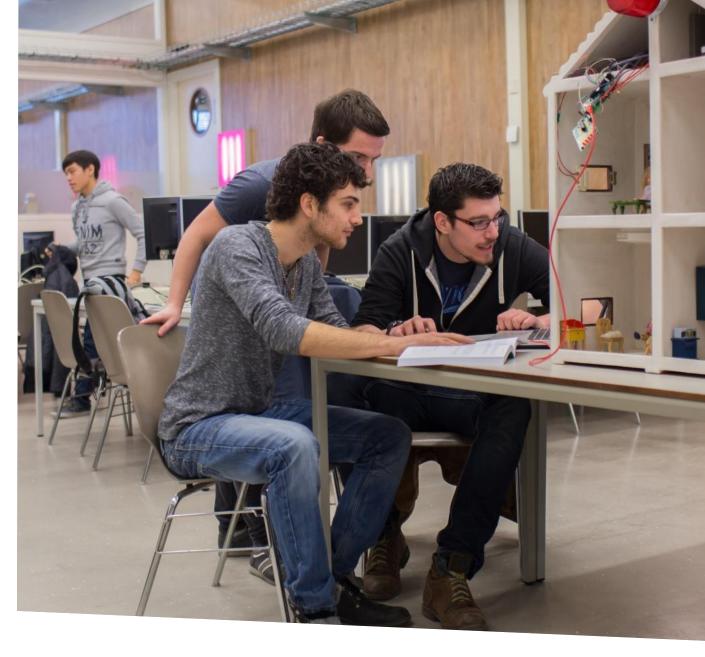
HTML Media





The Tag

- The tag is used for displaying static and animated images on a webpage.
- An image tag should always contain a `src` attribute.
- The 'src' attribute should define a relative or absolute path to the image file.
- The `alt` attribute should be set for accessibility and SEO purposes.
- If the image is not relevant for accessibility or SEO (i.e. a small arrow icon for a menu), it should be set to an empty value (alt="").

```
    src="./penguins.jpg"
    alt="penguins in a snowy landscape"
/>
```



Raster vs Vector Images

- Raster images define the image in terms of individual pixels and their colour values.
- Vector graphics define an image as a set of geometric shapes.
- Vector graphics can scale to any size without loss of crispness.
- Raster images will become increasingly pixelated as they scale up in size.
- Vector graphics are typically used for logos and icons.

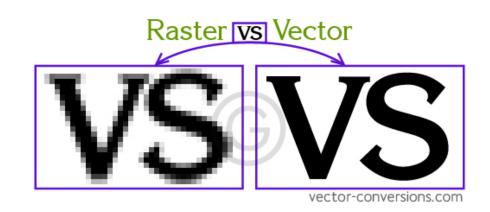




Image File Types



PNG Images

- Images with a .png extension are commonly used on webpages.
- PNG images support *lossless* compression and may be preferred when quality of the image is preferred over size.
- Unlike JPEG images, PNG images support an alpha channel for transparency.





JPEG Images

- Images with a .jpg or .jpeg extension are among the most popular images used on the web.
- JPEGs support a high degree of compression and are often preferred when lowering image size is more important than perfect quality.
- Images shouldn't be over-compressed.
 Typically you can compress JPEGs to around 70-80% without significant quality loss.





WebP (web picture) images

- WebP has advantages over other image formats.
- WebP supports both lossless and lossy compression and has more efficient compression algorithms.
- WebP support transparency.
- WebP supports animation.
- Though supported by all major browsers, there are still some users on legacy browsers that do not support WebP.





Image Optimization and Sizing



Image Sizing

- Oversized images can significantly increase page load speed which negatively affects user experience and SEO.
- Images should be properly sized, so they are not larger than their container and not too small so that they appear pixelated.
- If you want images to appear more highresolution on retina/high-DPI devices, they should be sized at least 2X (two times the size of their container).





Image Dimensions

- Image dimensions can be specified in various ways including as exact pixel values (px) or as a percentage relative to the parent container.
- The value of the width or height can also be set to "auto".
- If the width or height is set to auto, the image will grow or shrink vertically or horizontally to keep the images aspect ratio.
- The aspect ratio is the natural scale between the image's width and height when the image is not stretched.

