one or more forms the text area belongs to |

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> maxlength Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

Example

A text area with a maximum length of 50 characters:

```
<textarea maxlength="50">
Enter text here...
</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The maxlength attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer and Opera.

## Definition and Usage

The maxlength attribute specifies the maximum length (in characters) of a text area.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The maxlength attribute is new for the <textarea> tag in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<textarea maxlength="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | The maximum number of characters allowed in the text area |

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> name Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

A text area with a name attribute:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  <textarea name="comment">Enter text here...</textarea>
  <input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The name attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The name attribute specifies a name for a text area.

The name attribute is used to reference elements in a JavaScript, or to reference form data after a form is submitted.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<textarea name="text">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | Specifies the name of the text area |

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> placeholder Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

A text area with a placeholder text:

```
<textarea placeholder="Describe yourself with 4 words...">
</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The placeholder attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of a text area.

The hint is displayed in the text area when it is empty, and disappears when the field gets focus.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The placeholder attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<textarea placeholder="text">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *text* | Specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of the text area |

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> readonly Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

A read-only text area:

```
<textarea readonly="readonly">
At W3Schools you will find all the Web-building tutorials you need,
from basic HTML to advanced XML, SQL, ASP, and PHP.
</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The readonly attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The readonly attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that a text area should be read-only.

In a read-only text area, the content cannot be changed, but a user can tab to it, highlight it and copy content from it.

The readonly attribute can be set to keep a user from using a text area until some other condition has been met (like selecting a checkbox, etc.). Then, a JavaScript is required to remove the readonly value, and make the text area editable.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<textarea readonly="readonly">
```

**Note:** The readonly attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <textarea readonly>
- <textarea readonly="readonly">
- <textarea readonly="">

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> required Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

A form with a required text area:

```
<form action="demo_form.asp">
  <textarea name="usrtxt" required="required"></textarea>
  <input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The required attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer and Safari.

## Definition and Usage

The required attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that a text area is required/must be filled out (in order to submit the form).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The required attribute is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<textarea required="required">
```

**Note:** The required attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <textarea required>
- <textarea required="required">
- <textarea required="">

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> rows Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

A text area with a specified height and width:

```
<textarea rows="4" cols="50">
At W3Schools you will find all the Web-building tutorials you need,
from basic HTML to advanced XML, SQL, ASP, and PHP.
</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The rows attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The rows attribute specifies the visible height of a text area.

**Note:** The size of a textarea can also be specified by the CSS height and width properties.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<textarea rows="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Specifies the height of the text area (in lines). Default value is 2 |

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <textarea> wrap Attribute

HTML5 <textarea> tag

## Example

The text in a text area with wrap="hard" will contain newlines (if any) when submitted in a form:

```
<textarea rows="2" cols="20" wrap="hard">
At W3Schools you will find free Web-building tutorials.
</textarea>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The wrap attribute is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The wrap attribute specifies how the text in a text area is to be wrapped when submitted in a form.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The wrap attribute is new for the <textarea> tag in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<textarea wrap="soft|hard">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| soft | The text in the textarea is not wrapped when submitted in a form. This is default |
| hard | The text in the textarea is wrapped (contains newlines) when submitted in a form. When "hard" is used, the cols attribute must be specified |

