

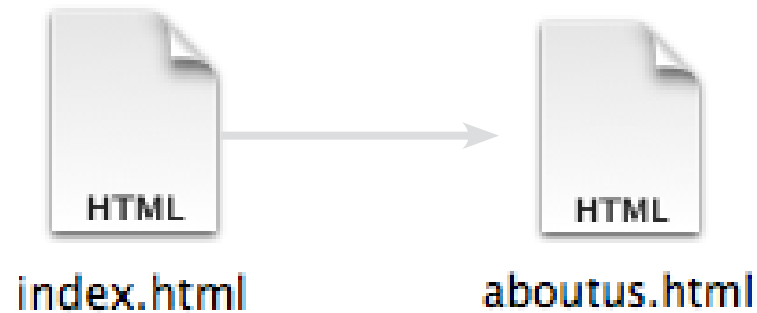
Links Images CSS

ART326

Links

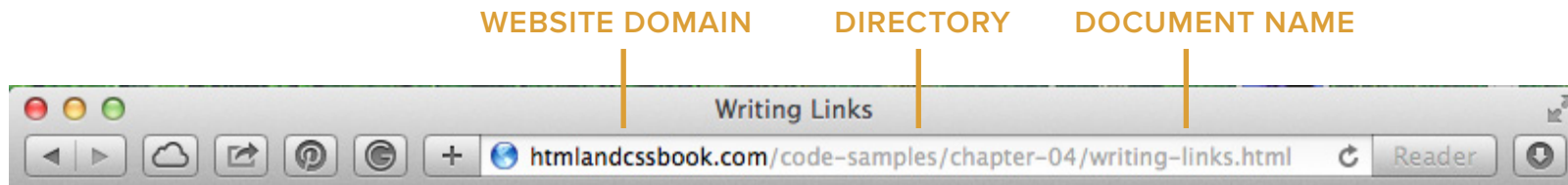
Links

Hyperlink: A reference that lets a user navigate to another page.



[Click here](#)

Web Page Addresses (URLs)



With so many web pages, on so many servers, URLs are used to find the specific address of the document you are looking for.

The Anchor Element <a>

The element that makes links possible.

The content of the anchor element becomes the hypertext link.

The “href” attribute provides the URL of the linked page.

To make an image a link, put the element inside the anchor element.

By default, browsers show links as [blue and underlined](#).

`<a href="http://linkaddress.com">Visible link content</a>`

Absolute Links

Two ways to specify URL of links.

Absolute URLs: The full URL path for the document. Mostly used when linking to pages outside your server or site.

```
<a href="http://www.empireonline.com">Empire</a>
```

Relative Links

Relative URLs: Describes the **internal** pathname to the linked file relative to the document. Used when linking to a file on your own site.

