

# INSERT AN IMAGE INTO YOUR WEB PAGE

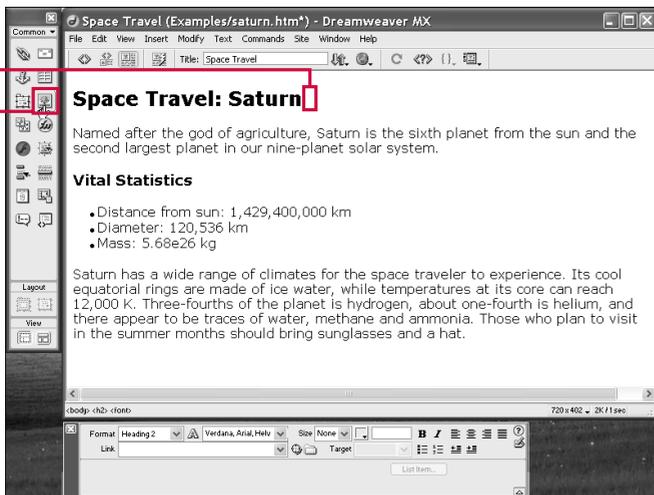
You can insert different types of images, including clip art, digital camera images, and scanned photos, into your Web page. Adding images can complement your text and make your Web page more visually interesting. But images can also significantly increase the download time for a page. You should store the images that you want to add to

your Web pages inside the local folder for your site.

When you add an image to a page, Dreamweaver creates a reference to the image file in the HTML code — it does not actually insert image information into the HTML. When a browser accesses a Web page that includes images, it must download a separate file for each image on the page.

Dreamweaver lets you add borders to your images. You specify the size of the border in pixels, and the border appears around the image in the same color as the default text color on the page. You can change the color of the image border by changing the default text color for a page in the Page Properties. See page 80 for more information.

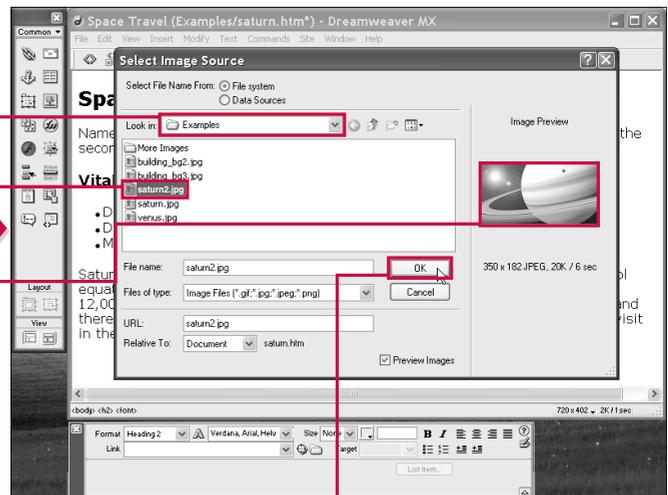
## INSERT AN IMAGE INTO YOUR WEB PAGE



**1** Position your cursor where you want to insert the image.

**2** Click the Image button (  ).

**■** You can also click  in the Objects window to insert an image.



**3** Click  to select the folder that contains your image.

**4** Click the name of your image file.

**■** A preview of the image appears.

*Note: If you want to insert an image that exists at a Web address on the Internet, you can type the address of the image into the URL field.*

**5** Click OK.



**Where should I store images that I want to use on my Web pages?**

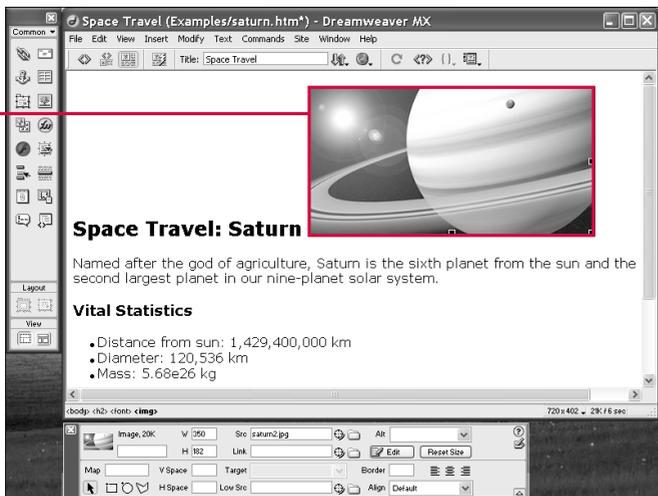
- ✓ You should store your images in the same folder as your HTML files. Keeping your HTML files and image files in the same folder ensures that your Web site works correctly when you transfer it to a live Web server. When your site consists of many files, you may find it more convenient to keep images in a subdirectory called images.

