



Unit 4

HTML – IMAGE, LINKS

Introduction

Any website is not looking nice and attractive without images. Almost every web page has some kind of images on it. In this unit we are going to explain how to add images to your web pages. The most commonly used formats are GIF and JPEG. JPEG is used for photographic quality images and GIF is used for other types of images. HTML provides a number of ways to insert images, control their placement and appearance on the page. In general user can make a link to the other document or the different section of the same document by creating Hypertext Links known as Hyperlinks. In HTML an anchor tag <A> is used to define a link and the destination of the link is defined in the “HREF” attribute of the tag.

Lesson 4.1

HTML – Images



Outcomes

Upon completion of this unit you will be able to:

Insert an image.

Control image appearance.

Apply image links for navigation.

 Tag and the SRC Attribute

Images not only add beauty to a web page they also bring life to web page. Images can be sited in a web page by using tag and set its SRC attribute equal to the URL of the image. The tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag and and is written as:

 Where IMG stands for image, SRC is the – Source of the image file, the source attribute tells the browser where to find the image.

And URL – The URL points to the location where to find the image.

Example

```
<IMG SRC=shahidminar.jpg>
```

If an IMG tag is enclosed between the opening and closing P tags, the other image will start on a new line. Pictures on the web are usually either



in gif or jpg format. The gif format is mostly used for pictures with solid blocks of color such as charts, or when an image requires a transparent background. The jpg format is suitable for pictures with slight color changes such as photos.



Note it!

SRC attribute is mandatory for the tag. The file name of the image must also include its format, e.g. jpg as in the above example.



Tip

To keep things simple, for now store your pictures in the same place as your web pages, for example if you keep your HTML files in a folder called "HTML Coding ", put your pictures there too.

Attributes

- HEIGHT AND WIDTH
- ALIGN
- VSPACE and HSPACE
- ALT
- BORDER

HEIGHT AND WIDTH

The height and width attributes enable you to specify the height and width of an image. The attribute values are specified in pixels.

Example

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> IMG With Width and Height</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<IMG SRC =shahidminar.jpg width="150" height="120">
</BODY> </HTML>
```

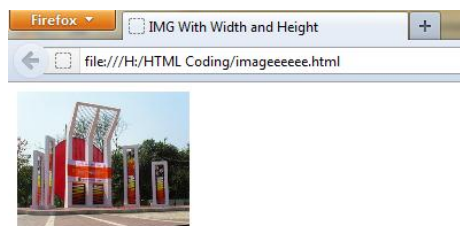


Figure 1.1 image



 Attributes

ALIGN: used to set the alignment of the text adjacent to the image. It takes the following values:

ALIGN = LEFT - Displays image on left side and the subsequent text flows around the right hand side of that image.

ALIGN = RIGHT - Displays the image on the right side and the subsequent text flows around the left hand side of that image.

ALIGN = TOP - Aligns the text with the top of the image.

ALIGN = MIDDLE - Aligns the text with the middle of the image.

ALIGN=BOTTOM - Aligns the text with the bottom of the image by default, the text is aligned with the bottom of the image.



Note it!

By default the image appears aligned to the left. If we want to see it in the center, we could place <center> tag around the tag.

Example: Using tag with attributes

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> Use of IMG Tag with its ALIGN Attribute</TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
<P>
```

```
<IMG SRC=shahidminar.jpg ALIGN=TOP>
```

Aligns the text with the Top of the image

```
</P>
```

```
<P>
```

```
<IMG SRC=shahidminar.jpg width="150" height="120"
```

```
ALIGN=MIDDLE>
```

Aligns the text with the Middle of the image

```
</P>
```

```
<P>
```

```
<IMG SRC=shahidminar.jpg ALIGN=LEFT>
```

Displays image on left side and the subsequent text flows around the right hand side of that image.

```
</P>
```

```
<P>
```

```
<IMG SRC=shahidminar.jpg width="150" height="120"
```

```
ALIGN=RIGHT>
```

Displays image on right side and the subsequent text flows around the left hand side of that image.

```
</P>
```

```
</BODY> </HTML>
```

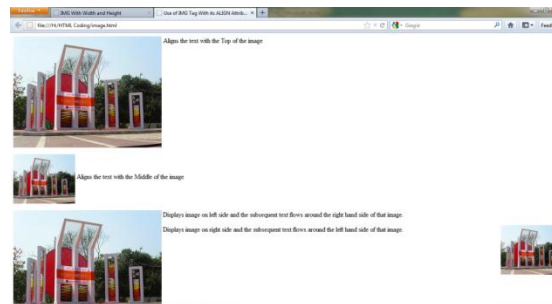


Figure 1.2 Images with height and width

VSPACE and HSPACE

To create a buffer zone of white space around the image VSPACE and HSPACE attributes is used. HSPACE is used to insert a buffer of horizontal space on the left and right of the image, whereas VSPACE attribute is used to insert a buffer of vertical space between the top and bottom of the image.

Example

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> IMG with VSPACE AND HSPACE </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<IMG SRC =shahidminar.jpg VSPACE ="50" HSPACE ="50">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



Figure 1.3 Images Vspace and Hspace

Border

To add a border around the image the BORDER=" " attribute is used. You can specify the thickness of the border in pixels.

