3rd Digital Skills Workshop – Images in HTML

1. GitHub Daily Workflow – getting the most updated version of the repo from the msu-anthropology master branch
    a. Follow Daily Workflow sheet
2. Open up the desktop client and Atom
3. Text wrapping in Atom
    a. Click anywhere within the code you're editing then go up to the navbar and click **View → Toggle Soft Wrap**
    b. Lines of code will now continue on next line down once it reaches end of window instead of continuing out of view on one single line
4. Adding images to your website – done locally first
    a. Open GitHub folder on your desktop: Documents → GitHub → daea-fs18 → sites → site-name → img (this should be empty right now)
    b. Find your images that are locally stored on your computer – drag or copy/paste them into your img folder within your repo – Atom will automatically update
        i. Again, this is referring to the folder on your computer under **Documents**, not on Atom
        ii. Image titles should not have any spaces
            1. Eg: site-map.jpg or sitemap.jpg **NOT** site map.jpg

    BEWARE!! – The GitHub folder is connected to the internet! Do not add anything that you don't want ending up on the internet and do not move this folder's location – i.e. DO NOT put the GitHub folder onto your desktop!!

    c. Go back to Atom and make sure the photos are now listed in your img folder
5. Linking your new photo(s) into your .html page - follow this basic layout/code for putting your photos onto your page:

```
<figure style="float: right; width: 35%; padding-left: 20px; padding-
bottom: 5px;">

      <img src="img/site_photo.jpg" width="100%" />

      <figcaption><a href="#" rel="citation" data-toggle="popover"
      data-content="This is where you will put your photo title,
      attributions, and date accessed that will show up when you click
      on the blue lettering">Image 1</a> - "This is the actual photo
      caption that will appear below the image – should be
      brief."</figcaption>

</figure>
```

Things to remember when adding/linking your photos:

1. Do not forget to wrap your `<img src:… />` tag in the `<figure>…</figure>` tags – without this you cannot add a caption to your image
    a. An `img` can exist on its own without the `figure` tags but this eliminates all the settings and stylings we have in place as well
2. Be sure to follow the exact syntax inside each of the tags
    a. A misplaced comma, semi-colon, or apostrophe can "break" the specific part of the webpage – cause it to not function or appear properly
3. Each photo will need to be styled with inline CSS (styling within the code itself) – the settings for one image may not be appropriate for another image
    a. Inline CSS for `figure` is anything after the word `figure`, but still before the closing `>`
    b. Inline CSS for `img` is anything after the `img src:"…"` tag but before the closing `/>` tag
    c. Inline CSS for `figcaption` for this project is the string of commands after `<figcaption> <a href="#"` until the closing `>` which is followed by text that is linked to the popover with the photo attributes (in this case `Image #`) then followed by the closing `</a>` tag
        i. Text after this is the rest of the image caption that **IS NOT** linked with the popover – just plain caption text
4. Order of the image and text matters
    a. If you want your image at the top of the section (inline with the first sentence) put the `figure` and `img` codes first, even if you want the image on the right
    b. If you want the image in the middle of the section, put the `figure` and `img` codes above the `<p>…</p>` tags where you want the image inline with the text
    c. If you want your image to be at the bottom of the section, put the `figure` and `img` codes BEFORE the last `<p>…</p>` tags
        i. This depend on how long your paragraph is
    d. It's possible to put an image inside a paragraph (between or even within sentences) – place cursor where you want the code and hit **Enter/Return** a few times to give room for the `figure` and `img` code then enter those codes
        i. WARNING – although the text will automatically adjust around the image, there may be a slight space between the lines of text where the image code lives
5. If the image and text align awkwardly, try changing the size of the `figure` or adding/deleting text to make it more appealing

Example of image and the html code and styling attributes

After salvage operations were completed, areas of excavation within the two chambers of the rockshelter were identified. Areas of untouched (unlooted) soil were chosen to discover any areas where artifacts and burials might be encountered that had not been disturbed by looting activity.

