

# HTML LINKS

In HTML, links are defined with the **<a>** tag:

The **HTML anchor tag <a>** defines *a hyperlink that links one page to another page*. It can create hyperlink to other web page as well as files, location, or any URL.

**Href** (pronounced "h" – like the letter – "ref) is short for **Hypertext Reference**. This is a goofy name that really only means a URL (*otherwise known as a web site address*)

```
<a href = "....."> Link Text </a>
```

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

Edit This Code:	See Result ▶	Result:
<pre>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; &lt;html&gt; &lt;body&gt;  &lt;p&gt;&lt;a href="index.html"&gt;Visit our HTML tutorial&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/p&gt;  &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>		<a href="#">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>

## Example

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>
```

The example above used an **absolute URL** (*A full web address*).

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**<a>** or **HTML Element** Defines Links inside HTML Documents. To add Links/Hyperlinks to a webpage we have to use HTML's **<a>** Tag for that. Between the starting **<a>** and closing **</a>** of Link we have to write our Text.

## href Attribute

HTML href attribute Defines the path/URL for our Link Tag. for adding path to our Link Tag we have to write href attribute inside Link's Starting tag **<a>** and inside the Double quotas of href we have to gave our Web-Page's URL or Web-site's URL href="url"TML Link's

```
<a href="http://www.zetech.ac.ke"> click here </a>
```

## a) Local Links

There is not always the case when you have to redirect your user to a page that's only available on the Internet, there are many cases when you just have to redirect or link a page from your Local Machine (Computer) or a file that available on the same Location/Folder/Directory. in local web-page cases we can link a page without giving the full path. Just the file name and followed by the file Extension (.html).

### HTML Local Link Example:

```
<a href="index.html"> Click me </a>
```

A local link (link to the same web site) is specified with a **relative URL** (without <http://www....>)

## b) Empty/same Link

There are Some cases when you Don't want to Redirect user to Another page, or you just want to Link the Current page for some reasons like (Reloading the Same page), You can use Empty link. You just have to enter # insider the href's double quotas href=""#".

```
<a href="#"> Click me </a>
```

This Empty url/# will redirect user to Current Web-page's location. You will find a # sign at the end of the url after clicking on the Empty URL.

### HTML Links Example:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Links</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="home.html"> Local Link </a> <br/>
    <a href="http://mysite/test.html"> Link with full Path </a> <br/>
    <a href="#"> Empty/Current page Link </a> <br/>
    <a> un-click-able Link </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

## c) Links to other Websites:

Sometimes, your website may not contain certain information and another website may have it. In such cases, you might want to reference the other website.

To do this, you would create an external hyperlink that navigates the user to the other website.

Syntax : `<a href="URL">Hyperlink</a>`

#### **d) Links to Email Address:**

Email links in HTML are also referred to as mailto links that can open a user's email client and draft a message directly to you or your team. HTML email links can compose drafts with a pre-written message or pre-filled mail to the recipient line. There are a few steps you can take to make an email link in HTML and troubleshoot email link problems.

HTML `<a>` tag provides you option to specify an email address to send an email. While using `<a>` tag as an email tag, you will use **mailto: email address** along with *href* attribute. Following is the syntax of using **mailto** instead of using http.

```
<a href = "mailto: georgewainaina58@gmail.com">Send Email to George</a>
```

#### **e) Internal Links.**

Instead of having to resort to the arduous task of scrolling down long pages, you can make your readers very happy by offering them page jumps as an alternative mode of transport around your site. As people have become lazier, page jumps have risen in popularity, so to avoid having your site unliked by the youth of today, implement these simple navigational aids.

### **Section Names**

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Basically, page jumps are just **links** (they use the same `<a>` element as all links), but links that point to a certain part of a document. This is done by **assigning names to parts of your page**, and then making the link by referring to that section.

Page jumps are done by using the name attribute of the a element. So, say you wanted a link to the top of your page, you would add an anchor like this near the top of your document (inside the `<body>` element, of course):

```
<a name="top"></a>
```

There doesn't need to be anything between the opening and closing tags. Then, in the place you want to place the link, put

```
<a href="#top">link to top</a>
```

Notice the **hash mark (#)**. That tells the browser that it's a section of a page it's looking for, and not a separate page or folder. So just make a link to the section you named earlier (you can name the link to the top anything you want, but keeping it memorable and simple always works out best) by putting a # in front of whatever name you gave it. Always remember, the # goes in the href attribute's value, *not* in the name.

## **Linking to parts of other documents**

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This is excellent. You can target specific sections of *other* pages by adding the #name bit on to the end of the href. The part after the hash mark is known as a “fragment identifier.”

For instance, to link to the first section of this a page from somewhere else,

you would write `<a href="http://www.yourhtmlsource.com/text/internallinks.html#section-names">`

## **HTML Links – 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, a link will appear like this (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**

The **target** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

### **Example**

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

Types of **Html links target attributes** {**blank, self, parent, top, frame name**}

Target Value	Description
<code>_blank</code>	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
<code>_self</code>	Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
<code>_parent</code>	Opens the linked document in the parent frame
<code>_top</code>	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
<i>framename</i>	Opens the linked document in a named frame

### Example of target attribute

Edit This Code:

See Result »

Result:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<a href="index.html" target="_blank">Visit our HTML tutorial!</a>

<p>If you set the target attribute to "_blank", the link will open in a new
browser window or tab.</p>

</body>
|
</html>

```

[Visit our HTML tutorial!](#)

If you set the target attribute to "\_blank", the link will open in a new browser window or tab.

## HTML – Lists

HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain –

- **<ul>** – An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.
- **<ol>** – An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.
- **<dl>** – A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

### HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list is a collection of related items that **have no special order or sequence**. This list is created by using HTML **<ul>** tag. **Each item in the list is marked with a bullet**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Unordered List with Default Bullets</h2>

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

</body>
</html>
```

#### Unordered List with Default Bullets

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

### Unordered HTML Lists - The Style Attribute

A **style** attribute can be added to an **unordered list**, to define the style of the marker:

#### Style

#### Description

list-style-type:disc

The list items will be marked with bullets (default)

list-style-type:circle

The list items will be marked with circles

`list-style-type:square`

The list items will be marked with squares

`list-style-type:none`

The list items will not be marked

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Unordered List with Square Bullets</h2>

<ul style="list-style-type:square">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
|
</html>
```

### Unordered List with Square Bullets

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

## Ordered HTML Lists - The Type Attribute

A **type** attribute can be added to an **ordered list**, to define the type of the marker:

### Type

### Description

`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"`

The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers

`type="i"`

The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Ordered List with Numbers</h2>

<ol type="1">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>

</html>

```

### Ordered List with Numbers

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

## Uppercase Letters:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Ordered List with Letters</h2>

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

</body>

|
</html>

```

### Ordered List with Letters

- A. Coffee
- B. Tea
- C. Milk

## HTML Description Lists

HTML also supports description lists. A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The **<dl>** tag defines the description list, the **<dt>** tag defines the term (name), and the **<dd>** tag describes each term:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>A Description List</h2>

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

</body>

</html>

```

### A Description List

Coffee  
- black hot drink

Milk  
- white cold drink