HTML5 <textarea> tag

# HTML5 <tfoot> Tag

Example

An HTML table with a <thead>, <tfoot>, and a <tbody> element:

```
<table border="1">
  <thead>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  </thead>
  <tfoot>
  <tr>
    <td>Sum</td>
    <td>$180</td>
  </tr>
  </tfoot>
  <tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <tfoot> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <tfoot> tag is used to group footer content in an HTML table.

The <tfoot> element is used in conjunction with the <thead> and <tbody> elements to specify each part of a table (footer, header, body).

Browsers can use these elements to enable scrolling of the table body independently of the header and footer. Also, when printing a large table that spans multiple pages, these elements can enable the table header and footer to be printed at the top and bottom of each page.

The <tfoot> tag must be used in the following context: As a child of a <table> element, after any <caption>, <colgroup>, and <thead> elements and before any <tbody> and <tr> elements.

**Note:** <tfoot> must appear before <tbody> within a table, so that a browser can render the foot before receiving all the rows of data.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None of the HTML 4.01 attributes are supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** The <tfoot> element must have one or more <tr> tags inside.

**Tip:** The <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot> elements will not affect the layout of the table by default. However, you can use CSS to let these elements affect the table's layout.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| align | right<br>left<br>center<br>justify<br>char | Not supported in HTML5 |
| char | *character* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| charoff | *number* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| valign | top<br>middle<br>bottom<br>baseline | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <tfoot> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

---

## Event Attributes

The <tfoot> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <th> Tag

Example

A simple HTML table with two header cells and two data cells:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <th> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <th> tag defines a header cell in an HTML table.

An HTML table has two kinds of cells:

- Header cells - contains header information (created with the <th> element)
- Standard cells - contains data (created with the <td> element)

The text in <th> elements are bold and centered by default.

The text in <td> elements are regular and left-aligned by default.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

Some HTML 4.01 attributes are not supported in HTML5.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| abbr | *text* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| align | left<br>right<br>center<br>justify<br>char | Not supported in HTML5 |
| axis | *category_name* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| char | *character* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| charoff | *number* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| colspan | *number* | Specifies the number of columns a header cell should span |
| headers | *header_id* | Specifies one or more header cells a cell is related to |
| height | *pixels*<br>*%* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| nowrap | nowrap | Not supported in HTML5 |
| rowspan | *number* | Specifies the number of rows a header cell should span |
| scope | col<br>colgroup<br>row<br>rowgroup | Specifies whether a header cell is a header for a column, row, or group of columns or rows |
| valign | top<br>middle<br>bottom<br>baseline | Not supported in HTML5 |
| width | *pixels*<br>*%* | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <th> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <th> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <th> colspan Attribute

HTML5 <th> tag

## Example

An HTML table with a header cell that spans two columns:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Month</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>February</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The colspan attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Only Firefox supports colspan="0", which have a special meaning (look below in the "Attribute Values" table).

## Definition and Usage

The colspan attribute defines the number of columns a header cell should span.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<th colspan="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Sets the number of columns a header cell should span.<br>**Note:** colspan="0" tells the browser to span the cell to the last column of the column group (<colgroup>) |

HTML5 <th> tag

# HTML5 <th> headers Attribute

HTML5 <th> tag

## Example

Specify the <th> element each header cell is related to:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th id="name" colspan="2">Name</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th headers="name">Firsname</th>
    <th headers="name">Lastname</th>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The headers attribute has no visual effect in ordinary web browsers, but can be used by screen readers.

## Definition and Usage

The headers attribute specifies one or more header cells a header cell is related to.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The headers attribute is new for the <th> tag in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<th headers="header_id">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *header_id* | Specifies a space-separated list of id's to one or more header cells the header cell is related to |

HTML5 <th> tag

# HTML5 <th> rowspan Attribute

HTML5 <th> tag

## Example

An HTML table with a header cell that spans three rows:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
    <th rowspan="3">Savings for holiday!</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The rowspan attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Only Firefox and Opera supports rowspan="0", which has a special meaning (look below in the "Attribute Values" table).

## Definition and Usage

The rowspan attribute defines the number of rows a header cell should span.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<th rowspan="number">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *number* | Sets the number of rows a header cell should span. **Note:** rowspan="0" tells the browser to span the cell to the last row of the table section (thead, tbody, or tfoot) |

HTML5 <th> tag

# HTML5 <th> scope Attribute

HTML5 <th> tag

## Example

Specify that the two header cells are headers for columns:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th>
    <th scope="col">Month</th>
    <th scope="col">Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The scope attribute has no visual effect in ordinary web browsers, but can be used by screen readers.

## Definition and Usage

The scope attribute specifies whether a header cell is a header for a column, row, or group of columns or rows.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None.

## Syntax

```
<th scope="col|row|colgroup|rowgroup">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| col | Specifies that the header cell is a header for a column |
| row | Specifies that the header cell is a header for a row |
| colgroup | Specifies that the header cell is a header for a group of columns |
| rowgroup | Specifies that the header cell is a header for a group of rows |

