

HTML
 Tag for Line Breaks in Paragraphs

#br/# for line breaks. #br/# description, syntax, usage, attributes and examples.

HTML-5.com is a great guide for web developers. [TV Series & Actors and Actresses](#). Follow [TV Series](#) and [HTML 5](#) on Google+.

[HTML-5.com](#) > itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/Breadcrumbitemprop="title">HTML 5 > itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/Breadcrumbitemprop="title">HTML Tags > itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/Breadcrumb

HTML
 Tag for Line Breaks in Paragraphs

> itemscopehttp://data-vocabulary.org/Breadcrumbitemprop="title">Examples

The
 Tag in HTML 5

The break tag (
) is used to force a line break in HTML code. It is one of the [inline tags used to group and separate content in HTML](#). A similar tag, the [`<wbr/>` tag](#), provides a way to suggest an [optional line break](#) to the web browser.

According to the HTML 5 specification, <q>**br** elements must be used only for line breaks that are actually part of the content, as in poems or addresses.</q> For example:

John & Jane Doe
123 Second St.
Riverside, LA 17654

This is an actual example of the [
 tag example code](#) below.

For content other than things like addresses and poems, there are various alternatives to the
 tag for HTML code that can control how the content is laid out over multiple lines:

- an [unordered list](#) with [list item tags](#)
- a [paragraph tag](#) for each line
- [white-space: pre](#) for preformatted text

[back to top](#)

 Break Tag Syntax

```
<a mode="pre" href=".../body-tag/index.html#syntax"><body></a>
...
<a mode="pre" href=".../html-tag-list.html#phrasing-content-model">... phrasing content
...
</body>
```

Rules for coding the HTML br element

Make sure you understand the [difference between a tag and element](#) and are familiar with the [definitions of namespace](#) and other [HTML terms](#).

1. Code the **br** element where [phrasing content](#) is expected.
2. The **br** element consists of a standalone
 tag. The element name uses lower case letters and should be in the [HTML namespace](#), which it will pick up automatically from the [xmlns attribute](#) on the <html> tag.

3. Include any [HTML global attributes on the
 tag](#) as appropriate.

4. Since the **br** element is a [void element](#), it should always be coded as a self-closing tag terminated with the delimiter string `/>`.

 Content Model

Contents of the
 Tag

Content: *Empty*. Any properties are coded using [global attributes](#).

Since the `
` tag is a [void element](#), it is not allowed to have any content, even [HTML comments](#) and therefore should always be coded as a self-closing [standalone tag](#), ending with the delimiter string `/>` rather than just `>` (`
`).

[back to top](#)

 Tag Attributes

Attributes of the
 tag

global attributes	In addition to the personal attributes of the tag below, any of the common HTML attributes can also be coded.
-----------------------------------	--

[back to top](#)

 Break Tag Examples

Examples of the
 tag in HTML 5

 tag example

```
<p>John & Jane Doe<br/>
123 Second St.<br/>
Riverside, LA 17654</p>
```

[back to top](#)

Changes in HTML 5 -
 Tag

What's new in HTML 5

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The following attributes should *not* be coded on the
 tag because they either have been deprecated or were never officially supported:

- `clear`

In [ployglot HTML documents](#) the `
` tag is coded as a self-closing tag the same as in the [2000-2010 Recommendations from the W3C HTML Working Group](#). Those specifications changed the ending delimiter to `/>` from `>` in older recommendations. They also defined the [HTML namespace](#) for the **br** element type name and the names of other [HTML element types](#).

[back to top](#)

