

Introduction to HTML Training

HTML Images

Lesson 1, Activity 2: Inserting Images

Inserting images in web pages is done by placing an `img` tag in the HTML code. The `` tag is an empty tag. Its `src` attribute is used to reference an image file using a relative or absolute path. The syntax is as follows:

Syntax

```

```

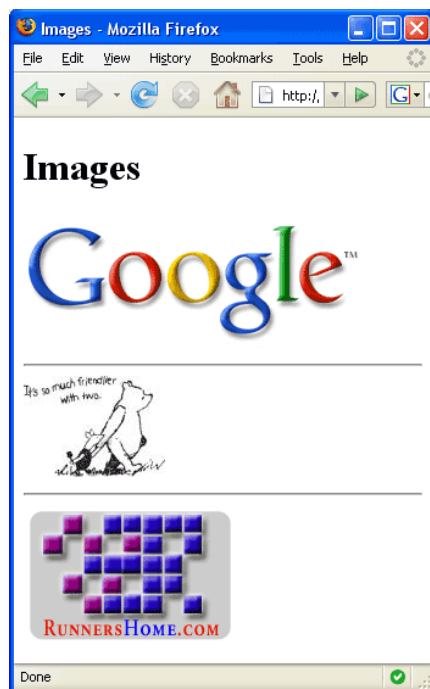
The following page shows how to use the `` tag:

Code Sample:

Images/Demos/Images.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Images</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Images</h1>
<p></p>
<hr>
<p></p>
<hr>
<p></p>
</body>
</html>
```

The page will render as follows:



Making Images Accessible

Alternative Text

To add alternate text for an image, use the `alt` attribute.

```

```

Alternate text is displayed...

- When the user's browser does not support images.
- As the image is downloading.
- When the user hovers over the image with the mouse (in some browsers).

Alternate text can also be used by screenreaders to describe an image for the visually impaired.

Long Descriptions

If an image depicts something complicated, such as a graph or chart, a long description of the image can be provided on a separate page. The `longdesc` attribute of the `` tag is used to point to that description. For example:

Code Sample:

[Images/Demos/LongDesc.html](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Long Description</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Long Description</h1>
<p></p>
</body>
</html>
```

The browsers don't do anything with the `longdesc` value, but modern screenreaders make use of it. [Freedom Scientific](#), the makers of Jaws, one of the most popular screenreaders, say this about their support for `longdesc`:

JAWS now supports the "Longdesc" attribute in HTML within Internet Explorer 5.x and 6. The "Longdesc" attribute allows a long description of graphics to be provided on a separate page. The "Longdesc" attribute contains the address of the descriptive page. After reading any Alt text for the graphic, JAWS announces there is a long description and the address of the page. Just press ENTER to open the page containing the long description in a new window.

Lesson 1, Activity 3: Image Links

Creating image links is easy. Simply put an <a> tag around your image, like so...

```
<a href="index.html" title="Link to Home Page"></a>
```

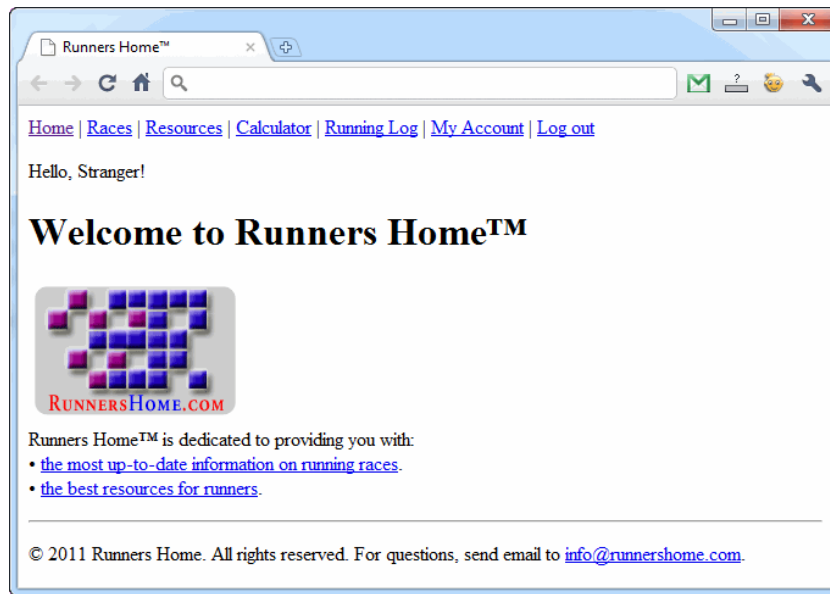
By default, most browsers will place a one-pixel border around a linked image. This border can be removed with CSS.

For examples of linked images, see [Images/Demos/ImageLinks.html](#).

Lesson 1, Activity 5: Adding Images to the Page

Duration: 5 to 10 minutes.

In this exercise, you will add an image to [index.html](#). The resulting page is shown below:



1. Open [Images/Exercises/index.html](#) for editing.
2. Add the image called [RunnersHome.gif](#) in the [Images/Exercises/Images](#) directory, so that the page appears as shown in the screenshot above.
 - The alternative text should be "Runners Home Logo".
 - There is no need for a long description.

Solution:

[Images/Solutions/index.html](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Runners Home&trade;</title>
</head>
<body>
<div>
<a href="index.html">Home</a> |
<a href="Races.html">Races</a> |
<a href="Resources.html">Resources</a> |
<a href="Calculator.html">Calculator</a> |
<a href="RunningLog.html">Running Log</a> |
<a href="MyAccount.html">My Account</a> |
<a href="Logout.html">Log out</a>
</div>
<p>Hello, Stranger!</p>
<h1>Welcome to Runners Home&trade;</h1>
<p>
<br>
Runners Home&trade; is dedicated to providing you with:<br>
&#8226; <a href="Races.html">the most up-to-date information on running races</a>.<br>
&#8226; <a href="Resources.html">the best resources for runners</a>.
</p>
<hr>
<p>&copy; 2011 Runners Home. All rights reserved. For questions, send email to <a href="mailto:info@runnershome.com">info@runnershome.com</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>
```