

HTML

Hypertext Markup Language



Topics To Be Covered

Difference between Absolute Links and Relative Links

Hyperlinking to an external page

Hyperlinking to an email address

Hyperlinking to a file in your site

Ordered and Unordered Lists

Web Storages

Navigator object

Relative Links:

Relative links specify the path to the destination relative to the current page.

Example:

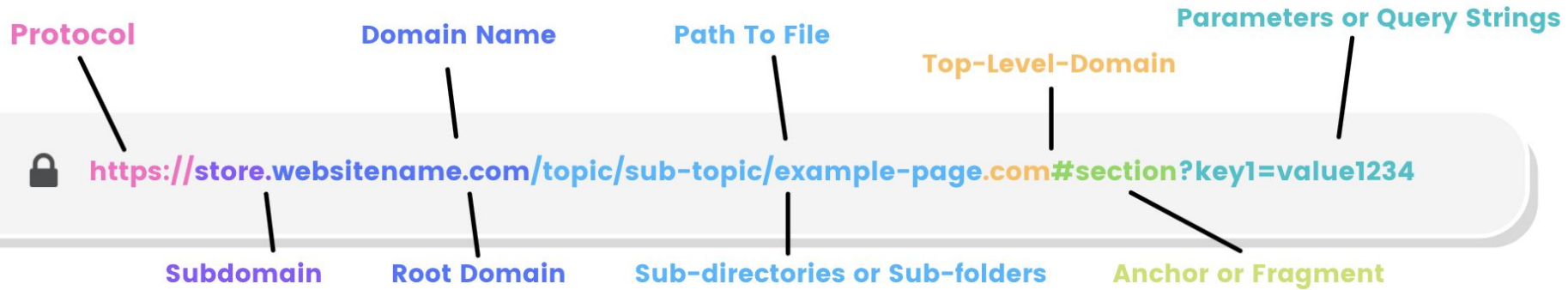
```
<a href="/subpage">Go to  
Subpage</a>
```

Absolute Link ?

Absolute links provide the complete URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of the destination.

Example:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit  
Example</a>
```



Source: lucamussari.com/blog/what-is-a-url-and-why-it-matters-for-seo

Absolute Links:

An absolute link provides the complete URL of the resource, including the protocol (http:// or https://), domain name, and the path to the specific resource.

Example of an absolute link:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com/page.html">Absolute  
Link</a>.
```

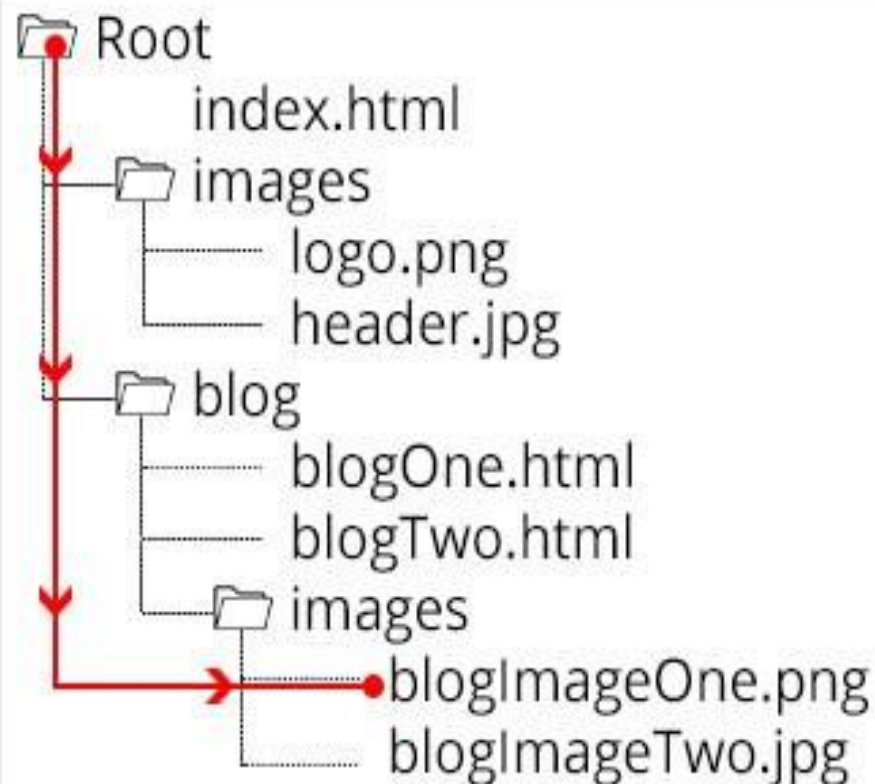
Relative Links:

A relative link provides a path to the resource relative to the current document's location. It doesn't include the full URL, only the path from the current document to the linked resource.

Example of a relative link:

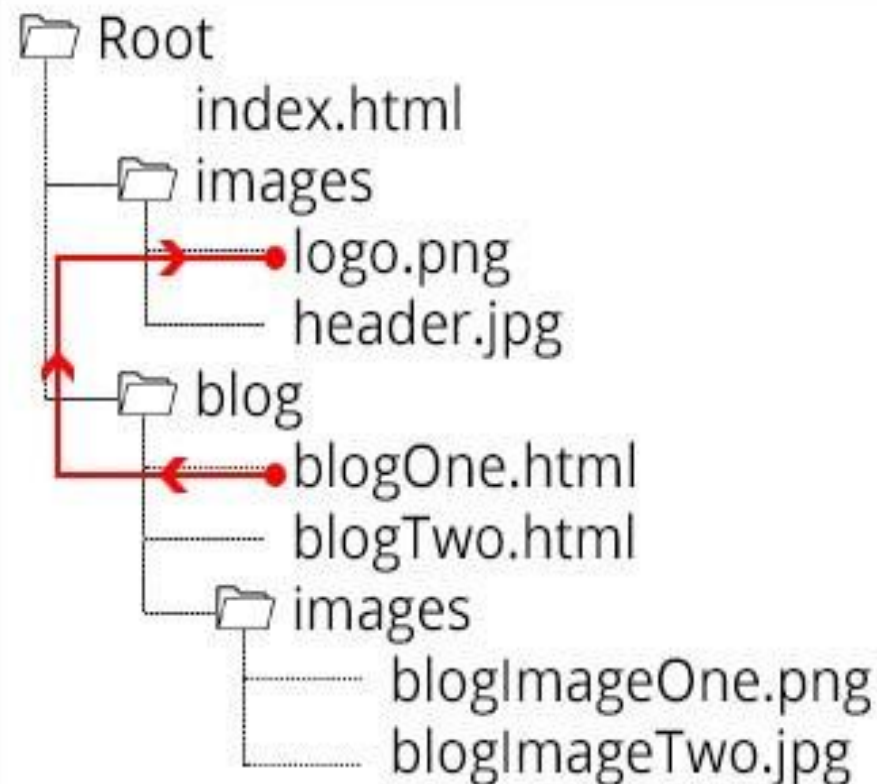
```
<a href="page.html">Relative Link</a>.
```

