

HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- A hyperlink is a text or an image you can click on, and jump to another document.

HTML Links - Syntax

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

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

- The `href` attribute specifies the destination address
- Clicking on the link text, will send you to the specified address.

HTML Links - Colors and Icons

- When you move the mouse cursor 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, links will appear as 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 Images

HTML Images Syntax

- In HTML, images are defined with the **** tag.
- The **** tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.
- The **src** attribute defines the url (web address) of the image:

```

```

The alt Attribute

- The **alt** attribute specifies an alternate text for the image, if it cannot be displayed.
- The value of the alt attribute should describe the image in words:

```

```

Image Size - Width and Height

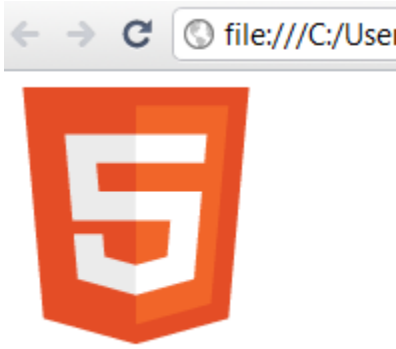
- You can use the **style** attribute to specify the **width** and **height** of an image.
- The values are specified in pixels (use px after the value):

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



</body>

</html>
```



- Alternatively, you can use width and height attributes.
- The values are specified in pixels (without px after the value):

```

```

Width and Height or Style?

- Both the width, the height, and the style attributes, are valid in the latest HTML5 standard.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
    width:100%;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<p>It is better to use the style attribute (instead of the width and height attributes), because it prevents
internal or external styles sheets to change the default size of an image:</p>




</body>
</html>
```

file:///C:/Users/Husin/Desktop/1.html

It is better to use the style attribute (instead of the width and height attributes), because it prevents internal or external styles sheets to change the default size of an image:



Images in Another Folder

- If not specified, the browser expects to find the image in the same folder as the web page.
- However, it is common on the web, to store images in a sub-folder, and refer to the folder in the image name:

```

```

Images on Another Server

- Some web sites store their images on image servers.
- Actually, you can access images from any web address in the world:

```

```

Using an Image as a Link

It is common to use images as links:

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

Image Floating

You can let an image float to the left or right of a paragraph:

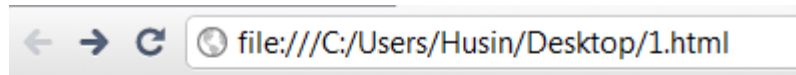
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>
  
  A paragraph with an image. A paragraph with an image.<br>
  A paragraph with an image. A paragraph with an image.<br>

</p>

</body>

</html>
```



A paragraph with an image. A paragraph with an image.
A paragraph with an image. A paragraph with an image.

HTML Lists

Unordered HTML Lists

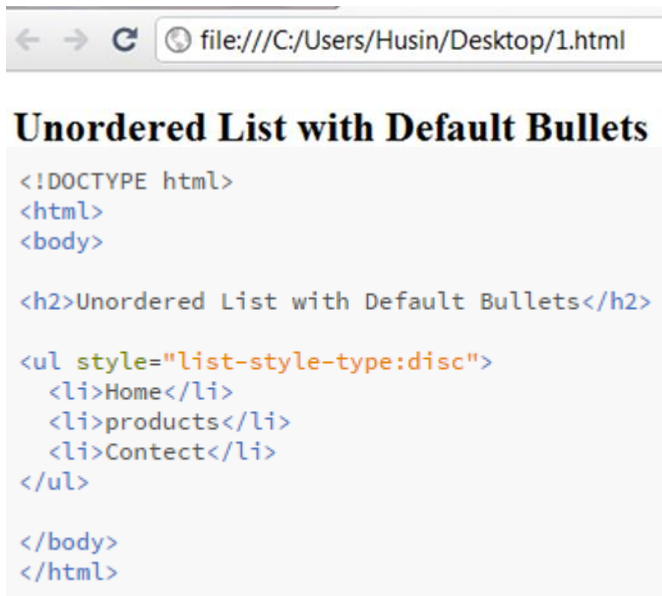
- An unordered list starts with the **** tag. Each list item starts with the **** tag.
- The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles).

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



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'file:///C:/Users/Husin/Desktop/1.html'. The main content area displays the title 'Unordered List with Default Bullets' followed by an unordered list with three items: 'Home', 'products', and 'Contect' (misspelled). The list items are preceded by default circular bullet points.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

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

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">
  <li>Home</li>
  <li>products</li>
  <li>Contect</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>

```

Ordered HTML Lists

- An ordered list starts with the **** tag. Each list item starts with the **** tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers.

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>HTML</li>
  <li>CSS</li>
  <li>JavaScript</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>

```

file:///C:/Users/Husin/Desktop

Ordered List with Numbers

1. HTML
2. CSS
3. JavaScript

HTML Description Lists

- A description list, is a list of terms, with a description of each term.
- The **<dl>** tag defines a description list.
- The **<dt>** tag defines the term (name), and the **<dd>** tag defines the data (description).

```

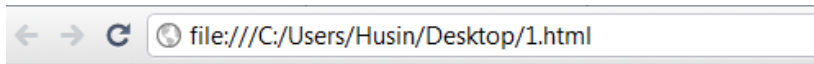
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>A Description List</h2>

<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>- HTML is a markup language for describing web documents (web pages).</dd>
  <dt>CSS</dt>
  <dd>- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets</dd>
</dl>

</body>
</html>

```



A Description List

HTML

- HTML is a markup language for describing web documents (web pages).

CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

HTML Tables

Tables are defined with the **<table>** tag.

Tables are divided into **table rows** with the **<tr>** tag.

Table rows are divided into **table data** with the **<td>** tag.

A table row can also be divided into **table headings** with the **<th>** tag.

By default, all major browsers display table headings as bold and centered.

An HTML Table with a Border Attribute

If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.

A border can be added using the border attribute.


```

<table border="1" style="width:30%">
<tr>
  <th>first name </th>  <th>Last name </th>  <th>age </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Ahmed </td> <td> Ali </td> <td>25 </td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

first name	Last name	age
Ahmed	Ali	25

Table Cells that Span Many Columns and Rows

To make a cell span more than one column, use the **colspan** attribute

To make a cell span more than one row, use the **rowspan** attribute.

```

<body>
<h2>cell that spans two rows:</h2>
<table border="1" style="width:30%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name </th>  <td>Ahmed </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2"> Telephone</th> <td>77777777 </td>
    <tr><td>333333 </td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>

```

cell that spans two rows:

Name	Ahmed
Telephone	777777777
	333333

```
<body>
<h2>cell that spans two columns:</h2>
<table border="1" style="width:30%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name </th> |
    <th colspan="2"> Telephone</th>
  </tr>
  <tr> <td>Ahmed </td> <td>333333 </td> <td>777777777</td>
</tr>

</table>
</body>
```

cell that spans two columns:

Name	Telephone	
Ahmed	333333	777777777