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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Set the background color of the three columns with the and tags: ISBN   Title   Price   3476896   My first HTML $53   Try it Yourself » The tag specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting. The tag is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each cell, for each row. Note: The tag must be a child of a element, after any elements and before any , , , and elements. Tip: To define different properties for a column within a , use the tag within the tag. Browser Support Element Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Attribute Value Description span number Specifies the number of columns a column group should span The tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML. Event Attributes The tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML. Related Pages HTML DOM reference: ColumnGroup Object Default CSS Settings Most browsers will display the element with the following default values: colgroup {   display: table-column-group;} Try it Yourself » The following example displays product names but also associates each name with a product number: Choose your browser from the list: Try it Yourself » The tag specifies a list of pre-defined options for an element. The tag is used to provide an "autocomplete" feature for elements. Users will see a drop-down list of pre-defined options as they input data. The element's id attribute must be equal to the element's list attribute (this binds them together). Browser Support The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the element. Element 20.0 10.0 4.0 12.1 9.5 Global Attributes The tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML. Event Attributes The tag also supports the Event Attributes in HTML. Related Pages HTML DOM reference: Datalist Object Default CSS Settings Most browsers will display the element with the following default values: datalist {   display: none;} Living Standard — Last Updated 25 July 2025 HTML is designed with extensibility in mind for data that should be associated with a particular element but need not have any defined meaning. data-* attributes allow us to store extra information on standard, semantic HTML elements without other hacks such as non-standard attributes, or extra properties on DOM.The syntax is simple. Any attribute on any element whose attribute name starts with data- is a data attribute. Say you have some articles and you want to store some extra information that doesn't have any visual representation. Just use data attributes for that: Reading the values of these attributes out in JavaScript is also very simple. You could use getAttribute() with their full HTML name to read them, but the standard defines a simpler way: a DOMStringMap you can read out via a dataset property. To get a data attribute through the dataset object, get the property by the part of the attribute name after data- (note that dashes are converted to camel case). const article = document.querySelector("#electric-cars"); // The following would also work: // const article = document.getElementById("electric-cars") article.dataset.columns; // "3" article.dataset.indexNumber; // "12314" article.dataset.parent; // "cars" Each property is a string and can be read and written. In the above case setting article.dataset.columns = 5 would change that attribute to "5". You can also use document.querySelector() or document.querySelectorAll() with data attribute selectors to find one element or all elements that match: // Find all elements with a data-columns attribute const articles = document.querySelectorAll("[data-columns]"); // Find all elements with data-columns="3" const threeColumnArticles = document.querySelectorAll('[data-columns="3"]'); // You can then iterate over the results threeColumnArticles.forEach((article) => { console.log(article.dataset.indexNumber); }); Note that, as data attributes are plain HTML attributes, you can even access them from CSS. For example to show the parent data on the article you can use generated content in CSS with the attr() function: article::before { content: attr(data-parent); } You can also use the attribute selectors in CSS to change styles according to the data: article[data-columns="3"] { width: 400px; } article[data-columns="4"] { width: 600px; } There are multiple benefits of this: It eliminates a lot of invalid states, such as applying callout--note without also adding callout, or applying multiple variants simultaneously. A separate data-variant attribute allows static analysis for valid values via linting or type checking. Toggling the variant is more intuitive: you can use div.dataset.variant = "warning"; instead of manipulating the classList which requires multiple steps. Many web apps have JavaScript data as the source-of-truth for their UI state. In these cases, you only add HTML attributes necessary for rendering. Data attributes are useful in the cases where everything is present in the markup, and JavaScript is only needed for handling events, syncing state, etc. For example, in our carousel with scroll margin example, we have an HTML page already populated with many elements. The image's source is initially stored in data-src to prevent any request being fired, and the real src is only added when the scrolls into view. The data (image source) is colocated with the element, and the JavaScript is only responsible for defining behavior.Do not store content that should be visible and accessible in data attributes, because assistive technology may not access them. In addition, search crawlers may not index data attributes' values. Often, if you only intend for the data attribute to be displayed, you can directly manipulate textContent. The data-* attribute is used to store custom data private to the page or application. The data-* attribute gives us the ability to embed custom data attributes on all HTML elements. The stored (custom) data can then be used in the page's JavaScript to create a more engaging user experience (without any Ajax calls or server-side database queries). The data-* attribute consist of two parts: The attribute name should not contain any uppercase letters, and must be at least one character long after the prefix "data-" The attribute value can be any string Note: Custom attributes prefixed with "data-" will be completely ignored by the user agent. Applies to The data-* attribute is a Global Attribute, and can be used on any HTML element. Element Attribute All HTML elements data-* Example Use the data-* attribute to embed custom data: Owl Salmon   Tarantula Try it Yourself » Browser Support The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the attribute. Attribute data-* 4.0 5.5 2.0 3.1 9.6 The following example displays product names but also associates each name with a product number: Cherry Tomato Beef Tomato Snack Tomato Try it Yourself » The tag is used to add a machine-readable translation of a given content. This element provides both a machine-readable value for data processors, and a human-readable value for rendering in a browser. Tip: If the content is time- or date-related, use the element instead. Browser Support Element 62.0 13.0 22.0 Not supported 49.0 Attributes Attribute Value Description value machine-readable format Specifies the machine-readable translation of the content of the element Global Attributes The tag also supports the Global Attributes in HTML. 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