

Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 5. Working with
Links

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this module, you will be able to:
 - Understand the working of hyperlinks in web pages.
 - Learn to create hyperlinks in web pages.
 - Add hyperlinks to list items and table contents.



5.1 Working of hyperlinks in web pages

Hyperlink in HTML

- Links allow users to navigate and find information on the Internet as easy as possible.
- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- A hyperlink is a text or an image you can click on, and jump to another document.
- Tag to create a link is `<a>` which stands for anchor.
- Syntax:

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

- By default, links will appear as this in all browsers:
 - An unvisited link is underlined and text is highlighted in blue color ([Click me](#))
 - A visited link is underlined and text is highlighted in purple color ([Click me](#))
 - An active link is underlined and text is highlighted in red color ([Click me](#))



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Hyperlinks make navigating and finding information on the Internet as easy as possible. When information is published on the Internet, hyperlinks allow readers to access related information on other Web pages or Web sites.

What makes HTML Hyper?

Hyper means more than or outside of. A hyperlink takes you to another page that gives you more than what was on the original page. That page is outside the main page, although it is connected to it.

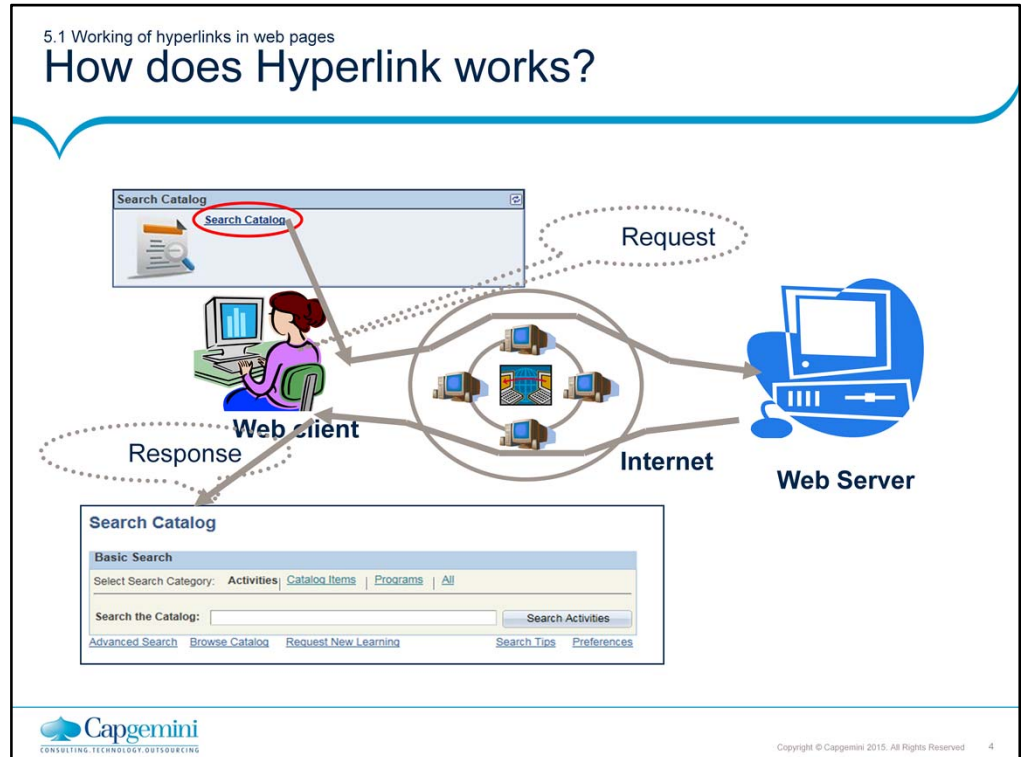
Create Link to a Local Page

Anchor Tag

Tag to create a link is `<a>`, which stands for anchor. Anchor tag begins with `<s>` and is followed by a reference comment (href) and the name of the page or the URL where the page to link resides. After closing the initial anchor command, you type in the text you wish to highlight as a link, and then close the tag with ``.

E.g.: The `news ` on Indian Festival.

The link above displays the word news in blue with an underline. When you click it, you see the web page named news.htm.



How does hyperlink works?

In the given example, when user clicks on search catalog link request is sent to the server via internet. In the server, request is processed and "Search catalog" page as response sent back to the web client for users view.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Create Links

- Link to local document in an application(Relative linking)

```
<a href="contactus.html">Click Here</a>
```

- Link to local document in an application(Absolute linking)

```
<a href="http://localhost:8080/Example/contactus.html">Click Here</a>
```

- Link to web document

```
I have some <a href="http://www.state.edu/info/info.htm"> information</a> about education.
```



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Create Link to Other Pages

Use Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), to connect to one computer and transfer a copy of documents from that computer to a browser that runs on another computer. Place the document URL in the anchor of a link using the href attribute.

For example:

I have some <a href=<http://www.stateu.edu/info/info.txt>> information about education

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Links to an E-Mail

- Link to an electronic mail:
 - An URL tag called “mailto” identifies the address to which an e-mail has to be sent.
 - Syntax:

```
<a href="mailto:mailid?subject =content&cc=cc-mailid&bcc=bcc-mailid">Link text</a>
```

- Examples:

```
<a href="mailto:eDude@igate.com?subject =More Info">Contact Me</a>  
Please <a href="mailto:author@igate.com">mail</a>your comments to me
```



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Create Link to an Electronic Mail

HTML includes a URL tag called mailto, which identifies the address to which an e-mail is to be sent to. If the link is selected, the browser starts an email program to send a message to the recipient listed in the URL.

