

Lesson 3

Are you ready to add images to your Web page? Images include photographs, logos, clip art, and any other visual object you can add to a Web page. This lesson shows you how to add and manipulate images, including photographs, graphic files, and background images.



HTML Images

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- explain what are Web Page images;
- prepare and place Images on Web Pages;
- classify different HTML tags for Web Page Images;
- demonstrate the how to use effectively HTML Images; and
- design a Web Page with Images properly aligned and wrapped.

Understanding Web Page Images

You can use images in a variety of ways on your Web pages. Images include everything from graphics and clip art to photographs and other visual objects. Images can illustrate text, show a product, provide background decoration, or act as navigational buttons for a Web site. An important part of using images effectively on your own site is to understand how browsers display the images for others to view.

Image File Formats

Although there are numerous file types used for images, JPEG and GIF are the two most popular types used on the Web. Both formats are cross platform and offer file compression. PNG is a newer arrival in the image file format world and is gaining popularity among Web developers. The current versions of all of today's popular Web browsers can display JPEG, GIF, and PNG images.



JPEG

JPEG, which stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group, supports 24-bit color, allowing for millions of colors. The JPEG format is commonly used with complex images, such as photos or graphics that use millions of colors and feature lots of detail. JPEG is not a good choice for solid-color artwork because it results in a larger overall file size, which translates to longer download times. JPEG images usually use a .jpg file name extension.



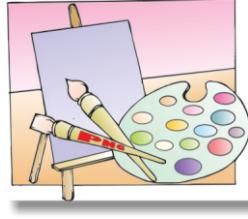
GIF

GIF, which stands for Graphics Interchange Format, supports up to 256 colors. The GIF format is more commonly used for simple images, such as logos and graphics containing basic shapes and lines. If your image or graphic contains few colors and not a lot of detail, GIF is a good file format choice. A single GIF file can also store multiple images and display them as an animation. GIF images use a .gif file name extension.



PNG

The PNG (Portable Network Graphics) format offers rich color support and advanced compression schemes, so it is a good choice for a variety of image types. Like JPEG, PNG supports 24-bit color, but it can also be saved with fewer colors, similar to GIF. Because PNG is a relatively new file format, use it if your intended audience most likely has up-to-date browsers. PNG images use a .png file name extension.



Downloading Considerations

Browsers must download an image before users can view it on a Web page. Large images can take a long time to display, especially if Internet connection speeds are slow. For this reason, consider the overall file size of an image when deciding whether to add it to a Web page. If you fill your page with several large pictures, the download time for the page to fully display will be excessive.



Optimize Images

Most image-editing programs allow you to adjust the quality of an image to control its file size. You can also control file size by shrinking or cropping an image. For best results, make sure your image file size does not exceed 60K. If you have larger image files, users may not be willing to wait for the pictures to download. With GIFs and some PNGs, you can decrease the number of colors in the image to reduce the file size.

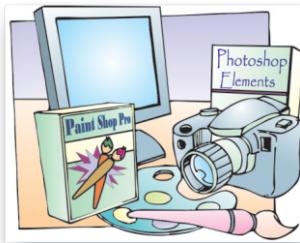


Preparing Your Images for the Web

You can use image-editing software to edit your images and make them Web-ready. Whether you plan to use photographs or graphics on an HTML page, you can save yourself some time and effort by preparing the images in an image-specific program first and then inserting them onto your pages using HTML.

Image-Editing Programs

A variety of programs are available for editing image files. Some programs, such as Adobe Photoshop Elements and Corel's Paint Shop Pro are affordable. They allow you to reduce the overall file size of an image as well as save it in a Web-friendly file format such as JPEG, GIF, or PNG. Paint, which comes free with Windows, also offers image-editing features that can help you optimize file size.



Reduce the Image Width and Height

Image dimensions are important considerations when placing an image on a Web page. Images wider than the browser window will not be fully visible, requiring the user to scroll. You can use an image-editing program to resize an image. Cropping out areas of the image that you do not want to appear on the Web page can help reduce the overall image file size.



Alternative Text

Some Web users may turn off the browser's image-display setting to help speed up the downloading of Web pages. Also, some visually impaired users view the



Web using screen readers that do not display images at all. To accommodate such users, be sure to include alternative text describing the images on your page. Alternative text can appear in place of the image and allows users to understand how the image relates to the rest of the page.

Image Compression

Image-editing programs allow you to save your image as a specific file type and set a compression level. File compression used in JPEG images can sometimes reduce the file size by up to 90 percent. Many programs let you view the image both before and after compression to check for differences in quality.



Number of Colors

For GIF images and some PNG images, you can reduce the number of colors in the image to reduce the file size. For example, while GIF images can contain a maximum of 256 colors, an illustration with mostly solid-color regions may look just fine when saved as a 16-color GIF. Most image editors allow you to compare an image at different color settings prior to saving.



Inserting an Image

You can add images to your Web page to lend visual interest or illustrate a topic. For example, you can add a photograph of a product or a company logo to a business's Web page. HTML coding lets you display images as inline elements, which means they appear within the body of the page along with text.

You can use image files from a digital camera or scanner, or you can create illustrations with a graphics program.

Insert a Photograph

- Type **** where you want to insert a photographic image, replacing ? with the full path to the file you want to insert.

In this example, because the image was saved in the same folder as the HTML file, you reference it with just the file name.

The Web browser displays the image on the page.

HTML Code

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS) </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H2>Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares</H2>
    <H3>Nursery and K1: TuxPaint</H3>
    <P>TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. A very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, make slide shows.</P>
    ①→<IMG SRC="tuxpaint.jpg">
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output

Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares
Nursery and K1: TuxPaint
TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. A very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, make slide shows.

Insert a Graphic File

- Type **** where you want to insert a graphic, replacing? with the full path to the file you want to insert.

