

## **Chapter-04: Html Links**

1. Links are the defining feature of the web because they allow you to move from one web page to another.
2. Links from one website to another.
3. Links from one page to another on the same website.
4. Links from one part of a web page to another part of the same page.
5. Links that open in a new browser window.
6. Links that start up your email program and address a new email to someone.
7. Links are created using the `<a>` element.
8. Users can click on anything between the opening `<a>` tag and the closing `</a>` tag.
9. You specify which page you want to link to using the href attribute.
10. The text between the opening tag `<a>` and closing `</a>` tag is known as link text.
11. Links are created using the `<a>` element which has an attribute called href.
12. The value of the href attribute is the page that you want people to go to when they click on the link.
13. Users can click on anything that appears between the opening tag `<a>` and the closing tag `</a>` and will be taken to the page specified in the href attribute.
14. When you link to a different website, the value of the href attribute will be the full web address for the site, which is known as an absolute URL.
15. Browsers show links in blue with an underline by default.
16. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator.
17. Every web page has its own URL.
18. This is the web address that you would type into a browser if you wanted to visit that specific page.
19. An absolute URL starts with the domain name for that site, and can be followed by the path to a specific page.
20. If no page is specified, the site will display the homepage.
21. When you are linking to other pages within the same site, you do not need to specify the domain name in the URL.
22. You can use a shorthand known as a relative URL.

23. If all the pages of the site are in the same folder, then the value of the href attribute is just the name of the file.
24. If you have different pages of a site in different folders, then you can use a slightly more complex syntax to indicate where the page is in relation to the current page.\
25. When linking to other pages within the same site, you can use relative URLs.
26. shorthand version of absolute URLs because you do not need to specify the domain name.
27. Relative URLs help when building a site on your computer because you can create links between pages without having to set up your domain name or hosting.
28. On larger websites it's a good idea to organize your code by placing the pages for each different section of the site into a new folder.
29. Folders on a website are sometimes referred to as directories.
30. The top-level folder is known as the root folder.
31. The root folder contains all of the other files and folders for a website.
32. Each section of the site is placed in a separate folder; this helps organize the files.
33. The relationship between files and folders on a website is described using the same terminology as a family tree.
34. The main homepage of a site written in HTML (and the homepages of each section in a child folder) is called index.html.
35. Web servers are usually set up to return the index.html file if no file name is specified.
36. Every page and every image on a website has a URL (or Uniform Resource Locator).
37. The URL is made up of the domain name followed by the path to that page or image.
38. You use URLs when linking to other web pages and when including images in your own site.
39. Relative URLs can be used when linking to pages within your own website.
40. They provide a shorthand way of telling the browser where to find your files.
41. When you are linking to a page on your own website, you do not need to specify the domain name.
42. You can use relative URLs which are a shorthand way to tell the browser where a page is in relation to the current page.
43. If all of the files in your site are in one folder, you simply use the file name for that page.
44. To link to a file in the same folder, just use the file name. (Nothing else is needed.)
45. For a child folder, use the name of the child folder, followed by a forward slash, then the file name.

46. For Grandchild Folder Use the name of the child folder, followed by a forward slash, then the name of the grandchild folder, followed by another forward slash, then the file name.
47. For Parent Folder Use ../ to indicate the folder above the current one, then follow it with the file name.
48. For GrandParent Folder Repeat the ../ to indicate that you want to go up two folders (rather than one), then follow it with the file name.
49. When a website is live (that is, uploaded to a web server) you may see a couple of other techniques used that do not work when the files are on your local computer.
50. To create a link that starts up the user's email program and addresses an email to a specified email address, you use the element.
51. The value of the href attribute starts with mailto: and is followed by the email address you want the email to be sent to.
52. when it is clicked on, the user's email program will open a new email message and address it to the person specified in the link.
53. If you want a link to open in a new window, you can use the target attribute on the opening tag.
54. The value of this target attribute should be \_blank.
55. One of the most common reasons a web page author might want a link to be opened in a new window is if it points to another website.
56. Generally you should avoid opening links in a new window, but if you do, it is considered good practice to inform users that the link will open a new window before they click on it.
57. Before you can link to a specific part of a page, you need to identify the points in the page that the link will go to. You do this using the id attribute (which can be used on every HTML element).
58. You can see that the <h1> and <h2> elements in this example have been given id attributes that identify those sections of the page.
59. The value of the id attribute should start with a letter or an underscore (not a number or any other character) and, on a single page, no two id attributes should have the same value.