For example:

Send me e-mail with your comments about my page.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

CC and BCC in Email (Code)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<!--add the CC and BCC's-->
<a
href="mailto:edude@capgemini.com?Subject=Hello&Cc=jane@capgemini.c
om&bcc=joe@capgemini.com"> Mail us </a>
</body>
</html>
```

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Links to Specific Part of a Page

- id attribute, used in the anchor tag identifies a section of a page.
- Set HREF to the section name. Precede the name with a # symbol

```
<a id="address1"></a>
Capgemini Ltd, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Hinjewadi Phase III MIDC
Pune 411 057. INDIA.
...Contents of the page...
I am working in <a href="#address1">Capgemini</a>
```



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For documents located on other computers, attach the section name, preceded by the # symbol, at the end of the document URL.

E.g. I am working in

```
<a href="http://www.state.edu/add.htm#address1">Capgemini</a>
```

Create Link to A Specific Part of A Page

ID attribute, used in the anchor tag, identifies a section of a page. Subsequently, users can access this section via a link within the document or other documents.

To include a link to the named section elsewhere in your page, create a link and set href to the name of the section as defined by the ID attribute. Precede the name with a # symbol to differentiate it from the name of another document.

For example:

```
<a id="section1"></a>
```

```
< -- Text of section 1-- >
```

You find the relevant information in

```
<a href="#section1">section 1</a>.
```

To include a link to the named section from another local document, create a local link and include the name of the section, preceded by the # symbol, in the location of the link defined by the href attribute.

Demo

- Linkall.html



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Using links</title>
</head>
<body >
<a href="6image1.html" target="_blank" > link to a local page</a>
<p>
<a href="http://eclassroom.igate.com" > link a site</a>
<p>
<p>
<a href="mailto:eDude@igate.com?subject=More Info"> mail</a>
your comments to me
</body>
</html>
```

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Providing Target for a Hyperlink

- Target attribute of the <a> tag specifies where to load the linked document.

```
<a href="link2.htm" target="frame2">Document 2</a>
```

- It takes following values:

- name of the existing window/target
- _blank
- _self
- _parent
- _top

- By default it loads the linked document in the current window.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

_blank (Code)

- “_blank”:
 - opens a new document in a new window.
- This code produces this:

```
<a href="newwindow.html" target="_blank">a new window</a>
```



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Using target="_blank"

This causes the link to open in a totally new browser window, with the page with the referring link still open behind it. Unlike JavaScript pop ups, the developer has no control over the size of the resulting window. It depends on what the browser did the last time before it was closed.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

_self (Code)

- “_self”:
 - Puts new document in the same window and frame as the current document.
 - Works the same as if you had not used TARGET at all.
- This code produces this go to:

```
<a href="selftarget.html" target="_self">next</a> page
```



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Using target="_self"

This loads the page within the same frame as the link tag.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

_top (Code)

- “_top”:

- loads linked document in the topmost frame. This means that the new page fills the entire window.

```
<a href="selftarget.html" target="_top">top</a>
```



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Using target="_top"

This, within a link tag causes the new page to load in the full body of the window. It is useful if you want to break out of the frameset you have created in order to have a frameless page.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

_parent (Code)

- “_parent”:

- Used when a frameset file is nested inside another one
- A link in one of the inner frameset documents which uses “_parent” loads the new document where the inner frameset file had been

```
<a href="bigframe.html" target="_parent">bigframe</a>
```



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Using target="_parent"


This is similar to target="_top" but refers to the immediate parent of a frame. In more advanced frame usage there may be several nested frames. This allows more control over which frames are specified. (It is actually something developers rarely need to use).

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Demo

▪ Linktarget.html



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5.3: Add hyperlinks to list items and table contents

Hyperlinks in Lists Items (Code)

- Add links to list items and table contents:

```
<ul>
  <li><a href=home.html>mumbai</a></li>
  <li><a href=home.html>pune</a></li>
  <li><a href=home.html>nasik</a></li>
</ul>
```


5.3: Add hyperlinks to list items and table contents

Hyperlinks in Table Elements (Code)

- Add links to table contents:

```
<table border=1>
<tr><th>team<th>points<th>grade</tr>
<tr><td>
<a href=home.html>mumbai</a></td><td>90</td><td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr><td>
<a href=home.html>pune</a></td><td>86</td><td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr><td>
<a href=home.html>nasik</a></td><td>80</td><td>c</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

5.3: Add hyperlinks to list items and table contents

Demo

- Linkintable.html



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Links in lists and table Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<ul>
<li><a href=home.html>mumbai</a>
<li><a href=home.html>pune</a>
<li><a href=home.html>nasik</a>
</ul>
<table border=1>
<tr><th>team<th>points<th>grade
<tr><td><a href=home.html>mumbai</a><td>90<td>a
<tr><td><a href=home.html>pune</a><td>86<td>b
<tr><td><a href=home.html>nasik</a><td>80<td>c
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

LAB

- Lab 4



Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt about
 - How hyperlink works in web pages
 - Creation of hyperlinks in web pages
 - Including hyperlinks to list items and table contents



Review Question

- Question 1: The id attribute along with # used in the anchor tag identifies:
 - Page section.
 - Path to load the linked document.
 - Address to send the e-mail to.
- Question 2: URL tag mailto, identifies the address from where e-mail is to be received.
 - True/ False
- Question 3: _____ attribute of the <a> tag specifies where to load the linked document.



Review Question: Match the Following

1. "_blank"

2. "_self"

3. "_top"

4. mailto

5. Relative Linking

6. Absolute Linking

a. Identifies address to send the e-mail to.

b. Only filename is needs to be specified.

c. Gives entire address of the page.

d. Puts the new document in the same window and frame as the current document

e. Opens the new document in a new window.

f. Loads linked document in the topmost frame.

