



HTML Introduction

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HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

A Simple HTML Document

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```



```
</body>  
</html>
```

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Example Explained

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

What is an HTML Element?

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

```
<tagname> Content goes here... </tagname>
```

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

```
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```



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	<p>	My first paragraph.						</p>		
	 		none					none		

Note: Some HTML elements have no content (like the
 element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

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Web Browsers

The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them correctly.

A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:



My First Heading

My first paragraph.

HTML Page Structure

Below is a visualization of an HTML page structure:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```



Note: The content inside the <body> section will be displayed in a browser. The content inside the <title> element will be shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab.

HTML History

Since the early days of the World Wide Web, there have been many versions of HTML:

Year	Version
1989	Tim Berners-Lee invented www
1991	Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML
1993	Dave Raggett drafted HTML+
1995	HTML Working Group defined HTML 2.0
1997	W3C Recommendation: HTML 3.2
1999	W3C Recommendation: HTML 4.01
2000	W3C Recommendation: XHTML 1.0
2008	WHATWG HTML5 First Public Draft
2012	<u>WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard</u>
2014	<u>W3C Recommendation: HTML5</u>
2016	W3C Candidate Recommendation: HTML 5.1
2017	<u>W3C Recommendation: HTML5.1 2nd Edition</u>
2017	<u>W3C Recommendation: HTML5.2</u>



HTML Text Formatting

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HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Example

This text is bold

This text is italic

This is subscript and superscript

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HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text



- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

HTML `` and `` Elements

The HTML `` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
```

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The HTML `` element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Example

```
<strong>This text is important!</strong>
```

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HTML `<i>` and `` Elements

The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: The `<i>` tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

Example

```
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

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The HTML `` element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: A screen reader will pronounce the words in `` with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

Example

```
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
```




HTML <small> Element

The HTML `<small>` element defines smaller text:

Example

```
<small>This is some smaller text.</small>
```

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HTML <mark> Element

The HTML `<mark>` element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

Example

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

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HTML Element

The HTML `` element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

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```
<p>My favorite color is blue red.</p>
```

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HTML <ins> Element

The HTML `<ins>` element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is blue red.</p>
```

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HTML <sub> Element

The HTML `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:

Example

```
<p>This is subscripted text.</p>
```

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HTML Styles

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The HTML **style** attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

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The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the **style** attribute.

The HTML **style** attribute has the following syntax:



The **property** is a CSS property. The **value** is a CSS value.

You will learn more about CSS later in this tutorial.

Background Color

The CSS `background-color` property defines the background color for an HTML element.

Example

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>
```

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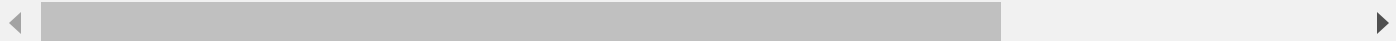
Example

Set background color for two different elements:

```
<body>  
  
<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>
```

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Text Color

The CSS **color** property defines the text color for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

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Fonts



```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

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Text Size

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

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Text Alignment

The CSS `text-align` property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>  
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```



Chapter Summary

- Use the `style` attribute for styling HTML elements
- Use `background-color` for background color
- Use `color` for text colors
- Use `font-family` for text fonts
- Use `font-size` for text sizes
- Use `text-align` for text alignment

HTML Exercises

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Use the correct HTML attribute, and CSS, to set the color of the paragraph to "blue".

```
<p      = "      ;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

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HTML Paragraphs

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A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

HTML Paragraphs

The HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph.

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

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HTML Display

You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed.



The browser will automatically remove any extra spaces and lines when the page is displayed:

Example

```
<p>
```

```
This paragraph  
contains a lot of lines  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
This paragraph  
contains          a lot of spaces  
in the source      code,  
but the            browser  
ignores it.
```

```
</p>
```

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HTML Horizontal Rules



Example

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is some text.</p>
<hr>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>
<hr>
```

Try it Yourself »

The `<hr>` tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

HTML Line Breaks

The HTML `
` element defines a line break.

Use `
` if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

Example

```
<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>
```

Try it Yourself »

The `
` tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.



Example

```
<p>
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

  My Bonnie lies over the sea.

  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</p>
```

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Solution - The HTML <pre> Element

The HTML `<pre>` element defines preformatted text.

The text inside a `<pre>` element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

Example

```
<pre>
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

  My Bonnie lies over the sea.

  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
```



HTML Exercises

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Use the correct HTML tag to add a paragraph with the text "Hello World!".

