In the above output window, once you will click on the embedded image, link will be explored.

3.4 IMAGE MAPPING

When you use an element with an anchor element <A> to create a linking image, you can attach only one link to that image. To create a larger image that connects links to different regions or areas on the page, you need an image map. Image maps are used to define regions within a larger image as links.

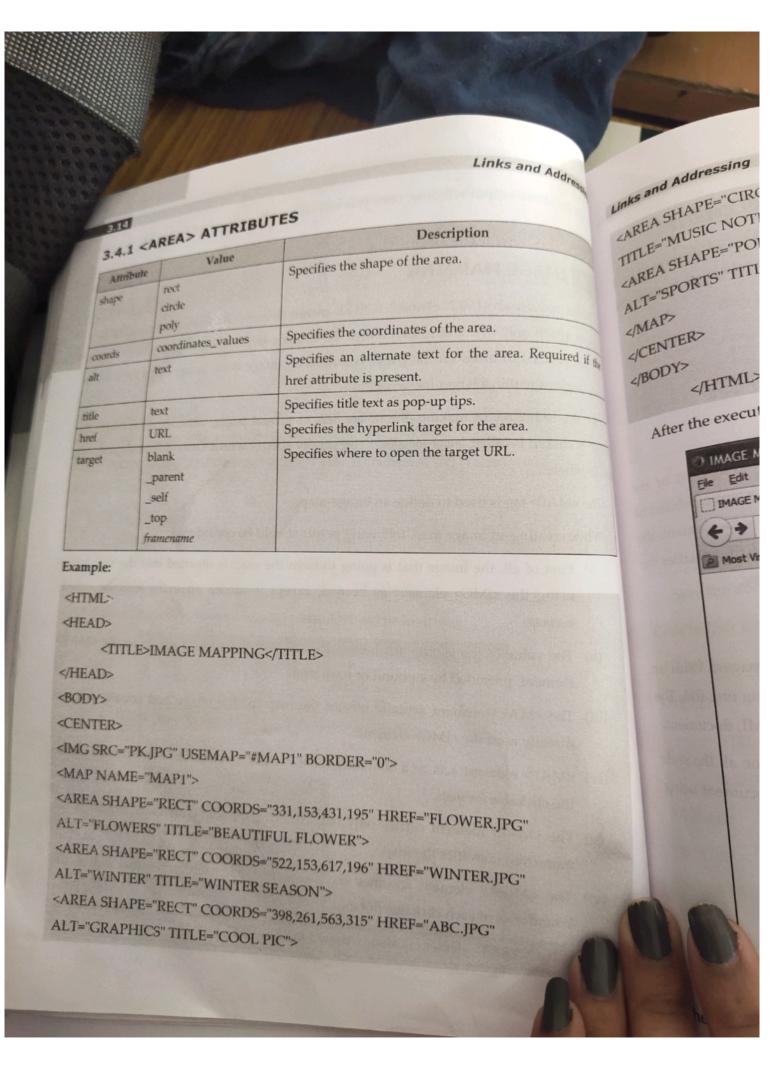
So, the technique of making one image link to several pages, depending on where the image is clicked is called *image mapping*. You simply specify which areas of the image should link to where.

The <MAP> tag is used to define an image-map.

While creating an image map, following points should be considered:

- (i) First of all, the image that is going to form the map is inserted into the web page using the element as normal, except it carries an extra attribute called usemap.
- (ii) The value of the *usemap* attribute is the value of the *name* attribute on the <MAP> element, preceded by a pound or hash sign.
- (iii) The <MAP> element actually creates the map for the image and usually follows directly after the element.
- (iv) <MAP> element acts as a container for the <AREA> elements that actually define the clickable hotspots.
- (v) The <MAP> element carries only one attribute, the name attribute, which is the name that identifies the map.
- (vi) The <AREA> element specifies the shape and the coordinates that define the boundaries of each clickable hotspot.

Note: The <AREA> element is always nested inside a <MAP> tag.



After the execution of above code, the output would be look like:

