

## HTML <ins> Tag for Inserted Content

#ins# identifies inserted text. #ins# 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 <ins> Tag in HTML 5

The <ins> tag for insertions is one of the [editing tags for tracking changes in HTML 5](#). It is used to mark up new text and/or HTML code inserted into a document. This approach to editing changes in HTML documents can be used to provide a standing record of the original text of articles, blog entries or other edited documents. A different text color (sometimes [color: green](#)) or other style can be used to provide a visual indication of the insertions.

Likewise, the [<del> editing tag](#) can be used to mark up text and/or HTML code to indicate that it has *in effect* been removed instead of actually deleting it from the document.

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### <ins> 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 ...
<b mode="pre"><ins cite="changelog-URL" datetime="yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss+zz:00"></b>
  <a mode="pre" href="../../../definitions/index.html#flow-content">... flow content ...</a>
<b mode="pre"></ins></b>
...
<a mode="pre" href="../../../html-tag-list.html#phrasing-content-model">... phrasing content expected ...
  datetime="yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss+zz:00"></b> ...
  <a mode="pre" href="../../../definitions/index.html#phrasing-content">... phrasing content ...
...
</body>
```

### Rules for coding the HTML ins 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 **ins** element for inserted text and/or HTML code where either [flow content](#) is expected or [phrasing content](#) is expected.
2. Begin the **ins** element with a starting <ins> 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. Optionally code a [cite attribute](#) with the URL of a document that provides an explanation for the change.
4. Optionally code a [datetime attribute](#) with the date or date and time of the change.
5. Include any other [global attributes](#) inside the starting <ins> tag as appropriate.

6. Inside the **ins** element, code the text or other content that is being inserted. If the `<ins>` tag is coded where [flow content](#) is permitted, then the inner HTML of the `<ins>` tag may contain [flow content](#), otherwise it is restricted to [phrasing content](#).

7. End the **ins** element with a matching `</ins>` closing tag.

### <ins> Content Model

When coded in [flow content](#), the content of the **ins** element can include [HTML comments](#), [text content](#) and any [HTML tags that can be used in flow content](#).

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

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## <ins> Tag Attributes

### Attributes of the <ins> tag

<a href="#">global attributes</a>	In addition to the personal attributes of the <code>&lt;ins&gt;</code> tag below, any of the <a href="#">common HTML attributes</a> can also be coded.
<code>cite</code>	<p>a <a href="#">URI reference</a> (or IRI reference depending on the <a href="#">encoding</a>) that resolves to the <a href="#">URI</a> of a document that explains the reason for the insertion or a fragment of a document describing multiple changes.</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>cite</code> attribute is 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> <li>4. port number, which defaults to 80 for the <code>http</code> scheme and 443 for the <code>https</code> scheme</li> <li>5. absolute or relative path</li> <li>6. search query, indicated by "?"</li> <li>7. fragment identifier, indicated by "#"</li> </ol> <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</p>

	document root directory ( <a href="#">AKA</a> "<dfn>web root</dfn>") 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 document.
<pre>datetime="mm/dd/yyyy" datetime="mm/dd/yyyyThh:mm-zz:zz"</pre>	The <code>datetime</code> attribute contains the date or date and time that the change was made.

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## <ins> Tag Examples

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

```
<p>... <ins datetime="2010-10-31">added to paragraph on Halloween 2010</ins>
→ ...</p>

<ins datetime="2010-11-30T23:59-05:00"><p>This entire paragraph was
  added just before midnight Eastern time on the last day of November.
</p></ins>

<p>... <ins datetime="2010-10-31">This is just one reason for
  always using the &lt;p&gt; tag for paragraphs in HTML.</ins>
</p>
<p><ins datetime="2010-10-31">Another reason is that it</ins>
  <del>Using the &lt;p&gt; tag</del>
  is highly recommended by the HTML specifications, which says
  <a href="http://www.whatwg.org/specs/web-apps/current-work/multipage/edi
→ ts.html#edits-and-paragraphs">
  "authors are strongly encouraged to always mark up all paragraphs with
→ the p element"</a>.
  </p>
```

The last example includes a deletion using [HTML editing code](#) and also shows that a single `<ins>` tag cannot be used to mark up part of one paragraph along with another paragraph since that would result in mismatched tags. Two `<ins>` tags need to be used for that. This rule applies even if the `<p>` tags for one of the paragraphs were implied rather than coded explicitly.

### Inserting List Items in HTML 5

A new [list item](#) inserted into an [HTML list](#) is indicated by coding the `<ins>` tag *inside* the `<li>` tag:

```
<ul>
<li>original list item</li>
<span mode="pre" class="incorrect"><ins><li>new list item</li></ins></span>
<li><ins>new list item</ins></li>
</ul>
```

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## Changes in HTML 5 - <ins> Tag

### What's new in HTML 5

#### 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 **ins** 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*