```
<html>  
<body>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

[Submit Answer »](#)

[Start the Exercise](#)

HTML Tag Reference

W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about HTML elements and their attributes.

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HTML Images

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Images

sign and the appearance of a web page.

Example

```

```

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```

```

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Example

```

```

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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

```

```



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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).



Example

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```

```

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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

```

```




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

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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 styles sheets from changing the size of images:

Example

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



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```




</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:



```

```

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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 `` 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>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

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



HTML Headings

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HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

Example

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

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`<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.

Example

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

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Note: Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a heading.

Headings Are Important

Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Users often skim a page by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.

`<h1>` headings should be used for main headings, followed by `<h2>` headings, then the less important `<h3>`, and so on.

Note: Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

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Bigger Headings

Each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the size for any heading with the `style` attribute, using the CSS `font-size` property:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-size:60px;">Heading 1</h1>
```

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HTML Exercises

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Use the correct HTML tag to add a heading with the text "London".

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HTML Tag Reference

W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about these tags and their attributes.

Tag	Description
<u><html></u>	Defines the root of an HTML document
<u><body></u>	Defines the document's body
<u><h1> to <h6></u>	Defines HTML headings

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

Video: HTML Headings



HTML Elements

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An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

HTML Elements

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

`<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>`

Examples of some HTML elements:

`<h1>My First Heading</h1>`

`<p>My first paragraph.</p>`

Start tag	Element content	End tag
<code><h1></code>	My First Heading	<code></h1></code>
<code><p></code>	My first paragraph.	<code></p></code>
<code>
</code>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>



Nested HTML Elements

HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).

All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

The following example contains four HTML elements (`<html>` , `<body>` , `<h1>` and `<p>`):

Example

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

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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Example Explained

The `<html>` element is the root element and it defines the whole HTML document.

It has a start tag `<html>` and an end tag `</html>` .

Then, inside the `<html>` element there is a `<body>` element:

```
<body>
```



The `<body>` element defines the document's body.

It has a start tag `<body>` and an end tag `</body>` .

Then, inside the `<body>` element there are two other elements: `<h1>` and `<p>` :

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

The `<h1>` element defines a heading.

It has a start tag `<h1>` and an end tag `</h1>` :

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

The `<p>` element defines a paragraph.

It has a start tag `<p>` and an end tag `</p>` :

```
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

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Never Skip the End Tag

Some HTML elements will display correctly, even if you forget the end tag:

Example

```
<html>
<body>

<p>This is a paragraph
<p>This is a paragraph

</body>
</html>
```

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However, never rely on this! Unexpected results and errors may occur if you forget the end tag!

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.



```
<p>This is a <br> paragraph with a line break.</p>
```

Try it Yourself »

HTML is Not Case Sensitive

HTML tags are not case sensitive: `<P>` means the same as `<p>`.

The HTML standard does not require lowercase tags, but W3C **recommends** lowercase in HTML, and **demand**s lowercase for stricter document types like XHTML.

At W3Schools we always use lowercase tag names.

HTML Exercises

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Insert the correct end tag for the HTML heading.

```
<h1>This is a heading
```



HTML Editors

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A simple text editor is all you need to learn HTML.

Learn HTML Using Notepad or TextEdit

Web pages can be created and modified by using professional HTML editors.

However, for learning HTML we recommend a simple text editor like Notepad (PC) or TextEdit (Mac).

We believe that using a simple text editor is a good way to learn HTML.

Follow the steps below to create your first web page with Notepad or TextEdit.

Step 1: Open Notepad (PC)

Windows 8 or later:

Open the **Start Screen** (the window symbol at the bottom left on your screen). Type **Notepad**.

Windows 7 or earlier:

Open **Start > Programs > Accessories > Notepad**



Also change some preferences to get the application to save files correctly. In

Preferences > Format > choose "Plain Text"

Then under "Open and Save", check the box that says "Display HTML files as HTML code instead of formatted text".

Then open a new document to place the code.

