

Unit 5.1

Inserting Images

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```
<td><a href="https://html-cleaner.com" target="_blank">  
and link</a> and images</td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>And this is an image: </td>  
<td>And this is a link image: <a href="https://html-cleaner.com" target="_blank">  
smiley</a></td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
  
<td><strong>Tables and lists</strong></td>  
</tr>  
  
<table style="margin: auto; box-shadow: 5px 5px 0px #ccc;">  
<tbody>  
<tr style="background-color: #f9f9f9;">  
<td style="border-top: 2px solid #ccc; border-right: 2px solid #ccc; width: 50%; padding: 5px;">  
<td style="border-top: 2px solid #ccc; border-left: 2px solid #ccc; width: 50%; padding: 5px;">  
<td>Second column</td>  
<td>Upper corner</td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td style="background-color: #e8f5e9; border-bottom: 2px solid #ccc; border-right: 2px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;">  
<td style="background-color: #e8f5e9; border-bottom: 2px solid #ccc; border-left: 2px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;">  
<td>Bottom row</td>  
<td>Middle bottom</td>  
<td>Right corner</td>  
</tr>  
</tbody>  
</table>  
  
</td>  
<td>  
<ol>  
<li>Demonstrating an ordered
```



Unit Topics

 **I:** Inserting Images using `` Element

 **II:** Image Placement and Styling

 **III:** Image as a Background of the Page

 **IV:** Inserting Favicon

Pre-Test V

- Q1 Which HTML tag is used to display an image on a web page?
- a. <image>
 - b.
 - c. <picture>
 - d. <src>

Pre-Test V

- Q2 What is the purpose of the alt attribute in the tag?
- a. to define the image size
 - b. to specify the image source
 - c. to provide a description if the image cannot be displayed
 - d. to add a title to the image

Pre-Test V

- Q3 Which of the following attributes can be used to control the size of an image in a web page?
- a. width and height property
 - b. src and alt attribute
 - c. align and position property
 - d. image size

Pre-Test V

- Q4 **How can you make an image responsive using CSS?**
 - a. set the width to 100%
 - b. use the float property
 - c. set the max-width to 100% and height to auto
 - d. set the width and height to fixed size

Pre-Test V

- Q5 Which image format is recommended for photographs due to high compression and quality?
- a. PNG
 - b. GIF
 - c. SVG
 - d. JPEG

INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **1:** insert images into a webpage using the `` element, correctly applying the **src** and **alt** attributes to ensure proper display and accessibility;
- **2:** position and style images within a webpage, including alignment, resizing, and creating responsive layouts;
- **3:** set an image as the **background** of a webpage using CSS; and
- **4:** add a **favicon** to a webpage by using the appropriate `<link>` tag and understand its role in improving user experience and branding.

**HTML
Tag**



HTML IMAGES

- In HTML, images are defined using `` tag.
- The `` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.
- The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.



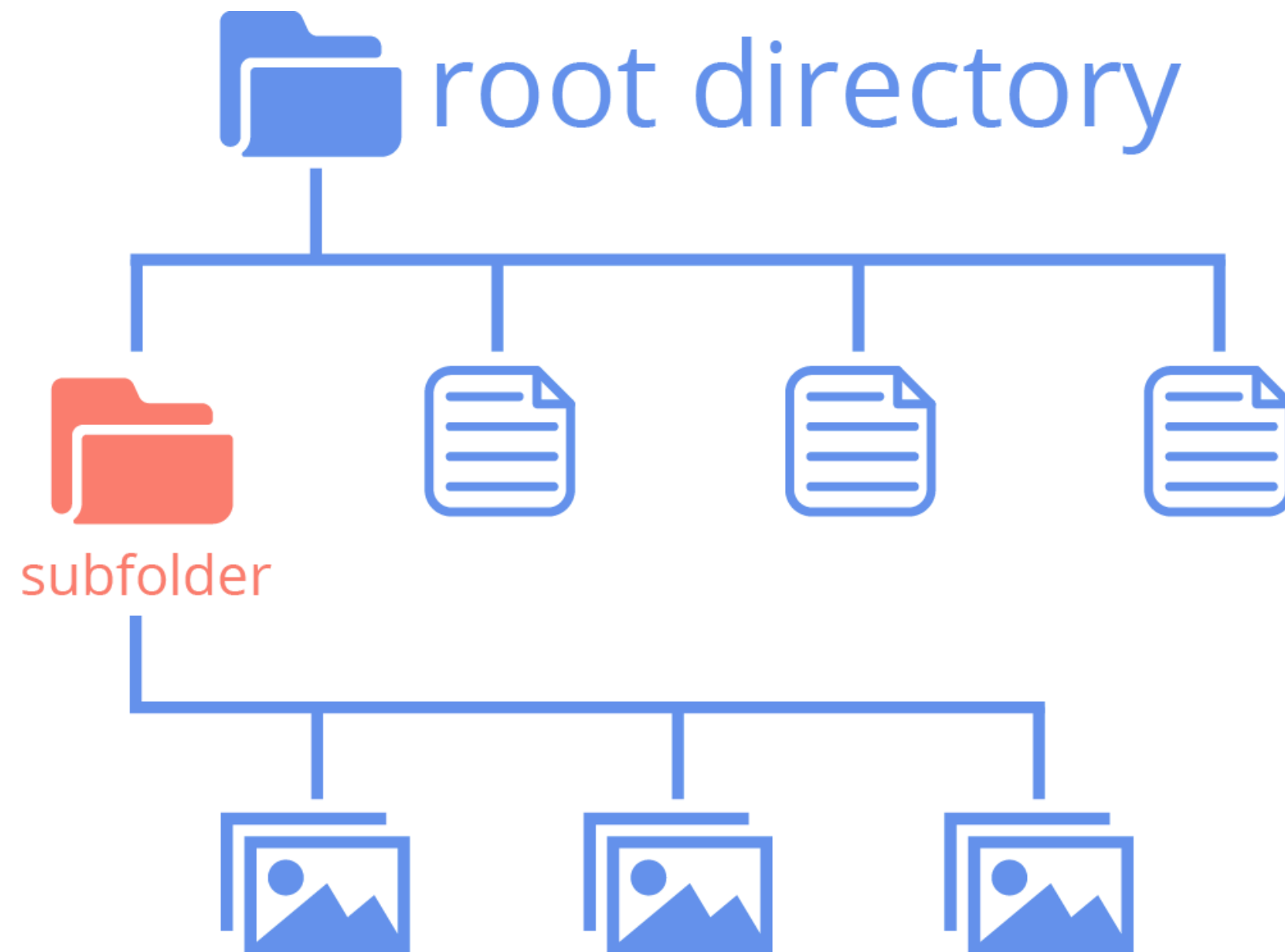
HTML IMAGE ATTRIBUTES

- The **src** attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.
- The **alt** attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it.
- The value of the alt attribute **should describe the image**.
- It is important to take note of the file type of the image.
(.jpg, .png, .gif)

