

## ADD AN IMAGE

The `<IMG>` tag allows you to add an image to your Web page. Images are inline elements, which means Web browsers will automatically display images within the flow of text rather than on a new line.

There are many places that offer images you can use on your Web pages, such as Web sites and computer stores. You can also use a scanner to scan images into a computer or use an image editing program to create your own images. Make sure you have permission to use any images you did not create yourself.

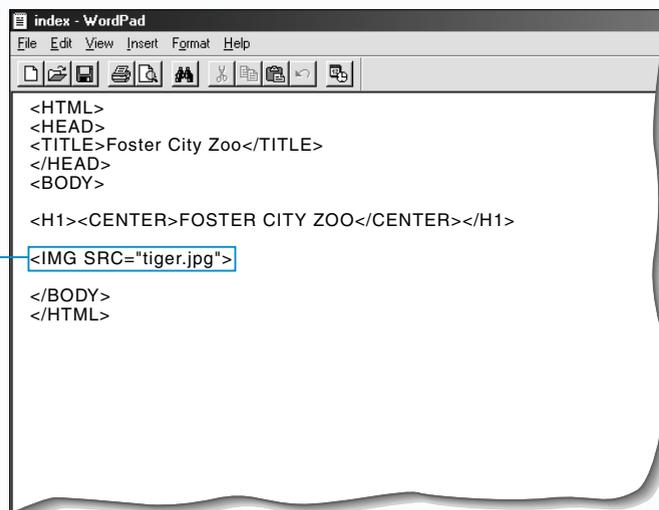
Images increase the time it takes for a Web page to appear on a screen. Whenever possible, use images

with small file sizes since these images will transfer faster.

Images you add to your Web pages should be in the *GIF* or *JPEG* format. For more information on image formats, see page 56.

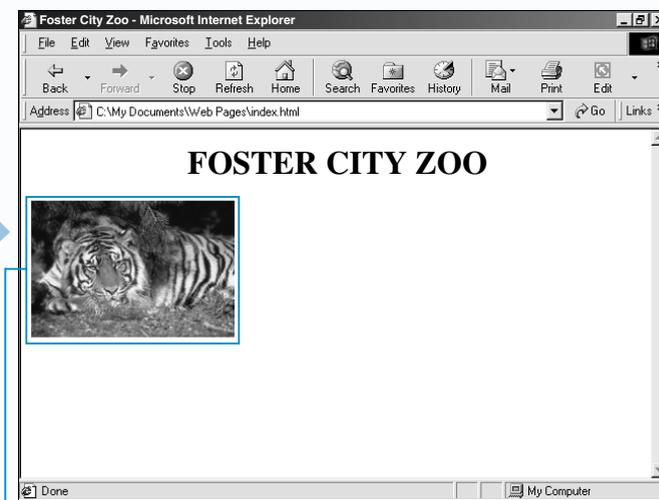
Some users have Web browsers that cannot display images, while others turn off the display of images to browse the Web more quickly. Use the `ALT` attribute to provide text that will be displayed if an image does not appear on your Web page. This will give users who do not see images information about the missing image.

### ADD AN IMAGE



1 Type `<IMG SRC="?">` where you want the image to appear, replacing `?` with the location and name of the image on your computer.

*Note: For information on specifying the location and name of an image, see the top of page 45.*



■ The Web browser displays the image on your Web page.

### Extra

When adding an image, you must specify the location and name of the image on your computer. If an image you want to add to a Web page is stored in the same folder as the Web page, specify just the name of the image (example: `castle.jpg`). If an image is stored in a subfolder, specify the name of the subfolder and the name of the image (example: `images/castle.jpg`).

#### Example:

```
<IMG SRC="images/tiger.gif">
```

Use the `<CENTER>` tag to horizontally center an image on your Web page. If the image is on the same line as another element, such as a line of text or another image, use the `<P>` or `<BR>` tag to have the image appear on its own line.

#### Example:

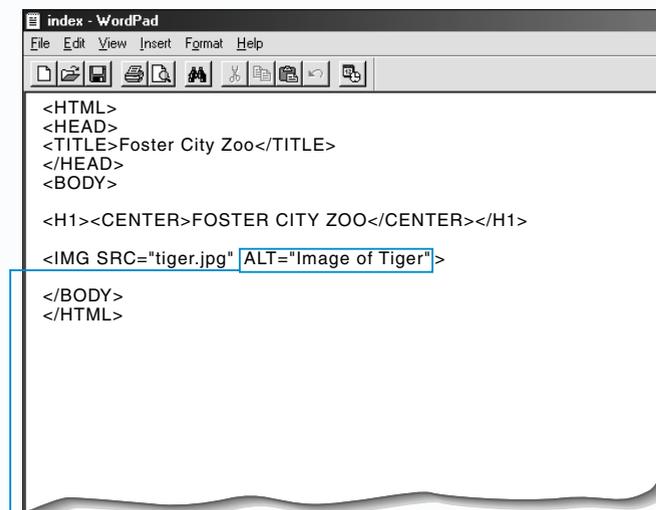
```
<BR><CENTER><IMG SRC="logo.jpg"></CENTER>
```

Many people add banners across the top of their Web pages to display information such as a company logo or advertisement. When adding a banner to your Web page, use an image that is approximately 450 pixels wide to ensure it will fit across the screen when displayed in a Web browser. Banner images are usually in the *GIF* format and are commonly 100 pixels high.

