

HTML <embed/> Tag

Description, syntax, usage, attributes and examples of the HTML <embed/> tag
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The <embed/> Tag in HTML 5

The <embed> tag can be used to embed content from an external resource into a web page.

Using an <object> to embed a YouTube video

```
<embed src="http://www.YouTube.com/v/GGT8ZCTBoBA?fs=1&hl=en_US"
type="application/x-shockwave-flash" allowscriptaccess="always" allowfullscreen="true"
width="640" height="390"></embed>
```

[back to top](#)

<embed/> Tag Syntax

Rules for coding HTML `embed/` elements

```
<code mode="pre"><embed .../></code>
```

<embed/> Content Model

Contents of the embed element

Content: *Empty*. All properties are coded using [attributes](#).

Since the `<embed/>` tag is a [void element](#), it is not allowed to have any content, even [HTML comments](#) and therefore should always be coded as a self-closing [standalone tag](#), ending with the delimiter string `/>` rather than just `>` (`<embed .../>`).

[back to top](#)

<embed/> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the <embed/> tag

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

type	
width, height	

[back to top](#)

<embed/> Tag Examples

Examples of the <embed/> tag in HTML 5

Example of embedding video in HTML 5

The "old" YouTube embed code used an [<object> tag](#) and an `<embed>` tag. The `<embed>` tag provides a fallback for browsers that do not support the [<object> tag](#). (The "new" YouTube code uses the [<iframe> tag](#).)

```
<<a mode="pre" href=" ../object-tag/">object</a> width="640" height="390">
  <<a mode="pre" href=" ../param-tag/">param</a> name="movie" value="http://www.YouTube.com/v/GGT8ZCTBoBA?fs=1&hl=en_US"
  <<a mode="pre" href=" ../param-tag/">param</a> name="allowFullScreen" value="true"/>
  <<a mode="pre" href=" ../param-tag/">param</a> name="allowscriptaccess" value="always"/>
  <b mode="pre"><embed src="http://www.YouTube.com/v/GGT8ZCTBoBA?fs=1&hl=en_US"
    type="application/x-shockwave-flash"
    allowscriptaccess="always" allowfullscreen="true"
    width="640" height="390"/></b>
</object>
```

Since the [<param/> tag](#) is a [void element](#), it is not allowed to have any content, even [HTML comments](#) and therefore should always be coded as a self-closing [standalone tag](#), ending with the delimiter string `/>` rather than just `>` (`<param .../>`).

[back to top](#)

Changes in HTML 5 - <embed/> Tag

What's new in HTML 5

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

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

In [poyglot HTML documents](#) the <embed/> tag is coded as a self-closing tag the same as in the [2000-2010 Recommendations from the W3C HTML Working Group](#). Those specifications changed the ending delimiter to /> from > in older recommendations. They also defined the [HTML namespace](#) for the **embed** element type name and the names of other [HTML element types](#).

[back to top](#)

THE END