

Web Site Development

Week 2 Content:

CHAPTER 7- Links 2

- 7.1- What are Links?
- 7.2- Text Links
- 7.3- Image Links
- 7.4- Opening a Page in a New Window or Tab
- 7.5- Setting All Links on a Page to Open in a New Window or Tab

- 7.6- Linking to an Area on the Same Page (Bookmarks)
- 7.7- Linking to an E-mal Address
- 7.8- Linking to Other Types of Files
- Links- Actions*
- Link Exercises*

CHAPTER 8- Images.....11

- 8.1- Introduction to Images for Webpages
- 8.2- Adding Images to Webpages
- 8.3- Re-Sizing an Image
- 8.4- Alternative (ALT) Text
- 8.5- Image Labels
- Images- Actions*
- Image Exercises*

CHAPTER 9- Basic Tables.....19

- 9.1- Inserting a Table
- 9.2- Table Borders
- 9.3- Table Headers
- Basic Tables- Actions*
- Basic Table Exercises*

CHAPTER 10- Iframes.....23

- 10.1- What is an Iframe?
- 10.2- Inserting Iframes
- 10.3- Setting Height and Width
- 10.4- Using an Iframe for a Link Target
- Iframes- Actions*
- Iframe Exercises*

7.1 – What are Links?

Understanding Hyperlinks

In HTML, one of its most dynamic features is the capability to create interactive hyperlinks, commonly referred to as "links." These links allow users to seamlessly navigate between web pages or resources. When a user clicks a link, it functions as a "jump" to the intended destination. Links can be applied to text or images and are typically displayed as underlined text. However, images can also serve as links. When users hover their mouse over a link, it typically transforms into a pointing hand icon, indicating its clickable nature.

Before creating links, it's vital to comprehend Uniform Resource Locators (URLs). Each web page on the internet has a unique address known as a URL (Uniform Resource Locator). To access a specific address, the HTTP (Hypertext Transmission Protocol) is commonly used, as seen in "http://www.example.com." For secure transactions, HTTPS (Hypertext Transmission Protocol, Secure) is employed, encrypting sensitive information like credit card data during e-commerce transactions. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) comes into play when physically transferring files to another computer, such as uploading web pages to a web server.

A standard web address consists of an HTTP prefix, a colon, and two forward slashes (http://). Typically, web browsers insert the HTTP prefix automatically while users surf the web. However, when including web addresses in your HTML code, it's essential to include it as part of the complete web address. The second part of a web address is the host name, which is preceded by "www." (for World Wide Web). The host name is also known as the domain. For example, in the web address "http://www.example.com," "example.com" is the host (domain) name. When linking to a page that isn't the site's main page, it's necessary to specify its precise location and file name. For instance, to direct someone to TeachUcomp, Inc.'s course selection page, the URL would be "http://www.teachucomp.com/courses/." It's crucial to enter web addresses accurately, as a single incorrect character can result in a broken link. Always test your links before publishing your HTML page to ensure a positive user experience.

HTML offers two primary types of links: absolute and relative. Absolute links typically direct users to specific web pages outside the current website and include complete URLs (e.g., "http://www.example.com"). Conversely, relative links, often termed "shorthand web addresses," point to pages within the same website. For instance, within the TeachUcomp, Inc. website at "http://www.teachucomp.com," a relative link to the course section might be "/courses/." When using a relative link, it's generally advisable to include a trailing slash (/). Omitting it may lead to your browser submitting a request to the server twice, first without the trailing slash and then with it automatically added by your browser.