```
<body>  
    
</body>
```

HTML IMAGES

```
<body>  
    
</body>
```





TYPES OF WEB PAGE IMAGES

1. **Joint Photographic Experts Group (.jpg)** is a graphic image saved using a lossy compression technique, best for photographs and images with gradients.
2. **Graphics Interchange Format (.gif)** use for simple animations.
3. **Portable Network Graphics (.png)** ideal for images with transparency. The PNG format is patent-free.
4. **Scalable Vector Graphics (.svg)** scalable vector graphics for logos and icons.
5. **Web Picture (.webp)** modern image format that provides excellent compression and quality.



UNDERSTANDING ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE IMAGE URLS

- **ABSOLUTE URL** is a uniform resource locator (web address) that begins with **http://** and then specifies a website, possibly a folder and a then a filename.

```
<body>  
    
</body>
```

- **RELATIVE URL** is a uniform resource locator that is relative to the current HTML page location. The relative URL will specify the image location (rather than the complete site).

```
<body>  
    
</body>
```

Image Placement and Styling





width and height PROPERTY

- We can use the **style** attribute to specify the **width** and **height** of an image.
- Resizing is ideal for **large-sized images**.
- Checking the actual size of the images is important when resizing to determine the new image size ratio.
- The width and height attributes always define the width and height of the image in **pixels**.

```
<body>  
    
</body>
```




max-width PROPERTY

- defines the maximum width of an element
- makes the image scale down based on the container size

```
img {  
  max-width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
}
```




display and margin PROPERTY

- The **display** property specifies if/how an element is displayed. Giving a value of **block** on the display property will let the element take the whole line on its own.
- The **margin** property is used to create space around elements. Giving a value of **auto** to the margin property gives the element equal amounts of spaces on the left and right side making it appear in the center.

```
<body>  
    
</body>
```




float PROPERTY

- The CSS **float** property specifies how an element should float.
- The **float** property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container.
- The float property can have **left**, **right**, **none**, or **inherit** value.