**How do I delete an image?**

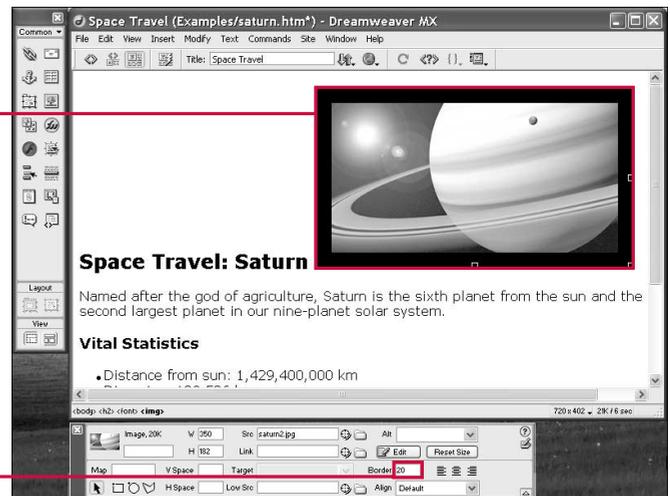
- ✓ To delete an image that is in a Web page, click the image and press Delete. To delete an image file from a site entirely, open the Site window, click the image file in the local site list, and press Delete. Dreamweaver warns you if any of your Web pages reference the image file. If you delete an image that is referenced on a page, that page displays a broken image icon.

**How can I tell how much space my images and text take up on my Web page?**

- ✓ Dreamweaver displays your page's total size in kilobytes (K) on the status bar. This total includes the size of your HTML file, the size of your images, plus the size of anything else on the page. Next to the size is the estimated download time for the page. You can configure the connection speed used to determine this estimate in your Preferences. See page 32 for more information.



■ The new image appears in the Web page.



**ADD A BORDER TO AN IMAGE**

- 1 Click the image to select it.
- 2 Type a width (in pixels) into the Border field.

**3 Press Enter (Return).**

■ A border appears around the image. The color of the border is the same as the default text of your page.

# WRAP TEXT AROUND AN IMAGE

You can wrap text around an image to give your Web page a more professional look, as well as fit more information inside the browser window. You wrap text around an image by adjusting the image's alignment. Specifying *left* alignment moves the image to the left of the page and wraps any following text around the right side of the image. *Right* alignment moves the image to the right of the page and wraps text around the

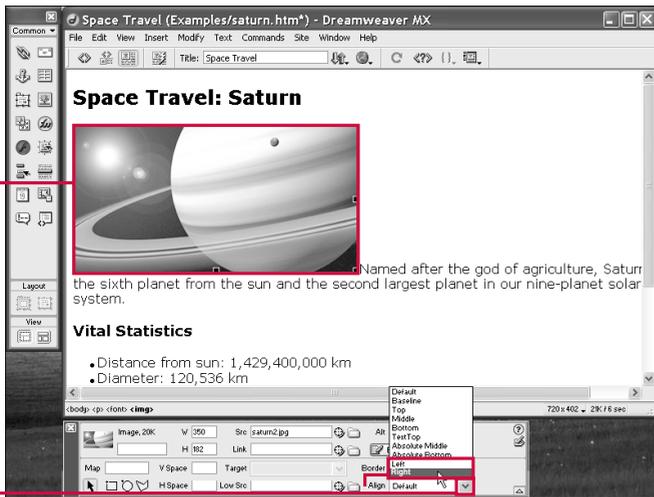
image's left side. Wrapping text can decrease unnecessary whitespace on your page by making text fit flush around the sides of an image.

Dreamweaver offers several other alignment options that specify how the preceding or following text abuts the inserted image. Middle, for example, aligns the baseline of the text with the middle of the image. These other settings are

typically less useful than the Right and Left settings.

