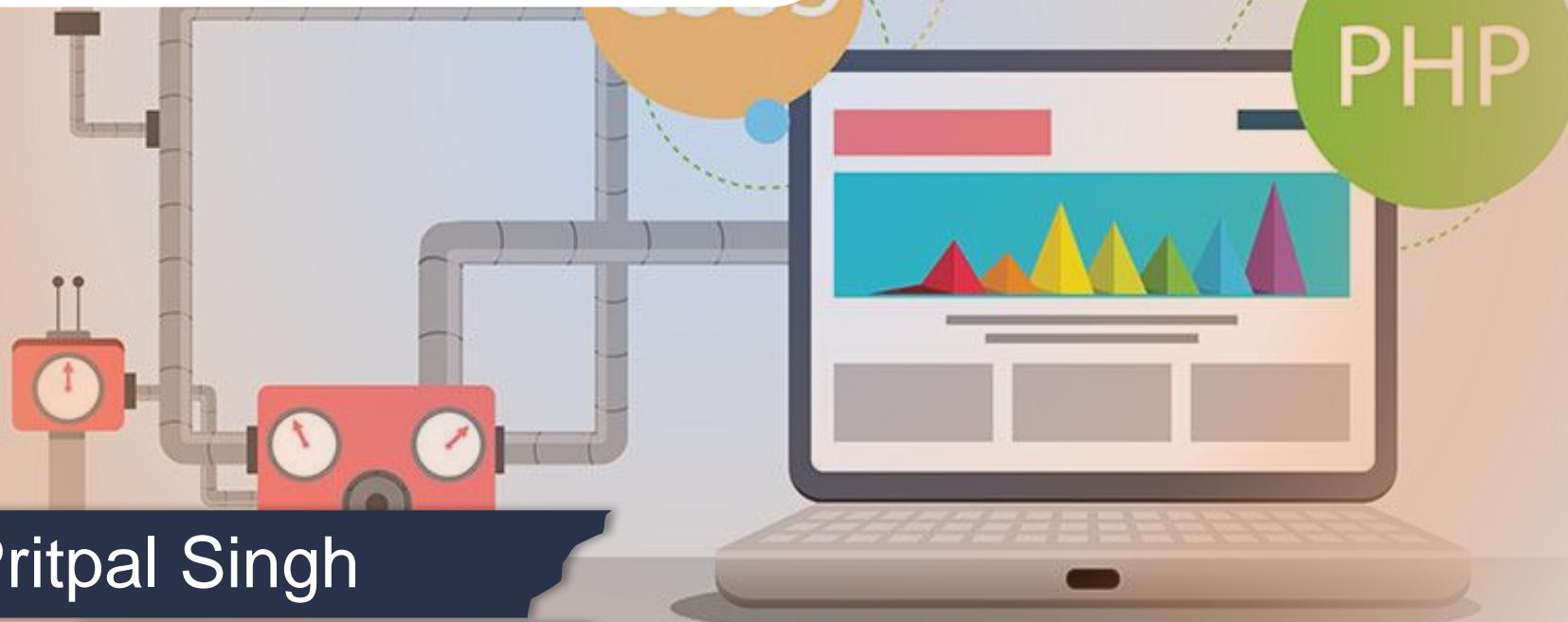


ECAP472

WEB TECHNOLOGIES



Dr. Pritpal Singh

Associate Professor

Learning Outcomes



After this lecture, you will be able to

- understand HTML entities .
- practical implementation of hyperlinks in Html.

HTML Entities

- Reserved characters in HTML must be replaced with character entities.
- Some characters are reserved in HTML.
- If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.
- Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.

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A character entity

A character entity looks like this:

&entity_name;

OR

&#entity_number;

Advantage & Disadvantage

- To display a less than sign (<) we must write: **<** or **<.**
- **Advantage of using an entity name:** An entity name is easy to remember.
- **Disadvantage of using an entity name:** Browsers may not support all entity names, but the support for entity numbers is good.

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Non-breaking Space

- A commonly used entity in HTML is the non-breaking space:
- A non-breaking space is a space that will not break into a new line.
- Two words separated by a non-breaking space will stick together (not break into a new line). This is handy when breaking the words might be disruptive.

Non-breaking Space

- Examples:
 - § 10
 - 10 km/h
 - 10 PM
- The non-breaking hyphen (‑) is used to define a hyphen character (-) that does not break into a new line.

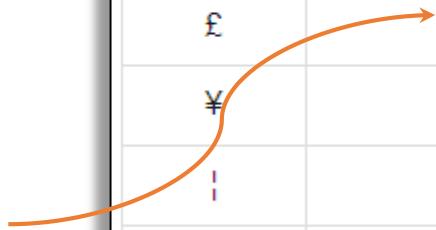
HTML processors must support following five special characters

Symbol	Description	Entity Name	Number Code
"	quotation mark	"	"
'	apostrophe	'	'
&	ampersand	&	&
<	less-than	<	<
>	greater-than	>	>



Symbol Entities

Result	Description	Entity Name	Number Code
	non-breaking space	 	
¡	inverted exclamation mark	¡	¡
¤	currency	¤	¤
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	£
¥	yen	¥	¥
¦	broken vertical bar	¦	¦
§	section	§	§
΅	spacing diaeresis	¨	¨
©	copyright	©	©



£

¥

¦

§

΅

©

Currency signs

CURRENCY SIGNS ENTITY IN HTML



EURO
₠



POUND
£



DOLLAR
\$



COLON
₡



CRUZEIRO
₢



FRENCH
₣



LIRA
₤



MILL
₥



NAIRA
₦



PESETA
₧



RUPEE
₨



WON
₩



SHEQEL
₪



DONG
₫



EURO
€



KIP
₭



TUGRIK
₮



DRACHMA
₯



PENNY
₰



PESO
₱



GUARANI
₲



EURO
₳



HRYVNIA
₴



CEDI
₵



TENGE
₸

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

- 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.

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HTML Links - Syntax

- The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:
- `link text`
- The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

HTML Links - Syntax

- 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.

Example

- This example shows how to create a link to W3Schools.com.

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit  
W3Schools.com!</a>
```

By default

- 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

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.

Target attribute

- 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

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

- Example

<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>

<p>W3C</p>

<p>Google</p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>

<p>HTML Images</p>

<p>CSS Tutorial</p>

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

- A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a **relative URL** (without the "https://www" part):

HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link

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

Example

```
<a href="default.asp">  
    
</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.

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" title="Go  
to W3Schools HTML section">Visit our HTML  
Tutorial</a>
```

Practical



That's all for
now...