In this example, because the graphic was saved in an images subdirectory relative to the HTML file, you reference it with the subdirectory name followed by a slash (/) and then the file name.

The Web browser displays the graphic on the page

HTML Code

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS) </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H2>Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares</H2>
    <H3>Nursery and K1: TuxPaint</H3>
    <P>TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. Inside is a very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, make slide shows.</P>
    ①→<IMG SRC="images/tuxpaint.jpg">
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output

Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares
Nursery and K1: TuxPaint
TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. A very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, make slide shows.

Specifying an Image Size

If your image appears too big or too small on a Web page, you can use image attributes in your HTML coding to change the size. You can set the width and height of an image in pixels or as a percentage of the overall window size.

Specify an Image Size

- ① Click inside the **** tag and type **WIDTH="?"**, replacing ? with the width measurement you want to set.
- ② Press Spacebar.
- ③ Type **HEIGHT="?"**, replacing ? with the height measurement you want to set.

HTML Code

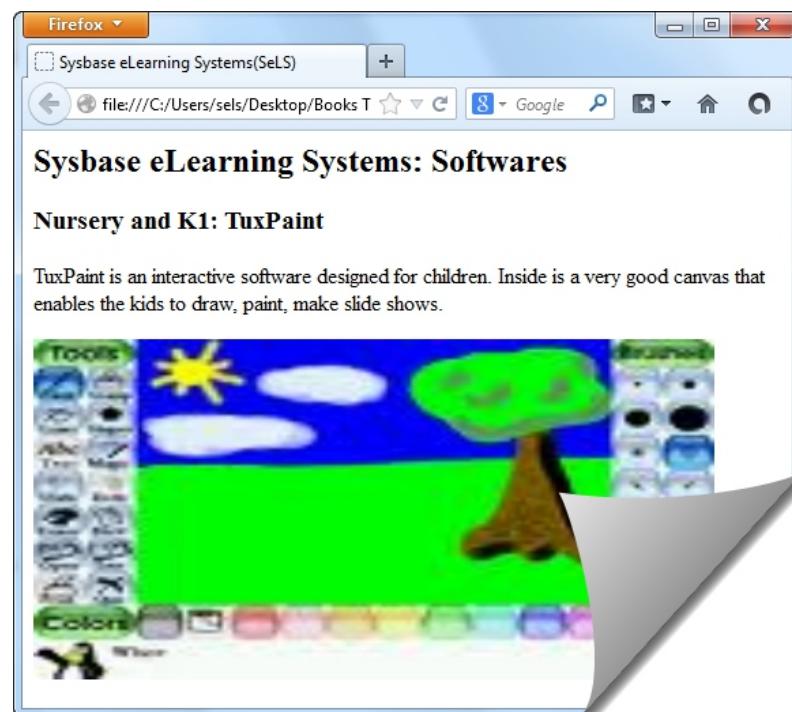
```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS)</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H2>Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares</H2>
    <H3>Nursery and K1: TuxPaint</H3>
    <P>TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. Inside is a very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, make slide shows.</P>
    <IMG SRC="tuxpaint.jpg" WIDTH="500" HEIGHT="250">
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

You can also set the attribute value as a percentage. This tells the browser to display the image at a percentage of the browser window size.

When giving a percentage value, be sure to follow it with a percent sign (%).

Note: If you specify only one dimension, whether the width or the height for your image, the browser sizes the other dimension proportionally based on the original size.

Output



Adding Alternative Text

For users who have images turned off in their browsers, you can add alternative text that identifies the images on your page. Alternative text, sometimes called placeholder text, can describe what appears in an image and is an important addition to your Web page code.

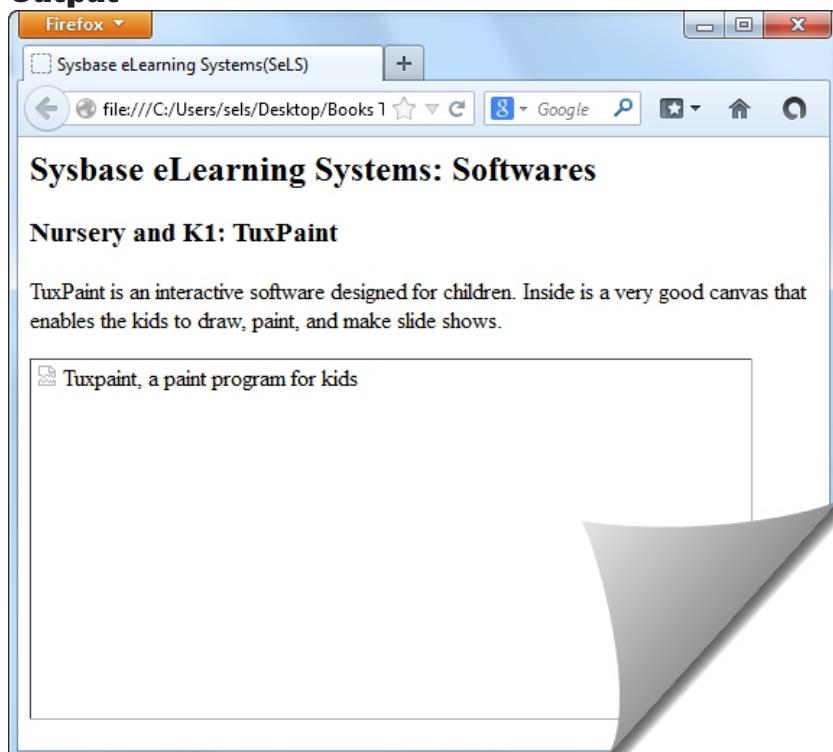
HTML Code

Add Alternative Text

- 1 Click inside the **** tag and type **ALT="?"**, replacing ? with alternative text describing the image.