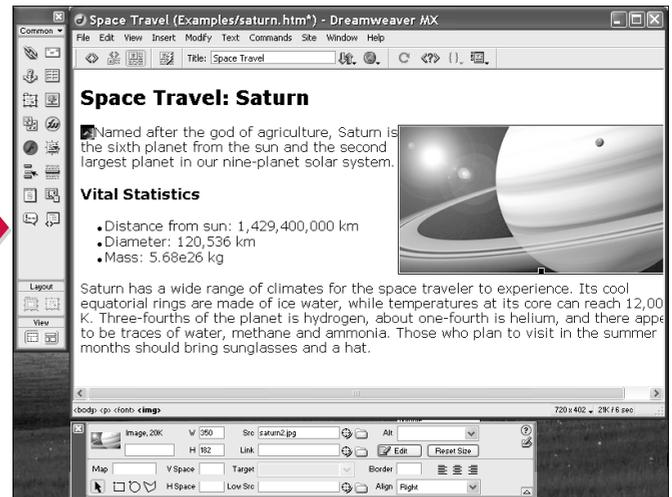
You do not have a simple alignment setting that wraps text around both sides of an image. To place text to the left and right of an image, you can insert a three-column table, place the image in the center cell, and place text in the neighboring cells.

## WRAP TEXT AROUND AN IMAGE



- 1 Click an image to select it.
- 2 Click  to open the Align drop-down list.

- 3 Click the Left or Right alignment setting.



- Text flows around the image according to the alignment you selected.

# CENTER AN IMAGE

Centering an image can give it a photo or banner prominence on your page by setting it off from text or other images above and below it. Dreamweaver makes centering an image easy — you select the image and click a center-align button.

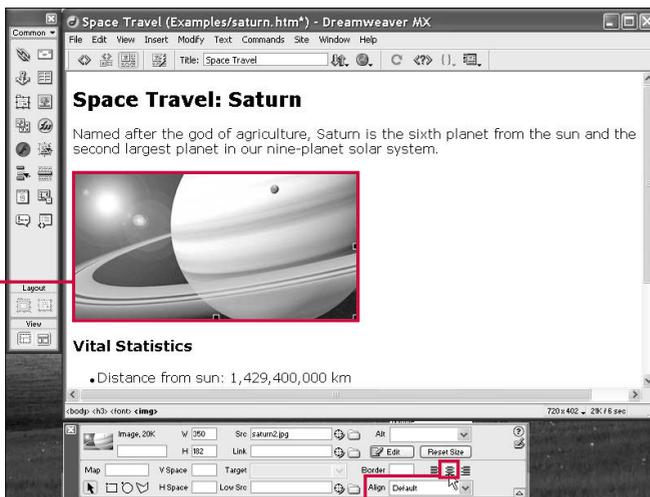
However, the HTML involved behind the scenes is slightly more complicated. No center alignment attribute for the HTML image tag

exists, which is why you do not see a Center option in the Align dropdown menu. When you click the center-align button in the Property inspector, Dreamweaver does one of three things: If the image is inside a paragraph, Dreamweaver aligns the entire paragraph to the center. If the image is not in a paragraph, Dreamweaver either adds a `<DIV ALIGN="CENTER">` tag or a `<CENTER>` tag around the

image HTML. You can specify which in the Code Format category in your Preferences. The `<DIV>` option is recommended by recent HTML specifications.

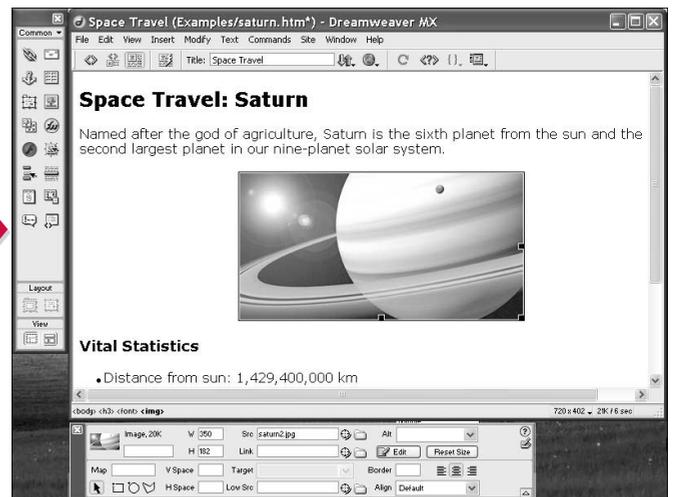
Another way to align images and other content on your pages is by using styles sheets. You can create style-sheet rules that specify positioning information, and then apply those rules to an image. See Chapter 12 for more information.

## CENTER AN IMAGE



1 Click the image to select it.

2 Click the Center button (☰).



■ Dreamweaver centers the image on the page.