Step 2: Write Some HTML

Write or copy the following HTML code into Notepad:

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

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

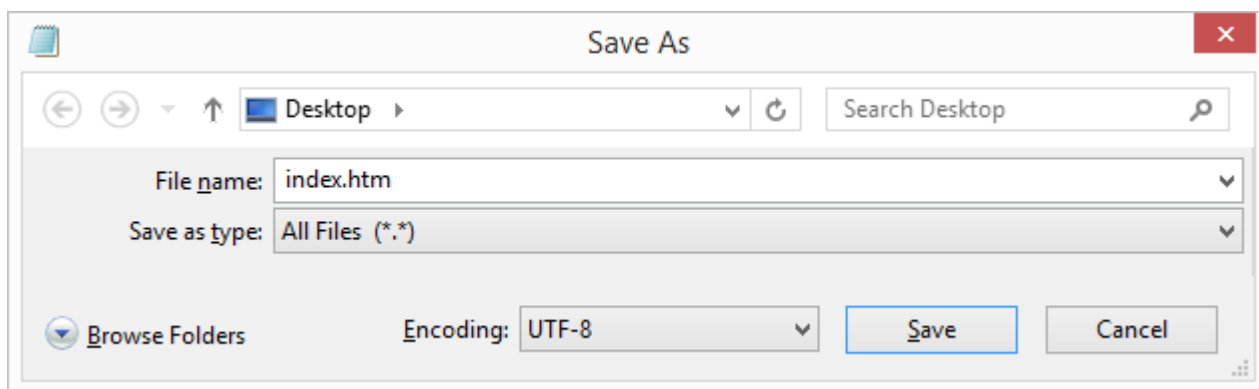
</body>
</html>
```

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Step 3: Save the HTML Page

Save the file on your computer. Select **File > Save as** in the Notepad menu.

Name the file **"index.htm"** and set the encoding to **UTF-8** (which is the preferred encoding for HTML files).



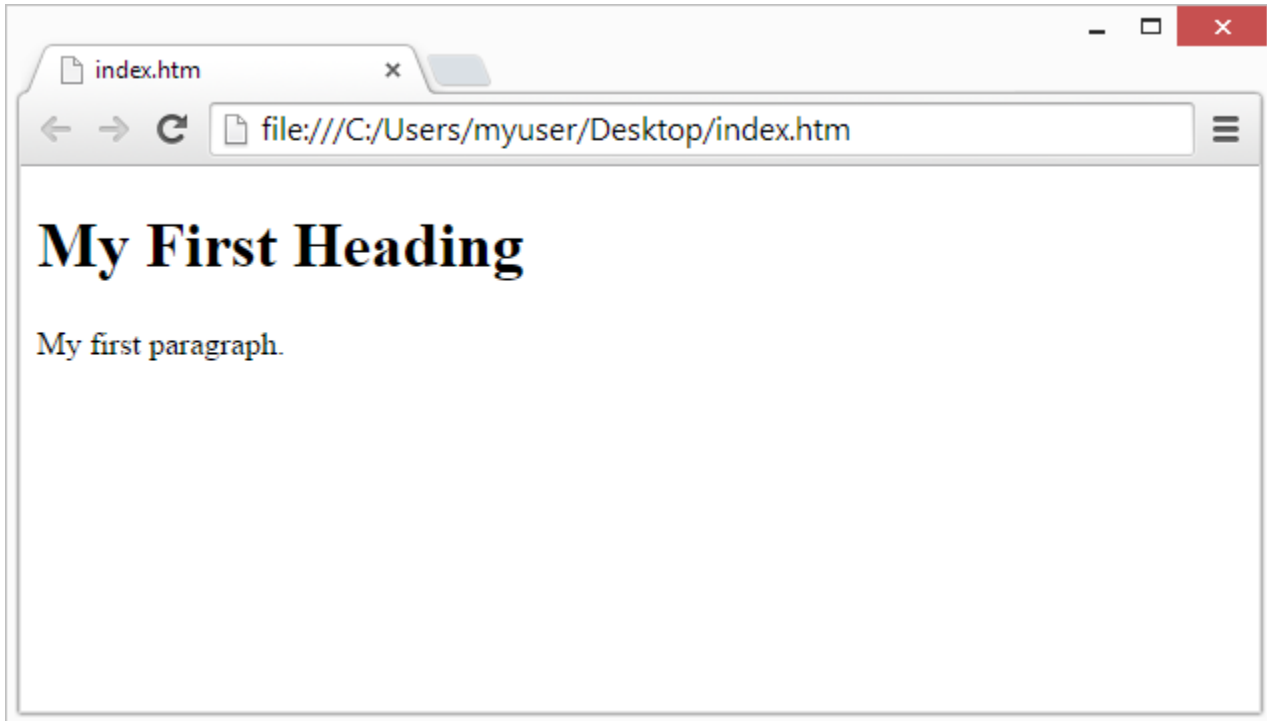
Tip: You can use either .htm or .html as file extension. There is no difference; it is up to you.



Step 4. View the HTML page in your browser

Open the saved HTML file in your favorite browser (double click on the file, or right-click - and choose "Open with").

The result will look much like this:



W3Schools Online Editor - "Try it Yourself"

With our free online editor, you can edit the HTML code and view the result in your browser.

It is the perfect tool when you want to **test** code fast. It also has color coding and the ability to save and share code with others:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```



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```
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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Click on the "Try it Yourself" button to see how it works.

W3Schools Spaces

If you want to create your own website and save your code online, try our free **website builder**, called **W3schools Spaces**:

W3Schools Spaces

Everything you need right in the browser.

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HTML Basic Examples

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In this chapter we will show some basic HTML examples.

Don't worry if we use tags you have not learned about yet.

HTML Documents

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>` .

The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>` .

The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>` .

Example

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

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is not case sensitive.

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration for HTML5 is:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

`<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading:

Example

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>  
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

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HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag:

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

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HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
```