HTML Feature	Description	Example
Hyperlinks (Links)	HTML supports interactive hyperlinks (links) that enable users to navigate between web pages and resources. Links can be applied to text or images and are displayed as underlined text or clickable images. Understanding Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) is crucial for creating links. Links can be absolute (pointing to external web pages) or relative (pointing to pages within the same website).	Absolute Link: http://www.example.com
URL Structure	URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) consist of two main parts: the HTTP prefix (e.g., "http://") and the host name (e.g., " www.example.com "). The host name, also known as the domain, identifies the website. Accurate entry of web addresses is essential to prevent broken links.	Relative Link: /courses/
Link Types	HTML offers two primary link types: absolute and relative. Absolute links contain complete URLs and typically direct users to external web pages. Relative links, on the other hand, are shorter and usually point to pages within the same website. Including a trailing slash (/) is recommended for relative links.	
Linking to Resources	Links in HTML can connect users to various resources, including web pages, email addresses, and different document formats (e.g., Microsoft Word or PDF files). Testing links is essential to ensure functionality.	Email Link: mailto:user@example.com

7.2 - Creating Text Links

HTML employs anchor tags (<a>) to define links, using the format. The "a" denotes an anchor tag, and the HREF attribute specifies the "Hyperlink Reference" or the action to be taken when users select the link. The tag is followed by the text that users see and click on. Both the display text and the anchor tag are enclosed with the end tag. An example of a typical text link is as follows: `Home`. In this instance, users encounter the clickable text "Home," which, when clicked, directs them to the website www.example.com.

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: <a>	The anchor tag (<a>) is used to define links in HTML. It takes the format of , where the HREF attribute specifies the action to occur when the link is selected.	Home
End Tag: 	The end tag is used to conclude the anchor tag and the link.	
Attributes: href=	The HREF attribute within the <a> tag defines the "Hyperlink Reference," determining where the link leads when users select it.	

7.3 - Creating Image Links

In HTML, images can serve as clickable links, following a similar approach to text links. Instead of text, image code replaces the content that becomes the link.

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: <a>	The anchor tag (<a>) is used to define links, even when applied to images. It follows the format.	
End Tag: 	The end tag concludes the anchor tag and the link.	
Attributes: href=	The HREF attribute within the <a> tag specifies the "Hyperlink Reference," indicating the destination when users click the image link.	

7.4 - Opening Links in New Windows or Tabs

By default, HTML links open the linked page in the same browser window. However, there are cases when it's desirable to open the linked page in a new browser window or tab, especially when linking to external websites while retaining the current site. This practice ensures that users can access information from other sources without leaving your site. To open an individual link in a new browser window or tab, use the TARGET attribute with a value of "_blank" within the <a> start tag.

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: <a>	The anchor tag (<a>) defines links in HTML, and it can be used to set links to open in new browser windows or tabs.	Home
End Tag: 	The end tag concludes the anchor tag and the link.	
Attributes: href=	The HREF attribute within the <a> tag specifies the "Hyperlink Reference," while the TARGET attribute determines where the linked page opens. A value of "_blank" opens the link in a new window or tab.	

7.5 - Setting All Links to Open in New Windows or Tabs

In HTML, it's possible to configure all links on a webpage to open in new browser windows or tabs by adding `<base target="_blank">` within the `<head>` section of the HTML document.

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: <code><base></code>	The <code><base></code> tag, when placed within the <code><head></code> section of an HTML page, affects all links on the page. By using <code><base target="_blank"></code> , all links are set to open in new browser windows or tabs.	<code><head> <base target="_blank"> ... </head></code>
End Tag: None	The <code><base></code> tag does not require an end tag; it is self-contained within the <code><head></code> section.	
Attributes: <code>target=</code>	The <code>TARGET</code> attribute within the <code><base></code> tag specifies where all links on the page will open. A value of <code>"_blank"</code> ensures links open in new windows or tabs.	

7.6 - Linking to Sections on the Same Page (Bookmarks)

In HTML, you can create links that direct users to specific sections on the same webpage, often referred to as "bookmarks." Bookmarks are particularly useful for lengthy pages or when you want to simplify navigation. To establish a bookmark link, follow a two-step process: first, identify and name the section you wish to link to. Enclose this section with anchor tags `<a>...`. Within the `<a>` start tag, include an ID attribute with the chosen name. Second, create a link to the named section, but with a pound sign (#) preceding the anchor's name.