# CHANGE THE SIZE OF AN IMAGE

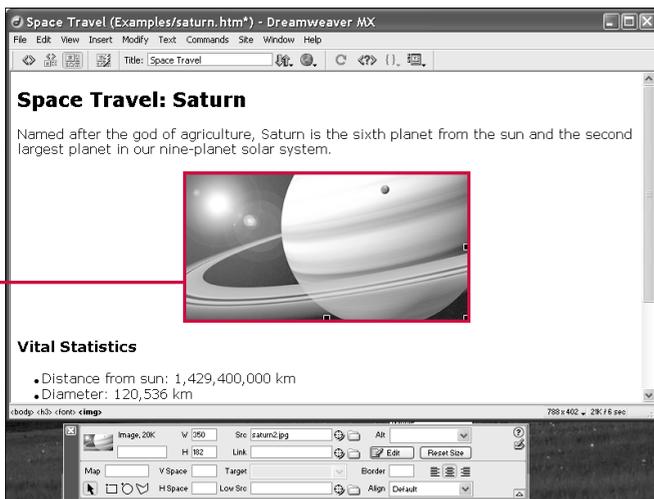
Dreamweaver enables you to change an image's size in several ways. You can change the pixel dimensions by entering new values in height and width fields or by clicking and dragging the corner of the image. You can also define the image as a percentage of the browser window, so that it expands and contracts as the user resizes the browser.

None of these techniques changes the size of the image in the actual

image file. To modify the image file, you need to use an image editor. Instead, resizing in Dreamweaver lets you change how the image is presented on your Web page. For example, you can insert a 10 x 10 pixel image into your page in Dreamweaver and specify that it display at 20 x 20 pixels (or at 5 x 30 pixels). The image will be stretched or shrunk for display on the page, but the actual image file will still be 10 x 10 pixels.

Enlarging an image in Dreamweaver can decrease the quality of the image. Shrinking an image in Dreamweaver means that your viewers will be downloading an image file that is larger than it needs to be. For both these reasons, it is usually best to change the size of your images in an image editor.

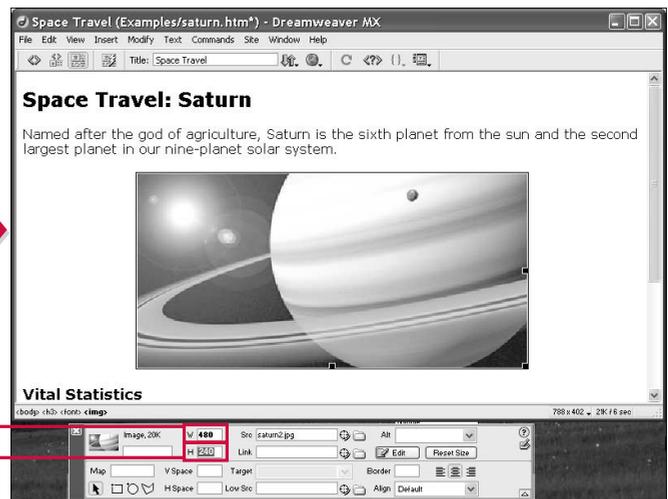
## CHANGE THE SIZE OF AN IMAGE



### CHANGE THE PIXEL DIMENSIONS

**1** Click the image to select it.

*Note: When you insert an image, Dreamweaver automatically enters its dimensions into the Properties inspector.*



**2** Type the width (in pixels) of the image.

**3** Press Enter (Return).

**4** Type the height (in pixels) of the image.

**5** Press Enter (Return).

The image displays with its new pixel dimensions.



**Is there a limit to how small I can make an image on my page?**

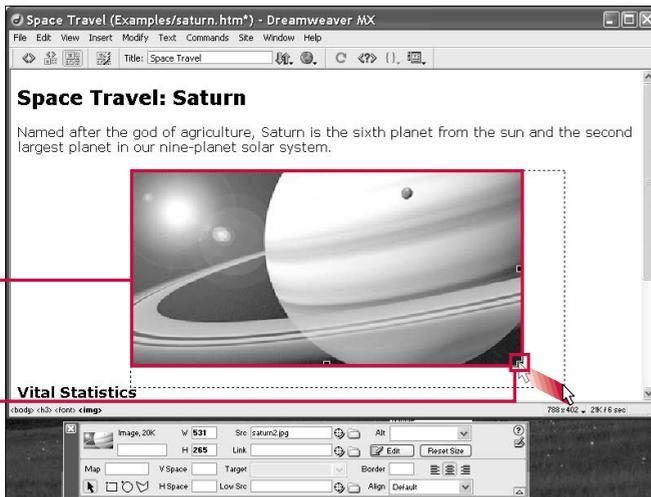
- ✓ Using the handles on the image edges to resize, you can shrink an image to no smaller than 8 x 8 pixels. To decrease the size down to the real minimum of 1 x 1 pixel, you need to enter values in the W and H fields of the Property inspector.