Example

```
<HTML> <HEAD>
<TITLE> IMG with BORDER </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
```



```
<IMG SRC =shahidminar.jpg BORDER ="10">
</BODY> </HTML>
```



Figure 1.4 image with Border

Alt Attribute

The alt attribute is an author-defined text and it provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the SRC attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader). In some browsers the description will also pop up when a mouse pointer is moved over the picture.

Example

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> IMG with VSPACE
AND HSPACE </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<IMG SRC =shahidminar.jpg
BORDER ="10" ALT="any
alternative text">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> IMG with alter
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<IMG SRC =shidnar.jpg
BORDER ="10" ALT="any
alternative text">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

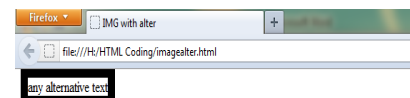


Figure 1.5 Image with Border



Assessment



Assessment

Fill in the blanks

1. Border around the image can be controlled by using _____ attribute of image tag.

State whether the following statements are true or false

1. To create a buffer zone of white space around the image VSPACE and HSPACE attributes is used.

Multiple Choice questions

1. What is the correct HTML for inserting an image?

- a) `<image src="image.gif" alt="MyImage" />`
- b) `<imghref="image.gif" alt="MyImage" />`
- c) `<imgsrc="image.gif" alt="MyImage" />`
- d) `image.gif`

2. Image links can show a text label if you add which property?

- a) alternative
- b) str
- c) alt
- d) text

3. Adding a border to your image helps the visitor to recognize it as what?

- a) A really great picture
- b) A frame
- c) A Link
- d) None of the above

Exercises

1. What is the tag that is used to place images in a web page? Mention five attributes that you can associate with this type of tag.



Lesson 4.2

HTML - Links



Outcomes

Upon completion of this unit you will be able to:

Create link to other pages.

Create link different sections on the same page.

Create e-mail link.

Adjust the appearance of a link.

<A> anchor tag

Web pages are linked to one another through Hypertext Links. In HTML an anchor tag <A> is used to define a link and the destination of the link is defined in the "HREF" attribute of the tag. The text you write between the opening and closing <A> tag will be shown as the link on a page people will click. To keep things simple, for now place all your web pages in the same folder (directory). Section of text or image can be linked to an external document or to a specific place within the same document.

The syntax is

```
<A HREF="URL"> make Link </A>
```

Here HREF-- refers Hyper Link Reference which is a mandatory attribute used to refer the URL of the resource.

And URL -- Uniform Resource Locator is an address tells the browser which file to link to. Which means it identifies file locations (Addresses) on the web or on the local hard drive. These addresses can be those of HTML documents or elements such as images, scripts, applets and other files. "URL" is always enclosed in quotes.



Note it!

The web wouldn't be web without the hyperlinks or links.



Link within the same directory

Linking to another page on same web site is simple than linking to a different web site. To link to another page in the same web site simply include the file name in the HREF = " "attribute. The HREF attribute contains the file name of the destination web page. The file name is enclosed in quotation marks and it includes the html extension.

For example

```
<a HREF ="homepage.html">Click to go home page </a>
```

Linking to another website

Linking to another website is done by putting the entire website address (URL) into the HREF attribute:

```
< A HREF="http://www.bou.edu.bd"> this link is for Bangladesh Open University </A>
```

Be sure that http:// is included in the website address.

Example

```
<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE>
Link to a Website
</TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY>
Mohammad Mamunur Rashid <BR>
School of Science and Technology <BR>
Bangladesh Open University <BR>
Gazipur-1705<BR>
<A HREF ="http://www.bou.edu.bd">
Link to get Website of Bangladesh Open University</A>
</BODY>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

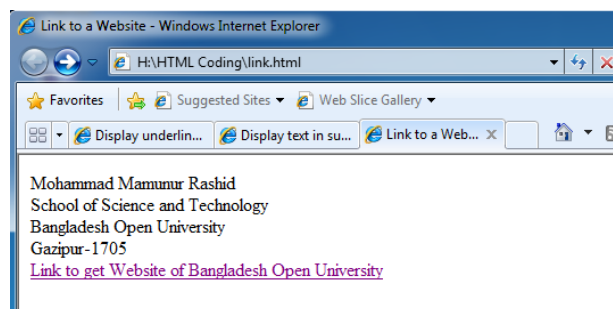


Figure 2.1 link



In the above example the link text “Link to get Website of Bangladesh Open University” would appear in a different color with underlined from any other text in the document to distinguish a link from normal text. Also you would find that the mouse pointer changes into a hand like symbol () when taken over the hyperlink.

Email Link

Putting an email link on web pages is done by entering the email address in the HREF attribute preceded by a mailto: command like so:

```
<a href="mailto:mamunbou@gmail.com"> Mail to me</a>
```

There is a colon between mailto and the email address and that they are enclosed in quotation marks. When someone clicks on this link, it will open the browsers email program with an email window which is addressed to you.



Assessment



Assessment

Fill in the blanks

1. Web pages are linked to another through_____ links.

Multiple Choice questions

1. The <href> attribute in the link tag specifies the:
 - a) Destination of a link.
 - b) Link.
 - c) Hypertext
 - d) None of the above
2. How can you create an e-mail link?
 - a) <mail href="a@b">
 - b) <mail>a@b</mail>
 - c)
 - d)
3. Which of the following is true about links by default?
 - a) An unvisited link is underlined and blue.
 - b) A visited link is underlined and red.
 - c) An active link is underlined and purple.
 - d) All the above.

Exercises

1. Explain Hypertext links. What is the method to link a specific place within the same document?