

HTML <object> Tag

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

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

Using an <object> to embed a YouTube video

```
<object width="640" height="390"> <param name="movie" value="http://www.YouTube.com/v/GGT8ZCTBoBA?fs=1&hl=en_US"></param> <param name="allowFullScreen" value="true"></param> <param name="allowscriptaccess" value="always"></param> <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> </object>
```

This is an actual working example of the [<object> tag example code](#) below.

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<object> Tag Syntax

```
<a mode="pre" href=" ../body-tag/index.html#syntax"><body></a>
...
<a mode="pre" href=" ../html-tag-list.html#flow-content-model">... flow content expected ...
<b mode="pre"><object type="type/subtype" ...></b>
  <<a mode="pre" href=" ../param-tag/">param</a>   name="<i mode="pre">pname</i>  " value="
  ...
  <a mode="pre" href=" ../definitions/index.html#flow-content">... flow content ...</a>
  <b mode="pre"></object></b>
...
</body>
```

Rules for coding HTML **object** elements

Make sure you understand the [difference between a tag and element](#) and are familiar with the [definitions](#) of [namespace](#) and other [HTML terms](#).

1. Include a **object** element where [flow content](#) is expected.
2. Begin the **object** element with a starting <object> tag. The element name uses lower case letters and should be in the [HTML namespace](#), which it will pick up automatically from the [xmlns attribute](#) on the <html> tag.
3. If the object takes parameters, code them with <param> tags inside the **object** element, between the starting <object> tag and the ending </object> tag.
4. Optionally include an [embed element](#) or other inner HTML [flow content](#) inside the **object** element.

5. End the **object** element with a matching `</object>` closing tag.

Content Model

The content of the **object** element can include [<param> tags](#), [text content](#), any [tags that can be used in flow content](#) and [HTML comments](#).

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<object> Tag Attributes

Attributes of the <object> tag

global attributes	In addition to the personal attributes of the <object> tag below, any of the common HTML attributes can also be coded.
data	<p>a URI reference that resolves to the URL of a two-dimensional image resource</p> <p>Use percent escape codes as explained in the URL-encoding tutorial for any special characters in the URI reference.</p> <p>If the value of the <code>data</code> attribute resolves to an HTTP URL, it may contain any of the following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. protocol scheme, typically <code>http:</code> or else <code>https:</code> 2. username, followed by an "@" 3. host name or IP address 4. port number, which defaults to 80 for the <code>http</code> scheme and 443 for the <code>https</code> scheme 5. absolute or relative path 6. search query, indicated by "?" <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>
form	
name	
type	

usemap	a URI reference that resolves to the URL of an image map Use percent escape codes as explained in the URL-encoding tutorial for any special characters in the URI reference .
width, height	

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<object> Tag Examples

Examples of the `object` 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 "new" YouTube code uses the [<iframe>](#) tag.)

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

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 .../>`). The [<embed>](#) tag provides a fallback for browsers that do not support the `<object>` tag.

Demo of embedded YouTube video:

[embedded YouTube video](#)

(Note that this video will probably not play if your current browser does not yet support HTML 5 video.)

Embedding video with fallback

The `<object>` tag can be combined with some other tags, such as the [<video>](#) tag [<audio>](#) tag to provide a fallback when the browser does not support the type of media provided. The `<object>` tag for fallback media is coded within the `<audio>` or `<video>` tag as shown in the following example, which falls back to an embedded YouTube video:

```
<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">
    <param name="movie" value="http://www.YouTube.com/v/ZXYVyrUz3c&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"
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 - <object> Tag

What's new in HTML 5

Differences between HTML 5 and earlier versions of HTML

The `<object>` tag is not allowed in the head section.

The following attributes should *not* be coded on the `<object>` tag because they either have been deprecated or were never officially supported:

- `align`
- `archive`
- `border`
- `classid`
- `codebase`
- `codetype`
- `declare`
- `hspace`
- `standby`
- `vspace`

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

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THE END