HTML Tag

#span# is for grouping inline content. #span# 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 <span> Tag in HTML 5

The <span> tag is one of the inline tags used to group content in HTML.

The following example demonstrates syntax highlighting using the <span> tag.

Correct: `<span class="delimiter"><</span>`th` <span class="attribute-name">colspan</span><span class="delimiter">="</span><span class="attribute-value">3</span><span class="delimiter">"></span>`

Incorrect: `<span class="delimiter"><</span>`th` <span class="attribute-name">colspan</span><span class="delimiter">=</span><mark><span class="delimiter">'</span><span class="attribute-value">3</span><span class="delimiter">"</span></mark><span class="delimiter">></span>`

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

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<span> 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 expe
    ...
  </body>
```

Rules for coding the HTML span 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 **span** element where phrasing content is expected.
2. Begin the **span** element with a starting <span> 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 <span> tag as appropriate.
4. Inside the **span** element, between the starting `<span>` tag and the ending `</span>` tag, code the inner HTML phrasing content.
5. End the **span** element with a matching `</span>` closing tag.

Content Model

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

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\<span\> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the \<span\> tag

[global attributes]()	The only attributes that can be coded on the \<span\> tag are the [common HTML attributes](). A `class` [attribute]() or `style` [attribute]() is often used to style the [inner HTML]() of the **span** element.

`span` tag for Google Translate

Although it is a misuse of the `class` attribute on the `span` tag, Google Translate recognizes the specific value `notranslate`, indicating that the content of the element should not be translated into other spoken languages. http://www.Google.com/help/faq_translation.html#donttrans

```
<span class="notranslate"/>
```

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\<span\> Tag Examples

Examples of the `span` tag in HTML 5

Using the \<span\> tag for syntax highlighting

```
<div id="span-tag-demo">
<style scoped="scoped">
.syntax-highlighting .correct {
   text-decoration: none;
}
.syntax-highlighting .incorrect {
   text-decoration: line-through;
   color: #ee0000;
}
.syntax-highlighting mark {
   font-weight: bold;
}
.syntax-highlighting .delimiter {
   color: #000000;
}
.syntax-highlighting .tag {
   color: #0000ff;
}
.syntax-highlighting .attribute-name {
   color: #009900;
}
.syntax-highlighting .attribute-value {
   color: #006666;
}
.syntax-highlighting mark {
   background-color: #ffff00;
}
</style>
```

```
  <p class="syntax-highlighting">
  Correct: <code class="correct"><span class="delimiter">&lt;</span><span
  class="tag">th</span> <span class="attribute-name">colspan</span><b mode="pre"><span
class="delimiter">="</span><span class="attribute-value">3</span><span
class="delimiter">"&gt;</span></b>  </code><br/>
  Incorrect: <code class="incorrect"><span class="delimiter">&lt;</span><span
  class="tag">th</span> <span class="attribute-name">colspan</span><b mode="pre"><span
class="delimiter">=</span><mark><span class="delimiter">'</span><span
class="attribute-value">3</span><span class="delimiter">"</span></mark><span
class="delimiter">&gt;</span></b>  </span></code>
  </p>
  </div>
```

The **mark** element is inserted to highlight the incorrect code by adding a starting <mark> tag between the = and the incorrect ' and adding an ending </mark> tag between the " and the > . Since those locations are within the inner HTML of different **span** elements, each of those elements must be split into two elements by adding an ending tag and a new starting <span> tag on either side of the inserted <mark> tags.

Chrome renders the text inside the **mark** element with a yellow background. For consistency in other browsers, the background-color property is specified for the **mark** element.

<div align="center">

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</div>

<div align="center">

Changes in HTML 5 - <span> Tag

</div>

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 **span** 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.

<div align="center">

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</div>

<div align="center">

THE END

</div>