

HTML IMAGES AND HYPERLINKS

Images :

You can place images on the page along with your text. To do this, have your image in the same folder (directory) as your HTML file. The only types of images you should have on a web page are JPEG and GIF files; anything else would take too long for people to load up and view, especially on dial-up internet connections.

To show that image on your page, the coding would look similar to this:

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

The "IMG" tells the browser that you're going to be showing a picture. The "SRC" attribute tells the browser where to look, and what file it is, exactly (think "source"). You can do more with the IMG tag, however. Look at the following example:

```
<IMG SRC="filename.gif" HEIGHT="20" WIDTH="20" ALT="my image" BORDER="1">
```

The "HEIGHT" indicates exactly how tall (in pixels) the image is, while the "WIDTH" indicates the width. By putting in these two options, the browser can draw the space where the image would be without even loading it first, and move on to loading the rest of the HTML file. This speeds up viewing times for browsers. The "ALT" is an interesting option. The text that you place in an "ALT" tag will appear on the web page when you place your cursor over the image it belongs with. Finally, the "BORDER" will place a border of indicated width (in pixels) around the image.

There are even more attributes you can use with your images. You'll probably notice that if you place an image within text on your page, the text will not flow around the image; it will appear as if the image has its own line in the paragraph (technically, it does!). To align the images with the text, you will use the "ALIGN" attribute in the tag. The image will automatically be aligned to the left, by default, once you put it in. However, if you use ALIGN="LEFT" in the tag, the text will flow around the image on the right, as the image is justified to the left. The same effect can be done by using ALIGN="RIGHT" to have the image justified right, with text flowing around on the left.

Links :

Technically speaking, there are two types of links: one links to something directly on the same page, the other links to a completely different file (this file can be another HTML document in your site, an image, a different website, etc.).

An "anchored link" is a link on a page that links to elsewhere on the same page; this is commonly seen on FAQ pages where the question links downwards on the same page to the answer. To accomplish this, you'll first need to set an "anchor" somewhere on a page. Find some kind of text towards the bottom of your HTML document that you'd like to link to. Before that text, enter the following:

```
<A NAME="myanchor">
```

The "NAME" attribute of the <A> tag indicates that you're naming an anchor. Now, find some text near the beginning of the page that you wish to have link DOWN to where the anchor is. Your link should look something like this:

```
<A HREF="#myanchor">text that you wish to link down to anchor</A>
```

The "A HREF" attribute of the <A> tag opens the link, while the "#" tells the browser that the link is somewhere on the same page. The closes the link.

To link to a different web page in the same folder as your current page, the link would look something like this:

text that you wish to link

To link to a completely different website, such as Google, the link would look something like this:

text that you wish to link. If the HREF attribute does not have "http," the browser will look for the page in your site.

Email Links:

Somewhere on your page, you'll probably want to have a link so that your visitors can e-mail you with any feedback or questions they may have. This is done similar to a link you've already made, with a slight adjustment.

text to link here

The <A HREF> should look familiar to you from traditional links. The "mailto:" lets the browser know that this is a link for an e-mail program; not the browser. The "address@provider.com" should be replaced with your e-mail address.