

HTML Links

HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document. When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

HTML Links - Syntax

In HTML, links are defined with the `<a>` tag:

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

Example: `Visit our University`

The **href** attribute: specifies the destination address of the link.

The **link text** is the visible part (ex. Visit our University).

Clicking on the link text will send you to the specified address.

The example above used an absolute URL (A full web address).

Absolute links(External)

External pages can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

This example uses a full URL to link to a web page:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

Relative Links(Local)

A local link (link to the same web site) is specified with a relative URL (without `http://www....`).

Example

```
<a href="html_images.html">HTML Images</a>
```

This example links to a page located in the html folder on the current web site:

Example

```
<a href="/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

This example links to a page located in the same folder as the current page:

Example

```
<a href="default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

HTML Link Colors

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

- An unvisited link is underlined and **blue**
- A visited link is underlined and **purple**
- An active link is underlined and **red**

The target Attribute

The **target** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_blank` - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
- `_self` - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)
- `frameName` - Opens the linked document in a named frame

This example will open the linked document in a new browser window/tab:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.bau.edu.jo" target="_blank">Visit our University</a>
```

```
<a href="https://www.bau.edu.jo" target="_self">BAU University</a>
```

HTML Links - Create a Bookmark

HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a Web page. Bookmarks can be useful if your webpage is very long. To make a bookmark, you must first create the bookmark, and then add a link to it. When the link is clicked, the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.

Example

1. First, create a bookmark with the id attribute:

```
<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
```

Then,

2. add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page:

```
<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

3. to add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from another page:

```
<a href="html_demo.html#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

Using an Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, simply nest the tag inside the <a> tag:

```
<a href="default.asp">  
    
</a>
```

HTML Iframe

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame: An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. (Is used to display a web page within a web page)

iframe Attributes:

1. **src:** Specifies the address of the document to embed in the <iframe>
2. **name:** Specifies the name of an <iframe>
3. **align:** Specifies the alignment of an <iframe> according to surrounding elements
4. **width and height**

Example1:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
<iframe src="https://www.bau.edu.jo" name="f1" width="200" height="200" align="left" >  
  </iframe>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Example2: to open a link into iframe

```
<a href="html_demo.html" target="f1">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

Image Maps using HTML

usemap attribute: this is tag attribute

Ex.

How to define your map?

the <map> tag: is used to define a client-side image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable areas.

Ex.

```
<map name="planetmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" href="sun.htm" alt="Sun">
  <area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" href="mercur.htm" alt="Mercury">
  <area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" href="venus.htm" alt="Venus">
</map>
```

<map> element attributes:

name attribute: The required name attribute of the <map> element is associated with the 's usemap attribute and creates a relationship between the image and the map.

<area> elements:

- ✓ The <map> element contains a number of <area> elements that defines the clickable areas in the image map.
- ✓ The <area> tag defines an area inside an image-map .
- ✓ The <area> element is always nested inside a <map> tag.

<area> element attributes:

1. **shape attribute**: The shape attribute specifies the shape of an area. **Its values can be: default|rect|circle|poly**
 - default: Specifies the entire region
2. The **coords attribute** specifies the coordinates of an area in an image-map.
 - Both rectangle and circle maps require only two plots for each map: Top left hand corner plus bottom right hand corner for rectangles.
 - The centre point plus the radius for circles.
 - Polygons require a plot for each point or corner of the shape. The last coordinate pair of numbers that is recorded for a polygon will automatically line up with the first pair.
3. href attribute: is where you place the path or URL of the hyperlinks.

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element:

Example1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}

h1 {  color: blue;
        font-family: verdana;
        font-size: 300%;
        text-align:left;
      }

p { color: red;
      font-family: courier;
      font-size: 160%;
      text-align:center;
      border-style:double;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example2**Create navigation menu using CSS and Unordered List.**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
    list-style-type: none;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #333333;
}
li {
    display: inline;
}
a {
    color: white;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 10px;
    text-decoration: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Navigation Menu</h2>
<p>In this example, we use CSS to style the list horizontally, to create a navigation menu:</p>
<ul>
    <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
    <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
    <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
</ul>
</body></html>
```