```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS)</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
    <H2>Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares</H2>
    <H3>Nursery and K1: TuxPaint</H3>
    <P>
        TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. Inside is a very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, and make slide shows.
    </P>
    <IMG SRC="tuxpaint3.jpg" WIDTH="500" HEIGHT="250"
        ALT="Tuxpaint, a paint program for kids">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



If the user's browser has images turned off, or if the image can't be found on the Web server, the browser displays the alternative text in place of the image.

Note: Alternative text can also help search engines determine the type of image content that is on your page.

Create an Image Label

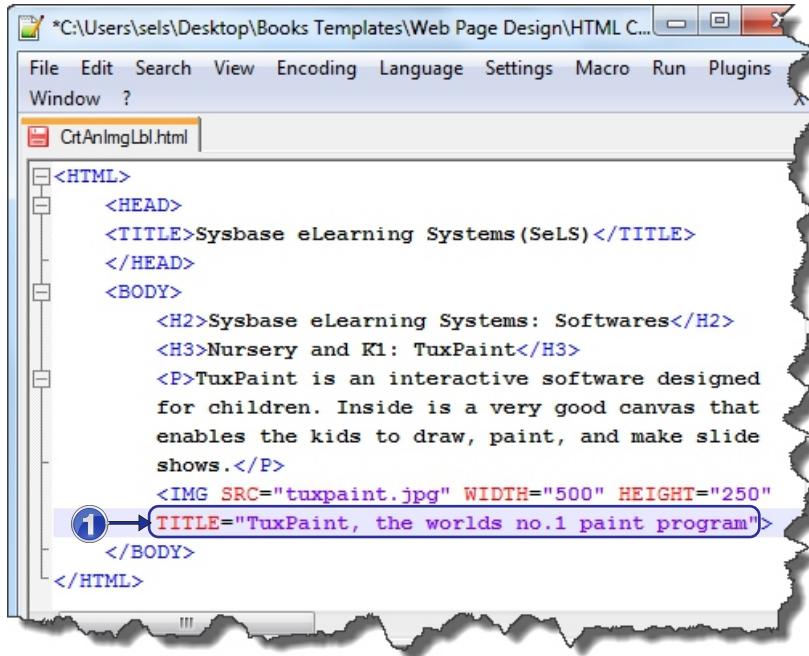
You can add a label that appears whenever the user moves the mouse pointer over a particular image on a Web page. You can use labels to offer detailed information about the image.

Labels work differently from alternative text. Alternative text appears on the page itself when images are turned off. A label appears in a pop-up box when the user moves the mouse over the image.

Create an Image Label

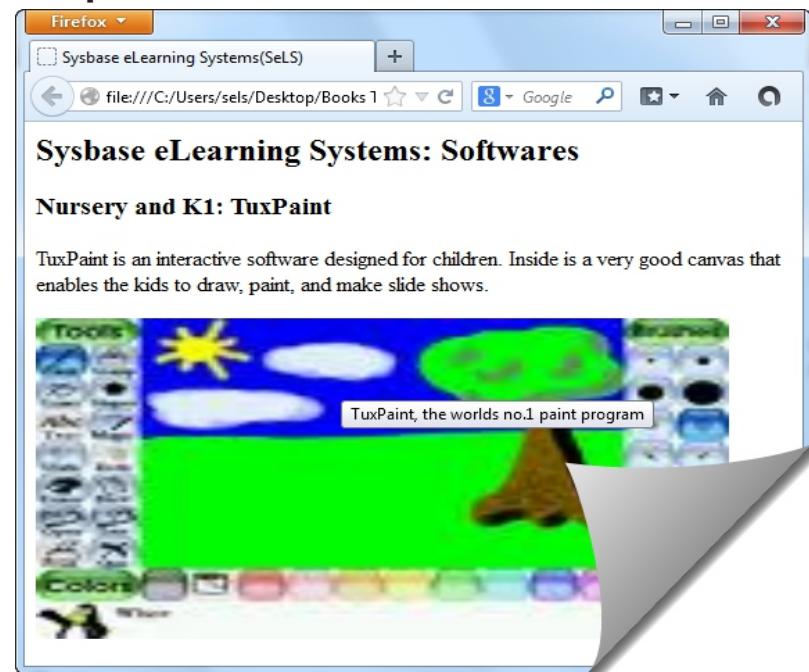
- 1 Within the **** tag, type **TITLE="?"**, replacing ? with the image label you want to appear.

HTML Code



```
*C:\Users\sels\Desktop\Books Templates\Web Page Design\HTML C...
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins
Window ?
CrtAnlmgLbl.html
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS)</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H2>Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares</H2>
    <H3>Nursery and K1: TuxPaint</H3>
    <P>TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. Inside is a very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, and make slide shows.</P>
    <IMG SRC="tuxpaint.jpg" WIDTH="500" HEIGHT="250"
          TITLE="TuxPaint, the worlds no.1 paint program">
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



Adding Copyright Text to Images

You can add copyright information below or next to an image to give yourself credit as the author. If you are using an image from another source, be sure to get permission first. You can add copyright text to credit the source of the image.

Add Copyright Text to Images

- ① Type © to create the copyright symbol.
- ② Type a space, and then type the copyright text you want to add.

In this example, a line break tag (**
**) puts the copyright text on a new line.

The copyright text appears in the browser window.

The screenshot shows a web editor window titled "HTML Code" and a browser window titled "List of School Partners". The HTML code includes a copyright notice:

```
<H2><FONT FACE="Arial">List of School Partners</FONT></H2>
First Fruit Cristian Academy<BR>
<IMG SRC="firstfruits.jpeg" width="280px"
height="176px"><BR>©2010 SeLS.all right reserved.
<P>
A very prestigious and well manage school dedicated to educate the filipino community spiritually, morally and technologically for the welfare of the filipino nation.
```

The browser output shows the page title, the image, and the copyright text at the bottom of the page.

Aligning an Image

Align an Image Horizontally

You can use the left and right alignment attributes to control the horizontal positioning of an image on a page. The alignment attributes also control how text wraps around the image.

- ① Click inside the **** image tag and type **ALIGN=?**, replacing ? with the alignment you want to apply, either left or right.

In this example, the image is aligned to the right.

The screenshot shows a web editor window titled "HTML Code" and a browser window titled "List of school Partners". The HTML code includes an image tag with the align attribute set to "right":

```
<H2><FONT FACE="Arial">List of school Partners</FONT></H2>
First Fruit Cristian Academy
<IMG SRC="firstfruits.jpeg" ALIGN="right"> ①
<P>
A very prest... educate the |technologica...
</P>
```

The browser output shows the page title, the image aligned to the right, and the surrounding text.

Aligning an Image

Align an Image Vertically

You can use the alignment attributes to control the vertical positioning of an image on a page relative to the text that follows it. The alignment attributes are top, middle, and bottom.

- 1 Click inside the **** tag and type **ALIGN=?**, replacing ? with the alignment you want to apply, either middle, top, or bottom (bottom is the default).

If the image shares the same line as text, the alignment attribute controls the position of the image relative to the text.

The Web browser aligns the image as specified.

In this example, the image is middle-aligned with existing text.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a web editor window with an HTML file named "AlignImageHoriz.html". The code includes a title, a heading, and a paragraph. Within the paragraph, there is an image tag with the source "firstfruits.jpeg", a width of "280px", and a height of "176px". The alignment attribute is set to "MIDDLE" (highlighted with a red box and circled with a red arrow labeled 1). The output window shows the rendered page with the image centered vertically relative to the surrounding text.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems School Partners</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="violet">
<H2><FONT FACE="Arial">List of School Partners</FONT></H2>
First Fruit Cristian Academy
<IMG SRC="firstfruits.jpeg" ALIGN="MIDDLE" width="280px" height="176px">
<P>
A very pr to educat and techn nation.
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Center an Image

You can center your image on the page using a **<DIV>** tag and the align attribute. Centering an image can give it more emphasis and help it stand out from the text or other page elements.

- 1 Click before the **** tag and type **<DIV>**.
- 2 Click inside the **<DIV>** tag and type **ALIGN="center"**.
- 3 Click after the closing bracket of the **** tag and type **>DIV**.

The image appears centered on the Web page.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a web editor window with an HTML file named "CntrAnlImg.html". The code includes a title, a heading, and a paragraph. Within the paragraph, there is a **<DIV>** tag with the **ALIGN="center"** attribute (highlighted with a red box and circled with a red arrow labeled 1). Inside the **<DIV>** tag is an image tag with the source "firstfruits.jpeg", a width of "280px", and a height of "176px". After the image tag is a closing bracket (highlighted with a red box and circled with a red arrow labeled 2) and then the text "DIV>" (highlighted with a red box and circled with a red arrow labeled 3). The output window shows the rendered page with the image centered horizontally relative to the surrounding text.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems School Partners</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="vi(2)t">
<H2><FONT FACE="Arial">List of School Partners</FONT></H2>
First Fruits Christian Academy
<1><DIV ALIGN="center">
<IMG SRC="firstfruits.jpeg" width="280px" height="176px"></DIV><BR><BR>
<P>
A very prestigious and well manage school dedicated to educate the filipino community spiritually, morally and technologically fo
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Wrapping Text Between Images

You can place two images side by side and wrap text between the two. To create this effect, you align one image to the left and the other to the right.

Wrap Text Between Images

- ① Use **** tags to insert the two images above the text you want to wrap.
- ② Click inside the first **** tag and type **ALIGN="left"**.
- ③ Click inside the second **** tag and type **ALIGN="right"**.

The text wraps between the two images on the Web page.

The screenshot shows a web editor window with the title bar "HTML Code". The file name is "WrpTxtBtwImg.html". The HTML code is as follows:

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems School Partners</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY BGCOLOR="violet">
    <H3><FONT FACE="Arial">List of School Partners</FONT></H3>
    <I>First Fruit Cristian Academy</I>
    <IMG SRC="ffca.jpg" ALIGN="left" width="280px" height="176px">
    <IMG SRC="firstfruits.jpeg" ALIGN="right" width="280px" height="176px">
    A very prestigious and well manage school dedicated to educate the filipino community spiritually, morally and technologically for the welfare of the filipino nation.
  </P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Three numbered arrows point to specific parts of the code: ① points to the first **** tag, ② points to the **ALIGN="left"** attribute, and ③ points to the second **** tag. Below the editor is a preview window titled "Output" showing the resulting web page. The page has a purple header with the title "List of School Partners". It features two images side-by-side: a logo for "First Fruit Cristian Academy" on the left and a photograph of a modern building on the right. The text "A very prestigious and well manage school dedicated to educate the filipino community spiritually, morally and technologically for the welfare of the filipino nation." is centered between the images.

Stopping Text Wrap

You can stop text wrapping around your images using the line break tag along with the clear attribute.

Stop Text Wrap

- ① Click where you want to end the text wrap and type **<BR CLEAR="?">**, replacing ? with the margin you want to clear, either left, right, or all.

The text wrapping ends at the selected point on the page. In this example, the next paragraph starts on a different line from the images.

The screenshot shows a web editor window with the title bar "HTML Code". The file name is "StopTxtWp.html". The HTML code is as follows:

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems School Partners</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY BGCOLOR="violet">
    <H3><FONT FACE="Arial">List of School Partners</FONT></H3>
    <I>First Fruit Cristian Academy</I>
    <IMG SRC="firstfruits.jpeg" ALIGN="left" width="280px" height="176px">
    <IMG SRC="ffca.jpg" ALIGN="right">
    <P>
      A very prestigious and well manage school dedicated to educate the filipino community spiritually, morally and technologically for the welfare of the filipino nation.
    <P>First Fruits is situated at Valencia City, Bukidnon
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

One numbered arrow points to the **<BR CLEAR="all">** tag in the code. Below the editor is a preview window titled "Output" showing the resulting web page. The page features the same layout as the previous example, but the text "First Fruits is situated at Valencia City, Bukidnon" starts on a new line below the images, indicating that the text wrap was stopped at the previous **** tag.

Setting an Image Border

You can add a border to an image to give it added emphasis or make it look more attractive on the page. You can define the thickness of the border in pixels.

Set an Image Border

- Click inside the **** tag and type **BORDER="?"**, replacing ? with the thickness value you want to apply.

To remove a border you no longer want, replace ? with 0.

The Web browser displays a black border around the image.

HTML Code

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems School Partners</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY BGCOLOR="violet">
    <H2><FONT FACE="Arial">List of School Partners</FONT></H2>
    First Fruit Cristian Academy
    <IMG SRC="firstfruits.jpeg" ALIGN="middle" BORDER="10">
    width="280px" height="176px"
    <P>
      A very prestigious and well manage school dedicated to educate the filipino community spiritually, morally and technologically for the welfare of the filipino nation.
    </P>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output

A very prestigious and well manage school dedicated to educate the filipino community spiritually, morally and technologically for the welfare of the filipino nation.

Add Space Around an Image

- Click inside the **** tag and type **HSPACE="?"** or **VSPACE="?"**, replacing ? with the amount of space you want to insert.

You can add one or both attributes to an image. If you add both attributes, separate them with a space in the HTML coding.

The Web browser displays the image with the specified amount of space around it.

HTML Code

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems School Partners</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H3><FONT FACE="Arial">List of School Partners</FONT></H3>
    <I>First Fruits Christian Academy</I>
    <IMG SRC="firstfruits.jpeg" ALIGN="left" HSPACE="25">
    width="280px" height="176px"
    <IMG SRC="ffca.jpg" ALIGN="right" HSPACE="25">
    <P>
      A very prestigious and well manage school dedicated to educate the filipino community spiritually, morally and technologically for the welfare of the filipino nation. <BR CLEAR="all">First Fruits is situated at Valencia City, Bukidnon
    </P>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output

First Fruits Christian Academy

A very prestigious and well manage school dedicated to educate the filipino community spiritually, morally and technologically for the welfare of the filipino nation.

First Fruits is situated at Valencia City, Bukidnon

Adding a Background Image

You can turn an image into a background for your Web page by setting an attribute in the <BODY> tag. When selecting an image for a background, try to factor in how your text will appear against the image. You may need to change the color of the text to make it legible.

If you use a large image file, it fills the entire background. If you use a smaller image, the browser tiles the image across and down the page to fill the background with a repeating pattern.

Add a Background Image

- 1 Click inside the <BODY> tag and type **BACKGROUND="?"**, replacing ? with the path to the image file you want to use.

The Web browser displays the image as the page background.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a Windows-based web editor window titled "AddABGImg.html". The code editor displays the following HTML:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS Favorite Quotes</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BACKGROUND="blue_hills.jpg">①
<H2>SeLS In Service</H2>
<BLOCKQUOTE>
Anyone who sees in his own occupation merely
a means of earning money degrades it; but he
that sees it as a service to mankind ennobles
both his labor and himself
</BLOCKQUOTE>
Lawrence Lowell
</BODY>
```

