

# Lecture 4

# HTML



# HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page. 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. The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

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

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination. The link text is the part that will be visible to the reader. Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

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



# HTML Links

**By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:**

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

**Links can of course be styled with CSS, to get another look!**

# HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link. The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document. The target attribute can have one of the following values:

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

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">Visit  
Google.com!</a>
```



# Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

absolute URLs always include the domain name of the site with `http://www`. Relative links show the path to the file or refer to the file itself.

`<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>`

`<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a></p>`

`<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>`

`<h2>Relative URLs</h2>`

`<p><a href="secondpage.html">Second page</a></p>`

`<p><a href="html/thirdpage.html">Third page</a></p>`



# Link to an Email Address

Use `mailto:` inside the `href` attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email):

```
<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send email</a>
```

## Link Titles

The `title` attribute specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/" title="Go to Google">Visit  
Google.com!</a>
```

# HTML Images

The HTML **<img>** tag is used to embed an image in a web page. The **<img>** tag creates a holding space for the referenced image. The **<img>** tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The **<img>** tag has two required attributes:

- **src** - Specifies the path to the image, it could be absolute or relative
- **alt** - Specifies an alternate text for the image

The **<img>** tag has following syntax:

```

```

you can also use the width and height attributes:

```

```

# Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, put the `<img>` tag inside the `<a>` tag:

```
<a href="second.html">  
    
</a>
```

