

HTML img Tags

Supported image types: JPG Images, GIF Images and PNG Images.

Image tag (): this tag is used to add image to your webpage. The tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

img attributes:

``

Ex. ``

1. src Attribute : path to the image from document root or specifies the URL (web address) of the image.

2. alt Attribute: provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection or if there is an error in the src attribute. If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the alt attribute.

The alt attribute is required. A web page will not validate correctly without it.

3. title and description Attributes: each image in your website must have a title and description why?

a. it is important for search engine.

b. increase the accessibility of website.

4. width and height (note can determine using css rules):it is measured in : px or %

1. You can use the **width and height attributes**. Here, the values are specified in pixels by default.

Ex1.Using width and height attribute

``

Note: Always specify the width and height of an image; to inform the browser of what size the content is expected to be to make correct rendering as fast as possible.

2. Alternatively, you can use the **style attribute** to specify the width and height of an image. The values are specified in pixels (use px after the value).

Ex2. Inline CSS for img tag

```

```

Ex3. Internal CSS for img tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <style>

            img{

                width:100px;

                height:150px;

                border: solid 1px red;

            }

        </style>

        <title></tile>

    </head>

    <body>

        

    </body>

</html>
```

Width and Height, or Style?

Both the width, height, and style attributes are valid in HTML5.

5. border Attribute**1. Using the border as tag attribute**

Ex. ``

The number of the border value determine the **thickness** of the border.

2. Using internal CSS or style attribute with: border-style, border-size and border-color properties

- border-style: **solid**, dotted, double ,dashed and groove.

- border-color: **black**

Ex. <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
img{
```

```
    border: groove 10px red ;    }
```

```
</style> </head>
```

```
<body>
```

```

```

```
</body></html>
```



HTML File Paths

A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.

1. Absolute Paths

An absolute path is the full URL to an internet file; some web sites store their images on image servers. Actually, you can access images from any web address in the world:

Example

```

```

2. Relative Paths

A relative path points to a file relative to the current page.

1. **Image** is located in the images folder that located **in the current web** (document root).

```

```

2. If the image and the web page are in the same folder.

``

3. Images in another subfolder which located in the same folder of the web page.

Path points to a file in **the images folder located in the current folder**, it is common to store images in a sub-folder. You must then include the folder name in the src attribute:

``

4. Image path points to a file in the **images folder** located in the folder **one level above** the current folder (here is the web page) :

``

Example: for a website with URL www.bau.edu.jo and document root (**bau**)

c:/bau:

index.html

logo.gif

faculty

faculty.html

img

logo.png

1. Image located in the current folder

Q1. Include the logo.gif in the index.html

Answer: ``

2. If located in sub folder.

Q2. Include the logo.png in index.html

Answer: ``

3. if the image in located in the folder one level up from the current folder.

Q3. include the logo.gif in the faculty.html

Answer: ``

Q4. what is the url for faculty.html? **Answer:** www.bau.edu.jo/faculty/faculty.html