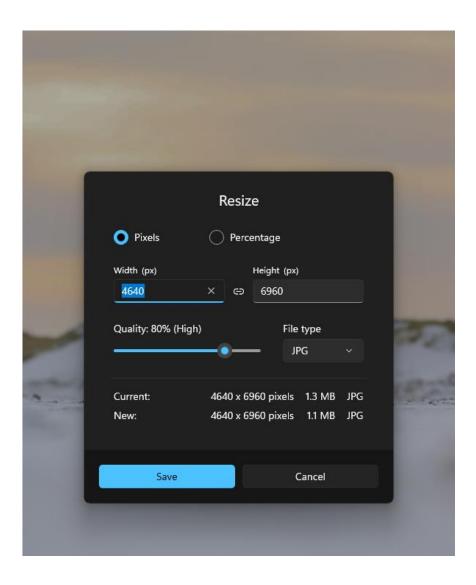






Image Compression

- Images should usually be compressed.
- This is sometimes the task of the designer.
- Compression should not lead to a noticeable reduction in image quality.





Avoiding Stretched Images

- A typical need is to have an image fit within a container without stretching the image.
- Setting the image's width and height to 100% and then using either `object-fit: contain;` or `object-fit: cover;` can allow the image to fit inside a container without stretching.



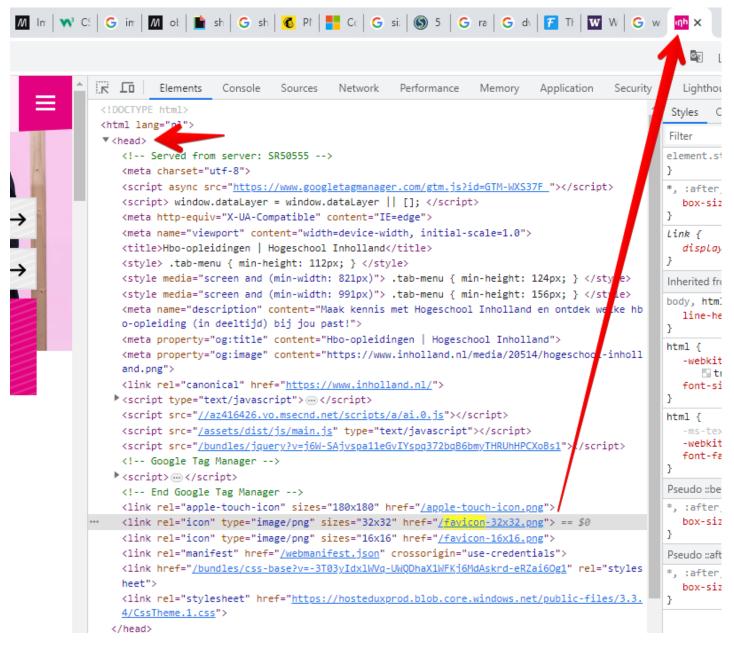


Favicons



Favicons

- Favicons are small images that are used in the browser tab and other places, including as shortcuts.
- Favions are typically 16x16px or 32x32px in size and set in the <head>



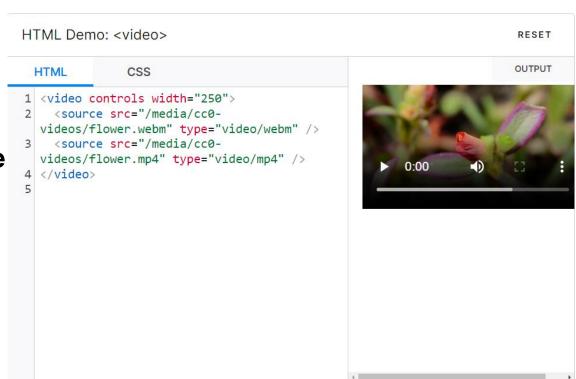


Audio and Video



Video

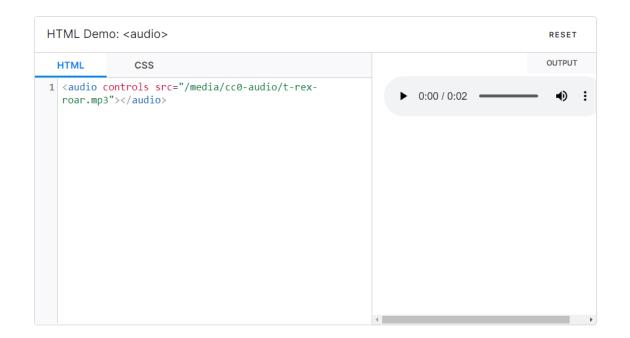
- HTML includes a native video player element defined using the <video> tag.
- Inside the <video> tag the video file or files must be specified in the <source> tag.
- .mp4 is a common and well supported video format.





Audio

- HTML includes a native <audio> tag.
- The audio source is defined using the `src` attribute on the <audio> tag.
- .mp3 is a common and well supported audio file format.





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