**TEC 5383 650: Advanced Web Technologies - Fall 2016**

**Assignment Week 07**

1**.Briefly explain the alt attribute and when to use it.**

The alt attribute represents alternate text that should be displayed if the image can't be displayed.

<img src="photo01.jpg" alt="There's no picture, so all you get is this alternate text.">

Some scenarios when the alt is used:

* The Web browser that requests the page doesn't support images. (rare case)
* The Web surfer has switched off pictures to save time. (not common either)
* The Web browser tries to request the picture, but can't find it.
* The Web surfer is viewing-impaired and is using a screen-reading program.
* A search engine (like Google) is analyzing your Web page, and is trying to determine the content of a picture so it can index it in a search catalog.

The last two reasons are the most important.

These days, many Web browsers have resorted to using the alternate text for a completely different purpose – as a pop-up message that appears when you move the mouse over the picture.

**2. What is the difference between the <span> tag and the <div> tag?**

*<span>*

<span> is an inline element used to wrap small elements like text, images, color etc. and is integrated with CSS to format small text sections.

*<div>*

<div> is a block element used to wrap various sections of a webpage and is integrated with CSS to format block sections of webpage.

We can have <span> in <div> but not vice versa.

**3. When adding caption to a floating image, we hope both image and caption float. Briefly explain how to implement this effect.**

It's not so easy to add a caption above/below the image when you have a floating image.

The solution:

Change the class name from img.FloatLeft to .FloatLeft.

* Initially the floatleft in CSS is written as

img.FloatLeft {

float: left;

}

* So after changing the class name from img.FloatLeft to .FloatLeft is as follows

.FloatLeft {

float: left;

margin: 10px;

}

* Next, you need to wrap the <img> tag and your text into a <span> tag:

<span class="FloatLeft">

<img src="planetree.jpg" alt="Plane Tree"><br>

<i>The bark of a plane tree</i>

</span

Use styles to create a caption for a floating picture.

4**. In the following code:**

**body {**

**background-image: url('smiley.gif');**

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

**background-position: center;**

**background-attachment: fixed;**

**}**

**What does the “background-attachment: fixed;” do?**

Ans:

Turn off scrolling to give the effect of an image that's fixed in place. It means it fixes the position of the image smiley.gif in the center of the page though we scroll up or down the page.

5. **To define a hotspot in an image, you add an <area> element. Here is a sample <area> element: <area href="MyPage.htm" shape="rect" coords="5,5,95,195" alt="A clickable rectangle" /> Where is the origin in this coordinate system?**

The code represents a rectangular shape image with dimensions (5, 5, 95, 195). Generally, the dimension of the rectangle is (left, top, right, bottom). In this code the left top co-ordinates are (5, 5). So the origin of the co-ordinate system is (5, 5).

**6. Briefly explain how you can create graphical bullets (small pictures) in a list.**

Ans:

* You can use the list-style-image style property to set a bullet image.

Here's an example that uses a picture named 3Dball.gif:

ul {

list-style-image: url('3Dball.gif');

}

* Once you've created the style rule and placed it in your style sheet, it applies automatically to an ordinary bulleted list like this one:

<ul>

<li>Are hard to miss</li>

<li>Help compensate for feelings of inadequacy</li>

<li>Look so darned cool</li>

<li>Remind people of boring PowerPoint presentations</li>

</ul>