**After resizing, how do I return an image to its original dimensions?**

- ✓ You can click the H and W labels in the Property inspector to return the dimensions to their original values.

**How do I make an image take up the entire browser window?**

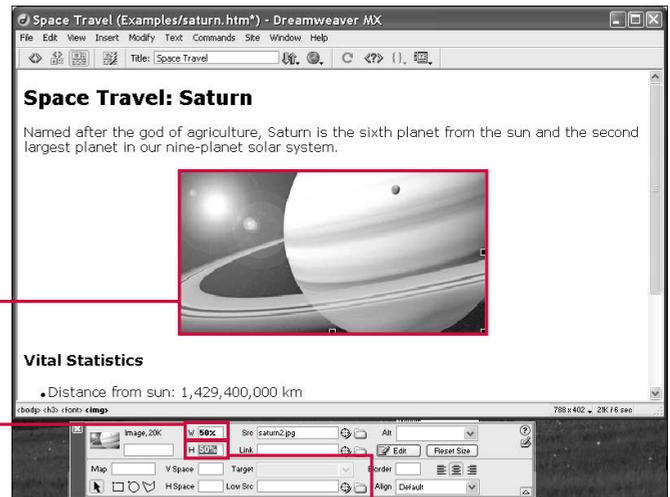
- ✓ Set the W and H fields in the Property inspector both to 100%. The image stretches to fill the entire window, and if the image was small to begin with, it will look very pixelated.



**CLICK AND DRAG THE IMAGE**

- 1 Click the image to select it.
- 2 Drag the handles at the sides or corners of the image.

- To retain the proportion of the image, hold down the Shift key as you drag a corner.
- The image expands or contracts to its new dimensions.



**CHANGE THE PROPORTIONAL SIZE**

- 1 Click the image to select it.
- 2 Type the percentage of the width.
- 3 Press Enter (Return).

- 4 Type the percentage of the height.
  - 5 Press Enter (Return).
- The image displays as a percentage of the browser window, not as a percentage of its original size.

# ADD SPACE AROUND AN IMAGE

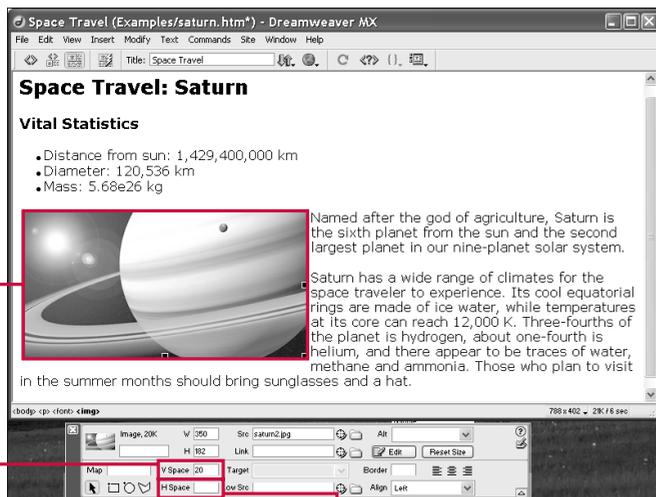
Adding space around an image can distinguish it from the text and other images on your Web page. You may want to add space if you are wrapping text around an image to make the text easier to read. The added space around an image is measured in pixels.

The techniques described here only let you add a fixed amount to the

top and bottom or a fixed amount to the left and right sides. Space on the top and bottom of an image is called *V Space*, or vertical space; space on the left and right sides of an image is called *H Space*, or horizontal space. To add a fixed amount of space to just one side of an image, or to different combinations of sides, you can use style sheets. See Chapter 12 for more information on style sheets.

You can also add space to the sides of your images using an image editor. Just make sure the space you add is transparent or the same color as your page background, or else you will end up with an image border. Note that adding space using an image editor increases the file size of an image.

