

Computing

Lesson 2: Images and Links

KS4 HTML and CSS

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Task 1 - Accessibility

Watch the short video on the Worksheet about design considerations to make your website as accessible as possible.



Task 2 - Insert an image - part 1

Find a suitable image online.

Use the creative commons search to help you do this:

oaknat.uk/comp-creative-commons

Once you have, you will need to get its source, that is, the URL of where it is located on the internet. This can often be done by right-clicking on the image and choosing Copy Image Address.

Please ask a parent or carer for permission before attempting this task. Oak National Academy are not responsible for any third party content.



Task 2 - Insert an image - part 2

This is the code needed to insert your image.

```
<img src = "source goes here">
```

Notice how it does not have an end tag. This is called a self-closing tag.

Example:

```

```

Task

- Find a suitable image online.
- Get its source.
- Add it to your webpage.

Use the following link to use as a starter project if you can't access your work from lesson 1:

oaknat.uk/comp-html-l2-t2



Task 3 - Image properties (width)

The width attribute lets you change how wide the image will be in pixels. If you change the width, the height will scale proportionally. If you change the height and width attributes then you risk squashing the image.

Example:

```

```



Task 3 - Image properties (alt)

The alt attribute is for people who use screen readers. If the alt tag is not there, the screen reader will read out the full source. If we leave the alt tag blank (i.e. ""), the screen reader would say nothing. Neither of these things would be useful for people with disabilities. You need to take users' needs into account when creating webpages.

Example:

```

```



Task 3 - Image properties (the task)

Task

1. Adjust the width attribute of your images.
2. Add alt text attributes to your images as above with appropriate descriptions.



Task 4 - Hyperlinks

This format for a hyperlink is shown below:

```
<a href= "link url"> link text </a>
```

The URL is the address the link would go to when clicked; the link text is what will appear as a link on the screen.

Example:

```
<a href="https://www.google.co.uk">Click here to visit Google</a>
```

The above link would read '**Click here to visit Google**', and when clicked would go to www.google.co.uk.



Task 4 - Hyperlinking an image

To create an image as a hyperlink you combine the things you have learnt about images and hyperlinks.

Where you would usually put the text for the link, you can replace this with an image.

Example:

```
<a href = "link url"> <img src = "image source goes here" alt = "Pizza"  
width = 300></a>
```



Task 4 - Hyperlink tasks

Task

1. Create and add a link to your site.
2. Create a hyperlink from an image on your webpage.