The Main Chamber

Skeletal remains found in the Main (lower) Chamber were generally in a better state of preservation compared to those recovered in the Upper Chamber, however the variety of artifacts associated with burials was markedly less. As will be discussed in further detail below, artifacts from the Upper Chamber but not found in the Main Chamber included whole monochrome ceramic vessels, a polychrome ceramic vessel, a metate fragment, and a greater abundance of worked lithic material. In the Main Chamber, large potsherds belonging to water jars were found stacked on the surface of the rockshelter (placed there by looters) and small jadeite beads were found accompanying one individual in a primary burial (see Image 3), a phenomenon not seen in the Upper Chamber.

Jadeite beads from Sac Uitzil Ba. Photograph by Jack A. Biggs, June 2017.

Image 3 - "Photograph of small jadeite beads found around the chest and neck of an individual buried within the Main Chamber of the Sac Uitzil Ba Rockshelter. A total of five jadeite beads were found with this individual, likely from a necklace placed on the body before or during the funerary process."

Unfortunately, only one individual from the Main Chamber was found and excavated in its entirety, Burial 7. Other burials that were identified within the Main Chamber come from looted contexts. However, Burial 7 was incredibly well preserved and was found in a flexed position, laying on their right side with their hea
northeast, in the direction of the entrance of the rockshelter. This indi
buried with the small jadeite beads described earlier, as well as a cac
teeth from an adolescent individual located around the head of Burial 7. Tooth caches have been reported elswehere within the Maya area (Wrobel et al. 2017; more citations) and have been interpreted in a number of ways. However, Biggs and Michael (2019 forthcoming) argue that caches such as these, containing small amounts of biological material, should be interpreted as form of paritibility, meaning that a piece can represent the whole. Teeth are easily recognizeble in living humans and in skeletonized individuals. The inclusion of these recognizable pieces can act as a form of social ties to other individuals, groups, or even geographic areas. The Maya people who buried the individual from Burial 7 could have been using the teeth

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<p><h4><em>The Main Chamber</em></h4></p>

<figure style="float:right; width:50%; padding: 0 0 5px 20px">
  <img src="img/jadeite.jpg" width="100%" />
  <figcaption><a href="#" rel="citation" data-toggle="popover" data-content="Jadeite beads from Sac
  Uitzil Ba. Photograph by Jack A. Biggs, June 2017.">Image 3</a> - "Photograph of small jadeite beads
  found around the chest and neck of an individual buried within the Main Chamber of the Sac Uitzil Ba
  Rockshelter. A total of five jadeite beads were found with this individual, likely from a necklace
  placed on the body before or during the funerary process."</figcaption>
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Description of tags (indented items indicated tags that are nested within one another):

`<figure>`: creates a space on the page where the image can live – also allows for the caption to be placed

`style`: allows you to customize photo within the html

`float`: where you want the picture to be (right, left, center)

`width`: how much of the page/image space you want your image to take up

`padding`: the number of pixels you want to be put on the sides, above, or below the image to give it room between the text or caption space

`<img …/>`: creates the space within the `<figure>` to put the image

`src`: the source of your image – putting `/` indicated folders such that "`img/site_photo.jpg`" indicates that the image – `site_photo.jpg` – lives in the folder `img` which you have created in your site folder on github

`width`: this denotes the amount of space you want the image to take up **<u>within the figure space you previously defined – should be 100%</u>**

-e.g. if you put 35% here as well, this would mean that you want the image to take up only 35% of 35% - your photo would only take up 12.25% of the space.

`<figcaption`: this is where you will type in and style the caption that appears below your image

`<a href="#"`: this makes the text after > and before `</a>` an interactive hyperlink – the # indicates that it is for something on this page, not another website or page

`rel`: indicates the relationship between the current document/item and the linked item – in this case a caption

`data-toggle`: since we add "`popover`" after this, it allows you to create a popover or pop-up text box with the photo title and attributions

`data-content`: the text after this is the text that will appear after clicking on the hyperlink (usually `Image #`) – you will type in the photo title and attributions here

–all of this is within the `<a href tag` – close it out with `>`

–any text after `<a href…>`will be part of the hyperlink so add in `</a>` to end the hyperlink

Text after `</a>` will be regular text – finish the caption text with `</figcaption>` right after the last word or period.

`</figure>` – this ends the entire figure space