## ADD SPACE AROUND AN IMAGE



**1** Click the image to select it.

**2** Type the amount of V (vertical) space (in pixels) that you want to add to the top and bottom.

**3** Press Enter (Return).

**4** Type the amount of H (horizontal) space (in pixels) that you want to add to the left and right sides.



**5** Press Enter (Return).

Extra space appears around the image.

# ADD ALTERNATE TEXT

You can add alternate text that displays in the place of images for viewers using text-based or non-visual browsers. Alternative, or *alt*, text also displays in the place of images when a visual browser is unable to display image. This happens when users turn off image viewing in their browser options.

Alt text is optional — nothing will break if you do not add it to your Web images. However, alt text

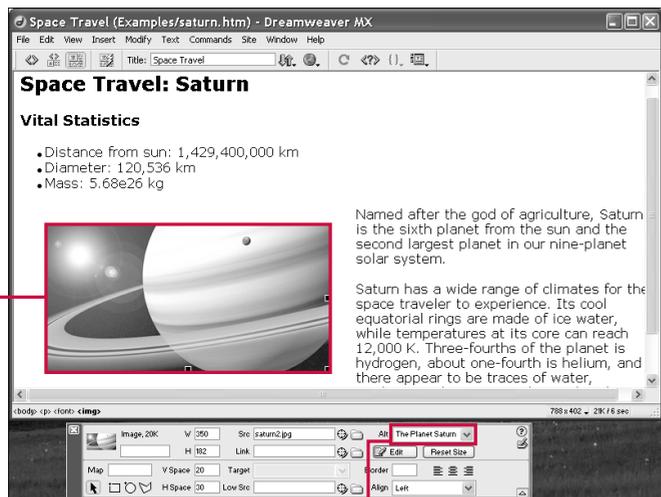
should be added if you want your pages to be accessible by the widest audience.

For photographs or illustrations, you usually want the alt information to describe the image you are displaying, for example: Adorable kitten with ball of string. For button graphics, you may want the alt text the same as the label that is on the button, for example: Home or Contact Us.

Some newer browsers, such as Internet Explorer version 5 and greater, display the alt text temporarily when you roll your cursor over an image on a Web page.

Some search engines index the alt text of Web pages. This means adding important key words to your alt information could potentially help your pages score higher in search results.

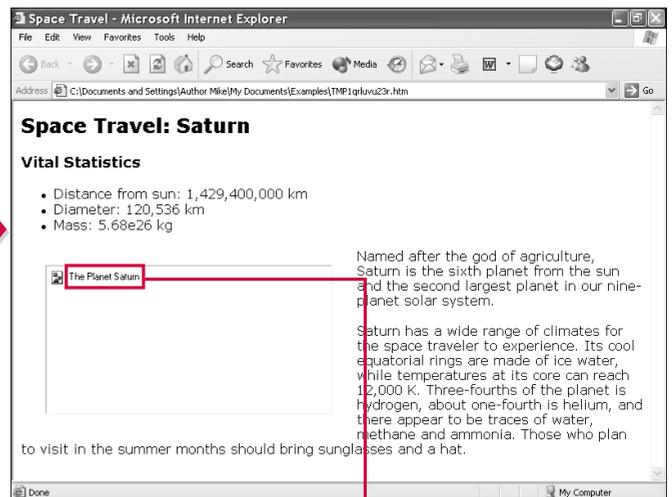
## ADD ALTERNATE TEXT



**1** Click an image to select it.

**2** Type the desired alternate text into the Alt field.

**3** Press Enter (Return).



**4** Preview your page in a Web browser.

The alternate text displays when image loading is turned off.

*Note: To preview a page in a Web browser, see page 58.*

# INSERT A PLACEHOLDER IMAGE

You can add a placeholder image to your Web page to temporarily mark off the space where you will place an image later. A placeholder image can be sized to be the same height and width as your eventual real image. You can set the placeholder's color to blend in with or contrast with the Web page's overall color.

