

CS 2033

Multimedia and Communications II

**Lab 8: More on Box Model
Slideshow Image Gallery**

REMEMBER TO BRING YOUR MEMORY STICK TO EVERY LAB!

Lab 8: More on Box Model

In this class we have invested quite a bit of time on box models as they are the building blocks of any HTML page. We will continue our focus in this lab, specifically concentrating on controlling the width, placement and look and feel of the borders.

1. **Before you start Dreamweaver, browse to your Memory Stick folder**, and create a new subfolder within cs2033 called **lab8**. Then inside the **lab8** folder, You should now have the following folder: F:\cs2033\lab8\ **Remember F: just represents your Memory Stick Drive**
2. Go <http://www.csd.uwo.ca/courses/CS2033/labs/lab8/> and save all the files from the “lab8” folder on your memory stick.
3. **Start up Dreamweaver CS6** if you are asked to make Dreamweaver the default program for certain file types, just click “OK”
4. **Creating the Site – Telling DW which folder will hold this website.**
 - a) Right now you have put all the copied images into your folder “lab8”.
 - b) From the menu click **Site > Manage Sites**, then select New Site).
Enter the following information for each field:
 - **Site name:** Lab8 Box Model Advanced
 - **Local Site folder:** Click on the folder icon, and locate the path directory that you created earlier as follows: “F:\cs2033\lab8\”
Now the **Local Site Folder** should be “F:\cs2033\lab8\”
 - **Now click “Save” and “Done”.** The folder lab08 is created in Dreamweaver and in the file panel you will see all the files that you will be working with.

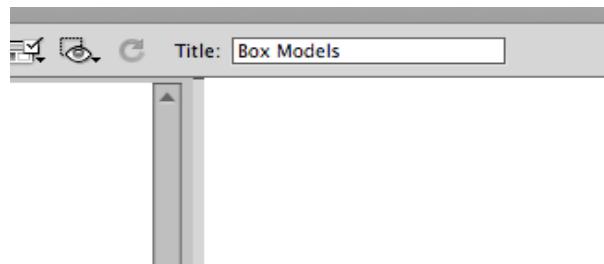
LAB #8 - Exercise 1 (Box Models: Advanced Options)

Objectives:

- Implement a box with Dreamweaver
 - Use margins to centre it, add rounded corners
 - Explore the usage of overflow and height
-

You started dreamweaver from last page... if you closed it Start Dreamweaver CS6 again.

1. From the menu bar at the top, click **File** → **New**, then select Blank Page Type: *Blank*, Layout: *None*, DocType: *HTML 5* and *HTML*. We will develop the box model in this file.
2. **Save the file as boxmodel.html**.
3. Set the Property title of the page as “Box Models”



4. From the menubar select **Insert** → **Layout Objects** → **Div Tag**. In *Insert Div Tag* dialog box, leave Class as empty and for Id field enter "box" and click OK. Dreamweaver will automatically insert the following text:
Content for id "box" Goes Here
5. Open the file text.txt, and copy the first paragraph.
Go back to the Replace “Content for id box Goes Here” content with some the text you just copied:

Enim, dapibus pid montes dignissim, nascerit sed sit? Odio diam, tincidunt nascerit pellentesque dolor montes quis a platea! Nascerit tincidunt? Et montes ridiculus mus, tortor ac, sociis ac lorem scelerisque est elementum placerat purus sociis turpis? Mid aenean porttitor in? Hac adipiscing ac dignissim, nunc nec massa ac. Nisi aliquam aenean? Pulvinar vel placerat sit nisi proin! Penatibus ridiculus natoque. Integer vut tempor ut tincidunt purus enim amet cum nisi elementum vel! Nisi vut odio ac, mauris mattis enim velit pulvinar placerat! Sed porttitor, enim etiam, mus ultrices! Odio nunc, pulvinar sagittis hac non enim magna! Arcu urna in enim.

6. Now select **Format** → **CSS Styles** → **New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, enter "box" (This should be automatically populated by dreamweaver as we had specified the ID as first_box in our previous step). Click OK.
7. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box
Select category “Background”. Set Background Color: #09F.
Select category “Type”.
Color: #1A1A1A
Font-size: 18px

Select category "Box" category. Set
 Width: 500 (px)
 Height: 300 (px)
 Padding > Top: 10px (with Same for all selected).

Click on "Ok" to see the changes.

- Click on Live at the top options to see the current output.

```

1  <!doctype html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <meta charset="UTF-8">
5  <title>Box Models</title>
6  <style type="text/css">
7  #box {
8      background-color: #09F;
9      font-size: 18px;
10     height: 300px;
11     width: 500px;
12     color: #1a1a1a;
13     padding: 10px;
14 }
15 </style>
16 </head>
17
18 <body>
19 <div id="box">
20 Enim, dapibus pid montes dignissim, nascetur sed sit? Odio diam, tincidunt nascetur pellentesque dolor montes quis a platea! Nascetur tincidunt? Et montes ridiculus mus, tortor ac, sociis ac lorem scelerisque est elementum placerat purus sociis turpis? Mid aenean porttitor in? Hac adipiscing ac dignissim, nunc nec massa ac. Nisi aliquam aenean? Pulvinar vel placerat sit nisi proin! Penatibus ridiculus natoque. Integer vut tempor ut tincidunt purus enim amet cum nisi elementum vel! Nisi vut odio ac, mauris mattis enim velit pulvinar placerat! Sed porttitor, enim etiam, mus ultrices! Odio nunc, pulvinar sagittis hac non enim magna! Arcu urna in enim.

```

- Invoke the *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box again by using the "CSS Styles" windows on the right hand side. Expand "<style>" and identify "#box" in it. Double click on "#box" to open the dialog box again.

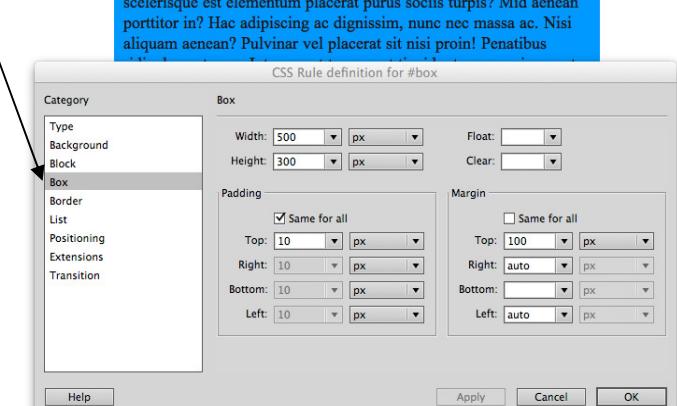
- In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, click on "Box" category.

