

HTML <rp> Tag

Description, syntax, usage, attributes and examples of the HTML <rp> tag 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 <rp> Tag in HTML 5

The <rp> tag is used to display optional parentheses around [ruby text](#). It is one of the [formatting tags in HTML 5](#).

`<ruby>#<rp> (</rp><rt>ru</rt><rp>) </rp>#<rp> (</rp><rt>bi</rt><rp>) </rp></ruby>`
 This is an actual working example of the [<rp> tag example code](#) below, showing how the code looks in *your* browser. In a WebKit browser, such as Safari or Chrome, it looks like this:

``

In a browser that does not support the [ruby element](#), the [<rt> ruby text](#) will be displayed with the ruby parentheses like this:

``
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<rp> Tag Syntax

Rules for coding HTML **rp** elements

```
<a mode="pre" href="../body-tag/index.html#syntax"><body></a>
...
<a mode="pre" href="../html-tag-list.html#phrasing-content-model">... phrasing content
<a mode="pre" class="noBr" href="../ruby-tag/index.html#syntax"><ruby></a><a mode="pre" href=
  <b mode="pre"><rp> (</rp></b><a mode="pre" class="noBr" href="../rt-tag/index.html#syntax">
  ...
</ruby>
...
</body>
```

Rules for coding HTML **rp** 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. Inside a [ruby element](#), code the **rp** element for the opening ruby parenthesis immediately following the [phrasing content](#) for the base text that is to be annotated.
2. Begin the **rp** element with a starting `<rp>` 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 <rp> tag](#) as appropriate.
4. End the **rp element** with a matching `</rp>` closing tag.

5. Inside the **rp** element, between the starting `<rp>` tag and the ending `</rp>` tag, code the inner HTML [phrasing content](#), which will usually consist of just an opening parenthesis along with optional white space.
6. After the ending `</rp>` tag for the opening ruby parenthesis, code an [rt element](#) with the annotation that applies to the text just before the opening ruby parenthesis.
7. After the ending `</rt>` tag of the [rt element](#) for the annotation, code another **rp** element with the closing ruby parenthesis. The inner HTML will usually consist of just a closing parenthesis along with optional white space.

Content Model

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

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<rp> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the <rp> tag

global attributes	The only attributes that can be coded on the <code></code> tag are the common HTML attributes .
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<rp> Tag Examples

Examples of the `rp` tag in HTML 5

Example of ruby parentheses using the HTML `<rp>` tag

```
<ruby>&#xff99;<b mode="pre"><rp> (</rp></b> <rt>ru</rt><b mode="pre"><rp>) </rp></b> &#x30d3;<b mo
```

The space adjacent to the parenthesis inside each **rp** element separates the parenthesized romanji text from the katakana character when the ruby parentheses are displayed in browsers that do not support the [ruby](#) and [rt](#) elements.

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Changes in HTML 5 - <rp> Tag

What's new in HTML 5

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

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The `<rp>` 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 **rp** element name. In older (pre-2000) [versions of HTML](#), element type names were not associated with a namespace.

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THE END