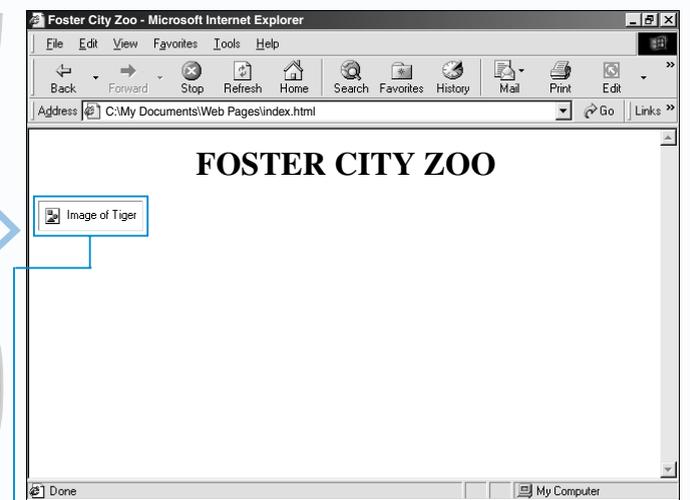
#### Example:

```
<IMG SRC="banner.gif">
```

### PROVIDE ALTERNATIVE TEXT



1 Type `ALT="?"` in the `<IMG>` tag, replacing `?` with the text you want to display if the image does not appear.



■ If the image does not appear, the Web browser will display the text you specified.

## ADD A BACKGROUND IMAGE

Using the `BACKGROUND` attribute with the `<BODY>` tag allows you to add a background image to your Web page. A background image is a small image that repeats to fill an entire Web page. Interesting background images are available at the [www.nepthys.com/textures](http://www.nepthys.com/textures) and [imagine.metanet.com](http://imagine.metanet.com) Web sites.

When adding a background image, use an image that creates an interesting background design without overwhelming your Web page. A good background image will have invisible edges so when the image repeats to fill your Web page, it will have a seamless background.

Since background images increase the time it takes for a Web page to appear on a screen, you should try to use a background image with a small file size.

Make sure the background image you use does not affect the readability of your Web page. You may need to change the color of text to help make the text on your Web page easier to read. To change the color of text, see page 32.

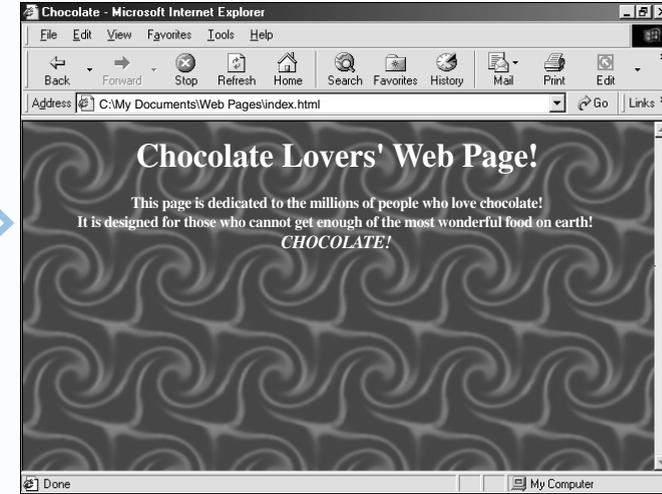
While the `BACKGROUND` attribute is still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

### ADD A BACKGROUND IMAGE

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Chocolate</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BACKGROUND="chocolate.jpg">

<FONT COLOR="#FFFFFF">
<H1><CENTER>Chocolate Lovers' Web Page!</CENTER></H1>
<P ALIGN="center"><B>This page is dedicated to the millions of people who love
chocolate!
<BR>It is designed for those who cannot get enough of the most wonderful food
on earth!
<BR><I>CHOCOLATE!</I></B></P>
</FONT>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```



**1** In the `<BODY>` tag, type `BACKGROUND="?"` replacing `?` with the location and name of the background image on your computer.

*Note: For information on specifying the location and name of an image, see the top of page 45.*

The Web browser repeats the image to fill the entire Web page.

## ADD A BORDER

The `BORDER` attribute allows you to add a border to an image on your Web page. A border can make an image stand out and can improve the appearance of your Web page.