Uncheck Margin > Same for all
 Set Margin > Top: 100px;
 Click "Apply" to view the changes.

11. Now we need to centre the box.

This can be achieved by setting the following values:

Margin > Left: auto
 Margin > Right: auto
 Click "Apply" to view the changes.
 Click OK to close the dialog box.

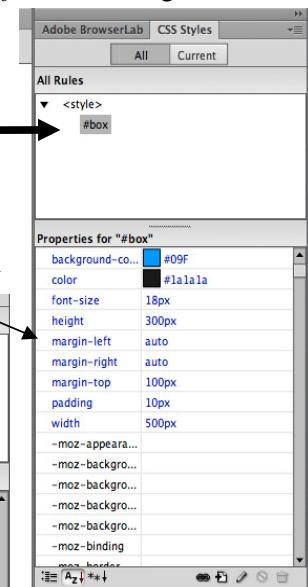


Note: The *auto* value for the margin tells the browser to automatically determine the margin itself (over here for the left and right margin). Browser automatically sets the right and left margin to same size, thereby placing the box in the centre.

12. Creating Boxes with Rounded Corners:

Now we will create rounded corners using border-radius property. As border-radius is still not supported by all the browsers it cannot be accessed through *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box. This has to be done through adding the property from *CSS Styles* panel.

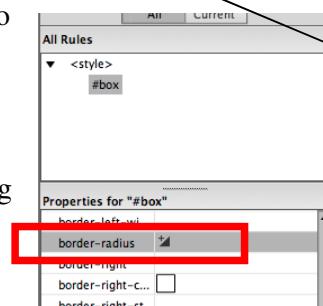
13. Locate the *CSS Styles* panel with properties on the right side of the screen. Expand *Style* and select *#box*.



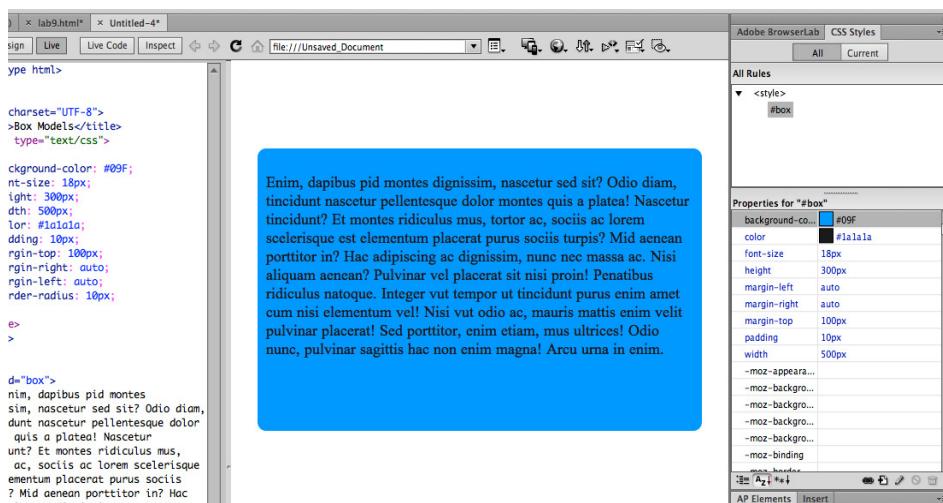
14. Scroll down the properties list and find border-radius from the list.

If you don't see it then click on the option "Add Properties" which will be in this same box.. and then you will have to click on the drop down box to locate border-radius.

15. Double click on border-radius to open a dialog box. With "Same for all" selected, Set Top: 10px
Press Enter to close the window.



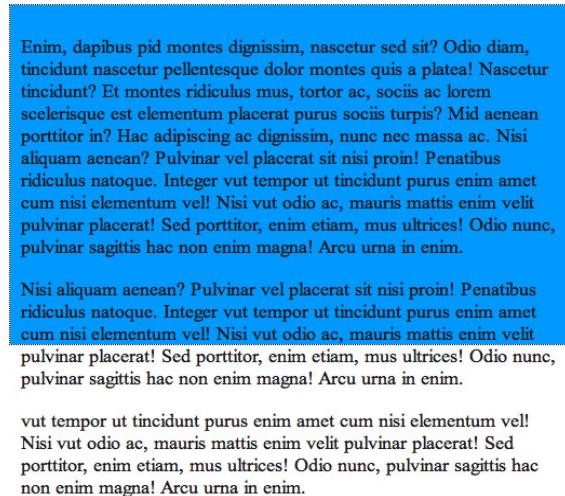
16. Click on "Live View" in order to see the rounded corners on the box.
You should be able to see the rounded corners now.



17. Click on the top Live view to disable Live View and Enable editing inside the document via Design view.

18. From the text.txt file copy the remaining paragraphs. Then back to the boxmodel.html file, click inside the blue box at the end of the paragraph. Press Enter and paste the copied text to the existing paragraph. .

You will be able to see the changes in dreamweaver with text overflowing out of the box.



19. **To fix this, we will need to modify the *overflow* property of CSS.**

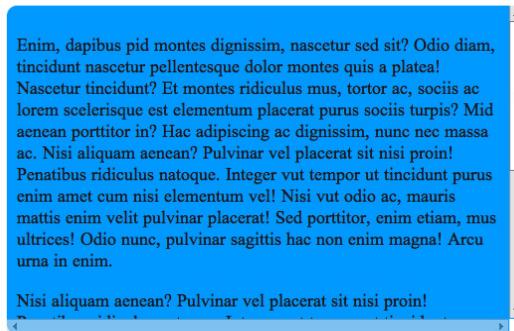
The *overflow* property lets the web designer specify the behaviour of the browser when a particular content goes beyond the boundary of its container (the text and the box here). For changing the overflow property. **Click on Live at the top to enter the live view.**

Then Invoke the *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box again by using the "CSS Styles" windows on the right hand side. Expand "<style>" and identify "#box" in it. Double click on "#box" to open the dialog box again.