HTML5 <th> tag

# HTML5 <thead> Tag

Example

An HTML table with a <thead>, <tfoot>, and a <tbody> element:

```
<table border="1">
  <thead>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  </thead>
  <tfoot>
  <tr>
    <td>Sum</td>
    <td>$180</td>
  </tr>
  </tfoot>
  <tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <thead> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <thead> tag is used to group header content in an HTML table.

The <thead> element is used in conjunction with the <tbody> and <tfoot> elements to specify each part of a table (header, body, footer).

Browsers can use these elements to enable scrolling of the table body independently of the header and footer. Also, when printing a large table that spans multiple pages, these elements can enable the table header and footer to be printed at the top and bottom of each page.

The <thead> tag must be used in the following context: As a child of a <table> element, after any <caption>, and <colgroup> elements, and before any <tbody>, <tfoot>, and <tr> elements.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None of the HTML 4.01 attributes are supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** The <thead> element must have one or more <tr> tags inside.

**Tip:** The <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot> elements will not affect the layout of the table by default. However, you can use CSS to let these elements affect the table's layout.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| align | right<br>left<br>center<br>justify<br>char | Not supported in HTML5 |
| char | *character* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| charoff | *number* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| valign | top<br>middle<br>bottom<br>baseline | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <thead> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <thead> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <time> Tag

Example

How to define a time and a date:

```
<p>We open at <time>10:00</time> every morning.</p>

<p>I have a date on <time datetime="2008-02-14">Valentines day</time>.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <time> tag is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <time> tag defines either a time (24 hour clock), or a date in the Gregorian calendar, optionally with a time and a time-zone offset.

This element can be used as a way to encode dates and times in a machine-readable way so that, for example, user agents can offer to add birthday reminders or scheduled events to the user's calendar, and search engines can produce smarter search results.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <time> tag is new in HTML5.

## Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| datetime | New | *datetime* | Gives the date/time being specified. Otherwise, the date/time is given by the element's contents |
| pubdate | New | pubdate | Indicates that the date/time in the <time> element is the publication date of the document (or the nearest ancestor <article> element) |

## Global Attributes

The <time> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <time> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <time> datetime Attribute

HTML5 <time> tag

Example

A time element with a date specified:

```
<p>I have a date on <time datetime="2008-02-14">Valentines day</time>.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The datetime attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The datetime attribute gives the date or time being specified. This attribute is used if no date or time is specified in the element's content.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <time> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<time datetime="YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD* | The date or time being specified. Explanation of components:<br>• YYYY - year (e.g. 2011)<br>• MM - month (e.g. 01 for January)<br>• DD - day of the month (e.g. 08)<br>• T - a required separator if time is also specified<br>• hh - hour (e.g. 22 for 10.00pm)<br>• mm - minutes (e.g. 55)<br>• ss - seconds (e.g. 03)<br>• TZD - Time Zone Designator (Z denotes Zulu, also known as Greenwich Mean Time) |

HTML5 <time> tag

# HTML5 <time> pubdate Attribute

HTML5 <time> tag

Example

Specify the publication date of an <article> element:

```
<article>
<time datetime="2011-09-28" pubdate="pubdate"></time>
Hello world. This is an article....
</article>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The pubdate attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The pubdate attribute indicates that the date/time in the <time> element is the publication date of the document (or the nearest ancestor <article> element).

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <time> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<time pubdate="pubdate">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| pubdate | Indicates that the date/time in the <time> element is the publication date of the document (or the nearest ancestor <article> element) |

HTML5 <time> tag

# HTML5 <title> Tag

## Example

Define a title for your HTML document:

```
<html>

<head>
<title>HTML5 Tag Reference</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document......
</body>
</html>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <title> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <title> tag is required in all HTML documents and it defines the title of the document.

The title element:

- defines a title in the browser toolbar
- provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites
- displays a title for the page in search-engine results

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

NONE

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** You can NOT have more than one <title> element in an HTML document.

**Tip:** If you omit the <title> tag, the document will not validate as HTML.

## Global Attributes

The <title> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <tr> Tag

Example

A simple HTML table, containing one row with two columns:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td>Cell A</td>
    <td>Cell B</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <tr> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <tr> tag defines a row in an HTML table.

A <tr> element contains one or more <th> or <td> elements.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None of the HTML 4.01 attributes are supported in HTML5.

## Attributes

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|
| align | right<br>left<br>center<br>justify<br>char | Not supported in HTML5 |
| char | *character* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| charoff | *number* | Not supported in HTML5 |
| valign | top<br>middle<br>bottom<br>baseline | Not supported in HTML5 |

## Global Attributes

The <tr> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <tr> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <track> Tag

Example

A video with two subtitle tracks:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="forrest_gump.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="forrest_gump.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  <track src="subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en"
  label="English">
  <track src="subtitles_no.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="no"
  label="Norwegian">
</video>
```

## Browser Support

The <track> tag is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <track> tag specifies text tracks for media elements ( <audio> and <video>).