```
<body>  
    
</body>
```

Laboratory Exercise 12

Task I: Setting Up the Document

1. Create a new HTML file and name it “Laboratory12.html”.
2. Set the title to “Laboratory Exercise 12”.
3. Insert three (3) images of your choice in the body of the web page.
4. Provide a meaningful description of the image.
5. Save and open the file in a web browser to check the display of the image.

Laboratory Exercise 12

Task II: Position and style an image using Internal CSS

1. Set a specific width and height for each image.
2. Use CSS to:
 - Align one image to the right using float property.
 - Center one image using display and margin properties.
 - Add border effect to one of the images.
3. Save and test the web page.

CSS background Properties





background-image PROPERTY

- The **background-image** property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.
- By default, the **image is repeated** so it covers the entire element.

```
<body style="background-image: url(images/mickey.png);">  
</body>
```




background-repeat PROPERTY

- The **background-repeat** property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.
- The value can be horizontally repeated (repeat-x), vertically repeated (repeat-y), or no-repeat.

```
<body style="background-image: url(images/mickey.png);  
background-repeat: no-repeat;">  
  
</body>
```




background-attachment PROPERTY

- The **background-attachment** property specifies whether the background image should **scroll** or be **fixed**.

```
<body style="background-image: url(images/mickey.png);  
background-repeat: no-repeat; background-attachment: fixed;">  
  
</body>
```




background-position PROPERTY

- The **background-position** property is used to specify the position of the background image.

```
<body style="background-image: url(images/mickey.png);  
background-repeat: no-repeat; background-attachment: fixed;  
background-position: top right;">  
  
</body>
```




background-size PROPERTY

- The CSS **background-size** property allows you to specify the size of background images.
- The size can be specified in **lengths**, **percentages**, or by using one of the two keywords: **contain** or **cover**.

```
<body style="background-image: url(images/mickey.png);  
background-repeat: no-repeat; background-attachment: fixed;  
background-position: top right; background-size: 379px 391px;">  
  
</body>
```




background PROPERTY

- The CSS **background** property sets all the background properties in one declaration.
- When using the shorthand property the order of the property values is:
 - **background-color**
 - **background-image**
 - **background-repeat**
 - **background-attachment**
 - **background-position**

```
<body style="background: #000000 url(images/mickey.png)  
no-repeat fixed top right; background-size: 379px 391px;">  
  
</body>
```

HTML Favícon





HTML Favicon

- A **favicon** is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab.
- To add a favicon to your website, use the `<link />` element within the head section of your HTML document.
- The `<link />` tag defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource.
- The `<link />` element is an empty element; it contains attributes to perform its function.



<link /> attributes used to create a Favicon

- The **rel** is required attribute that specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document. (**icon**)
- The **type** attribute specifies the media type of the linked document. (**image/icon**)
- The **href** attribute specifies the location of the linked document.

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="utf-8">  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">  
  <link rel="icon" type="image/icon" href="images/mickey.png">  
  <title>Inserting Images</title>  
</head>
```

Laboratory Exercise 13

Task 1: Using an Image as a Background

1. Create a new HTML file and name it “Laboratory13.html”.
2. Set the title to “Laboratory Exercise 13”.
3. Using Internal CSS:
 - set a background image using the background-image property.
 - make the background image cover the entire page using background-size property; and
 - prevent the background image from repeating.
4. Save and test the page.

Laboratory Exercise 13

Task I: Inserting a Favicon

1. Download or create a small icon with a 32x32 pixels size.
2. Place the favicon file in the same directory as the HTML file.
3. Add the saved icon as favicon of the page.
4. Save and open the file in a web browser to check if the favicon appears in the browser tab.

Laboratory Exercise 14

Task I: Setting Up the Document

1. Create a new HTML file and save it as “Laboratory14.html”
2. The title should be “Laboratory Exercise 14”
3. Create a `<h1>` heading that will display “World Wide Web Consortium”
4. Insert the image named logos-w3c.
5. Create a paragraph...
6. Insert another image named pics-timberneslee with a caption...

Laboratory Exercise 14

■ Task II: Adding style using Internal CSS

1. Set the font of both headings to “Century Ghotic”.
2. The size of the first image should be 250px in width and 170px in height. Set the image to center.
3. Set the paragraph to justify with 1.5em indentation, font should be “Verdana” with a size of 1.5em.
4. The size of the second image should be 285px in width and 356p in height. The image should be center and must have a border radius of 300px.
5. Set the image caption to center. The font should be “Georgia” with the size of 14px.

Thank you!