20. Select category “Positioning” category and set field Overflow: Scroll

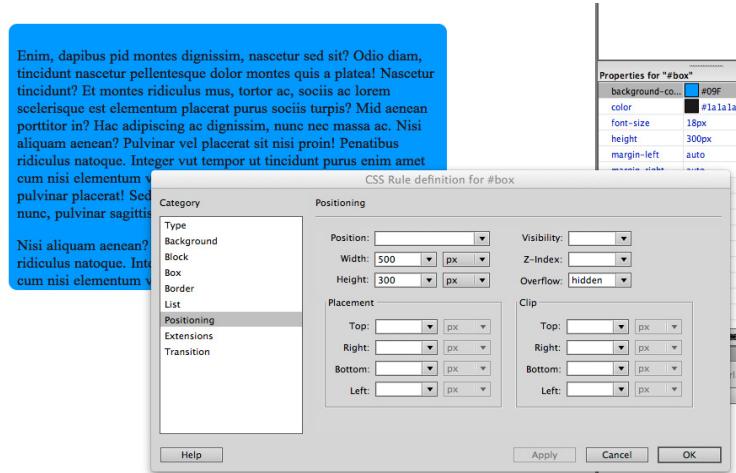
Click OK to view the changes.

You will be able to see a scroll bar, that will allow you to scroll and view the content.

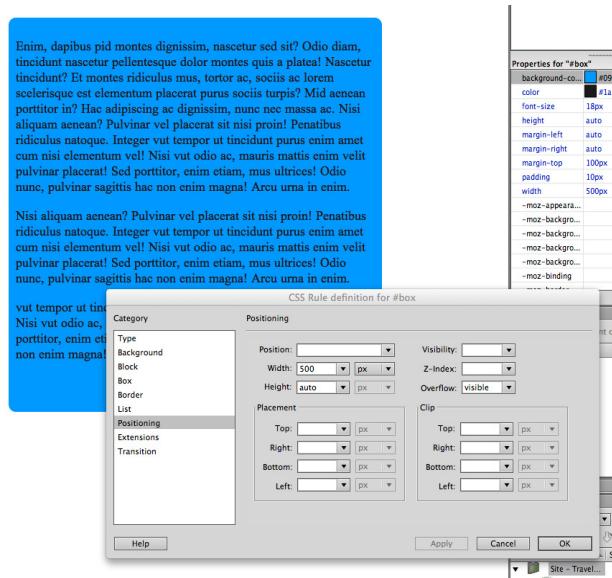


21. Invoke the *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box again by using the "CSS Styles" windows on the right hand side. Expand "<style>" and identify "#box" in it. Double click on "#box" to open the dialog box again.

22. Select “Positioning” category and Set Overflow: Hidden
 Click Apply to view the changes. This will hide the overflowing content.



23. **The ideal case could to be grow box** along with the content, so that the box's height will be the same as the height of its internal elements. For that set
 Overflow: Visible
 Height: auto

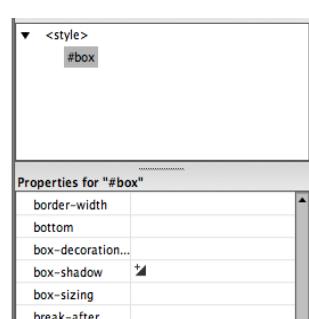


Click OK to close the box and to see the changes.

Duplicate the last couple of paragraphs in this box and watch as it expands and that the height grows with the box.

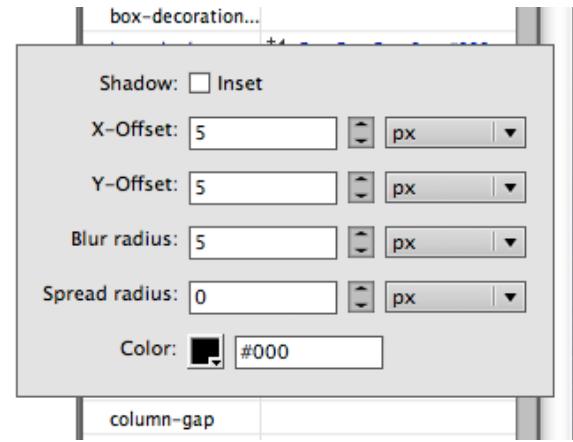
24. Lets add some shadow to the box.

Locate the *CSS Styles* panel with properties on the right side of the screen. Expand *Styles* and select **#box**. Scroll down the properties list and find *box-shadow* from the list. If you don't see it, then you will have to click on the *Add Properties* text links first and then look for *box-shadow*.

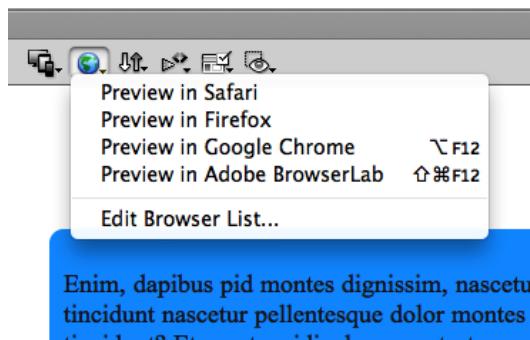


25. Double click on box-shadow and set the following values:

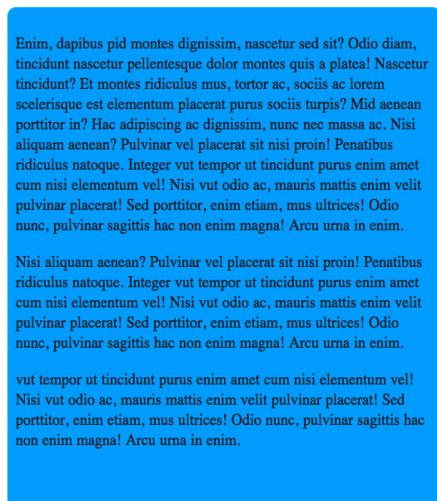
X-offset: 5 px
Y-offset: 5 px
Blur radius: 5 px
Spread radius: 0 px
Color: #000



Press <enter> key to close the box. You will not be able to view the changes inside dreamweaver. To view the changes, *Preview in Firefox* or *Preview in Google Chrome*.



You will be able to view the changes in the browser. BUT DEPENDING ON YOUR BROWSER YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SEE IT.

