

HTML <video> Tag How To

#video# description, syntax, usage, attributes and examples HTML-5.com is a great guide for web developers. [TV Series & Actors and Actresses](#). Follow [TV Series](#) and [HTML 5](#) on Google+.

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The <video> Tag in HTML 5

There are also web sites that will automatically generate the code for HTML 5 video, such as [Vyd.com's HTML 5 video URL shortener](#).

Slow motion video of particles being impacted by a solid sphere

```
<video poster="/media/deep-impact-movie.png" controls="controls" style="border:
  black 1px solid; margin: 4px"> <source src="/media/deep-impact-movie.ogg"
  type="video/ogg; codecs="theora,vorbis""></source> <source src="/media/deep-
  impact-movie.mp4" type="video/mp4; codecs="avc1.42E01E,mp4a.40.2""></
  source> </video> <form> <input type="button" value="#" onclick=" var video =
  document.getElementsByTagName('video')[0]; if (video.paused) { video.play();
  this.value="#" } else { video.pause(); this.value="#" } return false; "></input> </form>
  500 fps high speed video from NASA JPL
```

This is an actual working example of the [<video> tag example code](#) below. (Do *View Source* to verify that this page is using the [HTML 5 DOCTYPE](#). You can also verify it is [Valid HTML 5](#) using the [HTML Validator](#). Try using it to validate URLs with HTML examples from other places that claim to be HTML 5 web sites!)

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<video> Tag Syntax

Rules for coding the HTML `video` element

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<video> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the <video> tag

global attributes	In addition to the personal attributes of the <video> tag below, any of the common HTML attributes can also be coded.
width, height	
src	a URI reference that resolves to the URL of the video resource

Use [percent escape codes](#) as explained in the [URL Encoding Tutorial](#) for any special characters in the [URI reference](#).

If the value of the `src` attribute is an [HTTP URL](#), it may contain any of the following components:

1. protocol scheme, typically `http:` or else `https:`
2. username, followed by an "@"
3. host name or [IP](#) address
4. port number, which defaults to 80 for the `http` scheme and 443 for the `https` scheme
5. absolute or relative path
6. search query, indicated by "?"

If the protocol scheme, username, host name/IP address and port number are omitted the default is the current host - the same server as the base of the current document. If the path starts with a slash `/...`, it is an absolute path from the document root directory ([AKA "<dfn>web root</dfn>"](#)) on the server. A relative path will be resolved relative to the base of the current document.

poster

a [URI reference](#) that resolves to the [URL](#) of a two-dimensional image resource

The `<dfn>poster</dfn>` is displayed as a preview of the video when the video is not being played.

Use [percent escape codes](#) as explained in the [URL-encoding tutorial](#) for any special characters in the [URI reference](#).

If the value of the `poster` attribute resolves to an [HTTP URL](#), it may contain any of the following components:

1. protocol scheme, typically `http:` or else `https:`
2. username, followed by an "@"
3. host name or [IP](#) address
4. port number, which defaults to 80 for the `http` scheme and 443 for the `https` scheme
5. absolute or relative path

	<p>6. search query, indicated by "?"</p> <p>If the protocol scheme, username, host name/IP address and port number are omitted the default is the current host - the same server as the base of the current document. If the path starts with a slash <code>/...</code>, it is an absolute path from the document root directory (AKA "<code><dfn>web root</dfn></code>") on the server. A relative path will be resolved relative to the base of the current document.</p>
<code>autoplay="autoplay"</code>	
<code>controls="controls"</code>	
<code>loop="loop"</code>	
<code>preload="none"</code> <code>preload="metadata"</code> <code>preload="auto"</code>	

