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

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>The href Attribute</h2>

<p>HTML links are defined with the a tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:</p>

Visit Daffodil International School

</body>
</html>

Output:

The href Attribute

HTML links are defined with the a tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:

Visit [Daffodil International School](https://www.dis.edu.bd)

The src Attribute

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

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>The src Attribute</h2>

<p>HTML images are defined with the img tag, and the filename of the image source is specified in the src attribute:</p>

<img src="img_girl.jpg" alt = "baby girl" width="500" height="600">

</body>

</html>

Output:

The src Attribute

HTML images are defined with the img tag, and the filename of the image source is specified in the src attribute:

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 `<img>` tag should also contain the `width` and `height` attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image (in pixels):

See the above example of img tag.

The alt Attribute

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

See the above example of img tag.

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

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2 title="I'm a header">The title Attribute</h2>

<p title="I'm a tooltip">Mouse over this paragraph, to display the title attribute as a tooltip.</p>

</body>

</html>