Below the code editor is a section labeled "Output" which shows a screenshot of a Firefox browser window displaying the page. The background of the browser window is a blue gradient image of hills. The page content "SeLS In Service" and the quote by Lawrence Lowell are visible over the background.

Creating an Image Banner

You can use banners at the top of your Web pages to advertise a product or service, or to give your Web site a consistent look and feel. You can use a GIF, JPEG, or PNG image as a banner.

Full banners are typically 468 pixels wide and 60 pixels tall, but yours can be whatever size suits your page. You can assign the banner size while creating the banner in a graphics-editing program, or you can set the image size using HTML coding.

Create an Image Banner

- 1 At the top of the page, before any body text, type ****, replacing ? with the path to the banner file you want to use.
- 2 Type **WIDTH="?"** within the **** tag, replacing ? with a value in pixels.
- 3 Type **HEIGHT="?"** within the **** tag, replacing ? with a value in pixels.

The Web browser displays the image as a banner at the top of the page.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a Windows-based web editor window titled "CrtAnImgBnnr.html". The code editor displays the following HTML:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS Favorite Quotes</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BACKGROUND="blue_hills.jpg">②
③
①
<IMG SRC="sunset.jpg" WIDTH="700" HEIGHT="60"><BR>
<H2>SeLS In Service</H2>
<BLOCKQUOTE>
Anyone who sees in his own occupation merely a means
of earning money degrades it; but he that sees it as
a service to mankind ennobles both his labor and himself
</BLOCKQUOTE>
Lawrence Lowell
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Below the code editor is a section labeled "Output" which shows a screenshot of a Firefox browser window displaying the page. A horizontal banner at the top of the page shows a sunset over water. The page content "SeLS In Service" and the quote by Lawrence Lowell are visible below the banner.

6

Laboratory

HTML

Hypertext
Markup
Language
VISUALLESSONGUIDE

Manual

LABORATORY MANUAL

Lesson 3: HTML Images

Technically images, graphics, or sometimes icons are popular and essential in giving Web pages a touch of elegance and design. In this lesson, students will learn how place an image on your page and also how to turn an image into a link.

Objectives

After completing all the computer laboratory activities the student will be able to insert and alter images on their local web pages efficiently.