`<a href="index2.html">Home</a>`

from index.html

SAME DIRECTORY/FOLDER

styles.css

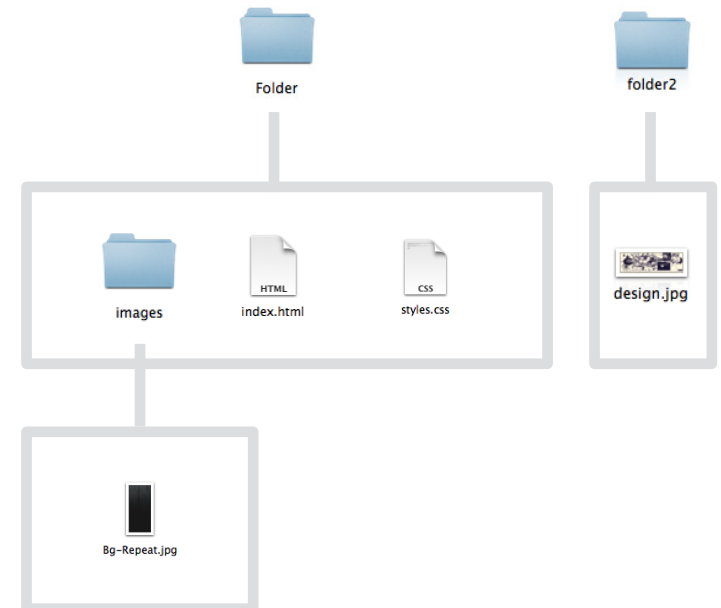
SUB-DIRECTORY

images/bg-repeat.jpg

UP ONE DIRECTORY

../folder2/design.jpg

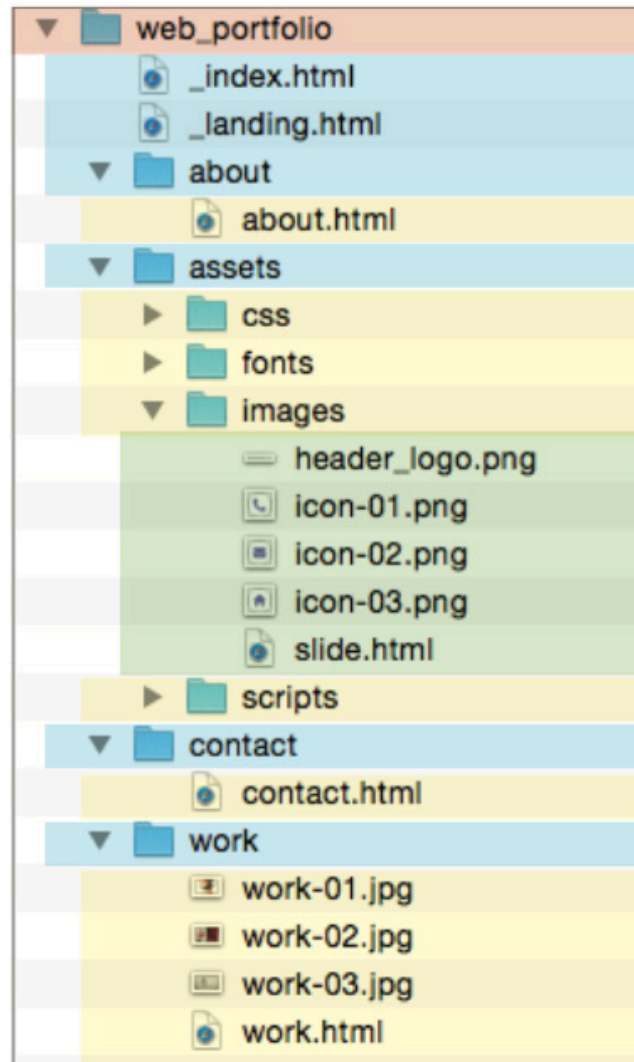
Red Flag: Never begin links with the drive name (C:, D:, etc.)



Relative Links

parent

child



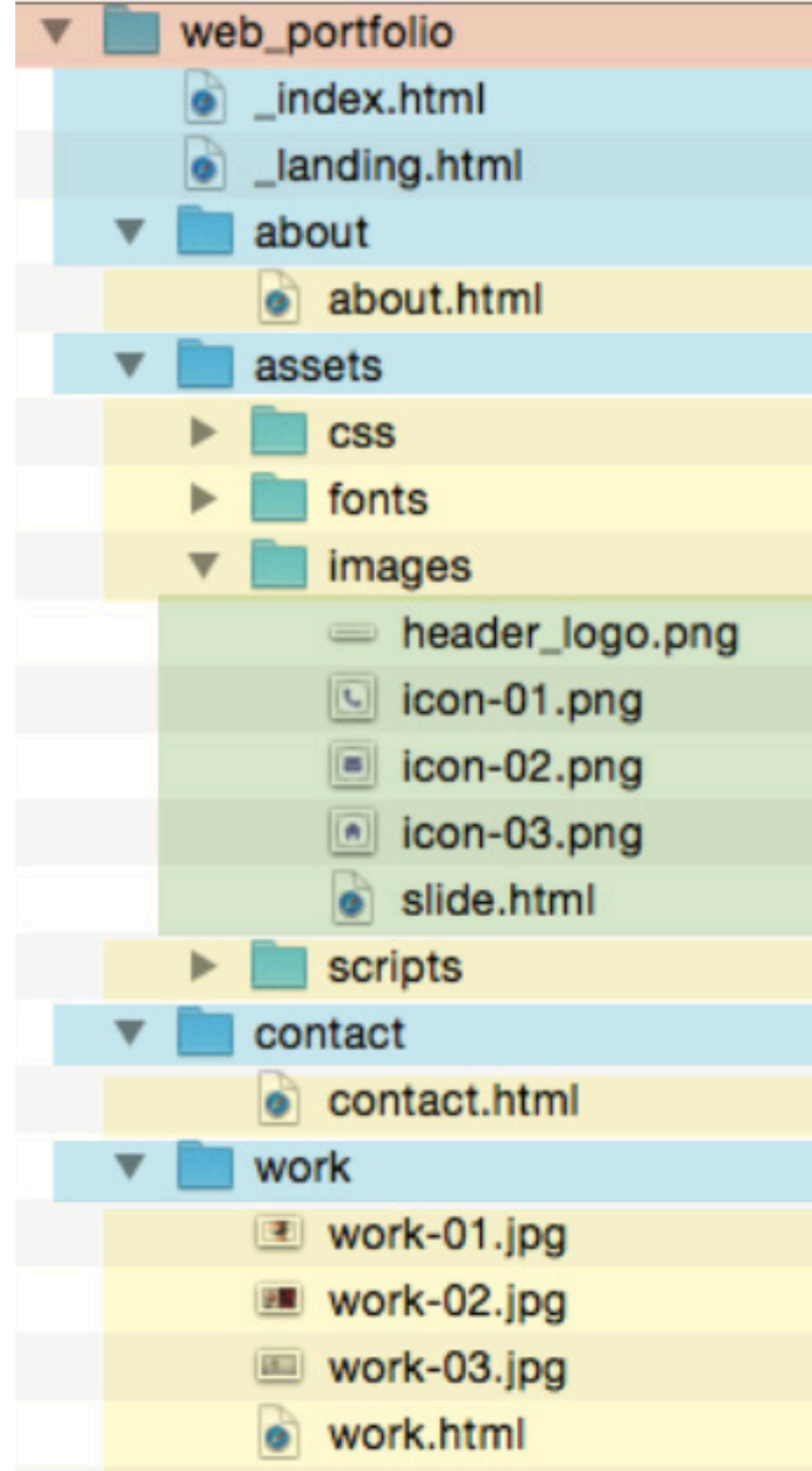
grandparent

grandchild

Relative Links

Link to **landing.html** from **index.html**.

