

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:
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 - <!-- 50% of container width -->

4. title

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