



## HTML Images

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Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.



### Example

```

```

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### Example

```

```

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### Example

```

```

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## HTML Images Syntax

The HTML `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in a web 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 is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The `<img>` tag has two required attributes:

- `src` - Specifies the path to the image
- `alt` - Specifies an alternate text for the image

### Syntax

```

```

## The src Attribute

The required `src` attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.

**Note:** When a web page loads, it is the browser, at that moment, that gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the image actually stays in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon and the `alt` text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.

### Example

```

```

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## The alt Attribute

The required `alt` attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

The value of the `alt` attribute should describe the image:

### Example

```

```

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If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the `alt` attribute:

### Example

```

```

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**Tip:** A screen reader is a software program that reads the HTML code, and allows the user to "listen" to the content. Screen readers are useful for people who are visually impaired or learning disabled.

## Image Size - Width and Height

You can use the `style` attribute to specify the width and height of an image.

### Example

```

```

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Alternatively, you can use the `width` and `height` attributes:

### Example

```

```

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The `width` and `height` attributes always define the width and height of the image in pixels.

**Note:** Always specify the width and height of an image. If width and height are not specified, the web page might flicker while the image loads.

## Width and Height, or Style?

The `width`, `height`, and `style` attributes are all valid in HTML.

However, we suggest using the `style` attribute. It prevents stylesheets from changing the size of images:

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  width: 100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>




</body>
</html>
```

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## Images in Another Folder

If you have your images in a sub-folder, you must include the folder name in the `src` attribute:

### Example

```

```

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## Images on Another Server/Website

Some web sites point to an image on another server.

To point to an image on another server, you must specify an absolute (full) URL in the `src` attribute:

### Example

```

```

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**Notes on external images:** External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; they can suddenly be removed or changed.

## Animated Images

HTML allows animated GIFs:

### Example

```

```

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## Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, put the `<img>` tag inside the `<a>` tag:

### Example

```
<a href="default.asp">

</a>
```

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## Image Floating

Use the CSS `float` property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

### Example

```
<p>
The image will float to the right of the text.</p>
<p>
The image will float to the left of the text.</p>
```

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**Tip:** To learn more about CSS Float, read our [CSS Float Tutorial](#).

## Common Image Formats

Here are the most common image file types, which are supported in all browsers (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari, Opera):

Abbreviation	File Format	File Extension
APNG	Animated Portable Network Graphics	.apng
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format	.gif
ICO	Microsoft Icon	.ico, .cur
JPEG	Joint Photographic Expert Group image	.jpg, .jpeg, .jfif, .pjpeg, .pjp

PNG	Portable Network Graphics	.png
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics	.svg

## Chapter Summary

- Use the HTML `<img>` element to define an image
- Use the HTML `src` attribute to define the URL of the image
- Use the HTML `alt` attribute to define an alternate text for an image, if it cannot be displayed
- Use the HTML `width` and `height` attributes or the CSS `width` and `height` properties to define the size of the image
- Use the CSS `float` property to let the image float to the left or to the right

**Note:** Loading large images takes time, and can slow down your web page. Use images carefully.

### Exercise ?

What is a correct HTML element for adding an image?

- The `<image>` element
- The `<img>` element
- The `<media>` element

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## HTML Image Tags

Tag	Description
<code>&lt;img&gt;</code>	Defines an image
<code>&lt;map&gt;</code>	Defines an image map
<code>&lt;area&gt;</code>	Defines a clickable area inside an image map
<code>&lt;picture&gt;</code>	Defines a container for multiple image resources

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](#).

### Video: HTML Images



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