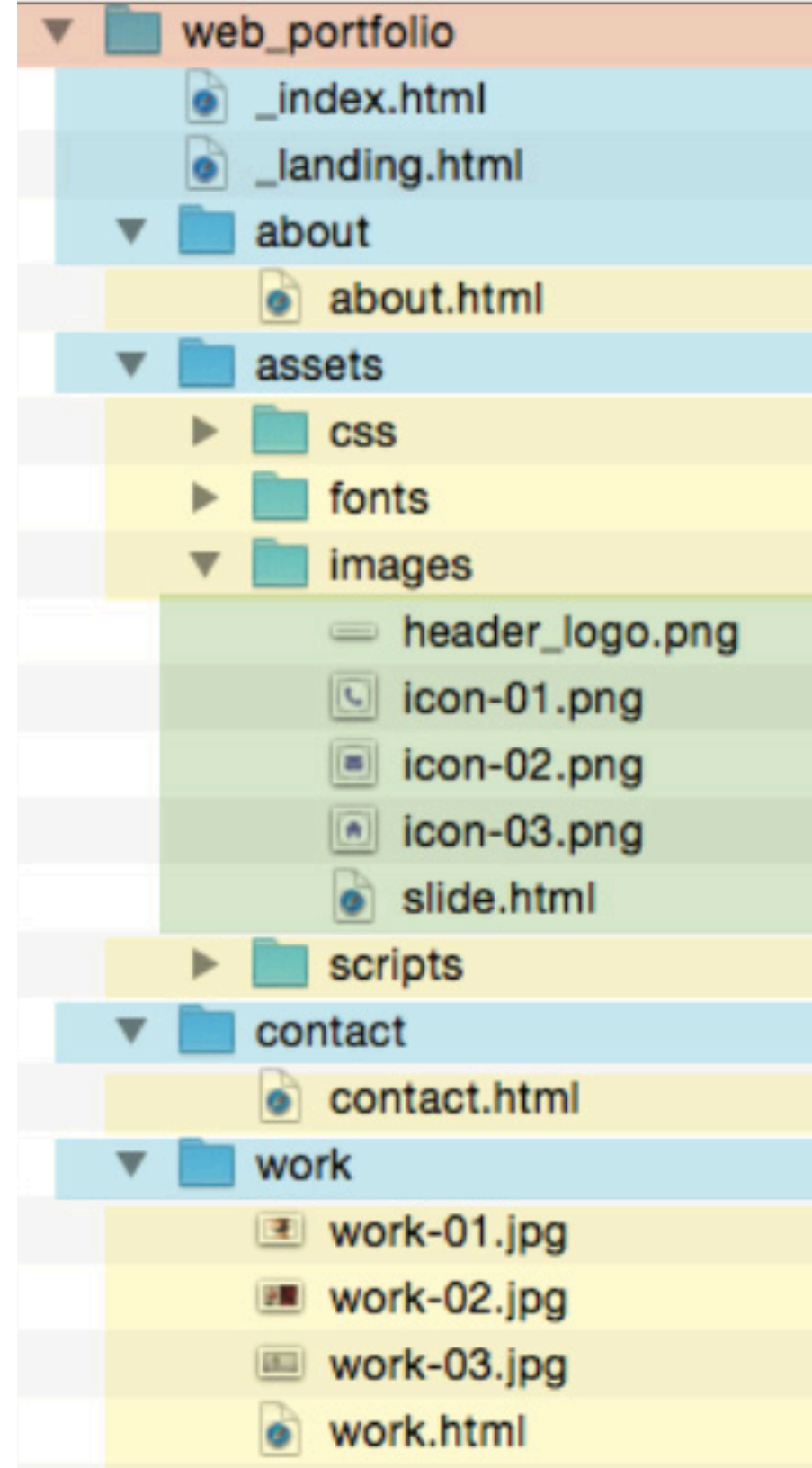
`<a href="landing.html"> button </a>`



Relative Links

Link to **about.html** from
index.html.

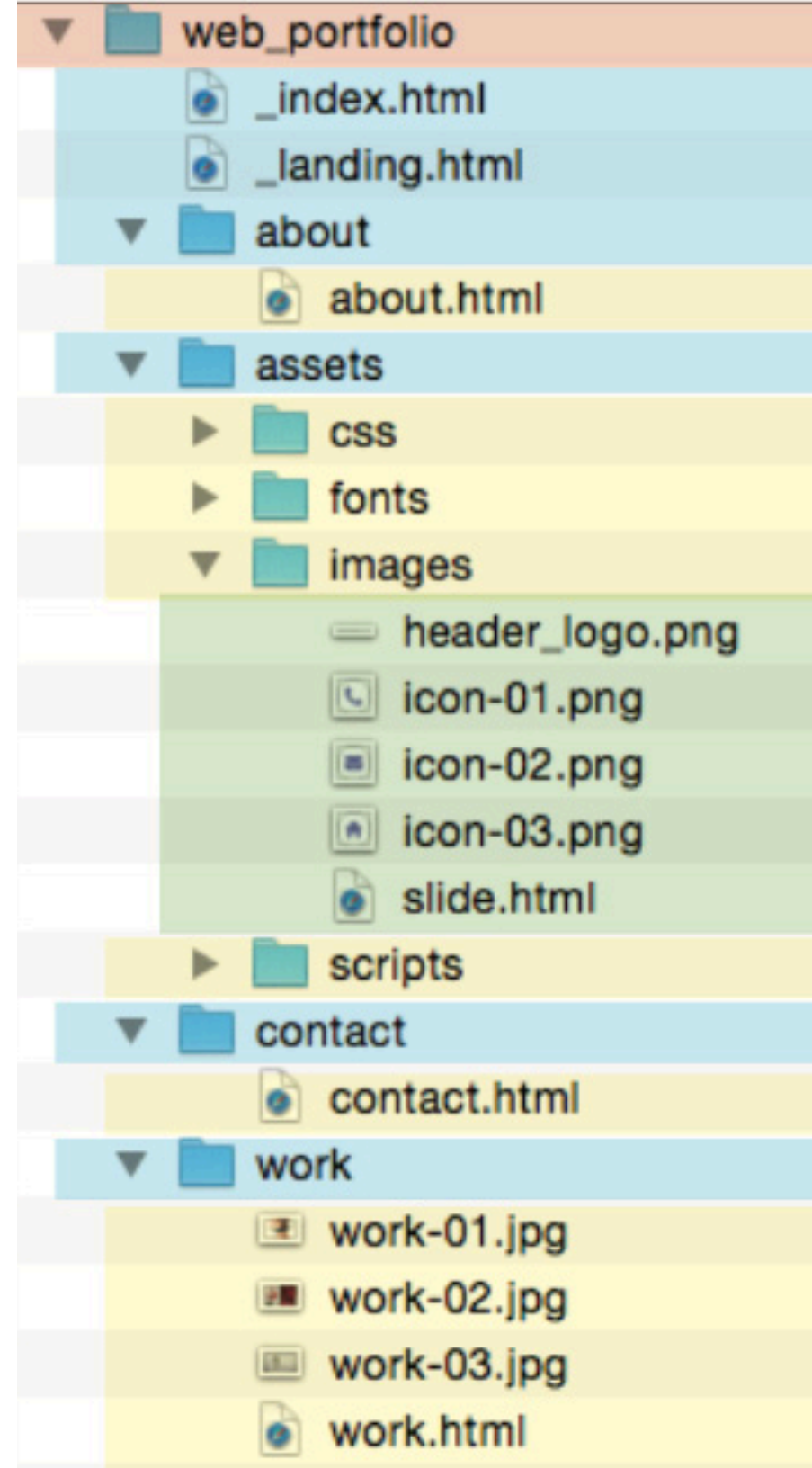
```
<a href="about/about.html">button  
</a>
```



Relative Links

Link to **slide.html** from
index.html.

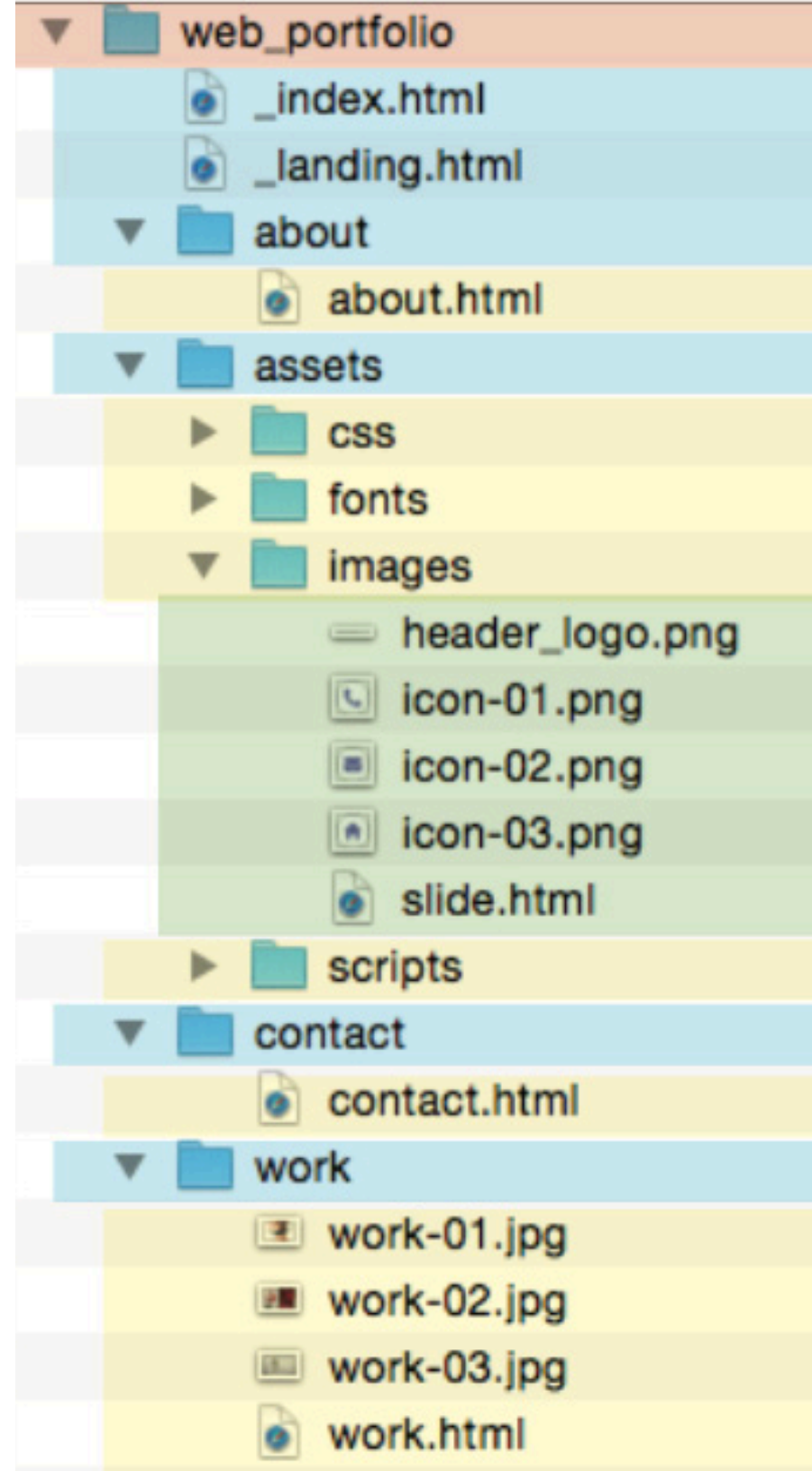
`<a href="assets/images/slide.html">`
button `</a>`