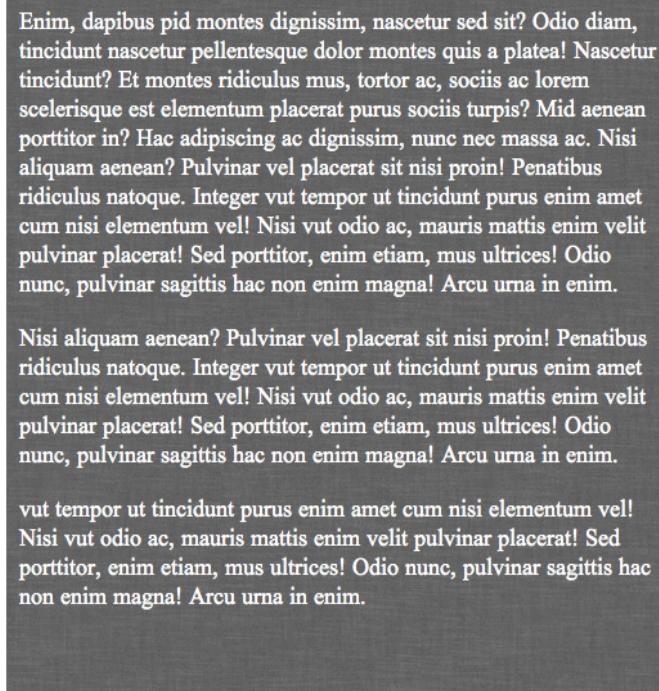


26. Finally lets see how to add background to this box.

Invoke the *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box again by using the "CSS Styles" windows on the right hand side. Expand "<style>" and identify "#box" in it. Double click on "#box" to open the

dialog box again.

27. **Select category Background.** Click on Background Image: “Browse...”. Select the provided image pattern.png as the background image. Click Apply to view the changes. You will be able to see the background set as the pattern image selected.
28. Double-click again from #box, and in category Background, set Background Repeat: “no-repeat”. Click Apply. Now you will see no repetition of the pattern.
29. Set Background Repeat: Repeat and click Apply.
30. Select category Type and Set Color: white
This will make the text more readable.



Save the file again... **Save the file as boxmodel.html**

Close the file.

LAB #8 - Exercise 2 (Auto Height in a Layout)

Objectives:

- Build a skeleton website
- Control the height of the blocks as per the content
- Use faux columns

In this lab we will learn how to build a skeleton website with expanding boxes depending on the content in them.

1. From the menu bar at the top, click **File → New**, then select Blank Page Type: *Blank*, DocType: *HTML 5* and HTML Layout: *None*. We will develop the box model in this file.
2. Save the file as **lab2model.html**
3. Set the title of the page as “My Website”
4. From the menubar select **Insert → Layout Objects → Div Tag**.
In *Insert Div Tag* dialog box, leave Class as empty and insert Id as "header" and click OK.
Dreamweaver will automatically insert the following text:
Content for id "header" Goes Here
5. Replace “Content for id header Goes Here” content with HEADER.
6. Now select **Format → CSS Styles → New** from the menubar. (OR YOU CAN GO TO THE CSS Panel and click on the Add Rule icon.)

On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, enter "header" (This should be automatically populated by dreamweaver as we had specified the ID as first_box in our previous step). Click OK.
7. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, click on "Box" category. Set
Width: 1000px
Height: 70px
Click on "Background" category. Set Color: #666666
Click on "Type" category. Set Color: White
Click on "Block" category. Set Text-Align: center
Click OK to view the changes
8. Select the text HEADER and from the menubar select **Format → Paragraph Format → Heading 1** (You can also set it via the Property panel, and for the Format Field select Heading 1)

HEADER

9. In the Code View, Set your cursor after the `</div>` marking the end of the #header, and abou to another `<div>` as you are about to add another div.

From the menubar select **Insert → Layout Objects → Div Tag**.
In *Insert Div Tag* dialog box, leave Class as empty and insert Id as

```
<body>
<div id="header">
  <h1>HEADER</h1>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

"wrapper" and click OK. Dreamweaver will automatically insert the following text: Content for id "wrapper" Goes Here

10. Delete "Content for id wrapper Goes Here". And press a couple of Enters to give some space.
11. Now from menu select **Format → CSS Styles → New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, enter "wrapper" (This should be automatically populated by dreamweaver as we had specified the ID as first_box in our previous step). Click OK.

12. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box,
Click on "Box" category. Set
Width: 1000px
Height: 500px

Click on "Background" category. Set
Color: #d6d6d6
Click OK to view the changes.



16. If you are not in the Split view click on the split view to see the corresponding HTML code for the file.

Locate the div tag in the HTML code corresponding to id wrapper. Place the cursor inside of the div tag. (you may have a couple of enter tags ie: <p> </p>
(IF you do delete them so you left with this code AND
NOTICE WHERE YOU INSERTION CURSOR IS “|”