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You will learn more about attributes in a later chapter.

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the `` tag.

The source file (`src`), alternative text (`alt`), `width` , and `height` are provided as attributes:

Example

```

```

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How to View HTML Source

Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered "Hey! How did they do that?"

View HTML Source Code:

Click CTRL + U in an HTML page, or right-click on the page and select "View Page Source". This will open a new tab containing the HTML source code of the page.

Inspect an HTML Element:

Right-click on an element (or a blank area), and choose "Inspect" to see what elements are made up of (you will see both the HTML and the CSS). You can also edit the HTML or CSS on-the-fly in the Elements or Styles panel that opens.



HTML Attributes

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HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

The href Attribute

The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. The `href` attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>
```

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THE SRC ATTRIBUTE

The `` tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The `src` attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

Example

```

```

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There are two ways to specify the URL in the `src` attribute:

1. Absolute URL - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website.

Example: `src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/img_girl.jpg"`.

Notes: 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 changed.

2. Relative URL - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: `src="img_girl.jpg"`. If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: `src="/images/img_girl.jpg"`.

Tip: It is almost always best to use relative URLs. They will not break if you change domain.

The width and height Attributes

The `` tag should also contain the `width` and `height` attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):



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The alt Attribute

The required `alt` attribute for the `` tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

Example

```

```

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Example

See what happens if we try to display an image that does not exist:

```

```

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You will learn more about images in our [HTML Images chapter](#).

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The style Attribute

The **style** attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>
```

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You will learn more about styles in our [HTML Styles chapter](#).

The lang Attribute

You should always include the **lang** attribute inside the **<html>** tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the language:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<body>
```



Country codes can also be added to the language code in the **lang** attribute. So, the first two characters define the language of the HTML page, and the last two characters define the country.

The following example specifies English as the language and United States as the country:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

You can see all the language codes in our [HTML Language Code Reference](#).

The title Attribute

The **title** attribute defines some extra information about an element.

The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element:

Example

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Try it Yourself »



The title attribute (and all other attributes) can be written with uppercase or lowercase like **title** or **TITLE**.

However, W3C **recommends** lowercase attributes in HTML, and **demands** lowercase attributes for stricter document types like XHTML.

At W3Schools we always use lowercase attribute names.

We Suggest: Always Quote Attribute Values

The HTML standard does not require quotes around attribute values.

However, W3C **recommends** quotes in HTML, and **demands** quotes for stricter document types like XHTML.

Good:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>
```

Bad:

```
<a href=https://www.w3schools.com/html/>Visit our HTML tutorial</a>
```

Sometimes you have to use quotes. This example will not display the title attribute correctly, because it contains a space:

Example



At W3Schools we always use quotes around attribute values.

Single or Double Quotes?

Double quotes around attribute values are the most common in HTML, but single quotes can also be used.

In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

```
<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>
```

Or vice versa:

```
<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Chapter Summary

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- The `href` attribute of `<a>` specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
- The `src` attribute of `` specifies the path to the image to be displayed
- The `width` and `height` attributes of `` provide size information for images



- The **title** attribute defines some extra information about an element

HTML Exercises

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Add a "tooltip" to the paragraph below with the text "About W3Schools".

```
<p      ="About W3Schools">W3Schools is a web developer's  
site.</p>
```

[Submit Answer »](#)

[Start the Exercise](#)

HTML Attribute Reference

A complete list of all attributes for each HTML element, is listed in our: [HTML Attribute Reference](#).