

### **Different Image Formats: -**

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.

In order to put a simple image on a webpage, we use the `<img>` element. This is an empty element (meaning that it has no text content or closing tag) that requires a minimum of one attribute to be useful — `src` (sometimes spoken as its full title, *source*). The `src` attribute contains a path pointing to the image you want to embed in the page, which can be a relative or absolute URL, in the same way as `href` attribute values in `<a>` elements.

The HTML standard doesn't list what image formats to support, so each user agent supports different formats. The image file formats that are most used on the web are listed below.

Abbreviation	File format	MIME type	File extension(s)
APNG	Animated Portable Network Graphics	image/apng	.apng
AVIF	AV1 Image File Format	image/avif	.avif
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format	image/gif	.gif
JPEG	Joint Photographic Expert Group image	image/jpeg	.jpg, .jpeg, .jfif, .pjpeg, .jpp
PNG	Portable Network Graphics	image/png	.png
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics	image/svg+xml	.svg
WebP	Web Picture format	image/webp	.webp

### **Image Tags and Attributes:**

- ✓ The `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.
- ✓ Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The `<img>` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.
- ✓ The `<img>` tag has two required attributes:
  - ✓ `src` - Specifies the path to the image
  - ✓ `alt` - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed

### **Attributes**

Attribute	Value	Description
alt	<i>text</i>	Specifies an alternate text for an image
height	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the height of an image
sizes	<i>sizes</i>	Specifies image sizes for different page layouts
src	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the path to the image
usemap	<i>#mapname</i>	Specifies an image as a client-side image map
width	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the width of an image

- ✓ You can use Absolute or Relative path names to specify the file names.

#### Example 1: With Absolute path

```
<html>
  <head> <h1>This is image test with Absolute Path</h1> </head>
  <body>
    <br>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

#### Example 2: With Relative path

```
<html>
  <head> <h1>This is image test with Relative Path</h1> </head>
  <body>
    <br>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

#### Background Images:

In HTML, we can easily add the background Image in the Html document which is to be displayed on a web page using the following different two methods:

1. Using the Background attribute (Html Tag)
2. Using an Internal Style Sheet

One of such ways is adding background image. The most common & simple way to add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag.

- ✓ The background-image property sets one or more background images for an element.
- ✓ By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.
- ✓ Always set a background-color to be used if the image is unavailable

✓ **Example:**

```
<html>
<Head>
  <Title>
    Add the Background image using background attribute
  </Title>
</Head>
<body background="BlueHills.jpg">
  <h1>Welcome to Background Images Demo</h1>
  .....
  .....
</body>
</html>
```

✚ **Background Color:**

In HTML, we can change the color of the background of a webpage using the following different ways:

- 1) Using bgcolor attribute
- 2) Using an Inline style attribute
- 3) Using internal CSS

1) **Using bgcolor attribute:**

- ✓ To set the background color in HTML, use the **bgcolor** attribute.
- ✓ The bgcolor attribute is used in *body* tag.
- ✓ You can specify the exact name of the color, enclosed in quotation marks.
- ✓ This property sets the background color of an element.
- ✓ **Example:**

```
<html>
  <body bgcolor="grey">
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

2) **Using an Inline style attribute:**

- ✓ To set the background color in HTML, use the **style** attribute.
- ✓ The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element. The attribute is used with the HTML `<body>` tag, with the CSS property background-color.
- ✓ The **background-color** property sets the background color of an element.
- ✓ The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).
- ✓ Use a background color and a text color that makes the text easy to read.
- ✓ **Example:**

```
<html>
  <body style="background-color:grey;">
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

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

## **Inserting Audio and Video Files:**

### **A) Inserting Audio:**

- ✓ **HTML audio tag** is used to define sounds such as music and other audio clips. Currently there are three supported file format for HTML 5.

1. mp3
2. wav
3. ogg

- ✓ The controls attribute adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume.
- ✓ The <source> element allows you to specify alternative audio files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.
- ✓ The text between the <audio> and </audio> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <audio> element.

### **Attributes of HTML Audio Tag**

There is given a list of HTML audio tag.

Attribute	Description
controls	It defines the audio controls which is displayed with play/pause buttons.
autoplay	It specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
loop	It specifies that the audio file will start over again, every time when it is completed.
muted	It is used to mute the audio output.
preload	It specifies the author view to upload audio file when the page loads.
src	It specifies the source URL of the audio file.

### **Example:**

```
<html>
  <body>
    <audio controls autoplay loop>
      <source src="koyal.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
      Your browser does not support the html audio tag.
    </audio>
  </body>
</html>
```

<https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlaudio1>

### **B) Inserting Video:**

A video file can be inserted in an HTML page in three ways.

- 1) **Using the <embed/> tag:** This tag does not need an ending/finishing tag. It works, mostly, the same as a tag for a photo.

```
<embed src="example.mpeg" autostart="false" height="30" width="144" />
```

### Attributes of the embed tag

- **autostart** - sets whether the file will run automatically after the page is loaded. Can have the true or false value
- **hidden** - sets whether the buttons are hidden or not. Can have the true or false value.
- **volume** - can have any value from 0 to 100
- **loop** - sets whether the file will be replayed after it is finished. Can have the true or false value.
- **playcount** - this establishes how many times the file will be replayed. For example playcount="2" means it will be replayed two times and after it will stop.

### 2) Using video tag:

- ✓ HTML 5 supports <video> tag also. The HTML video tag is used for streaming video files such as a movie clip, song clip on the web page.
- ✓ The controls attribute adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume.
- ✓ It is a good idea to always include width and height attributes. If height and width are not set, the page might flicker while the video loads.
- ✓ The <source> element allows you to specify alternative video files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.
- ✓ The text between the <video> and </video> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> element.

Currently, there are three video formats supported for HTML video tag:

1. mp4
2. webM
3. ogg

### Example:

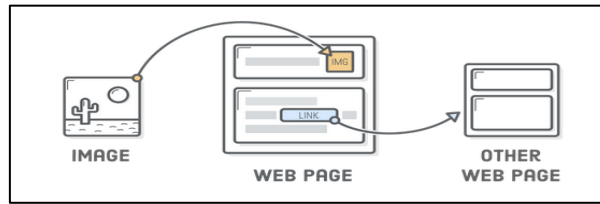
```
<html>
  <body>
    <video controls>
      <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
      Your browser does not support the html video tag.
    </video>
  </body>
</html>
```

<https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlvideo1>

### Images Link:

- ✓ We have seen how to create hypertext link using text and we also learnt how to use images in our webpages. Now, we will learn how to use images to create hyperlinks.
- ✓ Links point the user to a different HTML document, and images pull another resource into the page.

- ✓ To use image as a link in HTML, use the <img> tag as well as the <a> tag with the href attribute. The <img> tag is for using an image in a web page and the <a> tag is for adding a link. Under the image tag src attribute, add the URL of the image. With that, also add the height and width.



Example:

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>Image as a Link</h2>
    <p>The image below is a link. Try to click on it.</p>
    <a href="default.html">
      
    </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

[https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml\\_links\\_image](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_image)

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