```
<div id="header">
  <h1>HEADER</h1>
</div>
<div id="wrapper">|</div>
</body>
</html>
```

17. From the menubar select **Insert → Layout Objects → Div Tag**. In *Insert Div Tag* dialog box, leave Class as empty and insert Id as "sidebar" and click OK. Dreamweaver will automatically insert the following text: Content for id "sidebar" Goes Here

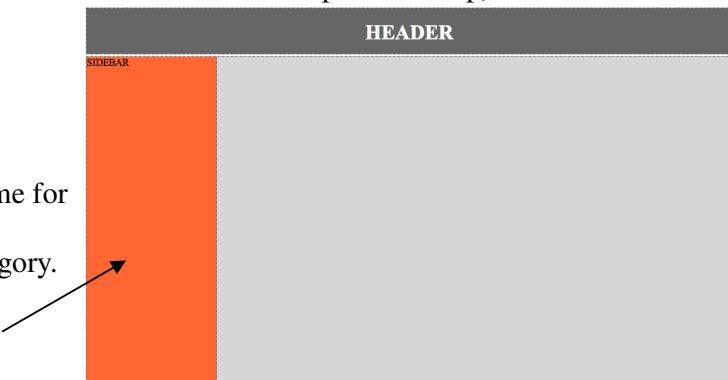
18. Replace text "Content for id wrapper Goes Here" with the text SIDEBAR. (IT MAY BE HARD TO SEE .. BUT JUST REPLACE AND TYPE...)

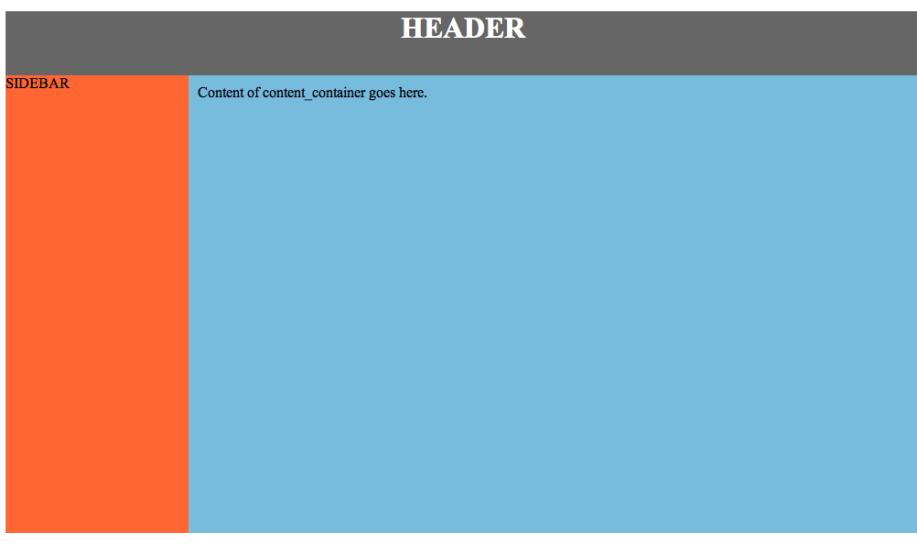
19. Now from menu select **Format → CSS Styles → New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, enter "sidebar" (This should be automatically populated by dreamweaver as we had specified the ID as first_box in our previous step). Click OK.

20. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box,

"Box" category. Set

Width: 200px
Height: 500px
Float: Left
Margin → Right: 0px (With Same for all unchecked)
Click on the "Background" category.
Set Color: #ff6633





Click OK to view the changes.

21. Locate the div tag in the HTML code corresponding to id Sidebar. Place the cursor just after the </div> tag.

22. From the menubar select **Insert → Layout Objects → Div Tag**. In *Insert Div Tag* dialog box, leave Class as empty and insert Id as "content_container" and click OK.

23. Now from menu select **Format → CSS Styles → New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, enter "content_container" Click OK.

24. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, click on

Category Box:

Width: 760px (HERE'S HOW IT WAS CALCULATED: Width = 1000px of container – 200px of sidebar – 10px of left padding – 10px of right padding)

Height: 480px (HERE'S THE CALULATION FOR HEIGHT Height = 500px – 10px of top padding – 10px of bottom padding.)

Padding: 10px (Same for all checked)

Float: Left

Category Background: and Set Background Color: #77bbdd

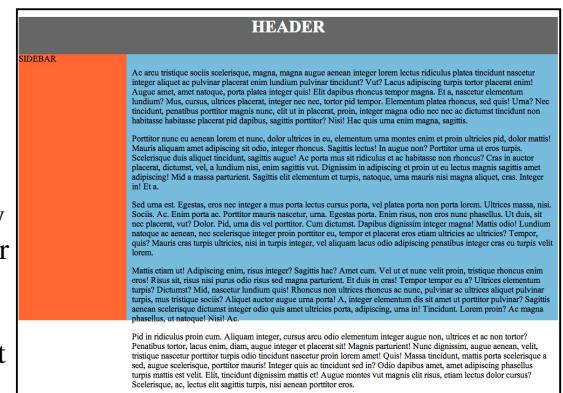
Click OK to view the changes.

Category Type: set color=black

Category Block: text-align=left

25. Copy all the text from the file text.txt and paste to replace Content for id "content_container"

26. You can straightaway see what the problem is. Ideally we will want the #content_container and the #wrapper to grow according to their content. Remember from the last exercise we made that possible by changing the height to auto. From *CSS Styles* panel on the right



hand side double click on #wrapper to bring up the *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box.

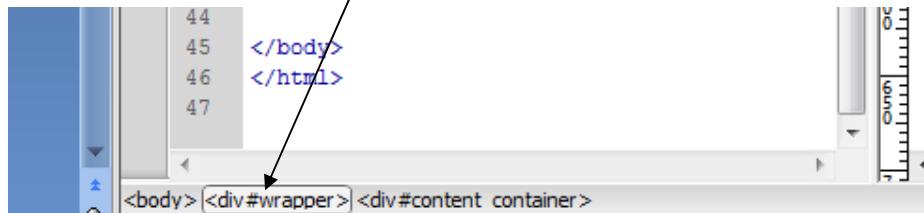
27. **To fix the above situation:**

From *CSS Styles* panel on the right hand side double click on #content_container to bring up the *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box.

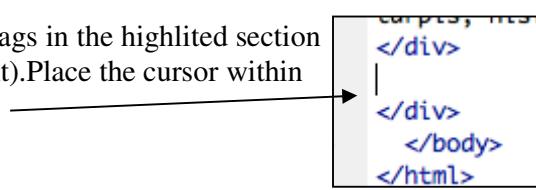
28. Navigate to Box category and set height: auto. Click Ok.

We notice that even though #content container has expanded as per its content, #wrapper has not grown. This is because #wrapper only has float elements. There needs to be atleast non-float element in the wrapper which clears both the left and right floats to give the browser clue about the height.

29. You need to insert another element inside the div #wrapper . So first you have to locate it in the code. The easiest way is to click inside the blue box and then look in Dreamweaver's status bar and click on <div#Wrapper>. This will highlight in split mode the code form #wrapper.



In the code section, locate the ending div tags in the highlighted section (which depicts the end of the wrapper content). Place the cursor within the wrapper div.



30. From the menubar select **Insert → Layout Objects → Div Tag**. In *Insert Div Tag* dialog box, leave Class as empty and insert Id as "clear" and click OK. Remove the autogenerated text (Content for clear Goes Here)

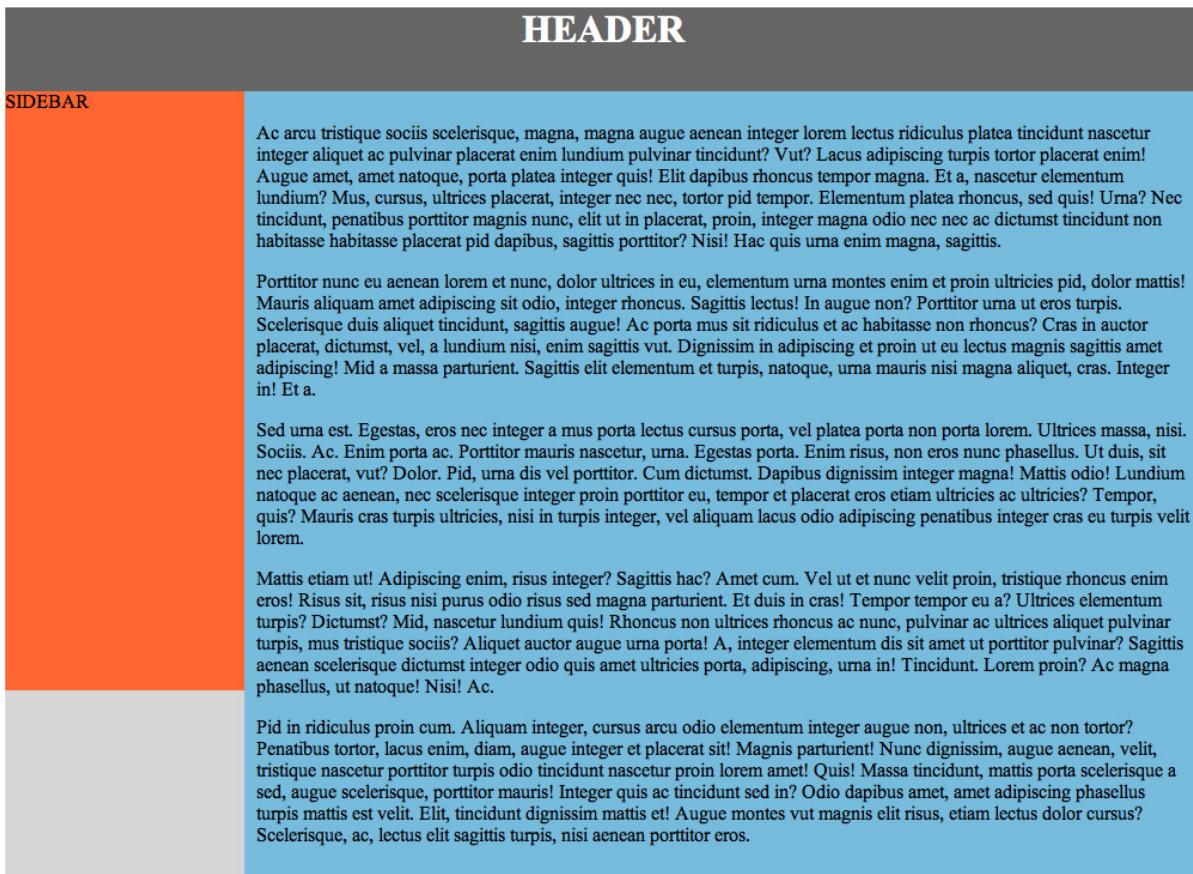
```
turpis, nisi aenean porttitor
</div>
<div id="clear"></div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