When adding a border, you must specify a thickness for the border in pixels. The border you add should be large enough to be visible, but small enough that it will not draw attention away from your image.

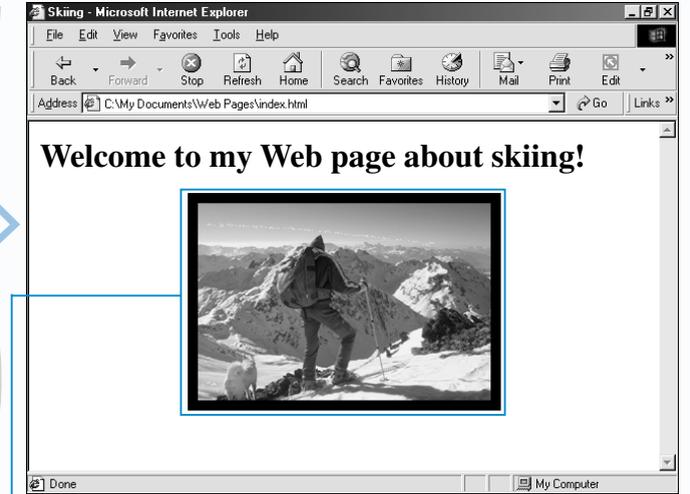
The `BORDER` attribute is also useful for removing the border that automatically appears around an

*image link*. To remove the border from an image link, specify a border thickness of 0 pixels. After removing the border, make sure that it is still clear that the image is a link, since many users expect image links to display borders. For more information on image links, see page 74.

While the `BORDER` attribute is still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

### ADD A BORDER

```
index - WordPad
File Edit View Insert Format Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Skiing</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Welcome to my Web page about skiing!</H1>
<CENTER><IMG SRC="ski.jpg" BORDER="10"></CENTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



**1** In the `<IMG>` tag for the image you want to display a border, type `BORDER="?"` replacing `?` with the border thickness you want to use in pixels.

*Note: To remove an existing border, replace `?` with the number `0`.*

The Web browser displays a border around the image.

## WRAP TEXT AROUND AN IMAGE

The **ALIGN** attribute allows you to wrap text around an image. This can help give your Web page a professional look.

If you have already used the **ALIGN** attribute to align an image with text, you cannot wrap text around the image. For information on aligning an image with text, see page 50.

When wrapping text around an image, use the **left** or **right** value to specify how you want the text to wrap around the image. The **left** value places the image on the left side of the text and the **right** value places the image on the right side of the text.

If you want only some text to wrap around an image, use the **CLEAR** attribute with the **<BR>** tag to mark where you want to stop wrapping text around the image. Use the **left**, **right** or **all** value to have the text continue when the left margin, right margin or both margins are clear of images.

While the **ALIGN** and **CLEAR** attributes are still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

### Apply It

The **ALIGN** attribute also lets you wrap text between two images on your Web page. The images must appear directly above the text you want to wrap between them.

#### TYPE THIS:

```
<IMG SRC="image1.gif" ALIGN="left">
<IMG SRC="image2.gif" ALIGN="right">
```

A Web browser will wrap this text between the two images. Wrapping text between two images can improve the layout of your Web page.

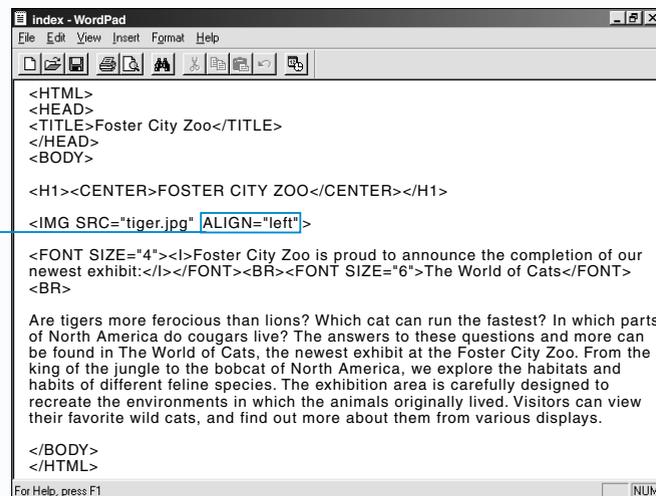
#### RESULT:



A Web browser will wrap this text between the two images. Wrapping text between two images can improve the layout of your Web page.

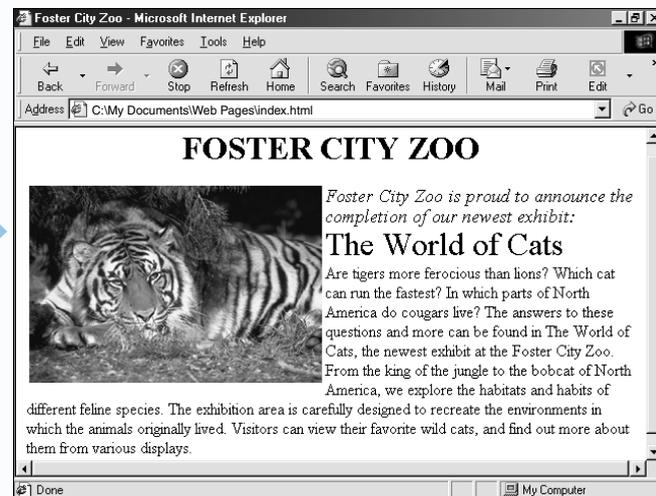


### WRAP TEXT AROUND AN IMAGE

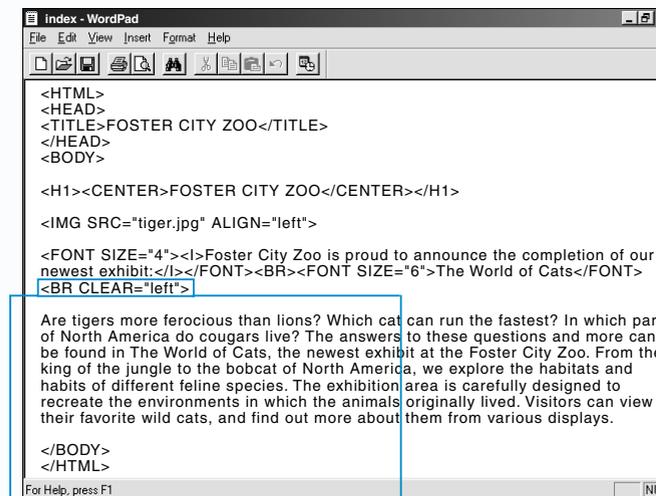


**1** To wrap text around the right side of an image, type **ALIGN="left"** in the **<IMG>** tag for the image.

**2** To wrap text around the left side of an image, type **ALIGN="right"** in the **<IMG>** tag for the image.



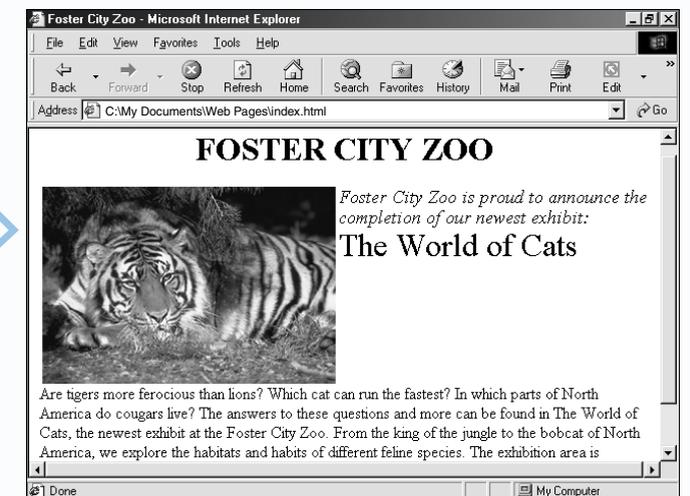
**3** The Web browser displays the text wrapped around the image.



#### STOP TEXT WRAP

**1** Click where you want to stop text from wrapping around an image.

**2** Type **<BR CLEAR="?">** replacing ? with the margin(s) you want to be clear of images before the text continues (**left**, **right** or **all**).



**3** The Web browser stops the text wrap where you specified.

## ALIGN AN IMAGE WITH TEXT

Use the `ALIGN` attribute with the `top`, `middle` or `bottom` value to vertically align an image with a line of text. By default, Web browsers align the bottom of an image with the bottom of a line of text.

If you have more than one image on the same line, the alignment you specify may not turn out the way you expect. View your Web page in several Web browsers to make sure you are satisfied with the results.

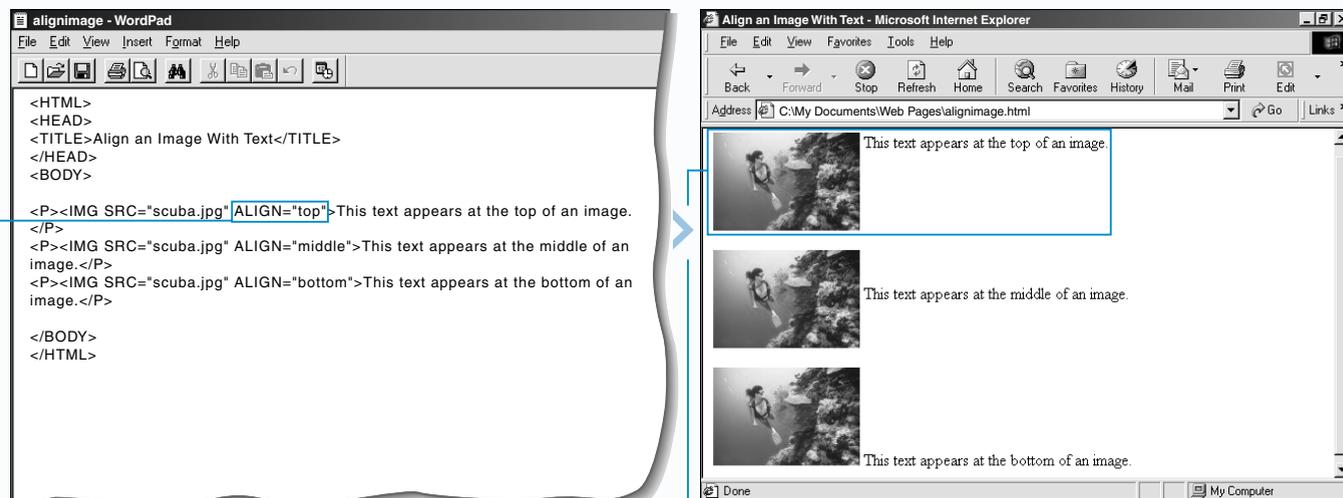
If you have wrapped text around an image, you cannot align the image with text. For

information on wrapping text around an image, see page 48.