This element is used to specify subtitles, caption files or other files containing text, that should be visible when the media is playing.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <track> tag is new in HTML5.

## Optional Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| default | New | default | Specifies that the track is to be enabled if the user's preferences do not indicate that another track would be more appropriate |
| kind | New | captions<br>chapters<br>descriptions<br>metadata<br>subtitles | Specifies the kind of text track |
| label | New | *text* | Specifies the title of the text track |
| src | New | *URL* | Required. Specifies the URL of the track file |
| srclang | New | *language_code* | Specifies the language of the track text data (required if kind="subtitles") |

## Global Attributes

The <track> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <track> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <track> default Attribute

HTML5 <track> tag

Example

A video with two subtitle tracks. "English" subtitle is the default:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="forrest_gump.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="forrest_gump.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  <track src="subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en"
  label="English" default="default">
  <track src="subtitles_no.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="no"
  label="Norwegian">
</video>
```

## Browser Support

The default attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The default attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the track is to be enabled if the user's preferences do not indicate that another track would be more appropriate.

**Note:** There must not be more than one track element with a default attribute per media element.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <track> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<track src="subtitles_en.vtt" default="default">
```

**Note:** The default attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <track default>
- <track default="default">
- <track default="">

HTML5 <track> tag

# HTML5 <track> kind Attribute

HTML5 <track> tag

Example

A video with two subtitle tracks:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="forrest_gump.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="forrest_gump.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  <track src="subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en"
  label="English">
  <track src="subtitles_no.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="no"
  label="Norwegian">
</video>
```

## Browser Support

The kind attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The kind attribute specifies the kind of text track.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <track> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<track src="subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| captions | The track defines translation of dialogue and sound effects (suitable for deaf users) |
| chapters | The track defines chapter titles (suitable for navigating the media resource) |
| descriptions | The track defines a textual description of the video content (suitable for blind users) |
| metadata | The track defines content used by scripts. Not visible for the user |
| subtitles | The track defines subtitles, used to display subtitles in a video |

HTML5 <track> tag

# HTML5 <track> label Attribute

HTML5 <track> tag

Example

A video with two subtitle tracks, both with a label defined:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="forrest_gump.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="forrest_gump.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  <track src="subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en"
  label="English">
  <track src="subtitles_no.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="no"
  label="Norwegian">
</video>
```

## Browser Support

The label attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The label attribute specifies the title of the text track.

The title of the text track is used by the browser when listing available text tracks.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <track> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<track src="subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en" label="English">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *label* | Specifies the title of the text track |

HTML5 <track> tag

# HTML5 <track> src Attribute

HTML5 <track> tag

Example

A video with two subtitle tracks:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="forrest_gump.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="forrest_gump.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  <track src="subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en"
  label="English">
  <track src="subtitles_no.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="no"
  label="Norwegian">
</video>
```

## Browser Support

The src attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The required src attribute specifies the URL of the track file.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <track> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<track src="subtitles_en.vtt">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | Specifies the URL of the track |

HTML5 <track> tag

# HTML5 <track> srclang Attribute

HTML5 <track> tag

Example

A video with two subtitle tracks:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="forrest_gump.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="forrest_gump.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  <track src="subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en"
  label="English">
  <track src="subtitles_no.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="no"
  label="Norwegian">
</video>
```

## Browser Support

The srclang attribute is not supported in any of the major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The srclang attribute Specifies the language of the track text data.

This attribute is required if kind="subtitles".

**Tip:** To view all available language codes, go to our Language code reference.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <track> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<track src="subtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *language_code* | Specifies a two-letter language code that specifies the language of the track text data |

HTML5 <track> tag

# The <tt> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

## Definition and Usage

The <tt> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS to style elements.

The <tt> tag was used to define teletype text.