Lab 3.1 Image Inserted

Estimated Completion time: 15-30 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page like the picture shown in your right.
3. Insert an image of a dog, check from the work files folder and search for this image or similar. Use the text along with correct HTML tags to complete the page.
4. Preview your it in your browser and save the HTML document as **ImageInserted.html**.

Preview:

Score

Dog lovers pine over cute dogs, big dogs, and expensive dog breeds, but most dog lovers favor behaved dogs. There are usually many qualities that vary among each breed of dogs but behavior is the first quality that creates the most impression. Correcting bad dog behavior requires patience and some investment from the dog owner. Most of the time, a dog trainer is hired to teach the dog how to obey commands and perform tricks. Dog trainers also teach the owner how to handle or continue the behavior training at home.

Lab 3.2 Cool Breeds

Estimated Completion time: 15 to 20 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open the previous HTML document **ImageInserted.html** in Notepad ++.
2. Insert another image of a dog (as shown) located in the work files folder.
3. Then add the description(as shown) of the breed below the image. Apply text formatting to the title and paragraph.
4. Preview to test your Web page in a browser then save it as **Cool Breeds.html**.

Preview:

Score

Handsome, sensitive and independent, the Afghan is treasured by those who know and love him.

Afghan Hound

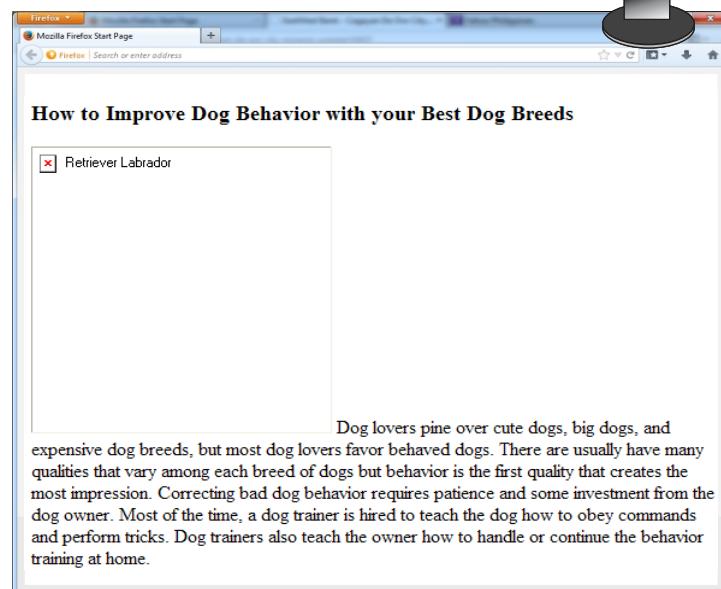
The Afghan Hound is elegance personified. This unique, ancient dog breed has an appearance quite unlike any other: dramatic silky coat, exotic face, and thin, fashion-model build. Looks aside, Afghan enthusiasts describe this hound as both aloof and comical. Hailing from Afghanistan, where the original name for the breed was Tazi, the Afghan is thought to date back to the pre-Christian era and is considered one of oldest breeds.

Score**Lab 3.3 ReSized*****Estimated Completion time: 5-10 Minutes*****Directions:**

1. Open your HTML document **Cool Breeds.html**.
2. Set the sizes of the images to width=250 and the height=250.
3. Save the HTML document as **BreedsReSized.html** and view it in your browser.

Preview:**Score****Lab 3.4 Breeds Alternate*****Estimated Completion time: 5-10 Minutes*****Directions:**

1. Open your HTML document **BreedsResized** in Notepad ++.
2. Add an alternate text to the two images:
1st Image: **Retriever Labrador**
2nd Image: **Afghan Hound**
3. Save the HTML document as **BreedsAlternate.html** and view it in the browser.

Preview:

Score

Lab 3.5 Labeled Dogs

Estimated Completion time: 5-10 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Open your HTML document **BreedsAlternate.html**.
3. Create a label on each the image. Use the dog's name as your label.
4. Save the HTML document as **Labeled Dogs.html**.

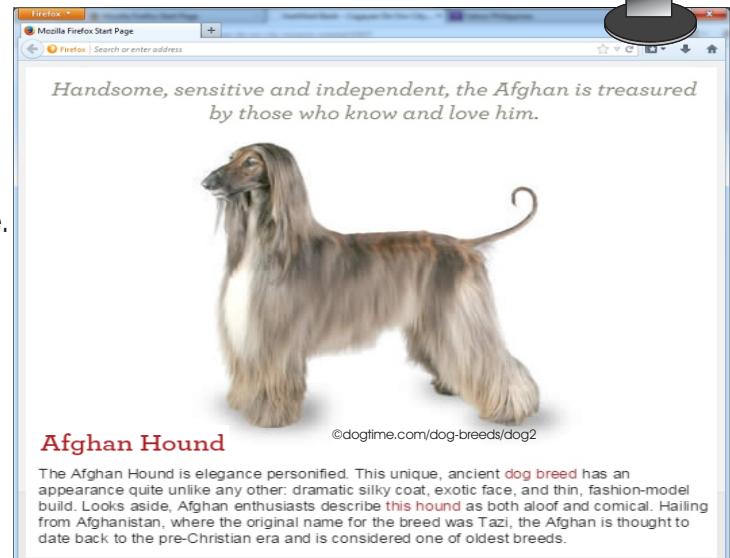
Preview:**Score**

Lab 3.6 Copyrighted Breeds

Estimated Completion time: 5-10 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Open your HTML document **Labeled Dogs.html**.
3. Add a copyright text in each the image. Use the text :
“©dogtime.com/dog-breeds/dog2”.
4. Save the HTML document as **CopyrightedBreeds.html** then view it in your browser to check if new tag works.