While the `ALIGN` attribute is still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

The `texttop`, `absmiddle` and `absbottom` values produce results similar to the `top`, `middle` and `bottom` values, though they are not part of the HTML standard. The `texttop`, `absmiddle` and `absbottom` values are not supported by all Web browsers.

### ALIGN AN IMAGE WITH TEXT



1 In the `<IMG>` tag for the image you want to align with text, type `ALIGN="?"` replacing `?` with the way you want to align the image with the text (**top**, **middle** or **bottom**).

■ The `texttop`, `absmiddle` and `absbottom` values allow you to achieve similar results, though some Web browsers may not recognize these values.

■ The Web browser aligns the image with the text.

## ADD SPACE AROUND AN IMAGE

By default, most Web browsers display only a few pixels of space between images and other Web page elements. Increasing the amount of space around an image can enhance the overall appearance of your Web page.

Adding space between an image and the surrounding text will make the text easier to read. Increasing the amount of space between two images that appear side by side will prevent the images from appearing as one large image.

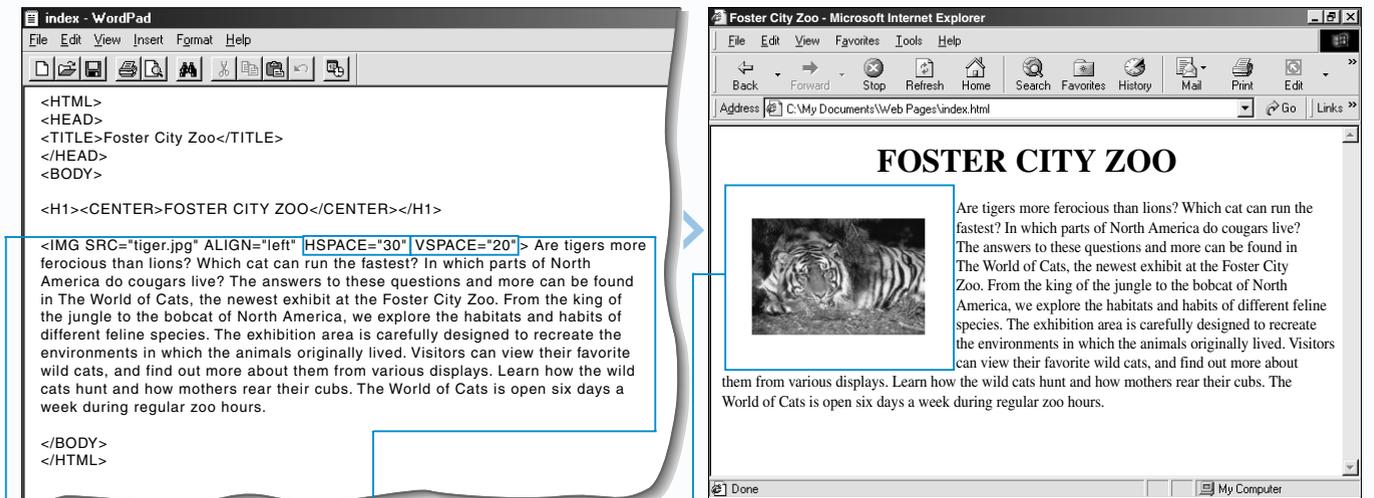
The `HSPACE` attribute allows you to add space to both the left and right sides of an image. The

`VSPACE` attribute allows you to add space to both the top and bottom of an image.

You cannot add space to only one side of an image using the `HSPACE` or `VSPACE` attribute. To add space to only one side of an image, modify the image using an image editing program.

While the `HSPACE` and `VSPACE` attributes are still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

