

# HTML <button> Tag - Plain and Styled Buttons

#button# for HTML buttons. #button# 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+.

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## The <button> Tag in HTML 5

The <button> tag creates a button. It is one of the [tags for interactive content in HTML](#) and is often used in an [HTML form](#) but can also be used as a standalone element. If it is not disabled, it will be a <dfn>clickable</dfn> button, which can send a GET or POST request to a server or perform a client-side action in JavaScript.

### Blinking Buttons

```
<button id="blue-left" class="blinking-blue-and-red"></button> <button
id="blue-right" class="blinking-blue-and-red"></button> <button id="blank-
space"></button> <button id="red-left" class="blinking-blue-and-red"></
button> <button id="red-right" class="blinking-blue-and-red"></button>
<button id="light-bar"></button>
```

### Animated Buttons

```
<button class="button-bar">Button A</button> <button class="button-
bar">Button B</button> <button class="button-bar">Button C</button>
```

These are actual working examples of the [<button> tag example code](#) below.

[back to top](#)

## <button> Tag Syntax

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

### Rules for coding HTML button elements

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

## Plain and Styled Buttons

1. Code the **button** element where [phrasing content](#) is expected, usually inside a [form element](#).
2. Begin the **button** element with a starting `<button>` 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. If the button is for a form that can be submitted but is *outside* that [form element](#), include a [form attribute](#) referencing the form the button is to be associated with.
4. Include any other [attributes on the <button> tag](#) as appropriate.
5. Inside the **button** element, between the starting `<button>` tag and the ending `</button>` tag, code the inner HTML [phrasing content](#).
6. End the **button element** with a matching `</button>` closing tag.

## Content Model

The content of the **button** element can include [HTML comments](#), [text content](#) and only those [HTML tags that can be used in phrasing content](#).

[back to top](#)

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**<button> Tag Attributes**

## Attributes of the &lt;button&gt; tag

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">global attributes</a>  | In addition to the personal attributes of the <code>&lt;button&gt;</code> tag below, any of the <a href="#">common HTML attributes</a> can also be coded.  |
| <code>autofocus="autofocus"</code> | Sets the value of the <code>&lt;button autofocus&gt;</code> <a href="#">boolean attribute</a> to <code>true</code> . Omitting it sets to <code>false</code> .  |
| <code>disabled="disabled"</code>   | Sets the value of the <code>&lt;button disabled&gt;</code> <a href="#">boolean attribute</a> to <code>true</code> . Omitting it sets to <code>false</code> .   |
| <code>form</code>                  |  |
| <code>formaction</code>            | <p>a <a href="#">URI reference</a> (or IRI reference depending on the <a href="#">encoding</a>) for the destination that is to process the submitted data</p> <p>Use <a href="#">percent escape codes</a> as explained in the <a href="#">URL Encoding Tutorial</a> for any special characters in the <a href="#">URI reference</a>.</p> <p>If the value of the <code>formaction</code> attribute resolves to an <a href="#">HTTP URI</a>, it may contain any of the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. protocol scheme, typically <code>http:</code> or else <code>https:</code></li> <li>2. username, followed by an "@"</li> <li>3. host name or <a href="#">IP</a> address</li> </ol> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <p>4. port number, which defaults to 80 for the <code>http</code> scheme and 443 for the <code>https</code> scheme</p> <p>5. absolute or relative path</p> <p>6. search query, indicated by "?"</p> <p>7. fragment identifier, indicated by "#" if the response from the form submission has placemarks</p> <p>If the protocol scheme, username, host name/IP address and port number are omitted the default is the current host - the same server as the base of the current document. If the path starts with a slash <code>/...</code>, it is an absolute path from the document root directory (AKA "&lt;dfn&gt;web root&lt;/dfn&gt;") on the server. A relative path will be resolved relative to the base of the current document. A URI with a "#" but no fragment identifier points to the top of the response document.</p> |
| <code>formenctype</code>  |   |
| <code>formmethod</code>   |   |
| <code>formnovalidate</code>   |   |
| <code>formtarget</code>   |   |
| <code>name</code>   |   |
| <code>type="submit"</code><br><code>type="button"</code><br><code>type="reset"</code> |   |
| <code>value</code>  |   |

[back to top](#)

## <button> Tag Examples

### Examples of the `button` tag in HTML 5

#### Blinking Buttons

```
<p>
<style scoped="scoped">
div#button-tag-demo * {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}
@-webkit-keyframes on-blinking-blue {
  from {
    background-color: #0000ff;
  }
  to {
    background-color: #000033;
  }
}
```

```
}
}
@-webkit-keyframes off-blinking-blue {
  from {
    background-color: #000033;
  }
  to {
    background-color: #0000ff;
  }
}
@-webkit-keyframes on-blinking-red {
  from {
    background-color: #ff0000;
  }
  to {
    background-color: #330000;
  }
}
@-webkit-keyframes off-blinking-red {
  from {
    background-color: #330000;
  }
  to {
    background-color: #ff0000;
  }
}
button.blinking-blue-and-red {
  width: 50px;
  height: 20px;
  border: 3px outset #999999;
  -webkit-animation-iteration-count: infinite;
  -webkit-animation-duration: 0.6s;
}
button#blue-left {
  background-color: #0000ff;
  -webkit-animation-name: on-blinking-blue;
  -webkit-animation-timing-function: ease-in;
}
button#blue-right {
  background-color: #000066;
  -webkit-animation-name: off-blinking-blue;
  -webkit-animation-timing-function: ease-out;
}
button#blank-space {
  display: hidden;
  width: 50px;
  height: 20px;
  border: 3px solid #ffffff;
}
button#red-left {
  background-color: #ff0000;
  -webkit-animation-name: on-blinking-red;
  -webkit-animation-timing-function: ease-in;
}
button#red-right {
  background-color: #aa1111;
  -webkit-animation-name: off-blinking-red;
  -webkit-animation-timing-function: ease-out;
}
button#light-bar {
  width: 275px;
  height: 10px;
  border: 2px outset #999999;
  background-color: #aaaaaa;
  opacity: 0.7;
}
```

```

</style>
<button id="blue-left" class="blinking-blue-and-red"></button>
<button id="blue-right" class="blinking-blue-and-red"></button>
<button id="blank-space"></button>
<button id="red-left" class="blinking-blue-and-red"></button>
<button id="red-right" class="blinking-blue-and-red"></button><br/>
<button id="light-bar"></button>
</p>

```

## Animated Buttons

```

<p>
<style scoped="scoped">
button.button-bar {
  border: 2px solid #000000;
  border-radius: 10px;
  padding: 4px;
  -webkit-transition:
  -webkit-transform 0.3s ease-in-out
}
button.button-bar:hover { -webkit-transform: scale(1.5); }
</style>
<button class="button-bar">Button A</button>
<button class="button-bar">Button B</button>
<button class="button-bar">Button C</button>
</p>

```

[back to top](#)

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## Changes in HTML 5 - <button> Tag

### What's new in HTML 5

A new set of attributes have been added which can be used to override various attributes on the [<form> tag](#).

| <button> attribute             | overrides <form>           |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <a href="#">formation</a>      | <a href="#">action</a>     |
| <a href="#">formenctype</a>    | <a href="#">enctype</a>    |
| <a href="#">formmethod</a>     | <a href="#">method</a>     |
| <a href="#">formnovalidate</a> | <a href="#">novalidate</a> |
| <a href="#">formtarget</a>     | <a href="#">target</a>     |

In addition, the [autofocus="autofocus"](#) and [form](#) attributes have been added.

### Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The [2000-2010 Recommendations from the W3C HTML Working Group](#) defined the [HTML namespace](#) for the **button** element type name along with the names of all [HTML element types](#). In older (pre-2000) [versions of HTML](#), element type names were not associated with a namespace.

[back to top](#)

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*THE END*