Preview:

Lab 3.7 Aligning Images

Estimated Completion time: 1 Hour

Score



Directions:

Preview:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page and use the text shown on your right.
3. Insert the image three times, use the correct HTML tags in formatting to complete the Web page. Take note of the alignment of the images.
4. Arrange all images as shown.
5. Save the HTML document as **AligningImages.html**. View it in the browser to test.

Physical Exercise



Physical exercise is any bodily activity that enhances or maintains physical fitness and overall health or wellness. It is performed for various reasons. These include strengthening muscles and the cardiovascular system, honing athletic skills, weight loss or maintenance and for enjoyment. Frequent and regular physical exercise boosts the immune system, and helps prevent the "diseases of affluence" such as heart disease, cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes and obesity. It also improves mental health, helps prevent depression, helps to promote or maintain positive self-esteem, and can even augment an individual's sex appeal or body image Childhood obesity is a growing global concern and physical exercise may help decrease the effects of childhood obesity in developed countries.

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Score

Lab 3.8 Wrap & Stop

Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page and use the text as shown on your right.
3. Insert images of the bodies of water.
4. Apply text wrapping between images using the right HTML tags.
5. Align the first image to the left and second image to the right.
6. Stop the text wrap after the first paragraph.
7. Save the HTML document as **Wrap and Stop.html**. View it in your browser to test the Web page.

Preview:

The Water Cycle

The Water Cycle (also known as the hydrologic cycle) is the journey water takes as it circulates from the land to the sky and back again.

The Sun's heat provides energy to evaporate water from the Earth's surface (oceans, lakes, etc.). Plants also lose water to the air (this is called transpiration). The water vapor eventually condenses, forming tiny droplets in clouds. When the clouds meet cool air over land, precipitation (rain, sleet, or snow) is triggered, and water returns to the land (or sea). Some of the precipitation soaks into the ground. Some of the underground water is trapped between rock or clay layers; this is called groundwater. But most of the water flows downhill as runoff (above ground or underground), eventually returning to the seas as slightly salty water.

Lab 3.9 Avengers Page

Estimated Completion time: 1 Hour & 30 minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page and apply all the necessary and correct HTML tags .
3. The requirements for this Web page are the following:
 - a. Create a heading.
 - b. Insert the picture shown(see work files folder for it's location).
 - c. Make a HTML List of all the stars in this movie as shown on your right.
 - d. The page should have an alternate text for the image, a copyright and metadata for Marvel Corporation.
7. Test and save the HTML document as **AvengersPage.html**.

Preview:



"Avengers: Age of Ultron" is a superhero movie that's the second in the "Avengers" franchise, that's set in the shared Marvel Cinematic Universe. It sees the Avengers battling Ultron, a rogue android of their own design. It stars Robert Downey Jr (Tony Stark/Iron Man), Chris Hemsworth (Thor), Mark Ruffalo (Bruce Banner/Hulk), Chris Evans (Steve Rogers/Captain America), Scarlett Johansson (Natasha Romanoff/Black Widow), Jeremy Renner (Clint Barton/Hawkeye), Don Cheadle (James Rhodes/War Machine), Aaron Taylor-Johnson (Pietro Maximoff/Quicksilver), Elizabeth Olsen (Wanda Maximoff/Scarlet Witch), Paul Bettany (Vision/JARVIS), Cobie Smulders (Maria Hill), Anthony Mackie (Sam Wilson/Falcon), James Spader (Ultron), and Samuel L. Jackson (Nick Fury).



Lab 3.10 Images & Border

Estimated Completion time: 1 Hour & 30 minutes

Directions:

1. Open in **Notepad ++** the **AvengersPage.html**.
2. Insert the text and another two pictures of Avengers and align it as shown, then apply borders(thickness=8). Don't forget to put alternate text to the new images inserted.
3. Save the HTML document as **ModifiedAvengers.html**.
4. View your Web page in the browser and check if the border works.

Preview:



Inventive action scenes

Many of the fights play out like a video game — Captain America and Thor even perform a combo move in the movie's opening salvo! The battle between the Hulk and Iron Man's Hulkbuster Armour is every bit the entertaining treat that the trailer promised, a no-holds barred slugfest between two titans tossing tons of rubble at each other. Several set pieces involve the Avengers fighting as a unit, which adds to the whole feeling of teamwork in the film.

Lab. 3.11 Water Everywhere

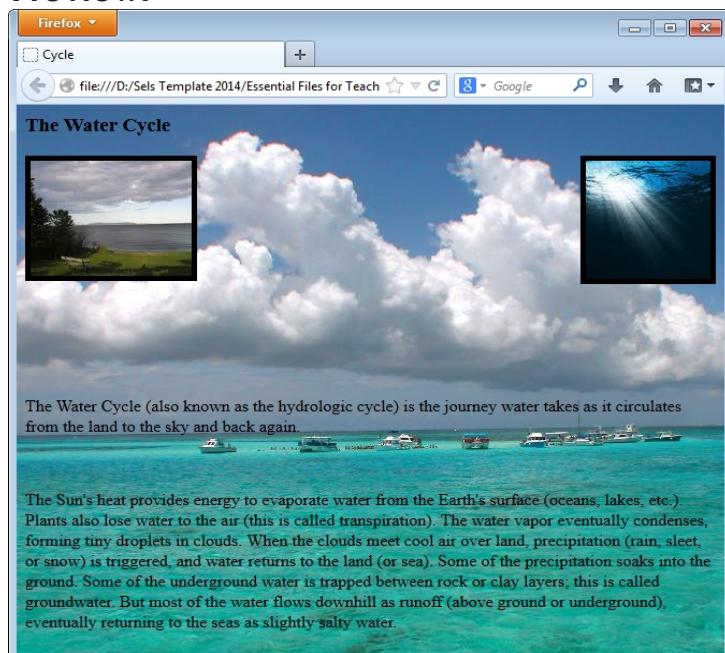
Estimated Completion time: 1 Hour & 30 minutes

Directions:

1. Open your HTML document **Wrap and Stop.html**.
2. Set borders with thickness of 5 applied to the two images.
3. Add a background image as shown. Locate the image file in the work files folder.
4. Save the document as **Water Everywhere.html**, then preview to test your Web page.



