

A red square logo with a white border. Inside the square, the text 'UIB' is centered at the top and 'IMAGES' is centered below it, both in white capital letters.

UIB

IMAGES

In the beginning, the Web was just text, and it was really quite boring. Fortunately, it wasn't too long before the ability to embed images (and other more interesting types of content) inside web pages was added.

There are other types of multimedia to consider, but it is logical to start with the humble `` element, used to embed a simple image in a webpage.

IMAGES

The HTML `` element embeds an image into the document.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages.

The `` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The `` tag has two required attributes:

1. `src` - Specifies the path to the image

2. alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image, a text description of the image, which isn't mandatory but is incredibly useful for **accessibility** — screen readers read this description out to their users so they know what the image means. Alt text is also displayed on the page if the image can't be loaded for some reason: network errors, content blocking, etc.

```

```

OBJECT-FIT

The object-fit property defines how an element responds to the height and width of its content box. It's intended for images, videos and other embeddable media formats in conjunction with the object-position property. Used by itself, object-fit lets us crop an inline image by giving us fine-grained control over how it squishes and stretches inside its box.

object-fit can be set with one of these five values:

1. **fill**: this is the default value which stretches the image to fit the content box, regardless of its aspect-ratio.

OBJECT-FIT

2. **contain**: increases or decreases the size of the image to fill the box whilst preserving its aspect-ratio.
3. **cover**: the image will fill the height and width of its box, once again maintaining its aspect ratio but often cropping the image in the process.
4. **none**: image will ignore the height and width of the parent and retain its original size.
5. **scale-down**: the image will compare the difference between none and contain in order to find the smallest concrete object size.

Adding a border to our images



```
border: 3px solid ■ red;
```

ABSOLUTE URL

An **absolute URL** contains the entire address from the protocol (HTTPS) to the domain name (www.example.com) and includes the location within your website in your folder system. Basically, it's the full URL of the page that you link to.

An example of an absolute URL is:

``

RELATIVE URL

The **relative URL**, on the other hand, does not use the full web address and only contains the location following the domain. It assumes that the link you add is on the same site and is part of the same root domain. The relative path starts with the forward slash and leads the browser to stay within the current site.

An example of a relative URL is:

```
<a href = "/xyz.html">
```

A large red square with a white border, centered on a white background. Inside the square, the text "ANY QUESTIONS?" is written in white, bold, uppercase letters.

**ANY
QUESTIONS?**