HTML <pre> Tag for Preformatted Text

#pre# for preformatted text. #pre# 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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HTML <pre> Tag for Preformatted Text

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The <pre> Tag in HTML 5

Use the <pre> tag for preformatted text

The <pre> tag is used for preformatted text. Spaces and line breaks within the source document are preserved. In most cases, monospaced fonts should be used for the text style.

Example of using the <pre> tag to display keyboard input and sample output:

```
<kbd mode="pre">select 1024 * 1024 * 1024 * 1024 as " 1 Terabyte";</kbd><samp mode="pre">
-------------
 1 Terabyte
-------------
1099511627776</samp>
```

This is an actual working example of the <pre> tag example code below.

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<pre> Tag Syntax

Rules for coding HTML `pre` elements

```
<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 ...
    <b mode="pre"><pre></b><a mode="pre" href="../../definitions/index.html#phrasing-content">..
    <a mode="pre" href="../../definitions/index.html#phrasing-content">... phrasing content ...
    ...
  </body>
```

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

1. Include a **pre** element where flow content is expected.
2. Begin the **pre** element with a starting <pre> 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 <pre> tag as appropriate.
4. End the **pre** element with a matching `</pre>` closing tag.
5. Inside the **pre** element, between the `<pre>` starting tag and the `</pre>` ending tag, code the inner HTML phrasing content with the preformatted content, taking care to include new lines and other whitespace only where it is to be displayed in the rendered document.

As needed, code any [phrase elements](#) such as **code** [element(s)](#) for computer code or **samp** [element(s)](#) for computer output, or other [tags that can be used in phrasing content](#).

Content of the pre element

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

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\<pre\> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the \<pre\> tag

[global attributes](#)	The only attributes that can be coded on the \<pre\> tag are the [common HTML attributes](#).

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\<pre\> Tag Examples

Examples of the `pre` tag in HTML 5

Example of using the \<pre\> tag to display keyboard input and sample output

```
<p>Example of using the &lt;pre&gt; tag to display keyboard input and sample
output:</p>
<b mode="pre"><pre></b>  <kbd>select 1024 * 1024 * 1024 * 1024 as " 1 Terabyte";</kbd><samp>
-------------
 1 Terabyte
-------------
1099511627776</samp><b mode="pre"></pre></b>
```

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Changes in HTML 5 - \<pre\> 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 \<pre\> tag because they either have been deprecated or were never officially supported:

- `width`

The [2000-2010 Recommendations from the W3C HTML Working Group](#) defined the [HTML namespace](#) for the **pre** 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.

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THE END