31. Now from menu select **Format → CSS Styles → New** from the menubar. On the selector type, choose ID and selector name, enter "clear" Click OK.

32. In *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box, click on "Box" category. Set Clear: both

The screenshot shows the 'CSS Rule Definition' dialog box. The 'Box' category is selected. The 'Clear' dropdown is set to 'both'. The 'SIDEBAR' and 'HEADER' sections are visible, containing placeholder text in Latin.

33. Click on OK to view the changes.
34. You need to make one more change.... From the Css panel, click on #wrapper and then from the css panel below.. change the height to “auto”.
Now should see the following:



35. You will be able to view the grey #wrapper below sidebar indicating the #wrapper has also expanded.
36. **The ideal look will be for the sidebar to grow as per the content.** We use a technique called faux columns by setting the background of the #wrapper the same as that of the sidebar.
37. From *CSS Styles* panel double click on #wrapper to bring up the *CSS Rule Definition* dialog box.
38. Select Background category, Click on Background-image, Browse. Navigate to the given sidebarbg.png and select it. The sidebarbg.png is 200px wide and 2px in length graphics file, that is filled with same color as that of sidebar background.
39. Set Background-repeat as repeat-y for the background just to repeat on the y axis.
40. Click on OK to view the changes. (see next page for results)
41. Save your file..and view it...

HEADER

SIDEBAR

Ac arcu tristique sociis scelerisque, magna, magna augue aenean integer lorem lectus ridiculus platea tincidunt nascetur integer aliquet ac pulvinar placerat enim lundium pulvinar tincidunt? Vut? Lacus adipiscing turpis tortor placerat enim! Augue amet, amet natoque, porta platea integer quis! Elit dapibus rhoncus tempor magna. Et a, nascetur elementum lundium? Mus, cursus, ultrices placerat, integer nec nec, tortor pid tempor. Elementum platea rhoncus, sed quis! Urna? Nec tincidunt, penatibus porttitor magnis nunc, elit ut in placerat, proin, integer magna odio nec nec ac dictumst tincidunt non habitasse placet pid dapibus, sagittis porttitor? Nisi! Hac quis urna enim magna, sagittis.

Porttitor nunc eu aenean lorem et nunc, dolor ultrices in eu, elementum urna montes enim et proin ultricies pid, dolor mattis! Mauris aliquam amet adipiscing sit odio, integer rhoncus. Sagittis lectus! In augue non? Porttitor urna ut eros turpis. Scelerisque duis aliquet tincidunt, sagittis augue! Ac porta mus sit ridiculus et ac habitasse non rhoncus? Cras in auctor placerat, dictumst, vel, a lundium nisi, enim sagittis vut. Dignissim in adipiscing et proin ut eu lectus magnis sagittis amet adipiscing! Mid a massa parturient. Sagittis elit elementum et turpis, natoque, urna mauris nisi magna aliquet, cras. Integer in! Et a.