### ADD SPACE AROUND AN IMAGE



#### LEFT AND RIGHT SIDES

1 In the `<IMG>` tag for the image you want to add space around, type `HSPACE="?"` replacing `?` with the amount of space you want to add in pixels.

#### TOP AND BOTTOM

1 In the `<IMG>` tag for the image you want to add space around, type `VSPACE="?"` replacing `?` with the amount of space you want to add in pixels.

■ The Web browser adds space around the image.

## ADD A HORIZONTAL RULE

The `<HR>` tag allows you to add a horizontal rule to your Web page. A horizontal rule is a line that visually separates sections of a Web page. For example, you may want to use a horizontal rule to separate sections of text or set off headings on your Web page.

Avoid overusing horizontal rules on your Web page since this can be distracting and can make your Web page difficult to read. Try not to place more than one horizontal rule on each screen.

By default, a horizontal rule you add to your Web page displays a thickness of 2 pixels. The `SIZE`

attribute allows you to change the thickness of a horizontal rule.

If you do not want a horizontal rule to extend across your entire Web page, use the `WIDTH` attribute to change the width of the horizontal rule. You should specify a new width as a percentage to have the width vary according to the size of the Web browser window.

While the `SIZE` and `WIDTH` attributes are still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

### Extra

When you change the width of a horizontal rule using the `WIDTH` attribute, the horizontal rule will appear centered on your Web page. Use the `ALIGN` attribute to change the alignment of the horizontal rule. In the `<HR>` tag, type `ALIGN="?"` replacing `?` with the way you want to align the horizontal rule (**left**, **center** or **right**).

#### Example:

```
<HR WIDTH="50%" ALIGN="left">
```

Using the `NOSHADA` attribute with the `<HR>` tag allows you to remove the three-dimensional effect from a horizontal rule. The horizontal rule will appear as a solid, two-dimensional bar with no shading.

#### Example:

```
<HR NOSHADA>
```

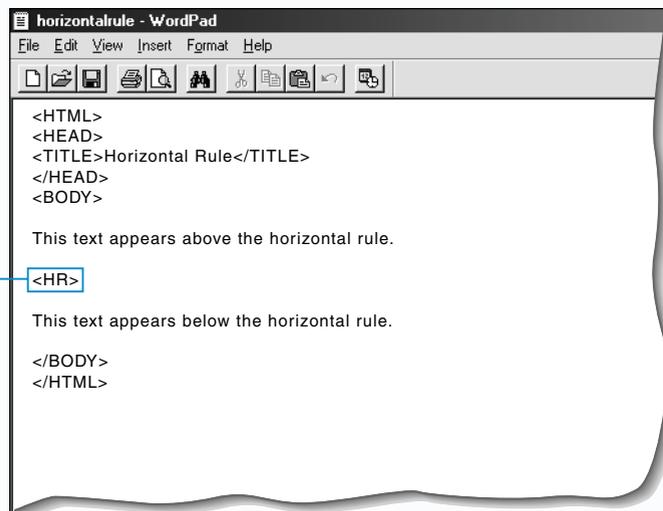
To add a more elaborate horizontal rule to your Web page, use an image as a horizontal rule. Create your own horizontal rule images in an image editing program or obtain images on the Internet. Interesting horizontal rule images are available at the [www.coolgraphics.com/gallery](http://www.coolgraphics.com/gallery) and [www.mediabuilder.com/graphicsline.html](http://www.mediabuilder.com/graphicsline.html) Web sites.

When adding a horizontal rule image to your Web page, use the `<P>` or `<BR>` tag to have the image appear on its own line.

#### Example:

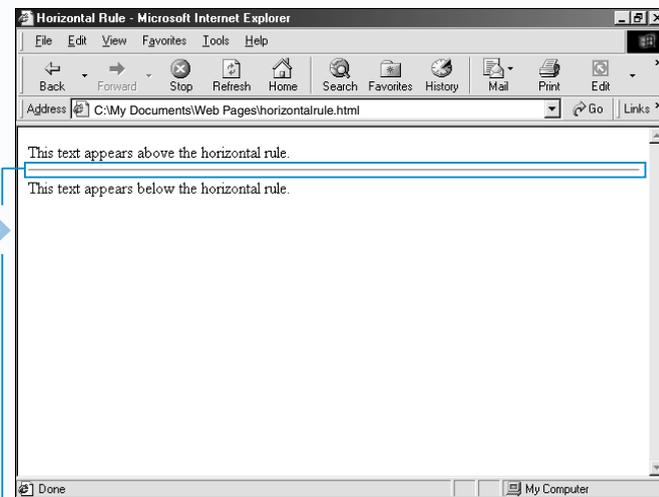
```
<P><IMG SRC="line.gif"></P>
```

### ADD A HORIZONTAL RULE

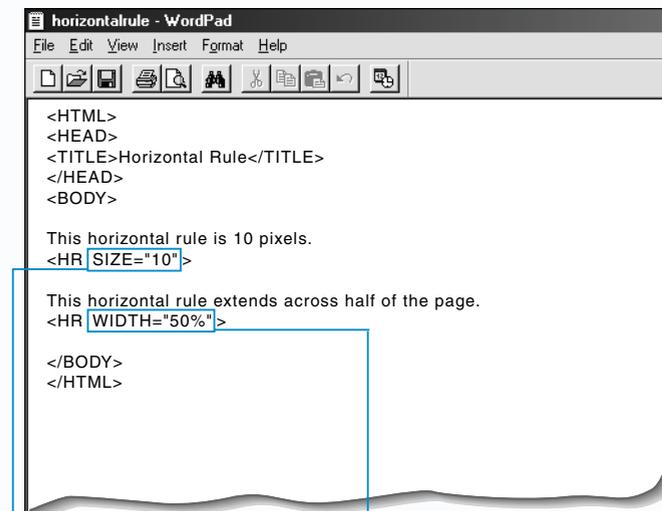


1 Type `<HR>` where you want a horizontal rule to appear on your Web page.

*Note: To add space between a horizontal rule and the surrounding text, use the `<P>` tag. For information on the `<P>` tag, see page 16.*



The Web browser displays the horizontal rule.

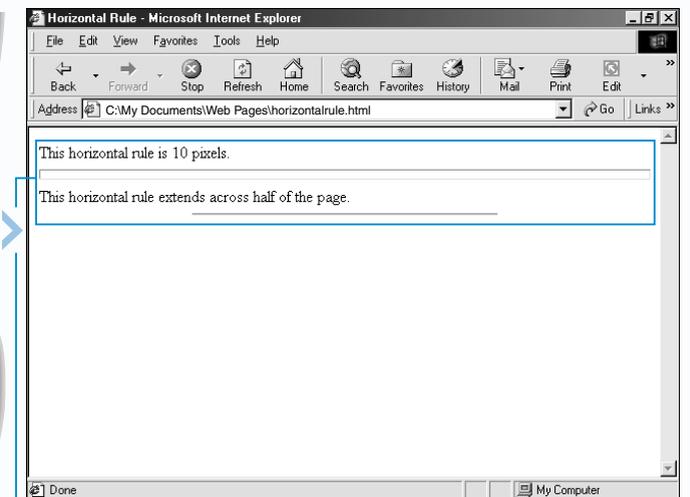


### CHANGE THICKNESS

1 In the `<HR>` tag, type `SIZE="?"` replacing `?` with the thickness you want the horizontal rule to display in pixels.

### CHANGE WIDTH

1 In the `<HR>` tag, type `WIDTH="?"` replacing `?` with the percentage of the Web page you want the horizontal rule to extend across.



The Web browser displays the horizontal rule with the new thickness or width.

## USE IMAGES IN A LIST

Creating a list that uses images instead of bullets lets you include an eye-catching list on your Web page. For example, you may want to add a small version of your company logo to each item in a list of products.

The image you use for a list should be a small image that will fit neatly beside each item in the list. Interesting bullet images are available on the Internet at the [www.grapholina.com/Graphics](http://www.grapholina.com/Graphics) and [www.theshockzone.com](http://www.theshockzone.com) Web sites. To create your own bullet images, use an image editing program such as Jasc Paint Shop Pro or Adobe Photoshop.

When adding a bullet image, use the `ALIGN` attribute with the `top`, `middle` or `bottom` value to specify how you want to align the image with the text in your list. The `top` value aligns the top of an image with text. The `middle` value aligns the middle of an image with text and the `bottom` value aligns the bottom of an image with text.

While the `ALIGN` attribute is still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

### Apply It

The `HSPACE` attribute allows you to increase the amount of space that appears between the images and items in your list. This can improve the appearance and readability of the list. Specify the amount of space you want to use in pixels.

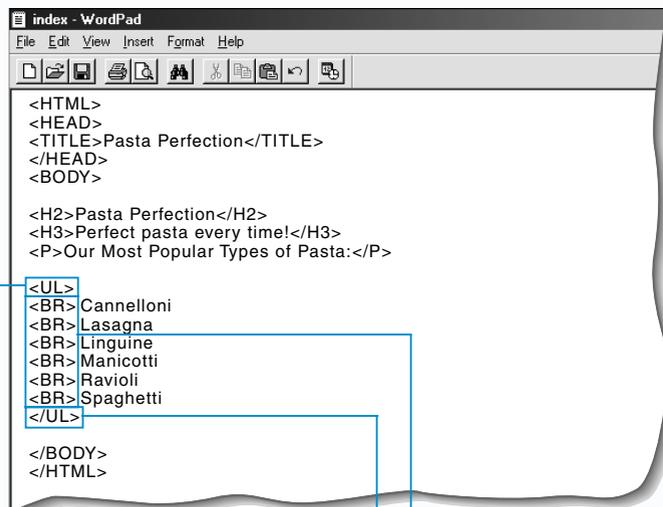
#### TYPE THIS:

