

Information Technology Applications
Lesson 10 – Images (I)

And because "a picture is worth a thousand words" we will learn to enrich our html page with images!

ÿ **A little theory...**

A. The tag

Images and graphics are not stored on a web page, but are stored in separate files and are called by the web page code to be presented at specific points, in order to render the final visual result of the web page. To present a digital image on a web page, we use the following tag:

In this tag we declare the path where the image is stored, as well as its name. For this reason, it is a good idea to create a directory where we will store the files of our web pages and within it **to create subdirectories where we will store our images**. For example, if the image is stored in the *images folder*, which is at the same level as our website and its name is *picture1.jpg*, we would write: . Attention! *Do not forget the extension of the image file* (e.g. .jpg, .gif, .bmp etc.)!

B. Parameter align

With the *align* parameter we set the way the text following the image will appear, in relation to the image. We have the following options:

- *Align = "top"*: The text will appear at the top of the image
- *Align = "middle"*: The text will appear in the middle of the image
- *Align = "bottom"*: The text will appear at the bottom of the image. This is the default option, if we do not use the align parameter.

For example, for the image in the previous example, if we want the text that follows it to be aligned at the top of the image, we write: .

If we want the text to appear below the image, it is enough to place one or more
 after the image tag.

C. alt parameter

In some cases, the images on a web page are not displayed, e.g. if the user has disabled images from the browser or when there is a technical problem. (Also, the alt parameter makes the page accessible to users with vision problems.) In that case, it is a good idea to accompany the image with an explanatory text, using the *alt parameter*. E.g. continuing the previous example, we would write: .

D. Height and width parameter

With these parameters we define the height and width of the image respectively. If we use *absolute numbers*, the height and width are measured in pixels. E.g. _____

Special attention needs to be paid to the values we will give to these parameters because the result may not be what you want! Instead of absolute numbers for the width and height of the image, we can use *percentages*. For example, . This percentage indicates the size of the image relative to the size of its window.

browser. Thus, by increasing or decreasing the window, the size of the image is also increased or decreased in a corresponding manner.

An example:

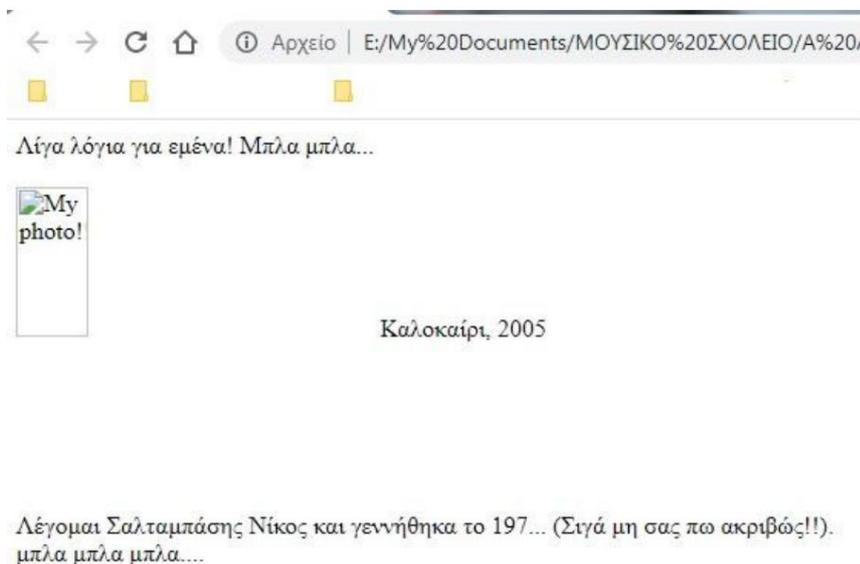
Suppose that in the images directory we have an image stored with the name myself.jpg and we want to insert it into a website that we have built and we describe ourselves:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Nicolas Saltambasis</TITLE></HEAD>

<BODY>
A few words about me! Blah blah...<BR> <BR>

<IMG SRC="images/myself.jpg" align="middle" alt="My photo!!" width=20% height=50%>
Summer, 2005<BR> <BR>
My name is Saltambasis Nikos and I was born in 197... (Don't tell me exactly!!).<BR>
blah blah blah...
</BODY> </HTML>
```

And the result would be something like this (no, don't expect to see a photo of me, on a beach, in the summer of 2005 ÿ)



You will notice that my photo did not appear (there was obviously some problem... ÿ) and instead the explanatory text that we had in the *alt parameter* appeared. The phrase “summer 2005” appeared in the middle of the photo, as we had used the *align = “middle” parameter*. The rest of the text appeared below the image, because we made sure to put 2
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ÿ Preparation in the laboratory

1. Go to your work folder. Create a new folder named *My_favourite_artist*
2. In the folder you just created, create an html page dedicated to your favorite musician, as we have shown in previous lessons.
3. Inside the *My_favourite_artist* folder , create a new folder named *images*.
4. Download at least one image from the internet and save it in the images folder. of your favorite artist.
5. For the needs of your current work, you can obtain information about the musician from the online encyclopedia Wikipedia.
6. In this assignment you are free to choose colors, fonts, sizes, alignment, etc. of your choice.