Relative Links

Link to **index.html** from
contact.html.

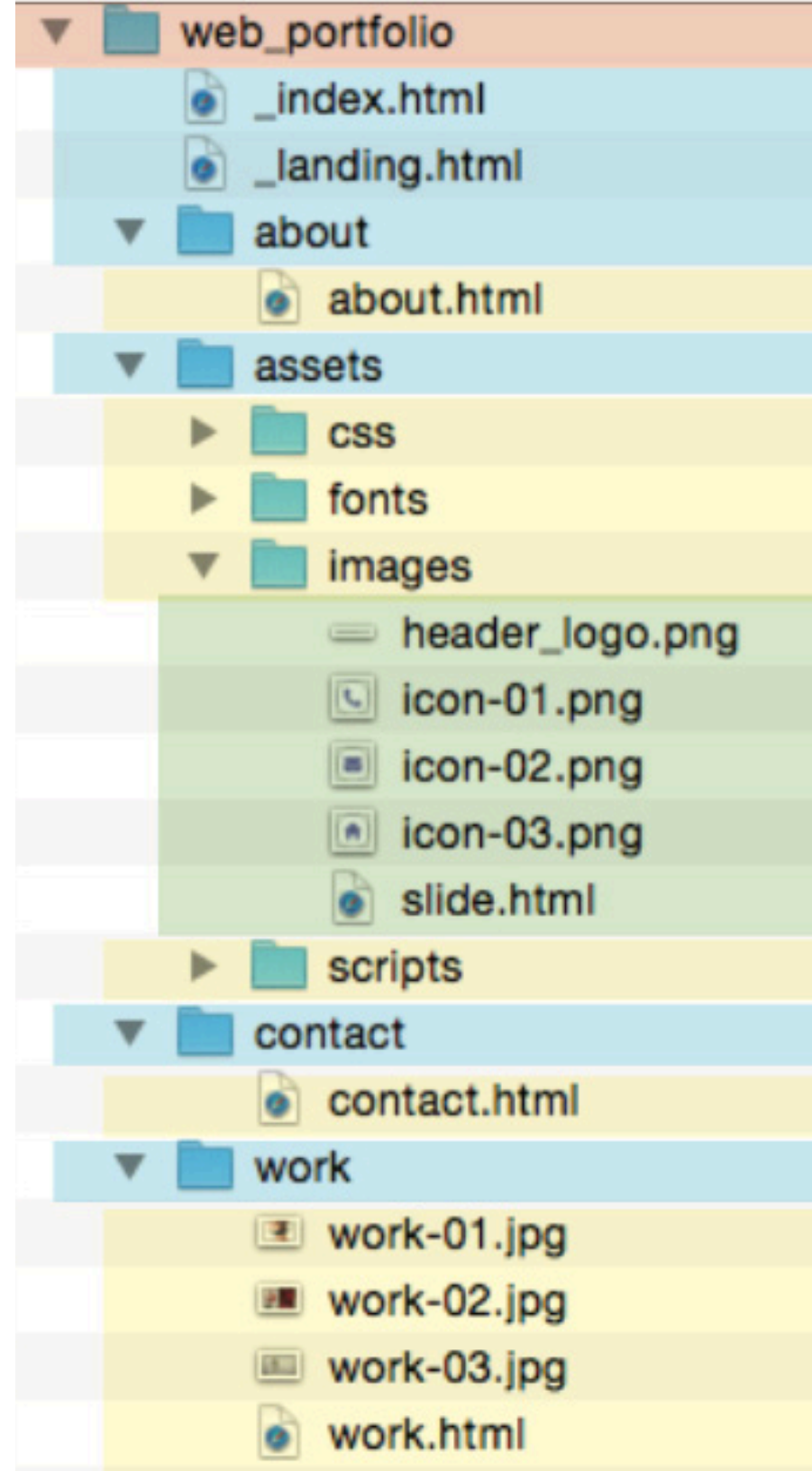
`<a href="../index.html"> button </a>`



Relative Links

Link to **index.html** from
slide.html.

`<a href="../..index.html"> button </a>`



target="_blank"

You can also choose to open links in a new browser window.

Example: <http://htmlandcssbook.com/code-samples/chapter-04/opening-links-in-a-new-window.html>

```
<a href="http://google.com" target= "_blank">Google</a>
```

Email Links

In the link box, add “mailto:” before the email address.

