**Lesson 9: Graphical Images**

* 1. **Introduction to Graphical Images**

This section will introduce the concept of graphical images and how to include them in web documents.

* 1. **Horizontal Rule**

The closed <HR> element is used to define a horizontal rule. A horizontal rule is a horizontal graphical line drawn across the screen. A <BR> element is assumed below and above the line.

The <HR> element has the following attributes;

SIZE- an indication of the line thickness

<HR SIZE-num>

WIDTH – An indication of the width of the line across the screen.

It can be in pixels or as a percentage of the width of the web page.

<HR WIDTH=num/percentage>

ALIGN – The alignment of the line. This specifies whether the line should be aligned to the left, right or centered.

NOSHADE – The line should not be shaded. This instructs the browser to display the lines as a solid black line.

* 1. **In-Line Images**

The <IMG> element is used to incorporate images into web pages. Images are stored as separate files from the textual HTML document and are loaded and inserted where applicable.

Graphical images are usually stored in either GIF or JPEG format. The <IMG> element supports the following attributes;

SRC - The name and location of the image to be embedded.

ALIGN – The alignment of the image to the document text. This allows you to specify whether the image is aligned at the top, bottom or middle of any text on the same line as the image.

ALT – Alternative text to be displayed if the graphic is not.

ISMAP – Defines the images as being a clickable map.

* 1. **Setting an Image Border**

It is possible to give a border of desired thickness to images. This is done using the border attribute in the <IMG> tag. The thickness of the border may be from 1 pixels to 10 pixels. For example, when we write <IMG SRC=“elephant.gif” border=”5”> the picture is shown with a 5 pixel thick border. This is illustrated in the following example

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title> Elephant </title>**

**</head>**

**<body bgcolor= “aabbcc” text=”001100”><CENTER>,**

**<img src=”elephant.gif” align=center width=250 height=175 border=10></img>**

**<hr>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

* 1. **Break (enhanced)**

<BR> element can take the attribute CLEAR with the values LEFT, RIGHT or ALL.

<BR CLEAR=LEFT/RIGHT/ALL>

* 1. **Exercises**

1. Design a web page of an international leader with an appropriate color combination.. Design it with suitable headings and horizontal rules.
2. Design a web page of your favorite town with images of what it looks like.

**Lesson 10: Hyperlinks**

* 1. **Introduction to Hyperlinks**

This section of the course will examine some of the features of hypertext links and how these can be combined with graphical images.

* 1. **Internal Hyperlinks**

Assign location name to individual point in an HTML file

Location name can then be added to the page’s URL

Link to specific point on the page

Location marked by including a NAME attribute in an A (anchor) element

Ex. <A NAME = “features”></A> in list.html

URL of location

Format: page.html#name

Ex. list.html#features

A hot text is created with an anchor tag <A>text</A>.

Format: <A HREF=”college.html”>St Xavier’s College</A>

* 1. **External Hyperlinks**

<A HREF> is used to connect to an external link.

* 1. **An external Hyperlinks to an existing web page**

It is possible to create hyperlinks to pages on other servers. This allows you to share the resources and information already available on other internet sites. The element <A> is used with attribute HREF to form a link to an existing web site page.

Format: <A HREF=”location and name”>…</A>

* 1. **In-Line Images as Links**

The <A> text </A> hyperlink element is placed around text in order to form a hypertext link. Clicking on the image will result in the hyperlink being activated.

Format: <A HREF=”location and file name”><IMG SRC=”name and location”></A>

* 1. **Hyperlinks to Mail Dialogues**

The <A> element can link to mail tool instead of another web page.

Format: <A HREF=<mailto:name@location>>….</A>

* 1. **Hyperlinks to Newsgroup Dialogues**

The <A> hyperlink element can link to a newsgroup dialogue, instead of another web page.

Format: <A HREF=<news:news.group>>…..</A>

* 1. **Hyperlinks to Files**

Hyperlinks can point to files on a server as well as web pages, mail and news group tools.

Format: <A HREF=”/directory/myprog.exe”>

* 1. **Embedding Files**

The <EMBED> element allows you to embed document of any type into the page.

Format: <EMBED SRC=”location and name”>

<EMBED SRC=”location and name” HEIGHT=num1 WIDTH=num2>

* 1. **Clickable Maps**

A clickable map is the name given to an in-line image which has been defined as a clickable region. ISMAP is added to make the image clickable.

Format: <IMG SRC=”name and location” ISMAP>

**10.22 Creating and Using Image Maps**

* *Image maps*
  + Designate certain sections of an image as *hotspots*
  + Use hotspots as anchors for linking
  + All elements of image map inside **<MAP>**…**</MAP>** tags
  + **<MAP>** tag requires **NAME** attribute
    - Ex. **<MAP NAME = “picture”>**
* Hotspots designated with **AREA** element
  + **AREA** attributes:
    - **HREF** sets the target for the link on that spot
    - **SHAPE** and **COORDS** set the characteristics of the **AREA**

**ALT** provides alternate textual description

* 1. **Exercise**

Write the names of several countries in a paragraph and store it as an HTML document, “world.html”. Each continents name must be a hot text. When you click Europe, it should open a file called “Europe.html”. So prepare “Europe.html”,” America.html”, “Africa.html”,” Asia.html” and “Australia.html”. Each of the HTML documents must give a brief introduction of the continent and list a few important countries in it. Each country’s name must be a hot text. When you click India (for example), it must open “India.html”