

34: Creating a content page 6

Adding an image

In this lesson you will add a small image to your content page. It will link to a larger version of the same image.

Obtain the image

- Click on the links below to open the images. Save them in the 'images' directory.
 - hoop_pine_200.jpg
 - hoop_pine_440.jpg

HTML

Here is the HTML for the small image you will be inserting in the first paragraph of your page. Have a look at the file path and note how it goes up a level to the *images* directory.

```

```

Here is the class attribute you will add to the element.

```

```

To make the small image a link to the larger one, you need to add link opening and closing tags before and after your image HTML. You learnt how to create links in Lesson 24. Note that the file path for the larger image is nearly the same as that for the small image, as they are both kept in the same place; the only difference is the number in the name of the image.

```
<a href="../images/hoop_pine_440.jpg"></a>
```

Insert the line above into your HTML, in the place shown in the HTML box below.

```
HTML
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>Hoop Pine</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../mystylesheet.css">
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="description" content="What we should all know about Hoop Pine">
    <meta name="keywords" content="html, css">
    <meta name="author" content="My Name">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">
  </head>
  <body id="treecontentpage">
  <header class="treeheader">
  <a href="home.htm"><p>My wonderful world of trees</p></a>
  </header>
```

```

<a href="../../home.htm"><p
id="treehomelink">
Home
</p></a>
<h1 class="treepagetitle">The splendours of Hoop Pine
</h1>
<article class="treecontentarticle">
<h2 class="majorheading">What we all need to know about Hoop Pine
</h2>
<h3 class="minorheading">Habitat
</h3>
<p class="treebodytext">
Araucaria cunninghamii is a species of Araucaria known as <i>Hoop
Pine</i>. Other less commonly used names include colonial pine,
Queensland pine, Dorrigo pine, Moreton Bay pine and Richmond River
pine. The scientific name honours the botanist and explorer Allan
Cunningham, <a href="../../images/hoop_pine_440.jpg"></a> who collected the first specimens in the 1820s.
</p>
<h3 class="minorheading">Habitat
</h3>
<p class="treebodytext">
Araucaria cunninghamii is a species of Araucaria known as <i>Hoop
Pine</i>. Other less commonly used names include colonial pine,
Queensland pine, Dorrigo pine, Moreton Bay pine and Richmond River
pine. The scientific name honours the botanist and explorer Allan
Cunningham, who collected the first specimens in the 1820s.
</p>
<h3 class="minorheading">Habitat
</h3>
<p class="treebodytext">
Araucaria cunninghamii is a species of Araucaria known as <i>Hoop
Pine</i>. Other less commonly used names include colonial pine,
Queensland pine, Dorrigo pine, Moreton Bay pine and Richmond River
pine. The scientific name honours the botanist and explorer Allan
Cunningham, who collected the first specimens in the 1820s.
</p>
</article>
<footer class="treefooter">
<p>
Hoop Pine
</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

CSS

Insert this ruleset for the *treeimageright* class into your CSS, as shown. This will float the image to the right and create margins (Lesson 22) on three sides.

```
.treeimageright {  
  float: right;  
  margin: 2% 0 2% 2%;  
}
```

CSS

```
html {  
  color: black;  
  font-family: sans-serif, sans;  
  font-weight: normal;  
  font-variant: normal;  
  font-style: normal;  
  text-align: justify;  
}  
  
* {  
  margin: 0 0 0 0;  
  padding: 0 0 0 0;  
}  
  
img {  
  max-width:100%;  
  border: none;  
  outline:none;  
}  
  
#treecontentpage {  
  background-color: lightcyan;  
}  
  
.treepagetitle {  
  text-align: center;  
  font-size: 290%;  
  font-weight: 700;  
  line-height: 5em;  
}  
  
.majorheading {  
  text-align: left;  
  font-size: 160%;  
  font-weight: 700;  
  margin-bottom: 0.8em;  
}
```

```
.minorheading {
text-align: left;
font-size: 115%;
font-weight: 500;
margin-bottom: 1%;
}

.treebodytext {
margin-right: 6%;
margin-bottom: 4%;
}

#treehomelink {
margin-top: 2vh;
margin-left: 5vw;
font-size: 110%;
font-weight: 600;
}

.treecontentarticle
width: 60%;
margin-right: auto;
margin-left: auto;
}

.treeheader {
background-color: gray;
height: 10vh;
width: 100%;
}

.treeheader p {
font-size: 200%;
font-weight: 600;
text-align: left;
color: white;
line-height: 10vh;
margin-left: 5vw;
}

.treeheader a {
text-decoration: none;
}

.treefooter {
position: fixed;
bottom: 0;
width: 100%;
height: 4em;
background-color: firebrick;
}

.treefooter p {
text-align: center;
line-height: 4em;
color: white;
}
```

```
.treeimageright {  
float: right;  
margin: 2% 0 2% 2%;  
}
```

Look at the CSS changes

Take a few moments to have a good look at the properties and the values you have entered in the CSS, and the effect on your webpage. The zero margin on the right makes the image snuggle up against the boundary in line with the text. If necessary, refresh your memory on floats (Lesson 19).

Congratulations! You have completed your *content* page. Now it is time for your home page.