

Basic Syntax

``

- `` → The HTML tag for images.
 - `src` → **Source attribute**, tells the browser **where the image is located**.
 - `alt` → **Alternative text**, shown if the image can't load, and also used by screen readers
-

Attributes of ``

1. `src` (source)

- Defines the path (URL or file location) of the image.
- Examples:
 - `` `<!-- local file in same folder -->`
 - `` `<!-- file inside images folder -->`
 - `` `<!-- image from a website -->`

2. `alt` (alternative text)

- Provides a text description of the image.
- If the image doesn't load, the alt text appears.
- Good for SEO and accessibility.
- Example:
 - ``

3. `width` & `height`

- Set image size (in pixels or percentage).
- Example:
 - ``
 - `` `<!-- 50% of container width -->`

4. `title`

- Shows a tooltip when the mouse hovers over the image.
- Example:
 - ``

5. `loading` (HTML5)

- Controls how images load.
- Values:

- lazy → loads only when visible (saves bandwidth).
- eager → loads immediately.
- Example:
- ``

6. **crossorigin** (for external images with CORS rules)

- Example:
- ``

Example: Different Ways to Use

`<!-- Local image -->`

``

`<!-- From a folder -->`

``

`<!-- Online image -->`

``

`<!-- With tooltip and lazy loading -->`

``

Step 1: Add the Image in HTML

``

Step 2: Use z-index in CSS

```
.my-image {  
  position: absolute; /* required for z-index */  
  top: 50px;  
  left: 50px;
```

```
width: 300px;

z-index: 5; /* controls stacking order */
}
```

Here:

- position: absolute; makes the image movable in the layout.
- z-index: 5; means this image will appear **in front** of other elements with a lower z-index.

Example with Two Images

```

```

```

```

```
.img1 {
  position: absolute;
  top: 50px;
  left: 50px;
  width: 200px;
  z-index: 1; /* behind */
}
```

```
.img2 {
  position: absolute;
  top: 100px;
  left: 100px;
  width: 200px;
  z-index: 2; /* on top */
}
```

Result: pic2.jpg will **overlap** pic1.jpg because it has a higher z-index.