

Module 5

Inserting Images

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Agenda



■ **Part 1:** HTML Images

■ **Part 2:** Image Attributes

■ **Part 3:** Types of Web Page Image

■ **Part 4:** Absolute vs. Relative URL

■ **Part 5:** Image CSS Properties

■ **Part 6:** background Properties



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





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)

HTML IMAGES

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

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

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

Types of Web Page Images





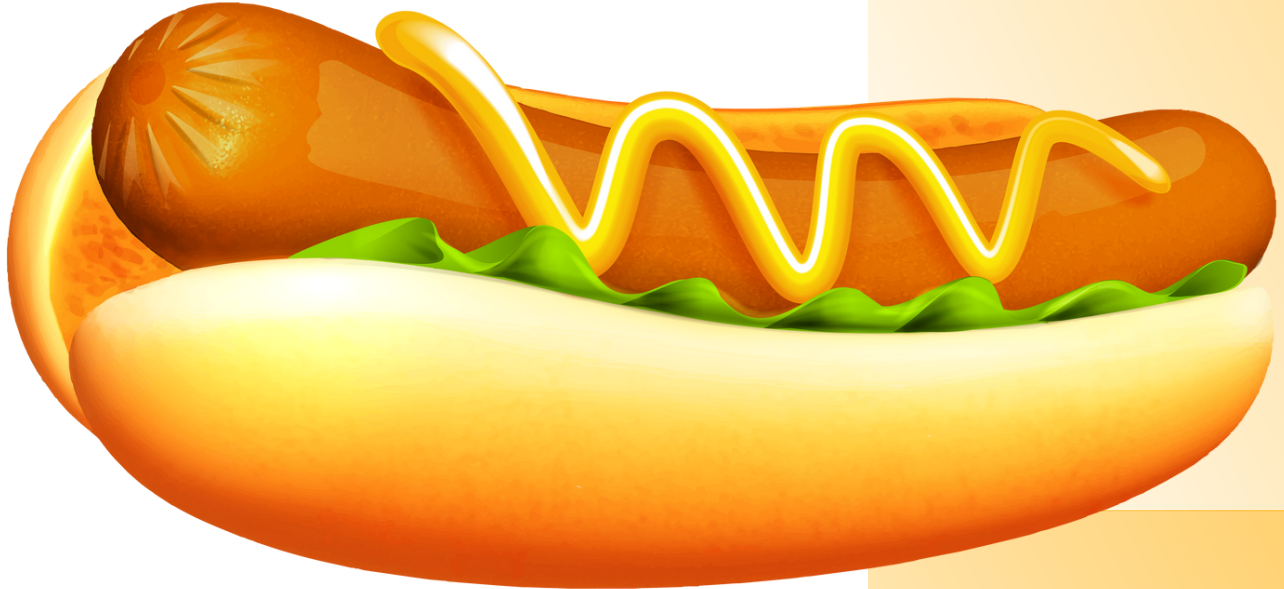
TYPES OF WEB PAGE IMAGES

1. **Graphics Interchange Format (.gif)** use for images with few colors (<256) and allows transparent backgrounds. It uses compression techniques called LZW compression, to make it smaller to download on the Web.
2. **Portable Network Graphics (.png)** newest format for images that supports multiple colors and resolutions. The PNG format is patent-free.
3. **Joint Photographic Experts Group (.jpg)** is a graphic image saved using a lossy compression techniques that discards some data during compression process. JPEG file format supports images with many colors (>256), such as photographs.

TYPES OF WEB PAGE IMAGES



 .gif




 .png



 .jpg

Absolute and Relative Image URL





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.
- **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).

ABSOLUTE VS RELATIVE URL

■ Absolute URL

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

■ Relative URL

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

CSS Properties





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**.

width and height PROPERTY

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



border PROPERTY

- The CSS border shorthand property allows users to specify the **width, style and color** of an element's border.
 - **border-width**
 - **border-style** (required)
 - **border-color**

border PROPERTY

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



border-style PROPERTY

- The **border-style** property specifies what kind of border to display.
- The width can be set as a **dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset, none, and hidden**.

border-style PROPERTY

A dotted border.

A dashed border.

A solid border.

A double border.

A groove border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

A ridge border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

An inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

An outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

No border.

A hidden border.

A mixed border.



border-width PROPERTY

- The **border-width** property specifies the width of the four borders.
- The width can be set as a specific size (in **px**, **pt**, **cm**, **em**) or by using one of the three pre-defined values: **thin**, **medium**, or **thick**.

border-width PROPERTY

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

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



border-color PROPERTY

- The **border-color** property is used to set the color of the four borders.
- The border-color property can have from **one to four values** (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

border-color PROPERTY

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

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



border-radius PROPERTY

- The **border-radius** property is used to add rounded borders to an element.

border-radius PROPERTY

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



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.

display and margin PROPERTY

```
<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.

float PROPERTY

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

CSS background Properties (p2)





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**

background PROPERTY

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

</body>
```

```
<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.

HTML Favicon

```
<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>
```

Thank you!

