

Homework - HTML Teaching Series

Good.

`<embed>` and `<object>` are rarely taught properly, yet they still appear in legacy systems, enterprise apps, and interviews.

We'll cover them clearly, comparatively, and production-focused, so you know when to use, when to avoid, and why.

◆ HTML `<embed>` and `<object>`

(Embedding external resources — PDFs, media, plugins)



1 What `<embed>` and `<object>` Are (Mental Model)

Both `<embed>` and `<object>` are used to embed external resources into a webpage.

These resources can be:

- PDF files
- SVGs
- Media files
- Legacy plugin content (Flash — now obsolete)

They are not HTML pages like `<iframe>`.

Think of them as:

"Insert this external file and let the browser decide how to render it."

2 `<embed>` — Simple, Direct Embedding

Basic syntax

html

```
<embed src="file.pdf" type="application/pdf" />
```

Key characteristics

- Self-closing
- Minimal configuration
- No fallback content
- Browser-dependent rendering

Common attributes

Attribute	Purpose
src	Resource URL
type	MIME type
width	Display width
height	Display height

Example: Embedding a PDF

```
html

<embed
  src="resume.pdf"
  type="application/pdf"
  width="100%"
  height="600"
/>
```

If browser supports PDF → it shows

If not → user sees nothing

3 <object> — Structured, Flexible Embedding

Basic syntax

```
html

<object data="file.pdf" type="application/pdf"></object>
```

Key characteristics

- Has opening and closing tags
- Supports **fallback content**
- More semantic and controllable
- Better for accessibility

Example: PDF with fallback

html

```
<object  
  data="resume.pdf"  
  type="application/pdf"  
  width="100%"  
  height="600"  
>  
<p>  
  Your browser cannot display PDFs.  
  <a href="resume.pdf">Download the file</a>.  
</p>  
</object>
```

This is **production-correct behavior**.

4 Attribute Comparison (`<embed>` vs `<object>`)

Feature	<code><embed></code>	<code><object></code>
Closing tag	✗ No	✓ Yes
Fallback content	✗ No	✓ Yes
Accessibility	Weak	Better
Configuration	Simple	Flexible
Modern usage	Limited	Preferred

5 Core Attributes Explained

◆ `src` vs `data`

html

```
<embed src="file.pdf" />  
<object data="file.pdf"></object>
```

- `<embed>` uses `src`
- `<object>` uses `data`

Same purpose, different naming.

◆ type — MIME Type (IMPORTANT)

html

```
type="application/pdf"
```

Why this matters:

- Helps browser decide renderer
- Improves compatibility
- Avoids incorrect handling

Common MIME types:

- application/pdf
- image/svg+xml
- audio/mpeg
- video/mp4

◆ width & height

Same reason as images and video:

- Prevent layout shift
- Control visible area

6 <object> with <param> (Legacy but Interview-Relevant)

html

```
<object data="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <param name="autoplay" value="false" />
</object>
```

- <param> passes parameters to embedded resource
- Mostly legacy usage
- Still appears in old enterprise apps

7 Real-World Use Cases

A. PDFs (Most Common)

- Reports
- Resumes
- Legal documents

Preferred:

html

<object> with fallback

B. SVG Graphics

html

```
<object data="diagram.svg" type="image/svg+xml"></object>
```

Allows interaction inside SVG.

C. Legacy Media Systems

Older platforms still use <object> .

8 When NOT to Use <embed> or <object>

✗ Do not use for:

- Page navigation (use <iframe>)
- Modern video (use <video>)
- Audio (use <audio>)
- Complex interactive apps

9 Common Beginner Mistakes

✗ Using <embed> without fallback

User sees blank space.

✗ Forgetting type

Browser guesses incorrectly.

✗ Using <object> for layout

Wrong semantic purpose.

10 Production Rules (MEMORIZE)

- Prefer <object> over <embed>
- Always provide fallback content
- Always specify type
- Always define size
- Avoid for critical UX paths

1 1 Interview Questions (Very Common)

1. Difference between `<iframe>` and `<object>` ?
 2. Why is `<object>` preferred over `<embed>` ?
 3. How do you embed a PDF accessibly?
 4. What is fallback content?
 5. What does the `type` attribute do?
-

💡 Mental Model to Lock In

`<embed>` inserts a resource blindly.
`<object>` embeds a resource thoughtfully.
Fallback is what makes HTML robust.

→ NEXT TOPICS (Final HTML Areas)

We can now move to:

- HTML `<canvas>` (conceptual + usage)
- HTML Accessibility Basics (ARIA intro)
- HTML SEO-focused tags
- HTML rendering pipeline (practical)

Tell me which one you want next.