# Image

- In HTML, images are defined with the <img> tag. It is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag.

- The value of the src (source) attribute is the URL of the image you want to display.

- The *alt* attribute specifies alternate text to be displayed if for some reason the browser cannot find the image, or if a user has image files disabled.

- To define the height and width of the image, use the *height* and *width* attributes.

- Use the align attributes to place images within your body, tables, or sections.

- <img  src="sunset.jpg"  alt=" Sunset  Image"  align="left/right/center" width="304" height="228" >

- **Tips:** Jpeg images have an unlimited color wheel, and have a high compression rate downsizing your load times and saving hard drive space. Its best to use Jpegs for photo galleries, or artwork. Gif images are best used for banners, clip art, and buttons.

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# Character HTML Entities

- Some characters are reserved in HTML.

- It is not possible to use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, because the browser will mix them with tags.

- To display reserved characters, use character entities in the HTML source code.

- A character entity looks like this:

  &entity_name; or &#entity_number;

# Special Characters Entities

| Result | Description | Entity Name | Entity Number |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | non-breaking space |   |   |
| < | less than | &lt; | &#60; |
| > | greater than | &gt; | &#62; |
| & | ampersand | &amp; | &#38; |
| ¢ | cent | &cent; | &#162; |
| £ | pound | &pound; | &#163; |
| ¥ | yen | &yen; | &#165; |
| € | euro | &euro; | &#8364; |
| § | section | &sect; | &#167; |
| © | copyright | &copy; | &#169; |
| ® | registered trademark | &reg; | &#174; |
| ™ | trademark | &trade; | &#8482; |

| Symbol | Description | Character entity reference |
|---|---|---|
| **HTML5 character entities** | | |
| & | ampersand | &amp; |
| ' | apostrophe | &apos; |
| > | greater-than | &gt; |
| < | less-than | &lt; |
| " | quote | &quot; |
| **Other common character entities** | | |
| non-breaking space | |   |
| © | copyright | &copy; |
| — | em dash | &mdash; |
| – | en dash | &ndash; |
| ¼ | fraction 1/4 | &frac14; |
| ½ | fraction 1/2 | &frac12; |
| ¾ | fraction 3/4 | &frac34; |
| … | horizontal ellipsis | &hellip; |
| ® | registered trademark | &reg; |
| § | section | &sect; |
| ™ | trademark | &trade; |

# Hyper Link

- A hyperlink (or link) is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on to jump to another document.

- Use the `<a></a>` tags to define the start and ending of an anchor.

- Syntax:

    `<a href="`*url*`">`*Link text*`</a>`

    `<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools</a>`

❑ Internal - Links to anchors on the current page.

❑ Local - Links to other pages within your site.

❑ Global - Links to outside of your site.

# Anchor <a> Attribute

- **href** attribute defines reference that the link refers to. Basically this is where the user will be taken if they wish to click this link.

- **target** attribute defines whether to open the page in a separate window, or to open the link in the current browser window.

✓ target="_blank" → Opens new page in a new browser window

✓ target="_ self" → Loads the new page in current window

✓ target="_parent" →  Loads new page into the current browser window, cancelling all frames( parent freame)

✓ target="_top" →Loads new page into in the full body of the window

✓ target="framename" →Opens the linked document in a named frame

✓ < a href="http://www.mail.vit.ac.in" target="_blank"> VIT Email </a>

# Anchor Attribute

- The name attribute specifies the name of an anchor.

<a id="tips">Useful Tips Section</a>

- Create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" inside the same document:

<a href="#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>

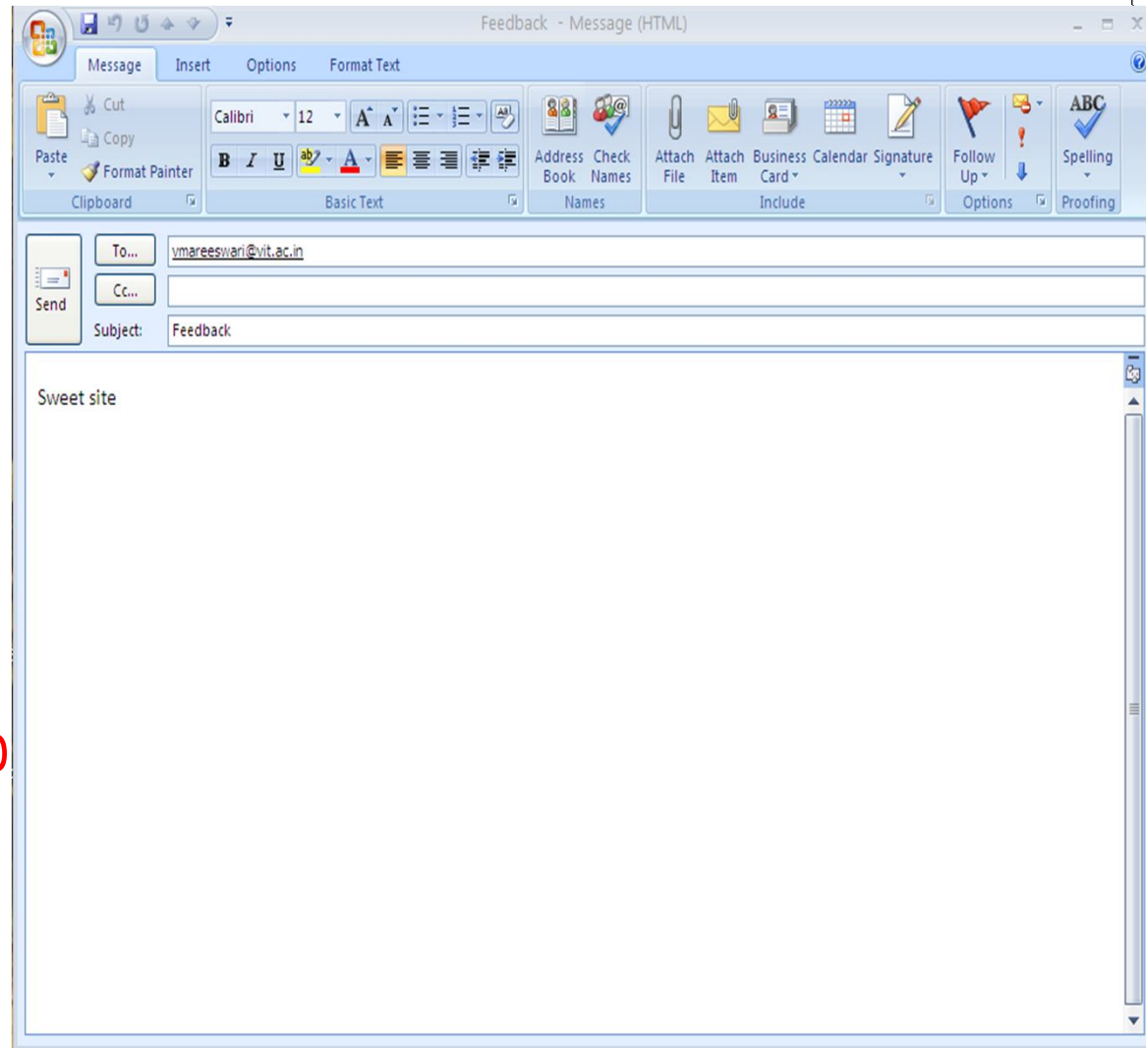- Or, create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" from another page:

<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html_links.htm#tips">
Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>

- Named anchors are often used to create "table of contents" at the beginning of a large document. Each chapter within the document is given a named anchor, and links to each of these anchors are put at the top of the document.

# Email Link

- Creating an email link is simple. If you want somebody to mail you about your site a good way to do it is place an email link with a subject already in place for them.

<a href="mailto:rvijayan@vit.ac.in?subject=Feedback&body= Sweet site"> Send Mail</a>

# Folder Link

- With HTML, absolute pathnames begin with a slash (/) and are followed by a sequence of folders beginning with the highest level folder and proceeding to the folder that contains the file.

  `<a href="d:/IWP/Material/Unit I.pptx">Unit I Material</a>`

  `<a href ="http://www.mwu.edu/course/info.html">Course Information</a>`

  `<a href= "ftp://192.168.4.76/lab/SWE312 IWP Lab/Basics of HTML.pdf"> Lab Material</a>`

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# Default Link

- Use the <base> tag in the *head* element to set a default URL for all links on a page to go to. It's always a good idea to set a base tag just incase your links become bugged somewhere down the line. Usually set your base to your home page.

<head>

<base href="http://www.vit.ac.in/">

</head>


<a href="home.asp">LINK</a>