Romel Cabiling ▾

# Lesson Proper for Week 5

HTML Link

        Links are an essential feature of all web pages. A link is the "*address*" to a document or a resource located on the World Wide Web or elsewhere within your own Web server. These links are known as *hyperlinks.* Hyperlinks allow visitors to navigate between Web sites by clicking on words, phrases, and images. Thus you can create hyperlinks using text or images available on a webpage.

Types of Links
Link to External Web Pages
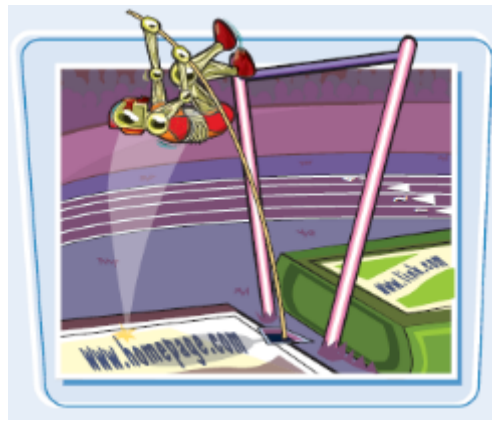
You can use links on your Web page to direct users to other pages on the Internet. For example, you might include a link on your company Web page to a local city directory detailing activities and hotels in the area. Or you might add a link on a product page to the manufacturer's Web site.

Link to Other Pages on Your Site

If your Web site consists of more than one page, you can include links to other pages on the site. For example, your main page may provide links to pages about your business, products, and ordering information as well as to a map of your location. If you maintain a blog, the home page will usually link to postings that you have created in the past.

Link to Other Areas on the Same Page

If your Web page is particularly long, you can provide links to different areas on the page. For example, at the top of a page, you might include links to each section heading or photo that appears below. This allows users to jump right to the information they want to view without having to scroll.

Absolute and Relative Links

You can use two types of links in your HTML documents: absolute and relative. Absolute links use a complete URL to point to a specific page on a specific Web server. Relative links use shorthand to reference a page and don't specify the server. You generally use relative links to reference documents on the same Web site.

Anchor Tags

The HTML code you use to create a link is called an anchor tag, consisting of the beginning <a> and the ending . The href attribute works within the opening anchor tag to define the URL, or Web address, to which you want to link.

Syntax for Anchor

As you can see, the label of a link can be text or another HTML element such as an image. You can use the anchor element to create a wide range of links.

The href Attribute

The *href* attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In other words, it points out the destination page. You can create a link in your HTML document that, when clicked, takes the visitor to another page on the Web. You can link to a page on your own Web site or to a page elsewhere on the Web.

Example of link:

```
1  <!doctype html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <meta charset="utf-8">
5  <title>HTML LINK</title>
6  </head>
7
8  <body>
9      <p>Click following link</p>
10       <a href = "https://www.tutorialspoint.com" target = "_self">Tutorials Point</a>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

This will produce the following result, where you can click on the link generated to reach to the home page of Tutorials Point (in this example).

Output:

Click the following link

Tutorials Point

The target Attribute

You can add instructions to an HTML link that tell the browser to open the link page in a new browser window. You may add this instruction if you want to keep a window to your own site open so the user can easily return to your page. You use a target attribute within the link anchor element (<a>) to open links in new windows. To make all the links on your page open in new windows, you can use the *BASE* element.

The following are the possible options for target value:

Sr.No	Option & Description
1	**_blank** Opens the linked document in a new window or tab.
2	**_self** Opens the linked document in the same frame.
3	**_parent** Opens the linked document in the parent frame.
4	**_top** Opens the linked document in the full body of the window.
5	**targetframe** Opens the linked document in a named *targetframe*.

HTML Image

Images include everything from graphics and clip art to photographs and other visual objects. An important part of using images effectively on your own site is to understand how browsers display the images for others to view. HTML **img** tag is used to display image on the web page. HTML **img** tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image element.

Syntax for Image:

Specifies the URL of the image to display (note: uses standard relative referencing).

Text in title attribute will be displayed in a pop-up tool tip when user moves mouse over image.

```
<img src="images/central-park.jpg" alt="Central Park" title="Central Park" width="80" height="40" />
```

Text in alt attribute provides a brief description of image's content for users who are unable to see it.

Specifies the width and height of image in pixels

HTML coding lets you display images as inline elements, which means they appear within the body of the page along with text.

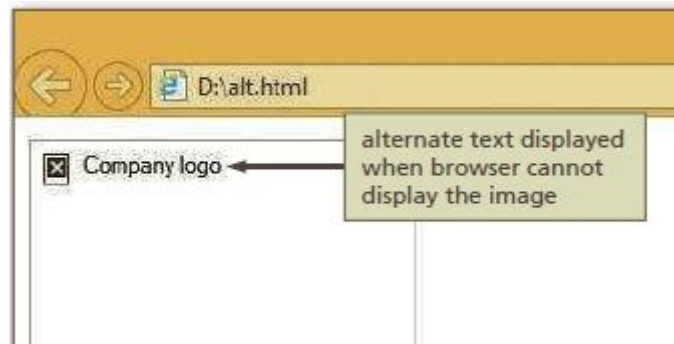**Basic attributes of image**

src Attribute

→ It specifies the image's filename and the location of the image's file.

alt Attribute

alternate text displayed when browser cannot display the image

→ It specify alternate text in case the image cannot be displayed in a browser. The alternate text briefly describes the image.

height and width Attribute

→ If you want to give some height and width to display image according to your requirement, then you can set it with height and width attributes of image.

HTML Table

HTML tables were created for instances when you need to add tabular material. Tables may be used to organize schedules, product comparisons, statistics, or other types of information. All of the table's content goes into cells that are arranged into rows. Cells contain either header information or data, which may be any sort of content.

The Structure of Table

The elements that make up the basic structure of a table.

Picture shows the elements that identify the table (**table**), rows (**tr**, for "table row"), and cells (**th**, for "table headers," and **td**, for "table data / cell"). Cells are the heart of the table, because that's where the actual content goes.

Spanning Cells

One fundamental feature of table structure is cell spanning, which is the stretching of a cell to cover several rows or columns. Spanning cells allows you to create complex table structures, but it has the side effect of making the markup a little more difficult to keep track of.

Column Spans

→ Column spans, created with the `colspan` attribute in the td or th element, stretch a cell to the right span over the subsequent columns. Here's an example of colspan:

```
<table>
    <tr>
        <th colspan="2">Fat</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Saturated Fat (g)</td>
        <td>Unsaturated Fat (g)</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Fat	
Saturated Fat (g)	Unsaturated Fat (g)

The **colspan** attribute stretches a cell to the right to span the specified number of columns.

Row Spans

→ Row spans, created with the **rowspan** attribute, work just like column spans, but they cause the cell to span downward over several rows. Here's an example of rowspan:

```
<table>
    <tr>
        <th rowspan="3">Serving Size</th>
        <td>Small (8oz.)</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Medium (16oz.)</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Large (24oz.)</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Serving Size	Small (8oz.)
	Medium (16oz.)
	Large (24oz.)

The **rowspan** attribute stretches a cell downward to span the specified number of rows.

Cell Padding and Spacing

By default, cells are sized just large enough to fit their contents, but often, you'll want to add a little breathing room around tabular content. There are two kinds of space that can be added in and around table cells:

✦ **cell padding**

→ Cell padding is the amount of space held between the contents of the cell and the cell border. If you don't specify any cell padding, the cells will have the default value of one pixel of padding.

→ Because the **cellpadding** attribute may be used with the table element only, the **cellpadding** value applie[s] the cells in the table. In other words, you can't specify different amounts of padding for individual cells wit[h] attribute.

```
<table cellpadding="15">
    <tr>
        <td>CELL 1</td>
        <td>CELL 2</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>CELL 3</td>
        <td>CELL 4</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```
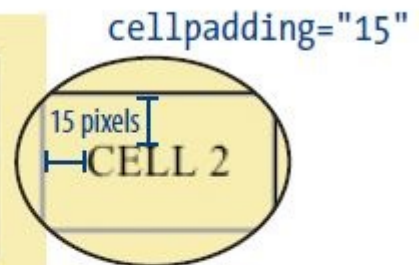
By default, table cells expand just enough to fit

Cell padding adds space between the edge of the cell and its contents.

cellpadding="15"

| CELL 1 | CELL 2 |
| CELL 3 | CELL 4 |

| CELL 1 | CELL 2 |
| CELL 3 | CELL 4 |

15 pixels
⊢CELL 2

NOTE: I have used style sheets to add a gray rule around cells and a black rule around the table for demonstration purposes.

The cellpadding *attribute adds space between the cell contents and the cell border.*

✦ cell spacing

→ Cell spacing is the amount of space held between cells, specified in number of pixels. This example shows the result of the following markup compared to a sample in which no padding or spacing is specified.

```
<table cellpadding="15" cellspacing="15">
    <tr>
        <td>CELL 1</td>
        <td>CELL 2</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>CELL 3</td>
        <td>CELL 4</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Cell spacing adds space between cells
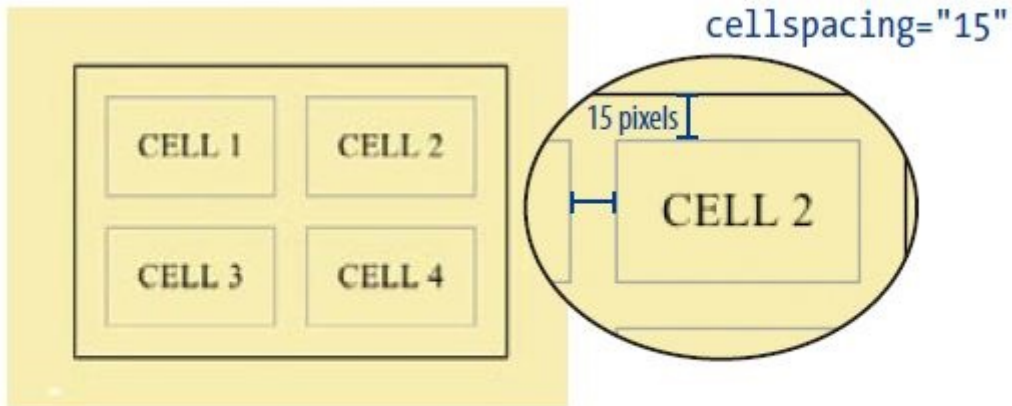
NOTE: I have used style sheets to add a gray rule around cells and a black rule around the table for demonstration purposes.

The cellspacing attribute adds space between cells.

Lesson in Module 5 CCS3218

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Navigation

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🧩 Activities

- 📄 Assignments
- 🗐 Forums
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- 📄 Resources