HTML Tags	Description	Example
Start and End Tags: <code><a></code>	Anchor tags (<code><a>...</code>) are used to create both the anchor and the link. The anchor section is enclosed within anchor tags, and a pound sign (#) before the name serves as the link.	<code><p>Learn More</p> <p>Available Colors:</p></code>
Attributes: <code>id=</code>	The ID attribute is placed within the <code><a></code> start tag of the anchor and assigns a name to the anchor, which is used for linking.	
Attributes: <code>href=</code>	In the <code><a></code> start tag of the link, the HREF attribute specifies the destination, utilizing the pound sign (#) and the anchor's name.	

7.7 - Linking to Email Addresses

HTML allows you to create links that open users' default email editors with specified email addresses in the "To" field. To craft an email link, use the "mailto:" protocol followed by the email address. You can also pre-fill the email's subject line by appending "?subject=?" to the link, with spaces represented as "%20."

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: <a>	Anchor tags (<a>) enable the creation of links to email addresses in HTML. Use the "mailto:" protocol followed by the email address.	<p>Email Us</p>
End Tag: 	The end tag concludes the anchor tag and the link.	
Attributes: href=	The HREF attribute, located within the <a> tag, specifies the "Hyperlink Reference." For email links, it begins with "mailto:" followed by the email address and optional subject line.	

7.8 - Linking to Other File Types

HTML permits the creation of links to various file types beyond HTML, such as Microsoft Word documents or PDF files. Users must possess the appropriate software to open these files, and it's advisable to indicate the file type. When creating links to other file types, use the file name as the HREF value and ensure the file is uploaded to your server.

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: <a>	Anchor tags (<a>) are used to create links in HTML, including links to various file types other than HTML. The file name serves as the HREF value.	See a Sample
End Tag: 	The end tag concludes the anchor tag and the link.	
Attributes: href=	The HREF attribute, found within the <a> tag, specifies the "Hyperlink Reference" and corresponds to the file name being linked.	

7.9 - Linking to Address

The `<address>` tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the `<address>` element usually renders in italic, and browsers will always add a line break before and after the `<address>` element.

```
<address>
Written by <a href="mailto:webmaster@example.com">Jon Doe</a>.<br>
Visit us at:<br>
Example.com<br>
Box 564, Disneyland<br>
USA
</address>
```


Action Links

Add a Text Link:

1. To insert a text link, place the `[` tag where you want the link.](#)
2. Enter the text you wish to display as the link (e.g., "Home Page").
3. Close the link with the `` tag.

HTML Example:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example.com</a>
```

Add an Image Link:

1. To create an image link, use the `[` tag to define the link's destination.](#)
2. Include the `` tag to specify the image you want to turn into a link.
3. Close the link with ``.

HTML Example:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com">  
 </a>
```

Open a Page in a New Window:

1. To create a link that opens in a new window or tab, use the `[` tag to define the link's destination.](#)
2. Add a space and `target="_blank"` within the tag.
3. Enter the text you want to display as the link.
4. Close the link with ``.

HTML Example:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com" target="_blank">Visit Example.com</a>
```

Set All Links on a Page to Open in a New Window:

1. Inside the ``<head>...</head>`` section of your page, include ``<base target="_blank">``.

Link to an Area on the Same Page (Bookmarks):

1. At the location on the page you want to link to, use ```` (replace "?" with your chosen anchor name).
2. Create the link to the anchor by using ```` (where "#" matches the anchor name).

HTML Example:

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

```
<!-- ... content ... -->
```

```
<a href="#section1">Go to Section 1</a>
```

Link to an E-mail Address:

1. To add an e-mail link, use ```` (replace "?" with the recipient's e-mail address).

HTML Example:

```
<a href="mailto:info@example.com">Email Us</a>
```

Link to Other Types of Files:

1. To create a link to another file, use ```` (replace "?" with the file's path and name).

HTML Example:

```
<a href="document.pdf">Download PDF</a>
```

These actions allow you to add various types of links to your webpages with appropriate HTML tags and attributes.

Chapter 8 Images

8.1 - Understanding Images for Webpages

Images serve as captivating elements for webpages, encompassing various forms such as photographs and graphics. Several file types are used for webpage images, with the most common ones being JPEG, GIF, and PNG. It's essential to grasp these file types and how browsers handle them.

- JPEG: Ideal for complex, detail-rich images like photographs.
- GIF: Suited for simpler, less-detailed graphics, logos, and short animations.
- PNG: Combines the 24-bit support of JPEG with advanced compression.

Apart from image quality, the download time is a crucial factor when adding images to webpages. Users' browsers download images when visiting a webpage, and more images or larger file sizes lead to slower page loading. Best practice recommends keeping individual image sizes below 100K. Page load time also depends on the user's connection speed.

HTML Feature	Description	Example
Image Types	Webpage images come in various types, including JPEG, GIF, and PNG, each suited to different purposes. Understanding these formats is crucial for effective webpage design.	JPEG: Photographs GIF: Logos and Graphics PNG: High-quality images
Image Optimization	Optimizing image size and quality is essential to ensure faster webpage loading. Image editing software like Corel PaintShop Pro and Adobe Photoshop Elements can help you achieve this.	

8.2 - Adding Images to Webpages

To include an image in your webpage, employ the tag and specify the file name using the SRC (source) attribute. The SRC attribute should contain the image's name, including the file extension. If the image is hosted on a different server, the full path to the image must be provided.

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: 	The tag is used to add images to webpages. It includes the SRC attribute to specify the image's file name and path if hosted on a different server.	
End Tag: None	The tag does not require an end tag, as it's a self-contained tag for embedding images.	
Attributes: src=	The SRC attribute within the tag defines the source file name and, if necessary, the full path to the image.	

Images in Another Folder

If you have your images in a sub-folder, you must include the folder name in the src attribute:

Example

```

```

Images on Another Server/Website

Some web sites point to an image on another server.

To point to an image on another server, you must specify an absolute (full) URL in the src attribute:

Example

```

```

HTML allows animated GIFs:

Example

```

```

8.3 - Resizing an Image

You can adjust the size of an image in your HTML page using the WIDTH and HEIGHT attributes. However, be cautious when resizing images via HTML coding, as improper dimensions can distort the image. You can specify dimensions in pixels or as a percentage of the browser window size.

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: <code></code>	The <code></code> tag is used for embedding images in webpages. To resize an image, add the WIDTH and HEIGHT attributes, either in pixels or as a percentage of the browser window size.	<code></code> Using pixels. <code></code> Using percentages.

8.4 - Alternative Text

Alternative text, also known as ALT text or placeholder text, serves two purposes. First, it provides a description of the image, aiding users who disable images for faster downloads. Second, some search engines use ALT text when indexing pages. To add alternative text to an image, insert the ALT attribute within the `` tag.

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: <code></code>	The <code></code> tag is employed to embed images in webpages. The ALT attribute, within the <code></code> tag, is used to provide alternative text, which describes the image or serves as a placeholder when images are turned off.	<code></code>

8.5 - Image Labels

Image labels, also known as titles, display a tooltip when users hover their mouse pointer over an image. To implement this feature, use the TITLE attribute within the `` tag.

HTML Tag	Description	Example
Start Tag: <code></code>	The <code></code> tag is used for image embedding. To add a label or title that appears as a tooltip when users hover over the image, include the TITLE attribute within the <code></code> tag.	<code></code>

8.6 Image map

The `<map>` tag is used to define an image map. An image map is an image with clickable areas.

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.

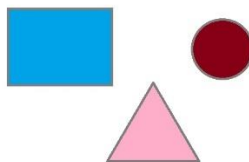
The `<map>` element contains a number of `<area>` elements, that defines the clickable areas in the image map.

```
<map>
<area shape="rect" coords="left,top,right,bottom">
<area shape="rect" coords="x,y,x+width,y+hight">
<area shape="circle" coords="center x, center y, radius" title="Circle" href="https://google.com/">
</map>

```

You must define the shape of the clickable area, and you can choose one of these values: `rect` - defines a rectangular region. `circle` - defines a circular region. `poly` - defines a polygonal region.

Example: using map tag to make the following 3 shapes clickable.



