

## HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

### The href Attribute

The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. The `href` attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

#### Example

```
<a href="https://www.uohamdaniya.edu.iq/en/">University of Al-Hamdaniya</a>
```

*Try the code below:*

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>The href Attribute</h2>
<p>HTML links are defined with the a tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:</p>
<a href="https://www.uohamdaniya.edu.iq/en/">University of Al-Hamdaniya</a>
</body>
</html>
```

### The src Attribute

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

#### Example

```

```

## The width and height Attributes

The `<img>` tag should also contain the `width` and `height` attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):

### Example

```

```

## The alt Attribute

The required `alt` attribute for the `<img>` tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

### Example

```

```


### Example

See what happens if we try to display an image that does not exist:

```

```

---

 Girl with a jacket

If we try to display an image that does not exist, the value of the `alt` attribute will be displayed instead.

## The style Attribute

The `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

### Example

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>
```

## The lang Attribute

You should always include the `lang` attribute inside the `<html>` tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the language:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>
```

Country codes can also be added to the language code in the `lang` attribute. Therefore, the first two characters define the language of the HTML page, and the last two characters define the country.

The following example specifies English as the language and United States as the country:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en-US">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>
```

## The title Attribute

The `title` attribute defines some extra information about an element.

The value of the title attribute will be display as a tooltip when you mouse over the element:

### Example

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

*Try the code below:*

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>
```



<body>

<h2 title="I'm a header">The title Attribute</h2>

<p title="I'm a tooltip">Mouse over this paragraph, to display the title attribute as a tooltip.</p>

</body>

</html>

Note:

## Always Use Lowercase Attributes

The HTML standard does not require lowercase attribute names.

The title attribute (and all other attributes) can be written with uppercase or lowercase, like **title** or **TITLE**. However, **recommends** lowercase attributes in HTML, and **demand**s lowercase attributes for stricter document types like XHTML.

## Always Quote Attribute Values

The HTML standard does not require quotes around attribute values.

However, **recommends** quotes in HTML, and **demand**s quotes for stricter document types like XHTML.

### Good:

```
<a href="https://www.uohamdaniya.edu.iq/en/">Visit our University</a>
```

### Bad:

```
<a href=https://www.uohamdaniya.edu.iq/en/>Visit our University</a>
```

Sometimes you have to use quotes. This example will not display the title attribute correctly, because it contains a space:

### Example

```
<p title>About Al-Hamdaniya University>
```

## Single or Double Quotes?

HTML most commonly uses double quotes around attribute values, but single quotes are also acceptable. In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

```
<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>
```

Or vice versa:

```
<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">
```

**Try the code below:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>Single or Double Quotes?</h2>
```

```
<p>In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:</p>
```

```
<p>Move your mouse over the paragraphs below to see the effect:</p>
```

```
<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>John with double quotes</p>
```

```
<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">John with single quotes</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## Summary

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- The `href` attribute of `<a>` specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
- The `src` attribute of `<img>` specifies the path to the image to be displayed
- The `width` and `height` attributes of `<img>` provide size information for images
- The `alt` attribute of `<img>` provides an alternate text for an image
- The `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more
- The `lang` attribute of the `<html>` tag declares the language of the Web page
- The `title` attribute defines some extra information about an element