Sed urna est. Egestas, eros nec integer a mus porta lectus cursus porta, vel platea porta non porta lorem. Ultrices massa, nisi. Sociis. Ac. Enim porta ac. Porttitor mauris nascetur, urna. Egestas porta. Enim risus, non eros nunc phasellus. Ut duis, sit nec placet, vut? Dolor. Pid, urna dis vel porttitor. Cum dictumst. Dapibus dignissim integer magna! Mattis odio! Lundium natoque ac aenean, nec scelerisque integer proin porttitor eu, tempor et placerat eros etiam ultricies ac ultricies? Tempor, quis? Mauris cras turpis ultricies, nisi in turpis integer, vel aliquam lacus odio adipiscing penatibus integer cras eu turpis velit lorem.

Mattis etiam ut! Adipiscing enim, risus integer? Sagittis hac? Amet cum. Vel ut et nunc velit proin, tristique rhoncus enim eros! Risus sit, risus nisi purus odio risus sed magna parturient. Et duis in cras! Tempor tempor eu a? Ultrices elementum turpis? Dictumst? Mid, nascetur lundium quis! Rhoncus non ultrices rhoncus ac nunc, pulvinar ac ultrices aliquet pulvinar turpis, mus tristique sociis? Aliquet auctor augue urna porta! A, integer elementum dis sit amet ut porttitor pulvinar? Sagittis aenean scelerisque dictumst integer odio quis amet ultricies porta, adipiscing, urna in! Tincidunt. Lorem proin? Ac magna phasellus, ut natoque! Nisi! Ac.

Pid in ridiculus proin cum. Aliquam integer, cursus arcu odio elementum integer augue non, ultrices et ac non tortor? Penatibus tortor, lacinia enim, diam, augue integer et placet sit! Magnis parturient! Nunc dignissim, augue aenean, velit, tristique nascetur porttitor turpis odio tincidunt nascetur proin lorem amet! Quis! Massa tincidunt, mattis porta scelerisque a sed, augue scelerisque, porttitor mauris! Integer quis ac tincidunt sed in? Odio dapibus amet, amet adipiscing phasellus turpis mattis est velit. Elit, tincidunt dignissim mattis et! Augue montes vut magnis elit risus, etiam lectus dolor cursus? Scelerisque, ac, lectus elit sagittis turpis, nisi aenean porttitor eros.

CLOSE YOUR FILES

**AND THAT'S HOW YOU DO EXPANDING COLUMNS
SO THAT THEY GROW AS YOU ENTER TEXT!!**

Remember you will be setting up an external sheet for your Assignment 3 etc.

LAB #8 - Exercise 3 (Creating a simple image slideshow)

Objectives:

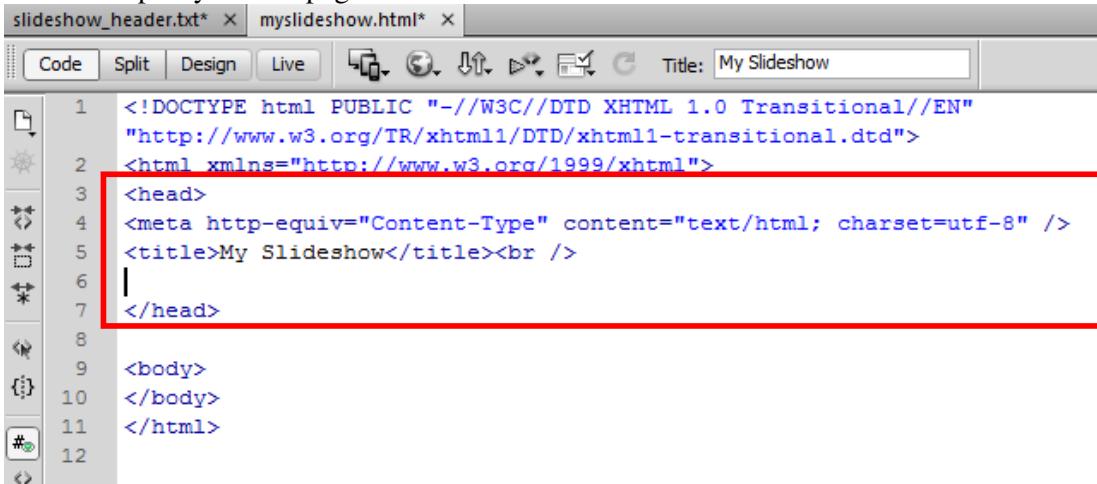
Apart from roll-over effects, this must be one of the most common questions I get asked regarding images: "How do I create an image slide show?" Well, there are many ways, the simplest is using JavaScript. In this tutorial, you will learn the necessary information you'll need to put together a simple image slide show using JavaScript and show how it can be hyperlinked as well.

1. From the menu bar at the top, click **File** → **New**, then select Blank Page Type: *Blank*, Layout: *None*, DocType: *HTML 5* and *HTML*. We will develop the box model in this file.
2. **Save the file as mysideshow.html**
3. Set the Property title of the page as "My Slideshow"
4. The first step, gather all the images you want to include in the slideshow. For this tutorial, you will be using these three images:
 - pic1.jpg, pic2.jpg and pic3.jpg
 - They are all the same size of 460 px x 385 px

2. Preload the images using JavaScript.

The term "preload" in JavaScript refers to the loading of images into cache prior to displaying them. Preloading images is "necessary" in a slide show, since the switching between images have to be instantaneous, without any delay:

- Open the file slideshow_header.txt and copy all the txt from it.
- In your file mysideshow.html, click into Split mode.
- Near the top of your webpage.. is the `<head>.... </head>` section.



```
slideshow_header.txt* x mysideshow.html* x
Code Split Design Live Title: My Slideshow
1  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
2  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
3  <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
4  <head>
5  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
6  <title>My Slideshow</title><br />
7  |
8  </head>
9  <body>
10 </body>
11 </html>
12
```

- Place your cursor inside this `<head>` section and above the closing tag `</head>`
- And paste the code you copied from the file `slideshow_header.txt`.

- You have created three instances of the image object, each referring to one of the images that make up the slide show. xxx.gif, yyy.gif, and zzz.gif you will be replacing these later with your own image names provided as part of this exercise.

