

HTML5 and CSS3 Illustrated

Unit F: Inserting and Working with Images

UNIT
F

HTML5 and CSS3



Objectives

- Evaluate image file types
- Insert images
- Align images
- Control page flow

Objectives (continued)

- Insert a background image
- Associate images with related text
- Use images as links
- Insert a favicon

Evaluating Image File Types

- Images can be added to a Web page by linking to a separate file
- Different image file types:
 - Bitmap image: represented as grid of dots of specified colors
 - e.g., JPG, GIF, and PNG
 - Vector graphic: encoded as geometric shapes
 - e.g., SVG

Evaluating Image File Types (continued)

- Common file formats:
 - JPG: optimized for many colors
 - photographs
 - GIF: optimized for areas with defined borders, few colors
 - Line drawings
 - Supports transparent pixels
 - PNG: allows user to specify opacity level for areas
 - SVG: no decrease in quality when scaled

Evaluating Image File Types (continued)

- Bitmap should be created and formatted for use on Web
 - Created and displayed at set resolution and size
- Resolution: how close dots should be in the output
 - Measured in dots per inch (dpi)
 - High resolution = more detail, large file size

Evaluating Image File Types (continued)

- Size: length and width of image
 - Pixels: individual dots that make up the image
 - Bitmaps display optimally at native size
 - Scaling affects download time and image quality

Inserting Images

- img element: used to add an image to HTML document
 - One-sided element
 - Must include two attributes:
 - src: path and filename to the image file
 - alt: text to display if image is unavailable
 - Inline element by default
 - Can be wrapped in block element for alignment purposes
 - Within text, aligned to text baseline

Inserting Images (continued)

- Width and height attributes:
 - Not required
 - Can be used to specify the native dimensions of an image
 - Allow a visual user agent to maintain blank space preserving the layout of the Web page
 - Always in pixels, no need to specify units

● HTML code with img elements



- img elements replace special characters

Aligning Images

- figure element: used to mark images that add information to a Web page
 - Semantic element
 - Enables user agent to link figure element contents to another location without affecting information conveyed
- CSS float attribute: enables Web page elements to flow around figure
 - Left and right values align figure

Aligning Images (continued)

- Use of CSS float property and resulting Web page

float property takes element out of top-to-bottom flow of page and allows other page elements to appear next to it

```
font-family: tahoma, arial, helvetica, sans-serif;
}
figure {
display: block;
float: right;
margin: 0 0 0.5em 1em;
padding: 0;
}
footer {
```

Paragraphs below image flow to left

Lakeland Reeds is a rustic bed and breakfast on Twin Lakes near rural Marble, Minnesota. Convenient to US 2 and 169, the fresh air and quiet make for an ideal weekend escape from the rush of city life.

45 Marsh Grass Ln. ♪ Marble, MN 55764 ♪ (218) 555-5253



float: right name–value pair aligns element with right side of parent element and lets elements below it flow around it

Controlling Page Flow

- CSS float property not always sufficient for desired page layout
- CSS clear property: prevents floated elements from being displayed to the side of another element
 - Allows more precise control of Web page flow

Controlling Page Flow (continued)

- Use of CSS clear property and resulting Web page

clear property added
to style rule for
footer element

```
Footer {  
  display: block;  
  background: #88944D;  
  padding: 0.25em;  
  margin: 0;  
  clear: right;  
}
```

clear property causes footer
element to be displayed without
floated elements to its right



Inserting a Background Image

- Image can be background of Web page or element
 - Specify path and filename as value for background property
 - Important to maintain contrast between background and text
 - Specify background color in case image not available or not supported
- Tiling: displaying images repeatedly
 - Used by user agents to fill screen space

Inserting a Background Image (continued)

- Syntax of background property:
 - background: url(*"url goes here"*)
 - Background: *color_indicator*
- When property-value pairs conflict, the one that occurs later in the rule takes precedence

Inserting a Background Image (continued)