# HTML5 <u> Tag

Example

```
<p>This is a <u>parragraph</u>.</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <u> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <u> tag represents some text that should be stylistically different from normal text, such as misspelled words or proper nouns in Chinese.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the <u> element is deprecated (the <u> element was used to define underlined text).

The <u> element is redefined in HTML5, and it represents some text that should be stylistically different from normal text, such as misspelled words or proper nouns in Chinese.

## Tips and Notes

**Note:** The HTML 5 specification reminds developers that other elements are almost always more appropriate than <u>.

**Tip:** Avoid using the <u> element where it could be confused for a hyperlink.

## Global Attributes

The <u> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <u> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <ul> Tag

Example

An unordered HTML list:

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <ul> tag is supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.

Use the <ul> tag together with the <li> tag to create unordered lists.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The "compact" and "type" attributes are deprecated in HTML 4.01, and are not supported in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** To create ordered lists, use the <ol> tag.

**Tip:** Use CSS to style lists.

## Global Attributes

The <ul> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <ul> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5   <dfn> <code> <samp> <kbd> <var> Tags

Example

Format text in a document:

```
<em>Emphasized text</em>
<strong>Strong text</strong>
<dfn>Definition term</dfn>
<code>Computer code</code>
<samp>Sample output from computer program</samp>
<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>
<var>Variable</var>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are supported in all major browsers.

## Definition and Usage

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags are all phrase tags. They are not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

| Tag | Description |
|---|---|
|  | Renders as emphasized text |
|  | Defines important text |
| <dfn> | Defines a definition term |
| <code> | Defines a piece of computer code |
| <samp> | Defines sample output from a computer program |
| <kbd> | Defines keyboard input |
| <var> | Defines a variable |

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, the  tag defines strong emphasized text, but in HTML5 it defines important text.

## Global Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, and <var> tags also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <video> Tag

## Example

Play a video:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <video> tag is supported in Internet Explorer 9, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <video> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The <video> tag specifies video, such as a movie clip or other video streams.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Tips and Notes

**Tip:** Any text between the <video> and </video> tags will be displayed in browsers that do not support video.

## Optional Attributes

New : New in HTML5.

| Attribute | | Value | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| autoplay | New | autoplay | Specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready |
| controls | New | controls | Specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc). |
| height | New | *pixels* | Sets the height of the video player |
| loop | New | loop | Specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished |
| muted | New | muted | Specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted |
| poster | New | *URL* | Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button |
| preload | New | auto<br>metadata<br>none | Specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the page loads |
| src | New | *URL* | Specifies the URL of the video file |
| width | New | *pixels* | Sets the width of the video player |

## Global Attributes

The <video> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <video> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.

# HTML5 <video> autoplay Attribute

HTML5 <video> tag

## Example

A video that will automatically start playing:

```
<video controls="controls" autoplay="autoplay">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The autoplay attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <video> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The autoplay attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, the video will automatically start playing as soon as it can do so without stopping.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<video autoplay="autoplay">
```

**Note:** The autoplay attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <video autoplay>
- <video autoplay="autoplay">
- <video autoplay="">

HTML5 <video> tag

# HTML5 <video> controls Attribute

HTML5 <video> tag

## Example

A <video> element with browser default controls:

```
<video controls="controls">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The controls attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <video> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The controls attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that video controls should be displayed.

Video controls should include:

- Play
- Pause
- Seeking
- Volume
- Fullscreen toggle
- Captions/Subtitles (when available)
- Track (when available)

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<video controls="controls">
```

**Note:** The controls attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <video controls>
- <video controls="controls">
- <video controls="">

HTML5 <video> tag

# HTML5 <video> height Attribute

HTML5 <video> tag

Example

A video player with a specified height and width:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The height attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <video> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The height attribute specifies the height of a video player, in pixels.

**Tip:** Always specify both the height and width attributes for videos. If height and width are set, the space required for the video is reserved when the page is loaded. However, without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the video, and cannot reserve the appropriate space to it. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the video loads).

**Note:** Do not rescale video with the height and width attributes! Downsizing a large video with the height and width attributes forces a user to download the original video (even if it looks small on the page). The correct way to rescale a video is with a program, before using it on a page.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<video height="pixels">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The height of the video, in pixels (i.e. height="100") |

HTML5 <video> tag

# HTML5 <video> loop Attribute

HTML5 <video> tag

## Example

A video that will start over again, every time it is finished:

```
<video controls="controls" loop="loop">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The loop attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Opera.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <video> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The loop attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<video loop="loop">
```

**Note:** The loop attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <video loop>
- <video loop="loop">
- <video loop="">

HTML5 <video>

# HTML5 <video> muted Attribute

HTML5 <video> tag

## Example

A muted video:

```
<video controls="controls" muted="muted">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The muted attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer and Safari.

## Definition and Usage

The muted attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<video muted="muted">
```

**Note:** The muted attribute is a boolean attribute, and can be set in the following ways:

- <video muted>
- <video muted="muted">
- <video muted="">

HTML5 <video> tag

# HTML5 <video> poster Attribute

HTML5 <video> tag

## Example

A video player with a poster image:

```
<video controls="controls" poster="/images/w3html5.gif">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The poster attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <video> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The poster attribute specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button. If this is not included, the first frame of the video will be used instead.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<video poster="URL">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | Specifies the URL of the image file.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - points to another web site (like href="http://www.example.com/poster.jpg")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like href="poster.jpg") |

HTML5 <video> tag

# HTML5 <video> preload Attribute

HTML5 <video> tag

## Example

Author thinks that the video should NOT be loaded when the page loads:

```
<video controls="controls" preload="none">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The preload attribute is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The preload attribute specifies if and how the author thinks that the video should be loaded when the page loads.

The preload attribute allows the author to provide a hint to the browser about what he/she thinks will lead to the best user experience. This attribute may be ignored in some instances.

**Note:** The preload attribute is ignored if autoplay is present.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<video preload="auto|metadata|none">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| auto | The author thinks that the browser should load the entire video when the page loads |
| metadata | The author thinks that the browser should load only metadata when the page loads |
| none | The author thinks that the browser should NOT load the video when the page loads |

HTML5 <video> tag

# HTML5 <video> src Attribute

HTML5 <video> tag

### Example

Play a video:

```
<video controls="controls" src="movie.ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The src attribute is supported in all major browsers. However, the file format defined may not be supported in all browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <video> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The src attribute specifies the location (URL) of the video file.

The example above uses an Ogg file, and will work in Firefox, Opera and Chrome.

To play the video in Internet Explorer and Safari, we must use an MPEG4 file.

To make it work in all browsers - use <source> elements inside the <video> element. <source> elements can link to different video files. The browser will use the first recognized format:

### Example

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<video src="URL">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | The URL of the video file.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br>• An absolute URL - points to another web site (like src="http://www.example.com/movie.ogg")<br>• A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like src="movie.ogg") |

HTML5 <video> tag

# HTML5 <video> width Attribute

HTML5 <video> tag

## Example

A video player with a specified width and height:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The width attribute is supported in all major browsers.

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, do not support the <video> tag.

## Definition and Usage

The width attribute specifies the width of a video player, in pixels.

**Tip:** Always specify both the height and width attributes for videos. If height and width are set, the space required for the video is reserved when the page is loaded. However, without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the video, and cannot reserve the appropriate space to it. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the video loads).

**Note:** Do not rescale video with the height and width attributes! Downsizing a large video with the height and width attributes forces a user to download the original video (even if it looks small on the page). The correct way to rescale a video is with a program, before using it on a page.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <video> tag is new in HTML5.

## Syntax

```
<video width="pixels">
```

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *pixels* | The width of the video, in pixels (i.e. width="100") |

HTML5 <video> tag

# HTML5 <wbr> Tag

Example

A text with word break opportunities:

```
<p>
To learn AJAX, you must be familiar with the XML<wbr>Http<wbr>Request
Object.
</p>
```

Try it yourself »

## Browser Support

The <wbr> tag is supported in all major browsers, except Internet Explorer.

## Definition and Usage

The Word Break Opportunity (<wbr>) specifies where in a text it would be ok to add a line-break.

**Tip:** When a word is too long, or you are afraid that the browser will break your lines at the wrong place, you can use the <wbr> element to add word break opportunities.

## Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

The <wbr> tag is new in HTML5.

## Global Attributes

The <wbr> tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML5.

## Event Attributes

The <wbr> tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML5.