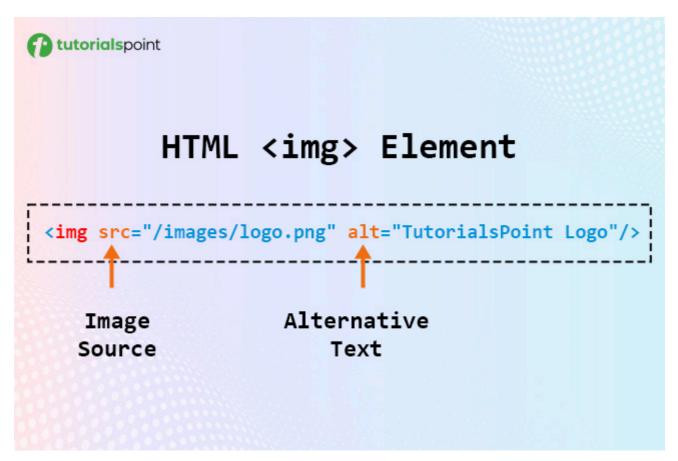
HTML - Images

HTML images provide visual content for web pages, enhancing user experiences and conveying information. They can be photographs, graphics, icons, or illustrations.

HTML offers various elements for embedding, manipulating, and controlling images, contributing to the aesthetics and functionality of websites. Understanding image tags, attributes, and responsive design principles is essential for effective web development.



HTML Image Syntax

The following is the basic syntax for HTML images:

```
<img src="image_path" alt="Alternate text for the image" width="200px" height="150px"
/>
```

Here,

- **src**: The **src** attribute defines the path of the image (image URL).
- alt: The alt attribute defines the alternate text; if there is a broken link to the image path, the alternate text displays on the webpage.
- width and height: The width and height attribute define the height and width for the image.

Insert Image

You can insert (embed) an image on the webpage using the **** tag with the **src** attribute, which is a required attribute to define the image path.

Note: The **** tag is an empty tag, which means that it can contain only a list of attributes and has no closing tag.

Syntax

Use the following syntax to insert an image using the tag:

```
<img src="Image URL" ... attributes-list/>
```

Example

To try the following example, let's keep our HTML file test.htm and image file test.png in the same directory —

You can use PNG, JPEG, or GIF image files based on your comfort, but make sure you specify the correct image file name in the **src** attribute. The image name is always case-sensitive.

The **alt** attribute is an optional attribute but recommended as it specifies an alternate text for an image if the image cannot be displayed.

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Set Image Location

Image location (path) must be clearly defined in the **src** attribute. You can follow the absolute path, which starts with root directory (/), then directory name (if any), and then image name with its extension.

Example

For example, if we have an image named "test.png" and it is stored in the "images" folder, which is in the "html" folder on the root directory. You can simply use an image path like "/html/images/test.png".

Set Image Width and Height

You can set image width and height based on your requirements using **width** and **height** attributes. You can specify the width and height of the image in terms of either pixels or a percentage of its actual size.

Example

The following example demonstrates how to set the width and height of an image:

Bordered Image

You can specify the border and its thickness in terms of pixels using the **border** attribute. A thickness of 0 means there is no border around the picture.

Example

In the following example, we are specifying a border on an image:

Image Alignment

By default, the image will align at the left side of the page, but you can use the **align** attribute to set it in the center or right.

Example

In the following example, we are specifying right align to an image:

Animated Images

You can also use animated images (having **.gif** extensions) on the webpages. There is no specific attribute required to show animated images; you can simply set the path of the animated image

(.gif) in the src attribute.



Example

The following example demonstrates how you can insert an animated image:

Responsive Images

You can also make the images responsive, which will automatically adjust their size based on the device's screen size and resolution. The following are the methods to make images responsive:

1. Using CSS

Using CSS, you can set the width of the image to 100%, which allows the image to scale proportionally to its parent container.

```
<img src="/html/images/test.png" alt="Responsive Image" style="width: 100%; height:
auto;"/>
```

2. Using the <picture> Tag

You can also display different images in different sizes or resolutions by using the **<picture>** tag, which is useful when you want to display different images based on the device.

```
<picture>
    <source media="(min-width: 800px)" srcset="image_path_1">
    <source media="(max-width: 799px)" srcset="image_path_2">
    <img src="default_image_path.jpg" alt="Responsive Image">
    </picture>
```

Example

The following example demonstrates how you can define a responsive image to display on the webpage:

```
</>
                                                                             Open Compiler
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Responsive Image Example</title>
    <style>
        img {
            width: 100%;
            height: auto;
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Responsive Image Example</h1>
    <img src="/html/images/test.png" alt="A responsive example image" />
</body>
</html>
```

Supported Image Formats

The following table shows the supported image formats in the HTML tag:

Image	Image Format Name	Transparency	Animation	File
Format		Support	Support	Extensions
JPEG/JPG	Joint Photographic Experts Group	No	No	.jpg, .jpeg

Image Format	Image Format Name	Transparency Support	Animation Support	File Extensions
PNG	Portable Network Graphics	Yes	No	.png
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format	Yes	Yes	.gif
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics	Yes	No	.svg
WebP	Web Picture format	Yes	Yes	.webp
ВМР	Bitmap Image File	No	No	.bmp
ICO	Icon File	Yes	No	.ico

Free Web Graphics

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