Links & Images

OBJECTIVES

By the end of the session, students should be able to

❑ Create Link both internally and externally

❑ Insert images

HTML Links

❑Link can be of two types
  ❑Internal link
    ❑When you link to another webpage in your own website
  ❑External link
    ❑When you link to different site

❑A link is specified using the < a > element.

❑Anything between the opening < a > tag and the closing < /a > tag becomes part of the link that users can click in a browser.

❑Syntax
  link text

HTML Links

❑Syntax

link text

❑To link to another web page, the opening < a > tag must carry an attribute called ***href*** ; the value of the ***href*** attribute is the name of the file you are linking to.

❑Internal Link

Return to the < a href="index.html" > home page < /a >

❑External Link

Why not visit the < a href="https://www.gcit.edu.bt/"> GCIT web site < /a >

HTML Links

❑You can also use the *title* attribute on a link which gives further information about the links to the user

❑This can be especially helpful if you do use an image for a link.

< a href="http://www.Google.com/" title="Search the Web with Google" > Google < /a >is a very popular search engine.

Target attribute

Target Value	Description
_blank	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
_self	Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
_parent	Opens the linked document in the parent frame
_top	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
framename	Opens the linked document in a named frame

Target attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>


<a href="table.html" target="_top">Visit our HTML tutorial!</a>


</body>
</html>
```

Navigation within a PAGE

❑imagine that you have a long page with a main heading and several subheadings. The whole page does not fit on the screen at once, forcing the user to scroll, so you want to add links at the top of the page that take readers directly to each of the section headings on that page.

❑Anchor can be of two types

    ❑Destination anchor

        ❑Finishing point of link

        ❑Syntax

        < a id="Examples" > Examples < /a >

    ❑Source anchor

        ❑Starting point of link

        ❑Syntax

        < a href="#Examples" > Examples < /a >

```html
<html>
<body>
This pages contain following<br>
<ul><li>
<a href="#url" title="will navigate">URL</a></li>
<li><a href="#c">CC</a></li></ul>
<h2><a id="url" title="will navigate to URL">URL</a><h2>
dsfhfdjfdhfdjfh<br>
<h2> <a id="c">c</a><h2>
ewrerere
</body>
</html>
```

Setting the hyperlink color

❑ Default hyperlink color is blue

❑ The color changes to purple as we click on the link

❑ You can set hyperlink color based on your requirement

❑ HTML provides the following attributes for changing the link color
  - ❑ link
  - ❑ vlink
  - ❑ alink

❑ This attributes are specified inside ***<body>*** tag

Setting the hyperlink color

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body link="red" vlink="black" alink="blue">


<a href="table.html" >Visit our HTML tutorial!</a>
<a href="table.html" >Visit our HTML tutorial!</a>
<a href="kar.html"> my form</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Images

❑Images are added not only for making your webpage attractive and interactive

❑But also for providing information with the help of graphics and enabling the web audiences to understand the information more quickly and effectively

❑Helps in breaking the monotony of text on the web page

❑<img> tag is used to insert images in the web page

❑Syntax

<img src="your image file" alt="alternative name">

Images as link

❑Similar to hyperlink text, you can create hyperlink images

 <img src="your image"> </img>

❑Example

```
<html>
<body>
<a href="table.html"><img src="images.jpg" width=""/></a>
</body>
</html>
```

Homework

❑Explore on other attributes of images

Thank you