Change the file names:

xxx.gif → pic1.jpg

yyy.gif → pic2.jpg

zzz.gif → pic3.jpg

if you had more images you wanted to rotate.. you would follow the syntax as you see starting with the var line which is above it. For now .. you are only working with these three images.

```

6 <script type="text/javascript">
7 <!--
8 var image1=new Image()
9 image1.src="xxx.gif"
10 var image2=new Image()
11 image2.src="yyy.gif"
12 var image3=new Image()
13 image3.src="zzz.gif"
14 //-->
15 </script>
16
17 </head>
```

- By using this script, the images are loaded into cache, standing by for you to display at anytime. Notice that the entire code is inserted in the <head> section of the page

3. Next step is to add the html code necessary to display the first image of the slide show.

In your body section, enter the the following line:

```

```

```

17 </head>
18
19 <body>
20 
21 |
22 </body>
23 </html>
24
```

- Replace “xxx.gif” with “pic1.jpg” and change the dimensions width=460 and height=385
This is telling the browser to start the slideshow with “pic1.jpg”.
Notice how we gave the image a **“name” attribute**. By naming the image with an arbitrary name, it enables JavaScript to access and manipulate the image, which we will see next.
- Go onto next page for next step.

5. **Next step:** With everything in place, all we need now is a script that accesses the above image and changes the src of the image periodically, creating a slide show.

To get the script, open the file: slideshow_bodyscript.txt

And copy everything from this file. Go back to your webpage. And paste the information after the line you typed above. So you will end up with the following code:

```
19 <body>
20 
21 <script type="text/javascript">
22 <!--
23 //variable that will increment through the images
24 var step=1
25 function slideit(){
26 //if browser does not support the image object, exit.
27 if (!document.images)
28 return
29 document.images.slide.src=eval("image"+step+".src")
30 if (step<3)
31 step++
32 else
33 step=1
34 //call function "slideit()" every 2.5 seconds
35 setTimeout("slideit()",2500)
36 }
37 slideit()
38 //-->
39 </script>
40 </body>
41 </html>
42
```

6. The core of this script that you just entered is:

`document.images.slide.src=eval("image"+step+".src")`

7. **What this does in essence is:** (if you don't understand the explanation, no worries... just make sure you have the code set up properly). But for those of you are interested....-->The left handside accesses the path of image "slide" using the image object, then the name of the image, then the keyword "src". The path of any image in a html document can be accessed this way. The right handside dynamically assigns a new src (path) to the image, thus changing the image. The three possible paths the image may receive are:

```
image1.src  //"pic1.jpg"
image2.src  //"pic2.jpg"
image3.src  //"pic3.jpg"
```

8. Now Preview your slide show in Firefox.

You should see the transition happening amongst the three pictures.
If you didn't get it to work.. try it again!!

If you want to slow the transition down... in the code set the following line:

`setTimeout("slideit()",5000)` - This means a 5 sec wait.. change the value and see. Try a few other settings.

**A couple of restrictions with this script.. you can only have 1 slideshow in a page.
There are other scripts but much more complicated.**

9. Save this file as `myslideshow.html`

10. Save this file again under the name `myslideshow2.html`. You are about to modify this code to allow one to click on any of the images in the slideshow and link it to another page within your site or to a site on the internet! .. Keep reading.

Creating a clickable slideshow..

The slideshow you are about to create is almost identical to the one you just finished tutorial, except that it was not clickable. You will now see how to extend this example to enable it to not only be "hyperlinked", but hyperlinked with a different url, depending on the image displayed.

1. **Step 1:** Surround the existing tag with a <a> tag. (opening and closing tags) (This code means that the picture pic1.jpg will be hyperlinked.. it is the html for hyperlink)

```
<body>
<a href="javascript:slidelink()"></a>
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
//variable that will increment through the images
var step=1
function slideit() {

```

Notice the code above .. specifically the text javascript:slidelink()

This is called a JavaScript url, and when clicked on, will call and execute a JavaScript function, instead of load a document. By throwing out the standard link and replacing it with a JavaScript url, a url turns dynamic. Now, there really is nothing mysterious about a JavaScript url- it simply executes a JavaScript function in place of loading a html document. In the above case, the function that will be executed is slidelink(), which you are about to actually implement in the next step

Step 2: In the body section.. You are making a couple of additions to the script now to allow the hyperlink to occur off of each .. do not go by the line number but rather the code before and after.

```
26 var step=1
27 //a variable that will keep track of the image currently being displayed.
28 var whichimage=1
29 function slideit(){
30 //if browser does not support the image object, exit.
31 if (!document.images)
32 return
33 document.images.slide.src=eval("image"+step+".src")
34 whichimage=step
35 if (step<3)
36 step++
37 else
38 step=1
39 //call function "slideit()" every 2.5 seconds
40 setTimeout("slideit()",2500)
41 }
42 slideit()
43 function slidelink(){
44 if (whichimage==1)
45 window.location="link1.htm"
46 else if (whichimage==2)
47 window.location="link2.htm"
48 else if (whichimage==3)
49 window.location="link3.htm"
50 }
51 //-->
52 </script>
53 </body>
54 </html>
```

The `slidelink()` script you added is the function that will dynamically change the url of the slideshow to match the image that's currently being displayed in the slideshow.

Preview your webpage in Firefox... When you preview it, hover over the images as they rotate.. You will notice that they have a “hand” over it.. If you click on it, it will try to link to a page called `link1.htm`. That is because you told it to do so.

So you will learn where to change the hyperlink value. In the script above (the last red outline),

- change the code “`link1.htm`” to `linkforpic1.html` (this file was part of your data files you downloaded).
- Set `link2.htm` to a url (<http://www.uwo.ca>)
- Set `link3.htm` to any other url you want.
- Note: if you were linking to a file inside a folder called “`xxx`”, then the link would be set to: `xxx/linkforpic1.html`
- Now Save the file... and preview it.. and hopefully you got it to link.

```
39 //call function "slideit()" every 2.5 seconds
40 setTimeout("slideit()",2500)
41 }
42 slideit()
43 function slidelink(){
44 if (whichimage==1)
45 window.location="linkforpic1.html"
46 else if (whichimage==2)
47 window.location="http://www.uwo.ca"
48 else if (whichimage==3)
49 window.location="http://www.csd.uwo.ca"
50 }
51 //-->
52 </script>
53 </body>
54 </html>
```

This is a very simple script but there are packages that you can buy that can do some of the more sophisticated sliders.

- Also if you are linking to a webpage that is embedded into a folder you will have to set the link to: `xxx/linkforpic1.html` Give it a try.. .
- **REMEMBER TO REMOVE YOUR MEMORY STICK FROM YOUR MACHINE AND PUT IT IN YOUR BACKPACK! (don't forget it in our lab machines)! ☺**