HTML Media Events

<code>oncanplay</code>	
<code>oncanplaythrough</code>	
<code>onemptied</code>	
<code>onended</code>	
<code>onerror</code>	
<code>onloadeddata</code>	
<code>onloadedmetadata</code>	
<code>onloadstart</code>	
<code>onpause</code>	
<code>onplaying</code>	
<code>onprogress</code>	
<code>onratechange</code>	
<code>onreadystatechange</code>	
<code>onseeked</code>	
<code>onseeking</code>	
<code>onstalled</code>	
<code>onsuspend</code>	
<code>ontimeupdate</code>	
<code>onvolumechange</code>	

onwaiting

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<video> Tag Examples

Examples of the `video` tag in HTML 5

<video> tag with poster, video controls and separate pause / play button

```

<p>Slow motion video of particles being impacted by a solid sphere</p>
<video poster="/media/deep-impact-movie.png" controls="controls"
→ style="border: black 1px solid; margin: 4px">
  <source src="/media/deep-impact-movie.ogg" type="video/ogg;
→ codecs="theora,vorbis" />
  <source src="/media/deep-impact-movie.mp4" type="video/mp4;
→ codecs="avc1.42E01E,mp4a.40.2" />
</video>
<form>
  <input type="button" value="⏪" onclick="
    var video = document.getElementsByTagName('video')[0];
    if (video.paused) { video.play(); this.value="⏩"; }
    else { video.pause(); this.value="⏪"; }
    return false;
  "/>
</form>
<p>500 fps high speed video from NASA JPL</p>

```

In actual practice, you probably would use either the video controls or the pause / play button, not both.

Example of embedding video in HTML 5

When embedding video from another site, such as YouTube, in an HTML 5 page the [<object> tag](#) is typically used rather than the `<video>` tag:

```

<object width="1280" height="745">
  <param name="movie" value="http://www.YouTube.com/v/ZXYVyrrUZ3c&hl=en_US
→ &fs=1&rel=0&hd=1"/>
  <param name="allowFullScreen" value="true"/>
  <param name="allowscriptaccess" value="always"/>
  <embed src="http://www.YouTube.com/v/ZXYVyrrUZ3c&hl=en_US&fs=1&rel=0&hd=1"
→ type="application/x-shockwave-flash" allowscriptaccess="always"
→ allowfullscreen="true" width="1280" height="745"/>
</object>

```

Demo of embedding a YouTube video:

[embedded YouTube video](#)

So far the WebKit browsers, such as Safari and Chrome *do* support HTML 5 video. If your current browser does not yet support HTML 5 video it should play the flash video instead.

HTML 5 video with fallback

The `<video>` tag can be combined with the [<object> tag](#) to provide for video with fallback. The fallback element(s) are coded within the `<video>` tag as shown in this example:

```

<video poster="poster.png" controls="controls" style="border: black 1px
→ solid; margin: 4px">
  <source src="http://Vyd.com/video.ogv" type="video/ogg;
→ codecs="theora,vorbis" />

```

```
<source src="http://Vyd.com/video.mp4" type="video/mp4";
➔ codecs="avc1.42E01E,mp4a.40.2" />
  <object width="1280" height="745" type="video/webm">
    <param name="movie" value="http://www.YouTube.com/v/ZXYVyrrUZ3c&hl=en
➔ _US&fs=1&rel=0&hd=1" />
    <param name="allowFullScreen" value="true" />
    <param name="allowscriptaccess" value="always" />
    <embed src="http://www.YouTube.com/v/ZXYVyrrUZ3c&hl=en_US&fs=1&rel=0&
➔ hd=1" type="application/x-shockwave-flash" allowscriptaccess="always"
➔ allowfullscreen="true" width="1280" height="745" />
  </object>
</video>
```

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Changes in HTML 5 - <video> Tag

What's new in HTML 5

The <video> tag is one of the new elements in HTML 5.

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The <video> tag did not exist in older versions of HTML.

The [2000-2010 Recommendations from the W3C HTML Working Group](#) defined the [HTML namespace](#) for the names of all [HTML element types](#), which now includes the **video** element name. In older (pre-2000) [versions of HTML](#), element type names were not associated with a namespace.

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THE END