`<a href=“mailto:creese@edinboro.edu”>Email me</a>`

“Return to Top” Links

All of the latest browser recognize the name/id “top”.

```
<a href="#top">Return to Top</a>
```

To add additional on page links, you must insert the following where you want to link to.

```
<a name="section3"></a>
```

Then, insert the link where you want it to go.

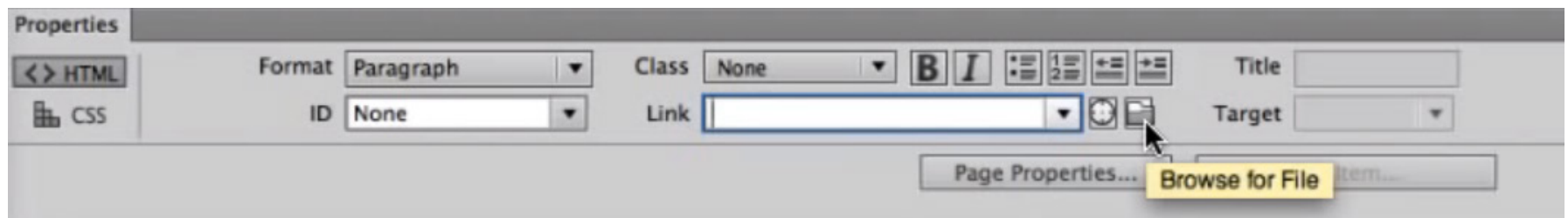
```
<a href="#section3">Go to Section 3</a>
```


Links in Dreamweaver

Highlight text.

Relative Links (Internal): Browse for file you want to link to.

Absolute Links (External): Type links in text box area.



Images



Images

Best image quality with smallest file size possible.

jpg (Joint Photographic Experts Group): lossy, millions of colors. Best for images and photos.

gif (Graphic Interchanged Format): lossless, 8BIT, 256 colors, supports animation and transparency. Best for thumbnails, icons and graphical images with solid colors.

png (Portable Network Graphics): designed to replace gifs, lossless, 24BIT, supports transparency

Block vs. Inline

Block Elements

Fills up entire width of browser or containing element.

Begins on new line.

ex: <p><div><h1>

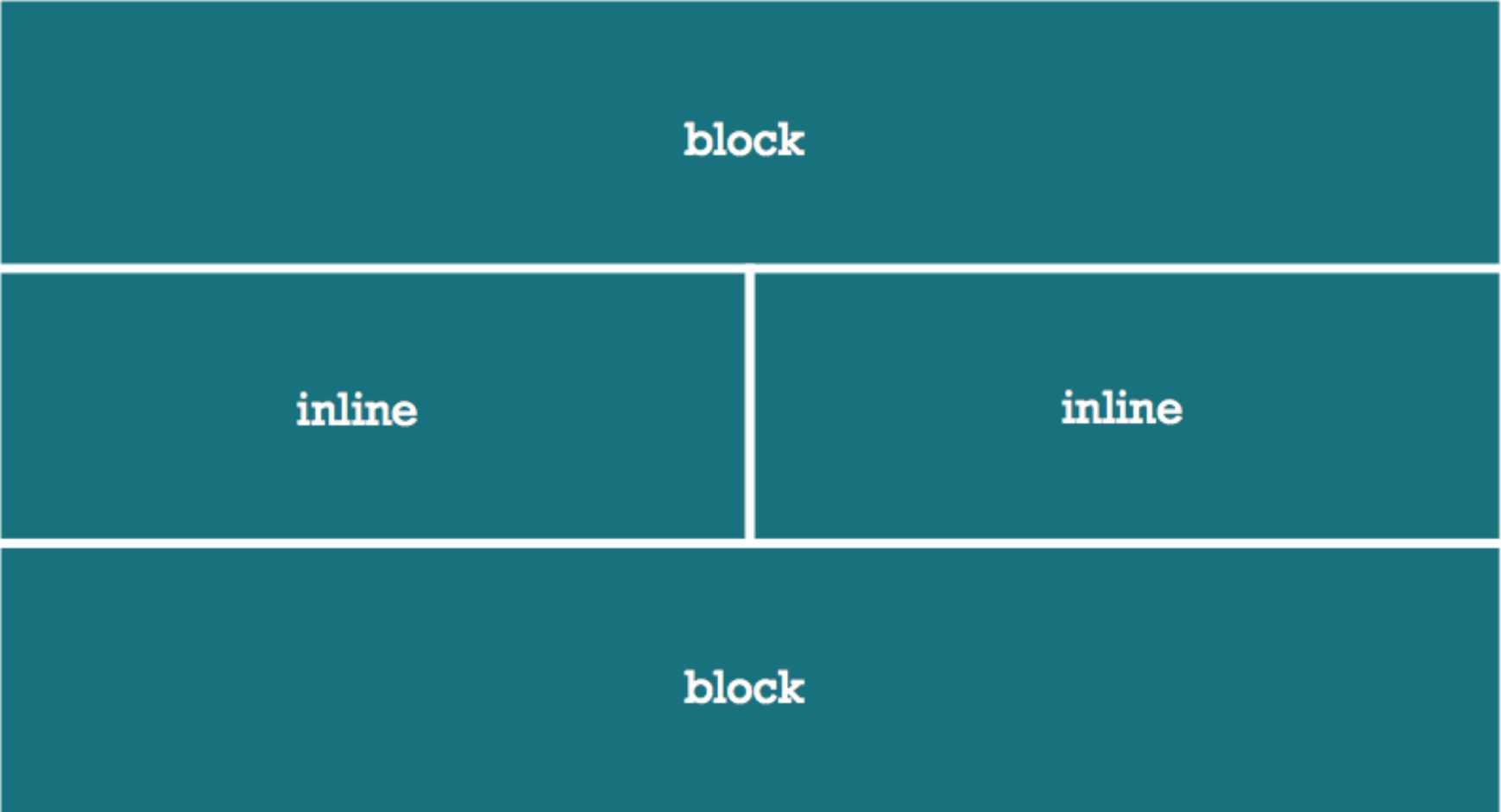
Inline Elements

Lines up next to one another to fill up block elements.

