

HTML Images Syntax

- ❑ In HTML, images are defined with the `` tag.
- ❑ The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.
- ❑ The `src` attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the image:

The alt Attribute

- ❑ The 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:

The alt Attribute

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

Alternative text

The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image gets an understanding of what the image contains:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Alternative text</h2>

<p>The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image gets
an understanding of what the image contains:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

The alt Attribute

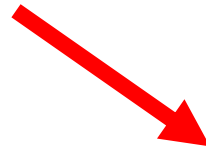
If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the **alt** attribute:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>If a browser cannot find the image, it will display the alternate text:</p>



</body>
</html>
```



If a browser cannot find the image, it will display the alternate text:

 Flowers in Chania

Note: The **alt** attribute is required. A web page will not validate correctly without it.

Image Size - Width and Height

Image Size

Use the style attribute to specify the width and height of an image:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image Size</h2>

<p>Use the style attribute to specify the width and height of an image:</p>


</body>
</html>
```



Image Size - Width and Height

Image Size

In this example, we specify the width and height of an image with the width and height attributes:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image Size</h2>

<p>In this example, we specify the width and height of an image with the width and height
attributes:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

Alternatively, you can use
the **width** and **height** attribute
s:

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

Image Size

In this example, we specify the width and height of an image with the width and height attributes:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image Size</h2>

<p>In this example, we specify the width and height of an image with the width and height
attributes:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

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

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

Width and Height, or Style?

The `width`, `height`, and `style` attributes are valid in HTML. However, we suggest using the `style` attribute. It prevents styles sheets from changing the size of images:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* This stylesheet sets the width of all images to 100%: */
img {
  width: 100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Styling Images</h2>
<p>The image below has the width attribute set to 128 pixels, but the stylesheet overrides it, and sets the width to 100%.</p>


<p>The image below uses the style attribute, where the width is set to 128 pixels which overrides the stylesheet:</p>


</body>
</html>
```


Width and Height, or Style?

The `width`, `height`, and `style` attributes are valid in HTML. However, we suggest using the `style` attribute. It prevents style sheets from changing the size of images:

Styling Images

The image below has the width attribute set to 128 pixels, but the stylesheet overrides it, and sets the width to 100%.



The image below uses the style attribute, where the width is set to 128 pixels which overrides the stylesheet:



Images in Another Folder

If not specified, the browser expects to find the image in the same folder as the web page.

However, it is common to store images in a sub-folder. You must then include the folder name in the src attribute:

Images in Another Folder

It is common to store images in a sub-folder. You must then include the folder name in the src attribute:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Images in Another Folder</h2>
<p>It is common to store images in a sub-folder. You must then include the folder name in the
src attribute:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

Images on Another Server

Some web sites store their images on image servers.

Actually, you can access images from any web address in the world:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Images on Another Server</h2>



</body>
</html>
```

Animated Images

HTML allows animated GIFs:

Animated Images

The GIF standard allows moving images.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Animated Images</h2>
<p>The GIF standard allows moving images.</p>



</body>
</html>
```

Image as a Link

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

Image as a Link

The image is a link. You can click on it.



Add "border:0;" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>
<p>The image is a link. You can click on it.</p>

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

<p>Add "border:0;" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Image Floating

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Floating Images</h2>
<p><strong>Float the image to the right:</strong></p>

<p>

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a
floating image.
</p>

<p><strong>Float the image to the left:</strong></p>
<p>

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a
floating image.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Image Floating

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

Floating Images

Float the image to the right:

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.



Float the image to the left:



A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.

Background Image

To add a background image on an HTML element, use the CSS property background-image:

Background Image

By default the background image will repeat itself if it is smaller than the element where it is specified, in this case the BODY element.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body style="background-image:url('clouds.jpg');">

<h2>Background Image</h2>

<p>By default the background image will repeat itself if it is smaller than the element where
it is specified, in this case the BODY element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```


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 to define the size of the image
- Use the CSS `width` and `height` properties to define the size of the image (alternatively)
- Use the CSS `float` property to let the image float

REFERENCE:

HTML IMAGES

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_images.asp