**HTML Images**

**Images In Webpage:**

The ***img* *tag*** defines an image in the HTML document.

**Syntax:**

**Representation:**

**Code:**

**Output:**

**More About <img>Tag:**

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 image tag is an ***Empty Tag***. It does not have a **Closing Tag**.

The image tag is an ***Inline Element***.

***Note:*** Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page but loading large images takes time, and can slow down your web page. Use images carefully.

**Attributes of <img> Tag:**

There are 4 attributes of img tag:

1. src
2. alt

**The src Attribute:**

The ***src*** attribute specifies the ***path (URL)*** of the image.

**Code:**

**Output:**

**More About src Attribute:**

The ***src*** is the ***required*** attribute of img tag.

If we did not specify/define/give the address/path/URL of the image, then the image will not display in the browser or in the webpage.

**Code:**

**Output:**

And if we give the ***wrong URL*** of the image, or the URL of the image that ***does not exist***, in this condition, image will ***not display*** in the webpage.

**Code:**

**Output:**

***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.

**The alt Attribute:**

The ***alt*** attribute provides an ***alternate text*** for an image.

The ***alt*** attribute describes ***what the image actually is!***

So, the ***value*** of the alt attribute should ***describe the image***:

**Code:**

**Output:**

**More About alt Attribute:**

The ***alt*** is the ***required*** attribute of img tag, 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).

If we did not specify/define/give the address/path/URL of the image, then the image will not display in the browser or in the webpage.

**Code:**

**Output:**

If the browser cannot find an image for some reason like ……………., it will display the ***value*** ***of the*** ***alt attribute***:

**Code:**

**Output:**

***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.

**The width & height Attribute:**

The width and height attribute defines the size of the image.

**Code:**

**Output:**

Alternatively, we can use the style attribute to specify the width and height of an image.

**Code:**

**Output:**

**More About width & height Attribute:**

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 styles sheets from changing the size of images:

**Code:**

**Output:**

**Images in Another Folder:**

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

**Code:**

**Output:**

**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:

**Code:**

**Output:**

***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 as an image:

**Code:**

**Output:**

**Use Image as a Link:**

We can also use image as a link in HTML.

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

**Code:**

**Output:**

**Image Floating:**

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

**Code:**

**Output:**

***Tip:*** To learn more about CSS Float, read our CSS Float Tutorial.

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp>

**Common Image Formats:**

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

***IMAGES PRESENT HERE!***

**Chapter Summary:**

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

**HTML Image Tags:**

***IMAGES PRESENT HERE!***