Begins on same line.

ex: <a>

block



The diagram illustrates the relationship between block and inline box models. It consists of three teal-colored rectangular boxes. The top box is a single wide rectangle labeled 'block'. Below it, the space is divided into two equal-width rectangles, each labeled 'inline'. A thin white vertical line separates these two 'inline' boxes. The bottom box is another single wide rectangle, identical in width to the top one, labeled 'block'. This visualizes how 'block' elements take up the full width of the container, while 'inline' elements only take up the space they need, allowing multiple 'inline' elements to sit side-by-side within the same horizontal space as one 'block' element.

inline

inline

block

Images in the Flow

Image before
and outside of
paragraph tag.



There are around 10,000 living species of birds that inhabit different ecosystems from the Arctic to the Antarctic. Many species undertake long distance annual migrations, and many more perform shorter irregular journeys.

Image before
and inside of
paragraph tag.



There are around 10,000 living species of birds that inhabit different ecosystems from the Arctic to the Antarctic. Many species undertake long distance annual migrations, and many more perform shorter irregular journeys.

Image inside of
sentence within
paragraph tag.

There are around 10,000 living species of birds that inhabit different



ecosystems from the Arctic to the Antarctic. Many species undertake long distance annual migrations, and many more perform shorter irregular journeys.

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Captions + Figures



Sea otters hold hands when they sleep so they don't drift away from each other.

<figure>

``

`<br />`

<figcaption>Sea otters hold hands when they sleep so they don't drift away from each other.**</figcaption>**

</figure>

Images on Properties Panel

width and height changes are permanent

The “src” property tells the user agent where to find the images.

Don't use border on properties panel.
Use CSS.

Don't use align on image captions. Not ideal. Use CSS.

CSS Intro



What is CSS?

If HTML is the skeleton,
CSS is **the skin**.

Stands for “**C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets”.

Robust and powerful design tool that
defines how each element should be
rendered.

Has a separate language with its
own syntax.

Separates content/structure
(HTML) from formatting/
styling/presentation (CSS).

[One page with multiple stylesheets:](http://www.w3schools.com/css/demo_default.htm)
http://www.w3schools.com/css/demo_default.htm

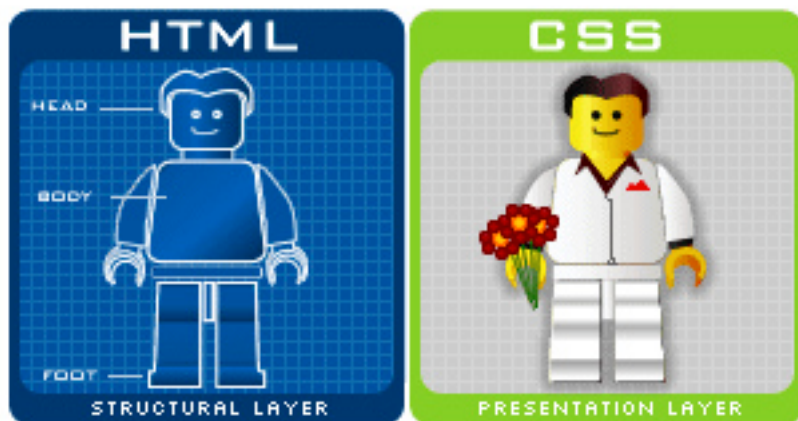


Image Source:
gpforums.co.nz

CSS Properties

What can CSS Specify?

Typefaces

Spacing

Colors

Borders

Background color images

Margins

Padding

Width and height

Bullets

Layouts, etc.

CSS Properties List: <http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#transform>

Benefits of CSS

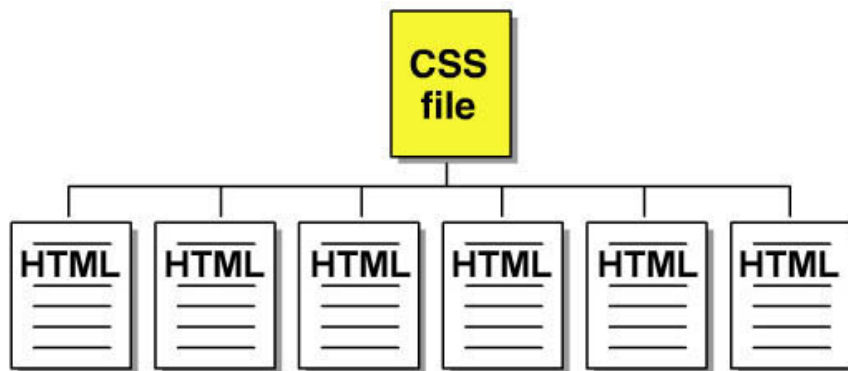
Superior control over type, backgrounds and layout.