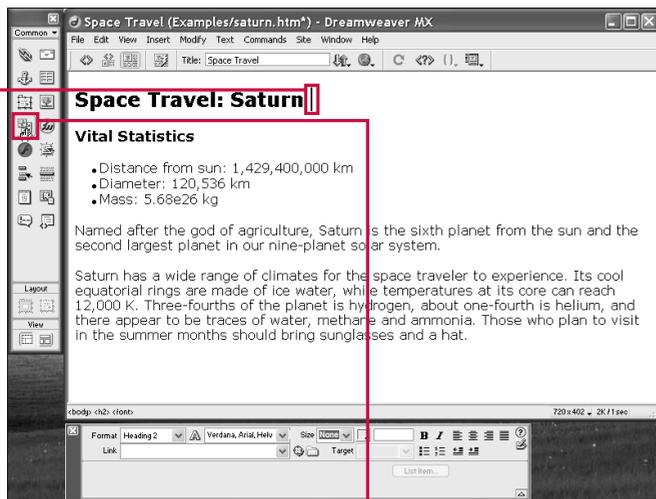
Placeholders can be useful when you are just starting to build a Web

site and want to experiment with different text and image layouts. Using placeholders allows you to quickly mark off space and not have to worry about the content of the images distracting you from the overall organization of the page.

When you add a placeholder image, Dreamweaver inserts a normal `<img>` tag to the HTML of the page. In the case of a placeholder, the `src` attribute of the `<img>` is

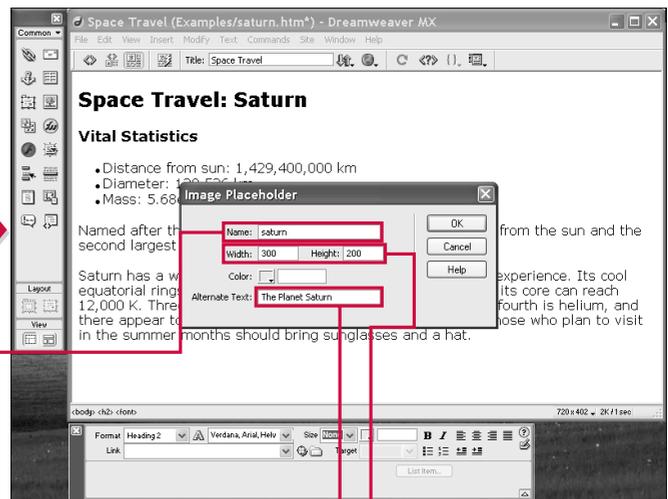
left blank, and a custom style is used to generate the background color, if needed. Because Dreamweaver builds placeholders by using `<img>` tags, you can align and add space around placeholder images just like you can regular images.

## INSERT A PLACEHOLDER IMAGE



**1** Position your cursor where you want to insert the placeholder image.

**2** Click Image Placeholder () .



**3** Type in a name for the placeholder.

**4** Type dimensions (in pixels) for the placeholder.

**5** Type in the alternate text.

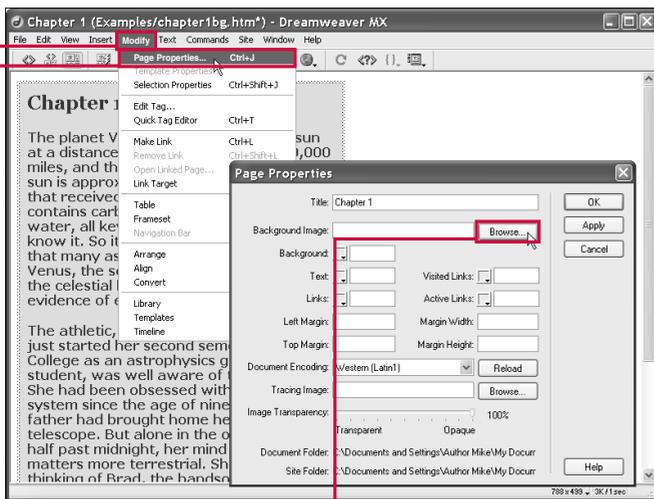
# ADD A BACKGROUND IMAGE

You can add a background image to your Web page to compliment its theme or to make it more colorful. Dreamweaver enables you to specify an image file in your local folder, or on the Web, to serve as the background image. You can design backgrounds that work with elements in the foreground of your pages. For example, you can make a background that has columns of color that underlay similarly arranged columns of text.

Unless the background image is larger than the browser window, the image tiles horizontally and vertically to fill the entire window. This is an important design consideration, because viewers with different monitor settings can have browser windows with very different sizes. For example, a background that takes up the entire window on a browser, running on a monitor set at 640 x 480 pixels, may end up tiling (repeating) on a browser running on a 1,024 x 768 screen.

