

HTML IMAGES

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

HTML Images Syntax

The HTML 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 tag creates a holding space for the referenced image

The tag is empty, it contains attributes only and does not have a closing tag.

The 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 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 and the alt text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.

Example

```

```

THE ALT Attribute

The require 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)

Example

```

```

IMAGE SIZE - WIDTH AND HEIGHT

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

Example

```

```

Alternatively, you can use the width and height attributes

Example

```

```

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

WIDTH AND HEIGHT, OR STYLE?

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

IMAGES IN ANOTHER FOLDER

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

Example

```

```

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

```
<img  
Src=https://www.w3schools.com/images/w3schools_green.jpg  
Alt=" W3Schools.com" >
```

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; it can suddenly be removed or changes.

Animated Images

HTML allows animated GIFS

Example

```

```

Images as a Link

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

Example

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

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>

Common Image Formats

Here are the most common image file types, which are supported in all browser (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, .pip |
| PNG | Portable Network Graphics | .png |
| SVG | Scalable Vector Graphics | .svg |

Chapter Summary

- Use the HTML **** 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
- UASE 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

