

The background of the slide is a light beige color. In the top left corner, there is a corkboard with a few papers pinned to it. In the center, there is a large, dark blue banner with the text 'WEB TECHNOLOGIES' in white. To the right of the banner, there are several colorful circles containing text: 'www' (blue), 'HTML5' (red), 'js' (red), 'Cloud' (grey), 'XML' (orange), and 'PHP' (green). These circles are connected by dashed lines. In the bottom left, there is a red mechanical device with two gauges and a pipe. In the bottom right, there is a laptop displaying a colorful bar chart on its screen.

ECAP472

# WEB TECHNOLOGIES

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# 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: **&lt;** or **&#60;**.
- **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: **&nbsp;**
- 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 (&#8209;) 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	&quot;	&#34;
'	apostrophe	&apos;	&#39;
&	ampersand	&amp;	&#38;
<	less-than	&lt;	&#60;
>	greater-than	&gt;	&#62;



# Symbol Entities

Result	Description	Entity Name	Number Code
	non-breaking space	&nbsp;	&#160;
¡	inverted exclamation mark	&iexcl;	&#161;
¤	currency	&cur;	&#164;
¢	cent	&cent;	&#162;
£	pound	&pound;	&#163;
¥	yen	&yen;	&#165;
	broken vertical bar	&brvbar;	&#166;
§	section	&sect;	&#167;
¨	spacing diaeresis	&uml;	&#168;
©	copyright	&copy;	&#169;

# Currency signs

## CURRENCY SIGNS ENTITY IN HTML



EURO  
&#8352;



POUND  
&#163;



DOLLAR  
&#36



COLON  
&#8353



CRUZEIRO  
&#8354



FRENCH  
&#8355



LIRA  
&#8356



MILL  
&#8357



NAIRA  
&#8358



PESETA  
&#8359



RUPEE  
&#8360



WON  
&#8361



SHEQEL  
&#8362



DONG  
&#8363



EURO  
&#8364



KIP  
&#8365



TUGRIK  
&#8366



DRACHMA  
&#8367



PENNY  
&#8368



PESO  
&#8369



GUARANI  
&#8370



EURO  
&#8371



HRVYNIA  
&#8372



CEDI  
&#8373



TENGE  
&#8376

# 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:
- `<a href="url">link text</a>`
- 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><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="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>`

`<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></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 `<img>` 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>
```

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a red string, forming a complex knot or braid pattern. The string is looped around the fingers and crossed in several places. The word "Practical" is overlaid in large, bold, black sans-serif font across the center of the image. The background is a blurred grey surface.

# Practical

That's all for  
now...