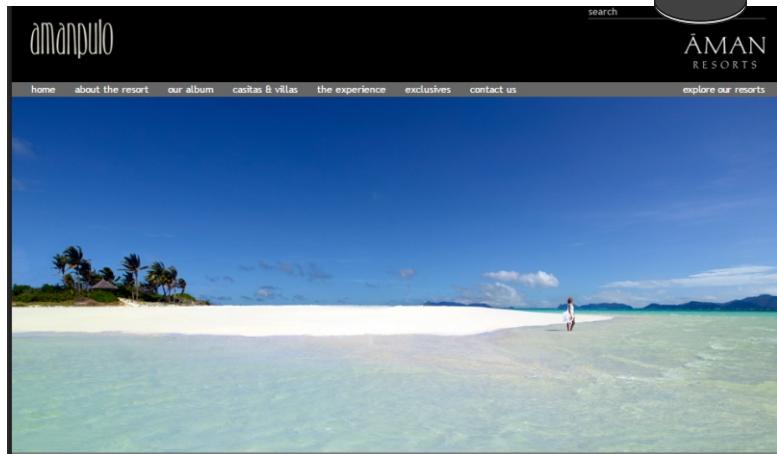
Preview:



Score**Lab. 3.12 Banner Matters*****Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes***

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Open **Amapulo.html** and complete the Web page as shown.
3. Insert an image banner, take note that it should have a width of 1000 and a height of 100. Check on the work files folder for the needed files.
4. Complete the navigational text as shown. Observe and use appropriate fonts for your nav. For the meantime, don't worry about the links of this nav. Be sure to insert the background as well.
5. Test and save the HTML document as **Amanpulo.html**.

Preview:**Navigational Text:**

home	about the resort	our album
casitas and villas	the experience	exclusives
	contact us	

Score**Lab. 3.13 Smarter Page*****Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes***

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page that looks like the picture on your right.
3. Refer to the Word document **5 Foods.docx** for the complete details of the page. Images are located in the work files folder.
4. Insert appropriate picture in each paragraph as shown.
5. Save the HTML document as **SmarterPage.html**.

Preview:

5 Foods to Make You Smarter

Brain boosting food 1: Oily fish

If you struggle to remember what day it is or what you had for dinner an hour ago, consider stocking up on the ultimate brain food, oily fish. Omega-3 fatty acids – found in oily fish such as salmon, mackerel and sardines – are invaluable for just about every part of our body, and it seems our brains are no different. Researchers from the University of Kuopio in Finland found that eating oily fish three times a week reduces the risk of brain problems by 26 per cent and prevents against memory loss.

Brain boosting food 2: Dark, leafy greens

Dark, leafy greens such as spinach, kale and broccoli are packed with antioxidants, including vitamin C and beta-carotene, which are essential to keep your body and brain in good health. They are also a good source of folate, which can help to speed up information

Lab. 3.14 Natural Tips***Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes***

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page that looks like the picture on your right.
3. Refer to the Word document **NaturalRemedies.docx** for the complete details of the Web page.
5. Design your Web page well to make it presentable. Save the activity as **NaturalTips.html**.

Preview:

SeLS Health Corner

Natural Remedies to Get Rid of Bad Breath



Bad breath is a major turn off and can also be one of the biggest dreads for some people. This embarrassing problem is caused by bacteria which dwell on your tongue and in other parts of your mouth.

Read on to find more about some natural ways which can help you keep your breath fresh at all times.

1. Chew Mint Leaves

Mint leaves are one of the best natural remedies to combat bad breath. Mint refreshes your mouth and gives off a pleasing smell. Chlorophyll present in leaves also absorbs odours and

Done

Lab. 3.15 Dengue Info***Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes***

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a webpage. Refer to the document(Dengue Facts.docx)
3. Insert a picture as shown and apply a color background to page.
4. Your output should look like the one on your right.
5. Save the activity as **DengueInfo.html**.

Preview:

Dengue: Symptoms, Causes and Treatment



The alarming rise in cases of dengue across cities in the country has become an increasing cause of worry. It now more important than ever to be aware of the risk factors, and protect yourself. Prevention in this case, is truly better than cure.

What is dengue?
Dengue is a disease caused by a family of viruses that are transmitted by mosquitoes. Dengue cannot be spread directly from person to person, i.e., is not contagious. A person can only become infected by the bite of a mosquito that is infected with the dengue virus. It is important to note that these mosquitoes bite during the daytime as well as nighttime.

Symptoms
Dengue usually begins with chills, headache, pain while moving the eyes, and backache. Persistent high fever is characteristic of dengue. Other symptoms to watch out for are exhaustion, backache, joint

Lab. 3.16 Great Light**Estimated Completion time: 10-15 Minutes****Score**

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page that looks like the picture shown on your right.
3. Be sure to use the correct HTML tags. Work files such as images are located at the work files folder.
4. Observe the formatting like the font style.
5. Save the HTML document as **GreatLight.html**, then view it in your browser.

Preview:**Lab. 3.17 Backgrounding SeLS****Estimated Completion time: 10-15 Minutes****Score**

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page that looks like picture on on your right.
3. The SeLS logo and the text as shown are located in the work files folder. Be sure to use it along with the correct HTML tags to complete the Web page.
4. View the Web page in browser then save the HTML document as **SeLSBackground.html**.

Preview: