

HTML <mark> Tag

#mark# to highlight search terms and mark other text. #mark# 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 <mark> Tag in HTML 5

The `<mark>` tag can be used to temporarily highlight a fragment of text from another source that was not necessarily highlighted by the original author. For example, a search engine might highlight the words on a web page that match the user's search terms or perhaps you want to point out some specific words in a quotation. The **mark** element is one of the [phrase elements in HTML](#).

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<mark> 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 HTML **mark** elements

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 **mark** element where [phrasing content](#) is expected.
2. Begin the **mark** element with a starting `<mark>` 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 <mark> tag](#) as appropriate.
4. Inside the **mark** element, between the starting `<mark>` tag and the ending `</mark>` tag, code the inner HTML [phrasing content](#).
5. End the **mark element** with a matching `</mark>` closing tag.

Content Model

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

Dynamically inserting a <mark> tag

- If a starting `<mark>` tag and ending `</mark>` tag are inserted in the [inner HTML](#) of two *different* [HTML elements](#), end those elements with the appropriate ending tags before the

<mark> tag(s) and start them again after the <mark> tag(s). See the [<mark> tag example](#) below.

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<mark> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the <mark> tag

[global attributes](#)

In addition to the personal attributes of the <mark> tag below, any of the [common HTML attributes](#) can also be coded.

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<mark> Tag Examples

Examples of the `mark` tag in HTML 5

<mark> tag inserted to highlight search terms in search results

Original content:

```
<p>&lt;a&gt; tag example:
<code>&lt;a href="<i>target url</i>"&gt;<i>link text</i>&lt;/a&gt;</code></p>
```

<a> tag example: `link text`

With <mark> inserted in search results:

```
<p>You searched for "<mark>url link</mark>"</p>
<p>1 result:</p>
<p>&lt;a&gt; tag example:
<code>&lt;a href="<i>target </i><mark><i>url</i>"&gt;<i>link</i></mark><i>
text</i>&lt;/a&gt;</code></p>
```

You searched for "<mark>url link</mark>"

1 result:

<a> tag example: `<a href="target <mark>url">link</mark> text`

The **mark** element is inserted to highlight the search terms by adding a starting <mark> tag between *target* and *url* and adding an ending </mark> tag between *link* and *text*. Since those locations are within the [inner HTML](#) of *different* elements that use the [<i> tag](#) to display the variables in an italic font, the [i elements](#) must each be split into two elements by adding an ending [</i> tag](#) and a new starting [<i> tag](#) on either side of the inserted <mark> tags. However, since the inserted **mark** element is entirely within a *single code element*, no additional [<code> tags](#) need to be added.

Chrome renders the text inside the **mark** element with a yellow background. For consistency in other browsers, the same look can be accomplished with a style using the [background-color property](#):

```
mark {
  background-color: #ffff00;
}
```

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Changes in HTML 5 - <mark> Tag

What's new in HTML 5

The <mark> tag is one of the new elements in HTML 5.

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The <mark> tag did not exist in older versions of HTML.

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

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THE END