```
<map name="imagemap">
<area shape="rect" coords="30,37,249,196" title="Rectangle" href="https://google.com/">
<area shape="circle" coords="479,123,65" title="Circle" href="https://google.com/">
<area shape="poly" coords="313,195,240,353,430,353" title="Triangle" href="https://google.com/">
</map>

```

- **Find coordinates of image**

There are many tools available to find the coordinates of images, such as the ruler tool in Paint software on Windows operating systems, which is pre-installed, or using the Photoshop ruler tool to find coordinates. Additionally, many free online websites are available to provide coordinates for HTML map tags. For example, on the following website:

<https://www.programminghead.com/Projects/find-coordinates-of-image-online.html>

The following explanation will give you an idea of how to find the coordinates of an image using the above-mentioned website:

How to get Rectangle Coordinates

You just need to pick your Object from your Image just by clicking on the TOP-Left and BOTTOM-RIGHT edge of subject.

Right below your Selected IMAGE there is the first Section for Rectangle Coordinates. Where you can view your TOP-Left and BOTTOM-RIGHT coordinates for selected Object.

How to get Circle Co-Ordinates

You just need to pick your Object from your Image just by clicking on the Center (if it's a Circular Object) to get the Position of your OBJECT and RIGHT edge of Object to get the Radius.

Right below your Selected IMAGE there is the 2nd Section for Circle Coordinates.

Where you can view the Position and Object Radius coordinates for selected Object.

How to get Polygon Co-Ordinates

You just need to pick your Object from your Image just by clicking on every edge of subject.

Right below your Selected IMAGE, Third Section for Rectangle Coordinates.

Where you can view your All the coordinates for selected Object.

Choose File music.jpg



Clear

Ractangle Co-Ordinates

Circle Co-Ordinates

Polygon Co-Ordinates

Image Actions

Adding an Image:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Add an Image Example</title>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>
```

Resizing an Image:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Resize Image Example</title>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>
```

Adding Alternative (ALT) Text:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Alternative Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>
```

```

</body>
</html>
```

Adding an Image Label (TITLE):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Image Label Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  
</body>
</html>
```

Chapter 9: Basic Tables

9.1- Creating a Table:

A table serves as a structured container for presenting data in an organized manner. Conceptually, a table can be visualized as a rectangular shape bordered by four sides. Inside the table, there are intersecting columns (vertical) and rows (horizontal) that create individual cells. Each cell has its own four borders and can store various types of content, such as text and images. It is important to note that you can make table and cell borders either visible or invisible. It is no longer recommended to use tables for defining webpage layouts; instead, they should be used exclusively for displaying data. In HTML, tables are composed of the following basic components: `<table>...</table>` (defines the table itself), `<tr>...</tr>` (defines a table row), and `<td>...</td>` (defines table data or cell content).

Before you start adding code to create your table, it's helpful to have a clear idea of how you want your final table to appear. Consider sketching a rough layout on paper, indicating where you intend to place various elements and data. This preliminary planning will save you time when you begin coding.

To insert a table into your webpage, start by placing the `<table>` start tag where you want the table to appear. Next, define your table's rows and the data within the cells. It's a good practice to keep row and data tags on separate lines to improve code readability and facilitate future modifications. Add a row by using the `<tr>` start tag, followed by creating individual cells using the `<td>...</td>` tags to enclose the data for each cell. Complete the row by inserting the `</tr>` end tag. Repeat this process to add more rows. When you have finished defining your table, close it with the `</table>` end tag.

Table Attributes, Descriptions, and Examples:

Tag	Description	Example
<code><table></code>	Defines the table.	<code><table>`
...table content...
`</table></code>
<code><tr></code>	Defines a table row.	<code><tr>`
...row content...
`</tr></code>
<code><td></code>	Defines table data or cell content.	<code><td>`...cell content...`</td></code>

Example:

```
<table>

<tr>
```

```

<td>Red</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

Result:

```

Red  Black  Blue
Green  Gold  Silver

```

9.2- Table Borders:

By default, tables you create do not have visible borders, meaning there is no visible line defining the table's boundaries. Adding borders can enhance the appearance of your table and make it visually distinct. To assign a border to your table, include the BORDER attribute within the `<table>` start tag and specify the desired border thickness in pixels. The specified thickness will apply to the table border but not to individual cell borders. If you want to change the border color, you can also use the BORDERCOLOR attribute within the `<table>` start tag and set the desired color value. This color will be applied to both the table border and individual cell borders. While you can style your table within your HTML code, it's generally advisable to manage most of the styling using cascading style sheets (CSS), which will be covered in a later chapter.

Table Attributes, Descriptions, and Examples:

Tag	Description	Example
<code><table></code>	Defines the table.	<code><table></code> <code>
...table content...</code> <code></table></code>
<code>border</code>	Sets the border thickness (in pixels).	<code><table border="2"></code>
<code>bordercolor</code>	Sets the border color.	<code><table border="2" bordercolor="#000000"></code>

Example:

```
<table border="2" bordercolor="#000000">
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Result:

```

Red  Black  Blue
Green Gold  Silver

```

9.3- Table Headers:

You can include a header at the top of your table to identify or label the table's contents. Table headers typically appear in a dedicated cell at the beginning of the table, with the text being both bold and centered. To add a table header, use the `<th>...</th>` tags. Place these tags after, but not within, the `<table>` start tag.

Table Attributes, Descriptions, and Examples:

Tag	Description	Example
<code><th></code>	Defines a table header cell.	<code><th>Available Colors</th></code>

Example:

```
<table border="2" bordercolor="#000000">
  <th>Available Colors</th>
  <tr>
    <td>Red</td>
    <td>Black</td>
    <td>Blue</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Green</td>
    <td>Gold</td>
    <td>Silver</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Result:

...

Available Colors

Red Black Blue

Green Gold Silver

Chapter 10: Iframes

10.1 - Understanding Iframes:

An Inline Frame (Iframe) is an independent HTML document that you embed within your main HTML document. Typically, Iframes are used to display content from other webpages, such as videos or advertisements. Iframes can also be customized to act as a miniature webpage within your own, complete with its scrollbar that doesn't affect the main page.

10.2 - Inserting an Iframe:

To insert an Iframe into your webpage, you need to use both the opening and closing tags `<iframe>...</iframe>` and specify the source URL using the `src` attribute, much like inserting an image.

Attributes Table:

Attribute	Description	Example
src	Specifies the source URL of the Iframe content.	<code><iframe src="http://www.teachucomp.com"> </iframe></code>

10.3 - Setting Height and Width:

You can define the dimensions of your Iframe by including the `height` and `width` attributes within the opening tag. These dimensions can be in pixels or as a percentage of the browser window width.

Attributes Table:

Attribute	Description	Example
height	Specifies the height of the Iframe in pixels or %	<code><iframe src="http://www.teachucomp.com" height="300" width="100%"></iframe></code>
width	Specifies the width of the Iframe in pixels or %	<code><iframe src="http://www.teachucomp.com" height="300" width="100%"></iframe></code>

10.4 - Using an Iframe for a Link Target:

You can set a link within your page to open within an Iframe by using the `TARGET` attribute. To do this, you must name your Iframe using the `NAME` attribute. The values of `target` and `name` must match.

Attributes Table:

Attribute	Description	Example
target	Sets the link to open in the specified Iframe.	<code>teachUcomp, Inc.</code>
name	Defines the name of the Iframe.	<code><iframe name="iframe_1"></iframe></code>

Actions Summary:

Here are the summarized actions for working with Iframes:

Inserting an Iframe:

1. Place ``<iframe src="?"></iframe>`` where you want the Iframe.

Setting Height and Width:

1. Inside the ``<iframe>`` tag, add ``height="X"`` and ``width="Y"`` attributes.

Using an Iframe for a Link Target:

1. In the ``<iframe>`` tag, specify ``name="??"``.
2. Add ``Link Name`` where you want the link.