Less work.

Smaller documents and faster downloads.

More accessible sites by separating presentation and content.

Reliable browser support.



Browser Defaults

Browsers have default styles for the nearly 100 HTML tags that exist.

What this means – if you do not use CSS – the content will be formatted in a certain way.

Dependant on the browser, and browser version.

Important to test for browser compatibility.

Common Browser Defaults

Background | white color, transparent.

Headings | bolder and left-aligned.

Body text | text aligns to the left and top.

Fonts | black color, typeface specific by browser.

Margins | many HTML elements feature some form of margin spacing.

Padding | no element features default padding

3 Methods to Apply CSS

Inline: Not best method. Mixes content and presentation.

```
<p style="color: #000000;margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Embedded/Internal: Via an internal style sheet inserted in the <head> of your document.

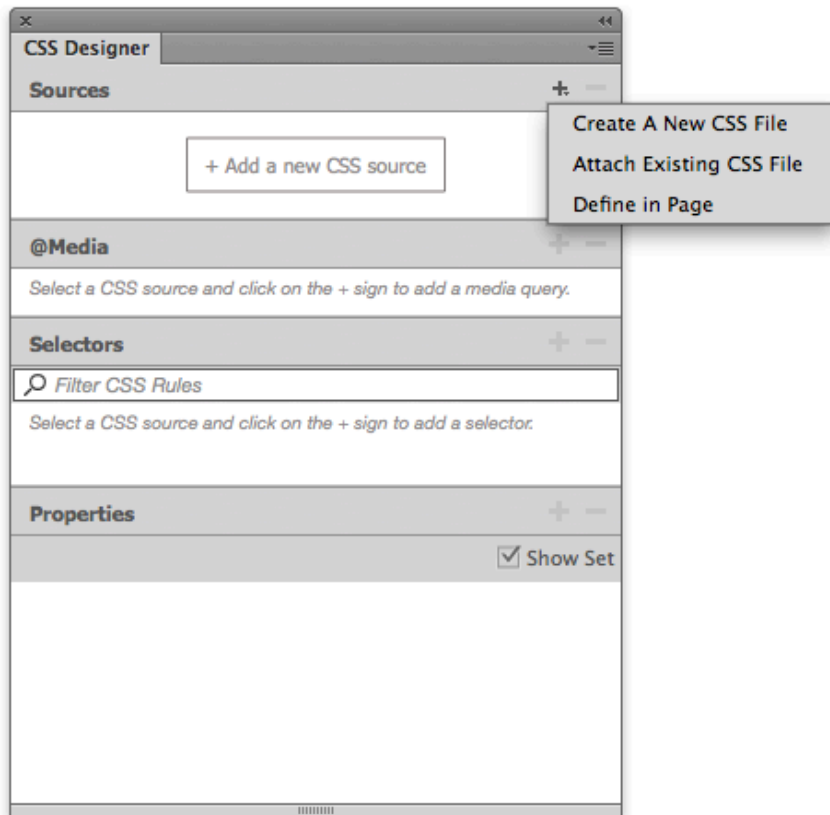
```
<head><style type="text/css">hr {color: #000000;}p {margin-left: 20px;}body {background-  
Image:url("images/back40.gif");}</style></head>
```

External/Linked: Best method! Via an external style sheet linked in the <head> of each html document.

```
<head><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" /></head>
```

3 CSS Methods: http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_howto.asp

External Style Sheets



A separate, text-only document that contains the style rules for the document.

Named with a **.css** suffix.

The .css document is then linked to one or more of the HTML documents.

All files in a web site may share the same style sheet.

CSS Examples

01. [Simple Style Sheet Example](#)
02. [Internal Embedded CSS](#)
03. [External Style Sheet](#) (view source)

Understanding the “Rules”

A CSS formatting instruction is called a **rule**.

A rule consists of two parts:

01. a **selector** – identifies the element or elements (two types of custom selectors: class and ID).
02. one or more **declarations** – contains the formatting specifications.
Made up of a property and a value.

SELECTOR

DECLARATION 1

DECLARATION 2

p

{property: value; property: value;}

nav p

{font-weight: bold; margin: 5px;}

What is a Selector?

In CSS, a selector **does the selecting**.

Its whole function is to select which HTML element(s) the rules should be applied to.

Based on the way it is written, specific elements will be affected.

It is important to understand selectors because it will allow you understand how to style ANY element in your HTML markup.



Declarations

Made up of the property/value pair.

There can be more than one declaration in a single rule.

Each declaration must end with a semicolon to keep it separate from the following declaration.

Writing Convention: Web designers typically write each declaration on its own line.

4 Types of Selectors

Element Selector: Selects all elements based on element name.

p {} [ALL PARAGRAPHS]

img {}

h2 {}

Element Selector : http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_element

Compound Selector: Combines two or more selectors to target a specific element inside of another.

p img {} [ALL IMAGES INSIDE A PARAGRAPH TAG]

4 Types of Selectors

Class Selector [.]: Most Versatile. May be applied to any number of elements on a page.

```
.intro {text-size: 1em;}
```

```
<p class="intro">Hello</p>
```

Class Selector: http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_class

ID Selector [#]: “Building Block Selectors.” Points to specific, unique components in a page layout.

```
#header {width: 300px;}
```

```
<div id="header"></div>
```

ID Selector: http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_id