

HTML <video> tag

Overview

- The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a webpage.
- It is a **block-level element**. (two elements always separated by a new line)
- The video element is supported by all modern browsers.

Basic Syntax

Auto ▾



```
<video src="video.mp4" controls></video>
```

Attributes

1. src
 - Specifies the URL of the video file.
 - Example: src="video.mp4"
2. controls
 - Adds video controls (play, pause, volume).
 - Example: controls
3. autoplay
 - The video starts playing as soon as it is ready.
 - Example: autoplay
4. loop
 - The video will start over again, every time it is finished.
 - Example: loop
5. muted
 - The audio output of the video is muted.
 - Example: muted
6. poster
 - Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading or until the user hits the play button.

- Example: poster="poster.jpg"
7. width and height
- Sets the width and height of the video player.
 - Example: width="640" height="360"
8. preload
- Specifies if and how the author thinks that the video should be loaded when the page loads.
 - Values: auto, metadata, none
 - Example: preload="metadata"

Example Usage

Auto (HTML, XML) ▾



```
<video src="movie.mp4" width="640" height="360" controls>
Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Multiple Sources

- Use the <source> tag to specify multiple media resources for the video.
- Helpful for providing different video formats for better compatibility.

Auto (Bash) ▾



```
<video width="640" height="360" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Fallback Content

- Provide fallback content for browsers that do not support the <video> tag.

Auto (HTML, XML) ▾



```
<video width="640" height="360" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

```
</video>
<p>Download the video
  <a href="movie.mp4">here. </a>.
</p>
```

Accessibility

- Use captions for accessibility with the <track> element.
- Example for adding captions:

Auto (Bash) ▾



```
<video width="640" height="360" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
  <track src="captions_en.vtt" kind="captions" srclang="en"
label="English">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Common Issues

- Not all browsers support all video formats; providing multiple sources can help.
- Autoplay may not work on mobile devices due to browser policies.

Best Practices

- Always provide controls for user interaction.
- Include multiple sources for broader compatibility.
- Use the poster attribute to display a placeholder image.
- Provide fallback content for non-supporting browsers.
- Ensure accessibility with captions and subtitles.

By using these attributes and following best practices, you can effectively incorporate video content into your web pages.

HTML <audio> Tag

Overview

- The <audio> tag is used to embed audio content in a webpage.
- It is a block-level element.
- The audio element is supported by all modern browsers.

Basic Syntax

Auto ▾



```
<audio src="audio.mp3" controls></audio>
```

Attributes

1. src
 - Specifies the URL of the audio file.
 - Example: src="audio.mp3"
2. controls
 - Adds audio controls (play, pause, volume).
 - Example: controls
3. autoplay
 - The audio starts playing as soon as it is ready.
 - Example: autoplay
4. loop
 - The audio will start over again, every time it is finished.
 - Example: loop
5. muted
 - The audio output is muted.
 - Example: muted
6. preload
 - Specifies if and how the author thinks that the audio should be loaded when the page loads.
 - Values: auto, metadata, none
 - Example: preload="metadata"

Example Usage

Auto (HTML, XML) ▾



```
<audio src="audio.mp3" controls>
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Multiple Sources

- Use the <source> tag to specify multiple media resources for the audio.
- Helpful for providing different audio formats for better compatibility.

Auto (Bash) ▾



```
<audio controls>
<source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
<source src="audio.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Fallback Content

- Provide fallback content for browsers that do not support the <audio> tag.

Auto (HTML, XML) ▾



```
<audio controls>
<source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
<source src="audio.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
<p>Download the audio
  <a href="audio.mp3">here </a>.
</p>
```

Accessibility

- Use captions or transcripts for accessibility.
- Example for adding captions:



Auto (Bash) ▾

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
  <source src="audio.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <track kind="captions" src="captions_en.vtt" srclang="en"
label="English">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Common Issues

- Not all browsers support all audio formats; providing multiple sources can help.
- Autoplay may not work on mobile devices due to browser policies.

Best Practices

- Always provide controls for user interaction.
- Include multiple sources for broader compatibility.
- Provide fallback content for non-supporting browsers.
- Ensure accessibility with captions and transcripts.

By using these attributes and following best practices, you can effectively incorporate audio content into your web pages.

HTML Tag Notes

Overview

- The tag is used to embed images in a webpage.
- It is an inline element.
- The image element is supported by all modern browsers.

Basic Syntax

Auto ▾



```

```

Attributes

1. src
 - Specifies the URL of the image file.
 - Example: `src="image.jpg"`
2. alt
 - Provides alternative text for the image if it cannot be displayed.
 - Example: `alt="Description of image"`
3. width and height
 - Sets the width and height of the image.
 - Example: `width="600" height="400"`
4. title
 - Provides additional information about the image, typically displayed as a tooltip when the user hovers over the image.
 - Example: `title="Tooltip text"`
5. srcset
 - Specifies a set of images to be used for different screen sizes or resolutions.
 - Example: `srcset="image-400.jpg 400w, image-800.jpg 800w, image-1200.jpg 1200w"`
6. sizes
 - Specifies how the browser should choose the appropriate image size for different viewport sizes.
 - Example: `sizes="(max-width: 600px) 480px, 800px"`
7. loading
 - Specifies whether the image should be loaded immediately or deferred until it is near the viewport.
 - Values: `eager`, `lazy`
 - Example: `loading="lazy"`

Example Usage

Auto (HTML, XML) ▾



```

```

Responsive Images

- Use the srcset and sizes attributes to provide different images for different screen sizes.

Auto (HTML, XML) ▾



```

```

Accessibility

- Always provide a meaningful alt attribute for screen readers.
- Avoid using images of text. If text is necessary, use CSS or HTML text.

Common Issues

- Broken links: Ensure the src attribute points to a valid image URL.
- Missing alt text: Always provide alt text for accessibility.

Best Practices

- Use responsive images with srcset and sizes for optimal performance.
- Always provide alt text for accessibility.
- Use loading="lazy" for better performance on pages with many images.
- Provide meaningful title attributes if additional information is needed.

By using these attributes and following best practices, you can effectively incorporate image content into your web pages.