Absolute

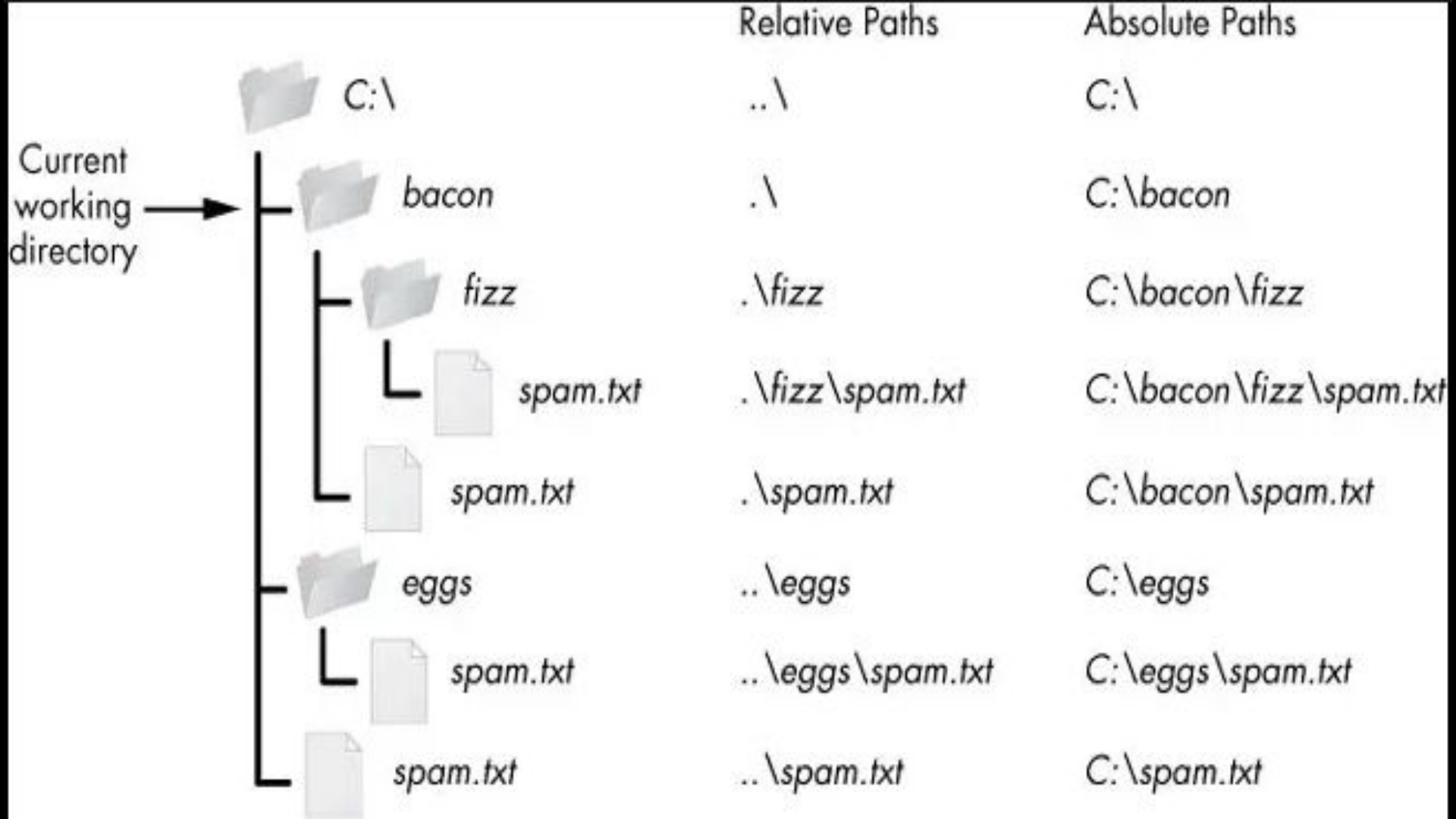


<http://www.MySite.com/blog/images/blogImageOne.png>

Relative



[../images/logo.png](http://www.MySite.com/blog/images/logo.png)



absolute url

`<scheme>://<login>:<password>@<host>:<port>/<path>?<request parameters>#<anchor>`

relative url

Absolute URL's

Relative URL's

<https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/>

<https://www.jetbrains.com/go/>

<https://www.jetbrains.com/idea/>

Hyperlinking to an Email Address:

Definition: Use the mailto attribute to create a link that opens the user's email client.

Example:

```
<a href="mailto:example@email.com">Email Us</a>
```



The screenshot shows a 'Insert/edit link' dialog box. It has a title bar with a close button (X). Inside, there are two fields: 'Link To:' with a dropdown menu showing 'An email address', and 'Email Address:' with a text input field containing 'jdoe@cubicorp.com?subject=Newsletter Query'. The 'Email Address' field is highlighted with a red border. At the bottom right, there are 'Ok' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Hyperlinking to a file in your site

To create a link to a file or folder, you need to use an `<a href >` tag. Add your file name to the first part of the tag and include the words you want to link between the tags.

Definition:

Specify the file path in the href attribute to create a link to a file.