```
<UL>
<BR><IMG SRC="flower.gif" HSPACE="10">Roses
<BR><IMG SRC="flower.gif" HSPACE="10">Petunias
<BR><IMG SRC="flower.gif" HSPACE="10">Daisies
<BR><IMG SRC="flower.gif" HSPACE="10">Sunflowers
</UL>
```

#### RESULT:



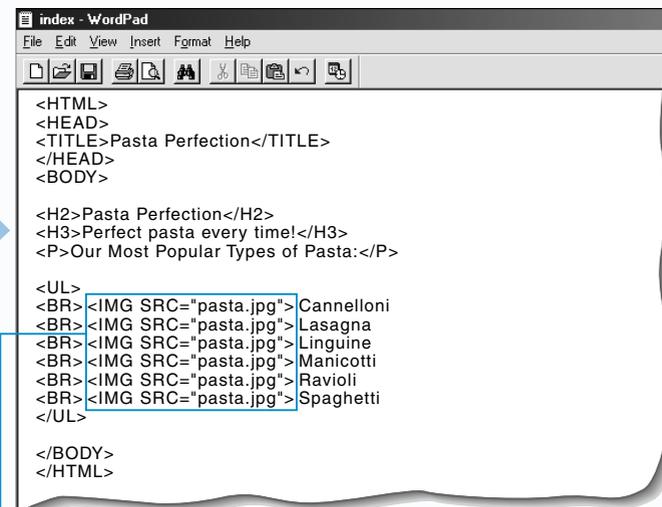
### USE IMAGES IN A LIST



1 Type `<UL>` before the list.

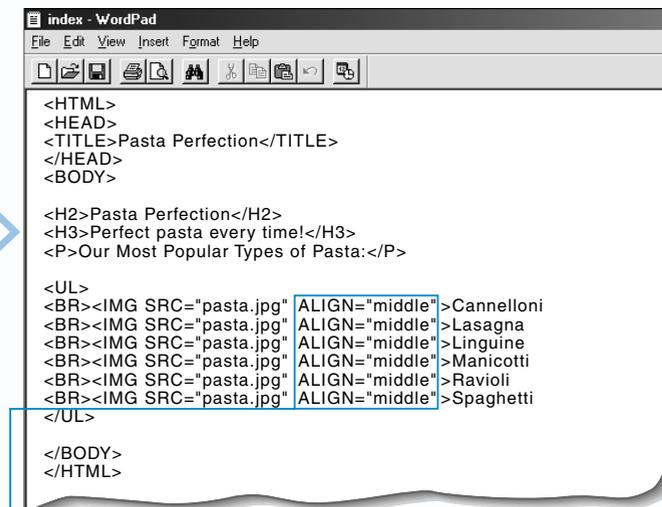
2 Type `<BR>` in front of each item in the list.

3 Type `</UL>` after the list.



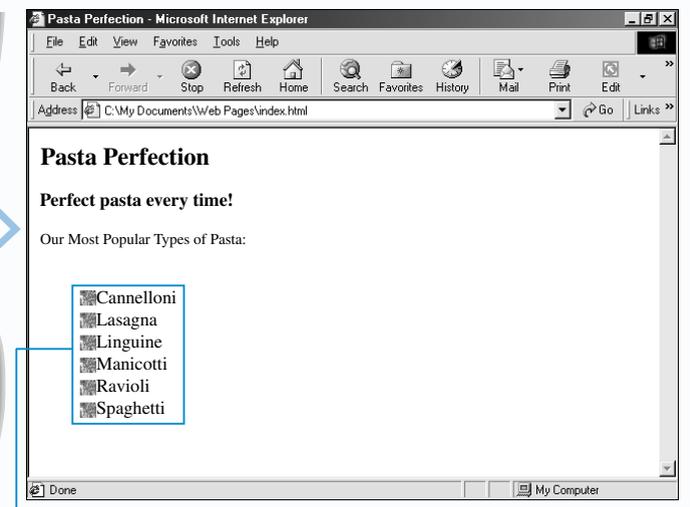
4 To add the image you want to use as a bullet, type `<IMG SRC="?">` after the `<BR>` tag for each item. Replace `?` with the location and name of the image on your computer.

*Note: For information on specifying the location and name of an image, see the top of page 45.*



5 To specify how you want to align the image with each item, type `ALIGN="?"` in each `<IMG>` tag. Replace `?` with the alignment you want to use (**top**, **middle** or **bottom**).

*Note: For more information on aligning images with text, see page 50.*



The Web browser displays the list. The image you specified appears in front of each item in the list.

*Note: If the image is too large, see page 60, to reduce the size of the image.*