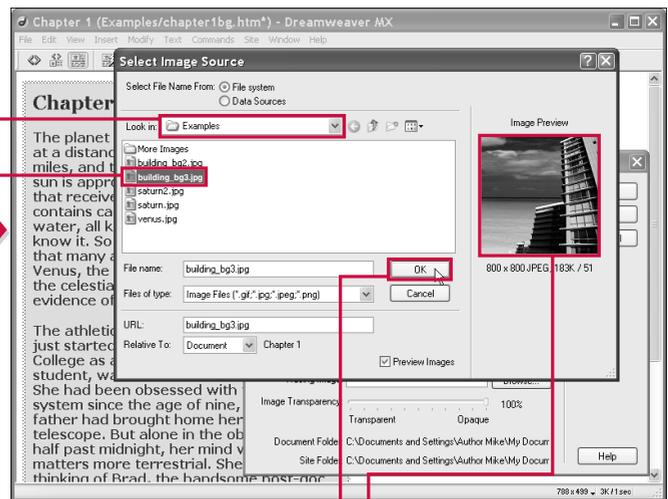
Another consideration when creating a background image is to make sure it does not overwhelm content in the foreground. A rainbow-colored background may call attention to a page, but it may also make it impossible to read the words displayed over it.

## ADD A BACKGROUND IMAGE



- 1 Click Modify.
- 2 Click Page Properties.

- 3 Click Browse.



- 4 Click  to select the folder where your background image is located.
- 5 Click the image from the list.

- 6 Click OK.



**How do I create a background image that tiles seamlessly?**

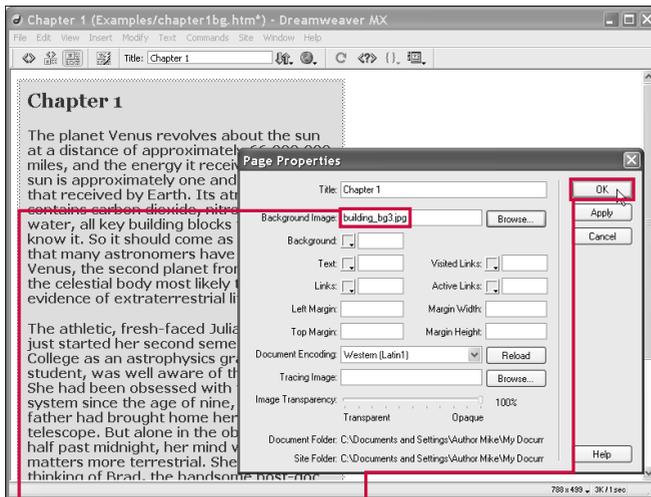
- ✓ You can use an image editor, such as Adobe Photoshop or Macromedia Fireworks, to eliminate the seams that can appear when an image tiles. The trick involves offsetting the image horizontally and vertically, and then cleaning up the seams with editing tools. Many books on Web graphics show you how to create seamless tiles.

**How do I keep my background images from taking up a lot of file space?**

- ✓ Keeping your background image file sizes small is important if you want your pages to download quickly. For GIF backgrounds, try to keep the number of colors in the image to a minimum. For JPEG images, try to increase the amount of compression applied when you save your images.

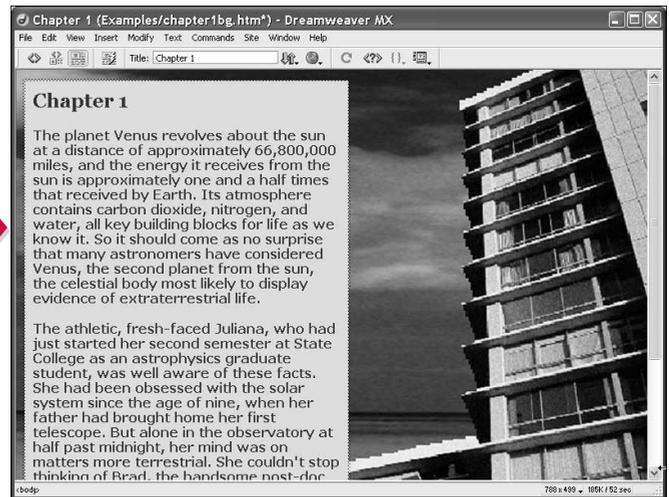
**How do I estimate the browser sizes for monitors at different settings?**

- ✓ Dreamweaver comes with several predefined window settings that mimic what a user sees at different monitor settings. To choose a setting, click on the Dimensions menu on the Document window status bar.



■ The image filename and path appear in the Background Image field.

7 Click OK.



■ The image appears as a background on your Web page. If necessary, it tiles horizontally and vertically to fill the entire window.

■ In this example, the background image appears behind a solid-color table.