- Code for background color and image

```
/* Lakeland Reeds Bed and Breakfast */
@font-face {
  font-family: 'CuprumFFURregular';
  src: url('fonts/Cuprum-webfont.eot');
  src: local('@'), url('fonts/Cuprum-webfont.woff') format('woff'), url('fonts/
webfont.svg#webfontKLktnwy4') format('svg');
  font-weight: normal;
  font-style: normal;
}
body {
  padding: 0;
  margin: 0;
  font-family: tahoma, arial, helvetica, sans-serif;
  background: #6e93c8;
  background: url("images/lake.jpg");
}
figure {
  display: block;
```

Background color and image
added using background property

Associating Images with Related Text

- figcaption element: marks text as a caption for associated image
 - Nested in figure element for the image
 - Provide context, explanation or credit
- title attribute: used to specify additional image information
 - Browsers display as floating text during mouse-over
 - When not specified, some browsers display alt text

Associating Images with Related Text (continued)

- Figure caption code and result

figcaption element
associates text with an
image in a figure

```
<figure id="main">  
    
  <figcaption><a href="rooms.html#sun">The Sun Room</a></figcaption>  
</figure>
```



Figure caption is linked
to Web page providing
more details about the
pictured room

Unholy Vault Designs/Shutterstock.com
Faithe Wempen/sycamoreknoll.com
Photo/Sasha Vodnik

Using Images as Links

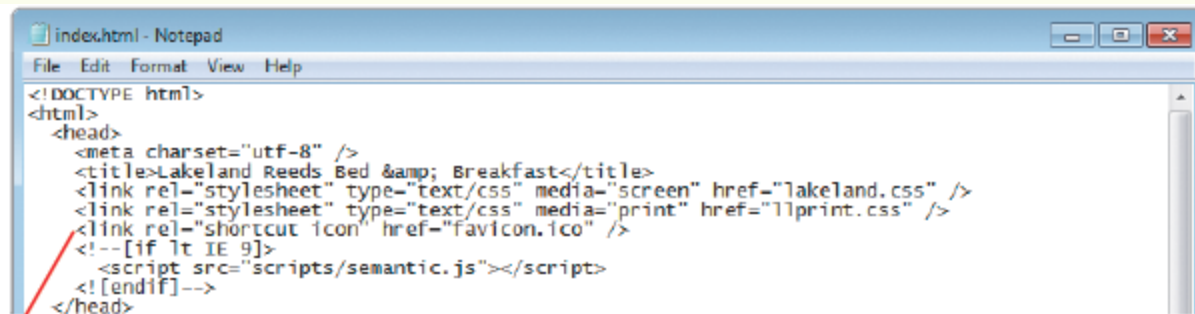
- Images can be used as links
 - Enclose img element within an a element
- Browsers typically add border around linked image to display link state
 - Use pseudo-classes to modify link state colors
 - Use CSS border property to remove the border

Inserting a Favicon

- Favicon: icon associated with Web page in the address bar and on bookmarks
 - 16 x 16 pixels
 - Saved in .ico format
- To specify for all pages of Web site, place in root folder for the site
- To specify for individual page use link element

Inserting a Favicon (continued)

- Code for favicon and resulting page



```
index.html - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8" />
<title>Lakeland Reeds Bed & Breakfast</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen" href="lakeland.css" />
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="print" href="llprint.css" />
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" />
<!--[if lt IE 9]>
<script src="scripts/semantic.js"></script>
<![endif]-->
</head>
```

link element associates favicon with Web page in browsers that don't support the other method



Summary

- Bitmap images: represented as grid of dots of specified colors
- Vector graphic: encoded as geometric shapes
- Bitmaps should be created and formatted for use on the Web
- Quality of image is determined by resolution and size

Summary (continued)

- Use one sided img element to insert image
 - Must include src and alt attributes
- figure element: used to mark images that add information to Web page
- CSS float and clear properties: used to control page flow

Summary (continued)

- Image can be used as page background
 - User agents tile image if necessary
- figcaption element: can be used to include figure caption
- Images can be used as links when enclosed in an a element
- Favicon: icon associated with Web page in address bar