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HTML <video> tag

Overview

- The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a webpage.
- It is a **block-level element**. (two elements always separated by a new line)
- The video element is supported by all modern browsers.

Basic Syntax

```
<video src="video.mp4" controls></video>
```

Attributes

1. src

- Specifies the URL of the video file.
- Example: src="video.mp4"

2. controls

- Adds video controls (play, pause, volume).
- Example: controls

3. autoplay

- The video starts playing as soon as it is ready.
- Example: autoplay

4. loop

- The video will start over again, every time it is finished.
- Example: loop

- Example: loop

5. muted

- The audio output of the video is muted.
- Example: muted

6. poster

- Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading or until the user hits the play button.
- Example: poster="poster.jpg"

7. width and height

- Sets the width and height of the video player.
- Example: width="640" height="360"

8. preload

- Specifies if and how the author thinks that the video should be loaded when the page loads.
- Values: auto, metadata, none
- Example: preload="metadata"

Example Usage

```
<video src="movie.mp4" width="640" height="360" controls>
Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Multiple Sources

- Use the <source> tag to specify multiple media resources for the video.
- Helpful for providing different video formats for better compatibility.

```
<video width="640" height="360" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogv" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Fallback Content

- Provide fallback content for browsers that do not support the <video> tag

- Provide fallback content for browsers that do not support the <video> tag.

```
<video width="640" height="360" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogv" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
<p>Download the video
  <a href="movie.mp4">here. </a>.
</p>
```

Accessibility

- Use captions for accessibility with the <track> element.
- Example for adding captions:

```
<video width="640" height="360" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogv" type="video/ogg">
  <track src="captions_en.vtt" kind="captions" srclang="en" label="English">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Common Issues

- Not all browsers support all video formats; providing multiple sources can help.
- Autoplay may not work on mobile devices due to browser policies.

Best Practices

- Always provide controls for user interaction.
- Include multiple sources for broader compatibility.
- Use the poster attribute to display a placeholder image.
- Provide fallback content for non-supporting browsers.
- Ensure accessibility with captions and subtitles.

By using these attributes and following best practices, you can effectively incorporate video content into your web pages.

HTML <audio> Tag

Overview

- The <audio> tag is used to embed audio content in a webpage.
- It is a block-level element.
- The audio element is supported by all modern browsers.

Basic Syntax

```
<audio src="audio.mp3" controls></audio>
```

Attributes

1. src

- Specifies the URL of the audio file.
- Example: src="audio.mp3"

2. controls

- Adds audio controls (play, pause, volume).
- Example: controls

3. autoplay

- The audio starts playing as soon as it is ready.
- Example: autoplay

4. loop

- The audio will start over again, every time it is finished.
- Example: loop

5. muted

- The audio output is muted.
- Example: muted

6. preload

- Specifies if and how the author thinks that the audio should be loaded when the

page loads.

- Values: auto, metadata, none
- Example: preload="metadata"

Example Usage

```
<audio src="audio.mp3" controls>
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Multiple Sources

- Use the <source> tag to specify multiple media resources for the audio.
- Helpful for providing different audio formats for better compatibility.

```
<audio controls>
<source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
<source src="audio.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Fallback Content

- Provide fallback content for browsers that do not support the <audio> tag.

```
<audio controls>
<source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
<source src="audio.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
<p>Download the audio
  <a href="audio.mp3">here </a>.
</p>
```

Accessibility

- Use captions or transcripts for accessibility.
- Example for adding captions:

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
  <source src="audio.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <track kind="captions" src="captions_en.vtt" srclang="en" label="English">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Common Issues

- Not all browsers support all audio formats; providing multiple sources can help.
- Autoplay may not work on mobile devices due to browser policies.

Best Practices

- Always provide controls for user interaction.
- Include multiple sources for broader compatibility.
- Provide fallback content for non-supporting browsers.
- Ensure accessibility with captions and transcripts.

By using these attributes and following best practices, you can effectively incorporate audio content into your web pages.

HTML Tag Notes

Overview

- The tag is used to embed images in a webpage.
- It is an inline element.
- The image element is supported by all modern browsers.

Basic Syntax

```

```

Attributes

1. src

- Specifies the URL of the image file.
- Example: src="image.jpg"

2. alt

- Provides alternative text for the image if it cannot be displayed.
- Example: alt="Description of image"

3. width and height

- Sets the width and height of the image.
- Example: width="600" height="400"

4. title

- Provides additional information about the image, typically displayed as a tooltip when the user hovers over the image.
- Example: title="Tooltip text"

5. srcset

- Specifies a set of images to be used for different screen sizes or resolutions.
- Example: srcset="image-400.jpg 400w, image-800.jpg 800w, image-1200.jpg 1200w"

6. sizes

- Specifies how the browser should choose the appropriate image size for different viewport sizes.
- Example: sizes="(max-width: 600px) 480px, 800px"

7. loading

- Specifies whether the image should be loaded immediately or deferred until it is near the viewport.
- Values: eager, lazy
- Example: loading="lazy"

Example Usage

```

```

Responsive Images

- Use the srcset and sizes attributes to provide different images for different screen sizes.

```

```

Accessibility

- Always provide a meaningful alt attribute for screen readers.
- Avoid using images of text. If text is necessary, use CSS or HTML text.

Common Issues

- Broken links: Ensure the src attribute points to a valid image URL.
- Missing alt text: Always provide alt text for accessibility.

Best Practices

- Use responsive images with srcset and sizes for optimal performance.
- Always provide alt text for accessibility.
- Use loading="lazy" for better performance on pages with many images.
- Provide meaningful title attributes if additional information is needed.

By using these attributes and following best practices, you can effectively incorporate image

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