Links and List in HTML

Topics introduced:
- What is an HTML link?
- What is the syntax for including hyperlinks?
- How to differentiate visited and unvisited links?
- What is the target attribute?
- What are HTML Lists?
- Different types of HTML Lists?

Topics in Detail:
Links:
- A link is a **connection** from one web resource to another.
- A link need not be a text always, it can be an image or any other HTML elements.
- By using a link one can jump from the current web page to another web page.
- A link has two ends,
    - Source
    - Destination.
- The link starts at the "source" anchor and points to the "destination" anchor.
- The destination may be any Web resource such as an image, a video clip, a sound bite, a program, an HTML document or an element within an HTML document.

HTML Link Syntax:
- \<a> tag defines hyperlink.
- Syntax:

    \link text\
- where,

    href → specifies the destination address.

    link text → the visible part.

- Example:

```
<a href="https://www.testbook.com/">Visit testbook.com!</a>
```

HTML Link colors:
When you move the mouse over a link, two things will normally happen:
- The mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.
- The color of the link element will change.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:
- An unvisited link is underlined and blue.

Visit testbook.com!

- The visited link is <u>underlined</u> and purple.

<p align="center">Visit testbook.com!</p>

- An active link is <u>underlined</u> and red.

<p align="center">Visit testbook.com!</p>

HTML Target attributes:
- By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. But this can be changed by specifying another target for the link.
- The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

Values of target attribute and description:

Value	Description
_self	Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked.
_blank	Open the document in a new window or tab.
_parent	Open the document in the parent frame.
_top	Open the document in the full body of the window.

HTML List:
- The list allows us to group the set of items.
- Types of list in HTML:
  - Unordered list.
  - Ordered list.
  - Description list.

Unordered list:
- The unordered list is a bulleted list.
- The unordered list starts with <ul> and ends with
- Each item is to be listed in <li> tag.
- Example:

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Ordered list:
- The ordered list can be either numerical order or alphabetical order.
- The ordered list starts with <ol> and ends with
- Each item is to be listed in <li> tag.
- Type attribute has to be used to specify the order of the list.
- The type can be numerics, alphabets in upper or lower case, and roman numbers in upper or lower case.
- The default value for type is 1, which denotes numerics.
- Example:

```
<ol>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

```
<ol type="A">
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

A. Coffee
B. Tea
C. Milk

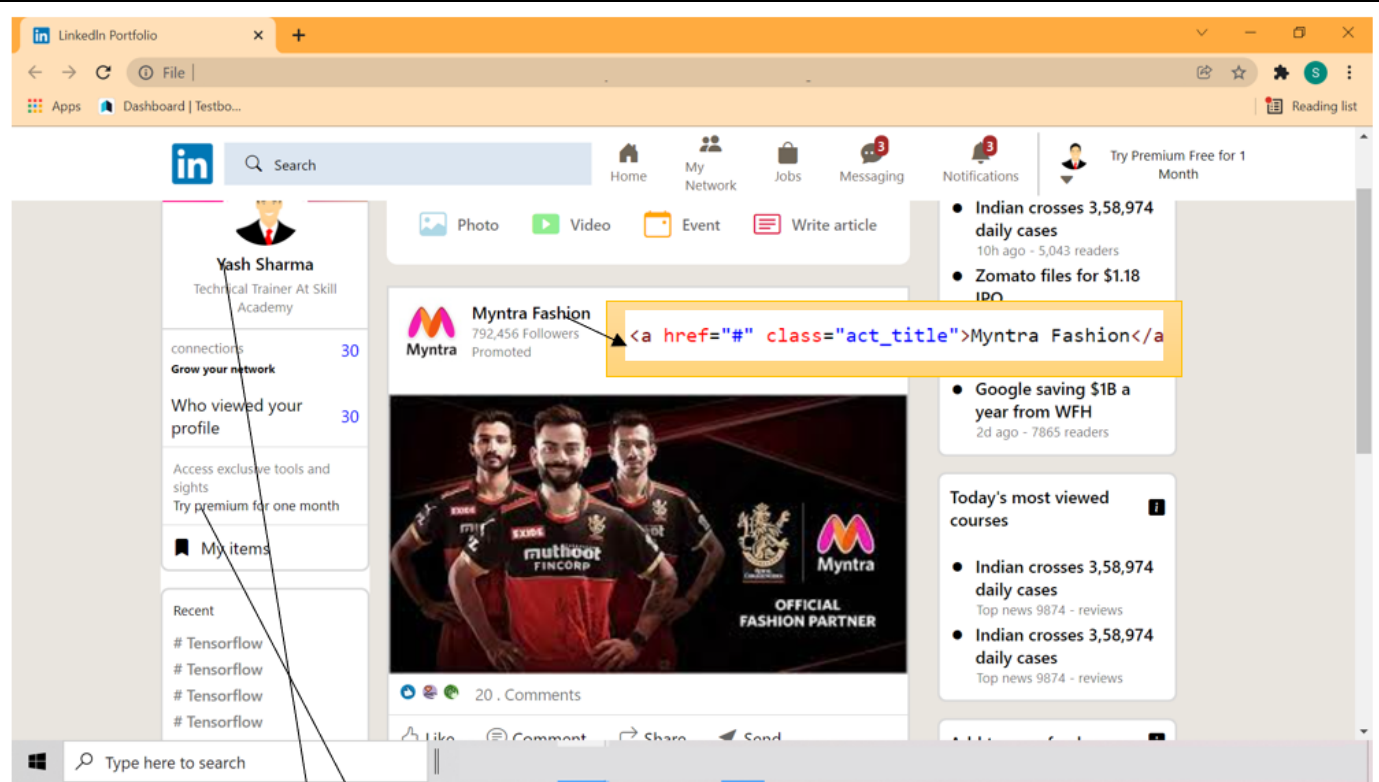**Descriptive list:**
- The descriptive list is used to provide description to the items listed.
- <dl></dl> tag defines the description list.
  - <dt> </dt> tag defines the items in the list.
    - <dd> </dd> tag defines the description of the tag.
- Example:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

Coffee
    - black hot drink
Milk
    - white cold drink

Utility of topics learned in Static linkedin page project:

Links:


```
<a href="#" > Try premium for one month</a>
```

```
<a href="#" class="act_title">Yash Sharma </a>
```