Example:

```
<a href="/files/document.pdf">Download Document</a>
```

Note: href - href stands for hypertext reference. It's the source of the file used by the tag.

Ordered and Unordered Lists

Lists are used to store data or information in web pages in ordered or unordered form. HTML supports several types of list elements that can be included in the <BODY>tag of the document. These elements may also be nested, i.e., the onset of elements can be embedded within another. There are three types of list available in HTML:

Unordered List

Ordered List

Ordered List :

Attribute of item tag

value: The value attribute of the tag is used to specify the value of the first item. The value must be a number and this can be used in the case of an ordered list only. The subsequent list items will increment the value from the number.

Syntax:

```
<li value = number>
```

In Next Page we will see examples -

Example

OutPut

```
HTML
<html >
<head>
  <title>inline style attribute</title>
</head>
<body>
  <li>sachin</li>
  <li>sujoy</li>
  <li>Amraditya</li>
  <li>shivam</li>
  <li>Parth</li>
</body>
</html>
```

-
- sachin
 - sujay
 - Amraditya
 - shivam
 - Parth

Example:

```
HTML
<html >
<head>
  <title>inline style attribute</title>
</head>
<body>
  <ol>
    <li value="51">English</li>
    <li>Hindi</li>
    <li>Maths</li>
    <li>Science</li>
    <li>social science</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

OutPut:

51. English
52. Hindi
53. Maths
54. Science
55. social science

An ordered list defines a list of items in which the order of the items are matters. An ordered list is also called a number list. The ordering is given by a numbering scheme, using Arabic numbers, letters, Roman numerals. Or in other words, ordered list tag is used to create an ordered list.

Different ways to number the ordered lists using the type attribute:

type="1"- The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)

type="A"- The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters

type="a"- The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters

type="I"- List items will be numbered with uppercase Roman numbers

type="i"- The list items will be numbered with lowercase Roman numbers



```
<html>
<head>
  <title>ordered list</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Example of ordered list whose type = "A"</h1>
  <ol type="A">
    <li>Sachin</li>
    <li>Manoj</li>

  </ol>
  <h1>Example of reverse ordered list</h1>
  <ol reversed>
    <li>Parth</li>
    <li>sujay</li>
  </ol>
  <h1>Example of ordered list start from 10</h1>
  <ol start = "10">
    <li>Pushpa</li>
    <li>Purvi</li>
  </ol>

</body>
</html>
```

OutPut

Example of ordered list whose type = "A"

A. Sachin
B. Manoj

Example of reverse ordered list

2. Parth
1. sujay

Example of ordered list start from 10

10. Pushpa
11. Purvi

Unordered List:

An unordered list defines a list of items in which the order of the items does not. Or in other words, an unordered list tag is used to create an unordered list. It is also known as bulleted list. In an unordered list each element in the list is defined using `` tag.

There are 4 types of style in unordered lists:

- `type="disc"` - sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)
- `type="circle"` - sets the list item marker to a circle
- `type="square"` - sets the list item marker to a square
- `type="none"` - the lists items will not be marked

```
<body>
  <h1>Example of unordered list in default</h1>
  <ul>
    <li>Sachin</li>
    <li>Manoj</li>
    <li>Parth</li>
    <li>sujay</li>
    <li>Amraditya</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Example of unordered list in defalut

- Sachin
- Manoj
- Parth
- sujay
- Amraditya

Web Storages:

localStorage and sessionStorage:

Definition: Web storage allows browsers to store key-value pairs locally on the client side.

localStorage:

Example:

```
// Store data
```

```
localStorage.setItem('key', 'value');
```

```
// Retrieve data
```

```
const storedValue = localStorage.getItem('key');
```

sessionStorage

// Store data

```
sessionStorage.setItem('key', 'value');
```

// Retrieve data

```
const storedValue = sessionStorage.getItem('key');
```

Navigator object

The Navigator interface represents the state and the identity of the user agent. It allows scripts to query it and to register themselves to carry on some activities.

Navigator.geolocation , Navigator.credentials

Navigator.cookieEnabled , Navigator.contacts

Navigator.connection , Navigator.clipboard

Navigator.bluetooth



Thank you.

