DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

www.nytimes.com

THIS IS A URL = UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR

THIS IS MADE UP OF A BUNCH OF PARTS, LET'S PARSE IT...

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

www.nytimes.com

THIS IS THE WEB SITE NAME INCLUDING THE WWW

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

www.nytimes.com

THIS IS THE DOMAIN NAME

THIS HAS TO BE UNIQUE FOR EVERY WEBSITE

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

www.nytimes.com

THE .com INDICATES A COMMERCIAL DOMAIN

.edu, .gov, .org ARE OTHER EXTENSIONS WHICH ARE IN COMMON USE

.co.uk, .in, .co.jp ARE COUNTRY SPECIFIC DOMAINS

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

www.**nytimes.com**

THE .com INDICATES A COMMERCIAL DOMAIN

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.co.uk, .in, .co.jp ARE COUNTRY SPECIFIC DOMAINS

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

www.nytimes.com

THIS STANDS FOR A SPECIFIC
SERVER INSIDE THE DOMAIN

blogs.nytimes.com IS ANOTHER
SERVER OR LOCATION WITH
THE nytimes.com DOMAIN

WWW STANDS FOR THE
WORLD WIDE WEB

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

YOU GET A DOMAIN NAME FROM A HOSTING COMPANY

THE COMPANY USUALLY SET'S UP A ROOT FOLDER FOR THAT DOMAIN ON THEIR SERVERS

MIMIC THE WEBSITE DIRECTORY STRUCTURE YOU HAVE ON YOUR MACHINE ON THAT MACHINE

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

http://www.nytimes.com/
2016/02/16/arts/music/
grammys.html

THIS IS THE **ABSOLUTE PATH** TO
THE ARTICLE ON THE GRAMMYS
IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

http://www.nytimes.com/

2016/02/16/arts/music/
grammys.html

THIS IS THE FOLDER FROM THE ROOT WHERE THE HTML FILE FOR THE GRAMMYS ARTICLE LIVES

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

http://www.nytimes.com

WHAT DOES THE http:// STAND FOR?

HYPERTEXT TRANSER PROTOCOL

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

http://www.nytimes.com

HYPERTEXT TRANSER PROTOCOL

THE PROTOCOL USED FOR TRANSFERRING INFORMATION ACROSS THE WEB FROM THE SERVER TO THE CLIENT

DOMAIN NAMES, WEBSITE NAMES ETC

WHEN YOU TYPE

http://www.nytimes.com

THE SERVER WILL ADD A "/" TO THE END OF THIS URL

AND FIND THE DEFAULT FILE IN THE ROOT DIRECTORY I.E. INDEX.HTML OR DEFAULT.HTM

THE <a> TAG ONCE AGAIN

EXAMPLE #6

THE <a> TAG ONCE AGAIN

`<a href=`"http://www.nytimes.com"`> New York Times </a>`

`<a href=`"http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate"`> NYT Opinion </a>`

href ACCEPTS ABSOLUTE URLS AS WELL!

THE \<a\> TAG ONCE AGAIN

`<a href="http://www.nytimes.com"> New York Times </a>`

`<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate"> NYT Opinion </a>`

THIS WILL ADD "/" AND SERVE UP THE DEFAULT FILE IN THE "ROOMFORDEBATE" DIRECTORY

THE <a> TAG ONCE AGAIN

Relative vs Absolute
URLS

USE RELATIVE URLS WITHIN YOUR OWN SITE SO YOU HAVE THE FLEXIBILITY TO CHANGE YOUR DOMAIN NAME IN CASE YOUR SITE MOVES

USE ABSOLUTE URLS TO LINK TO EXTERNAL SITES, YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO ACCESS THEM IN A RELATIVE FORM ANY WAYS!

THE <a> TAG ONCE AGAIN

```html
<html>
<head>
    <title>More about links</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.nytimes.com"> New York Times </a>
</p>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate"> New York Times - Opinion</a>
</p>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.nytimes.com" title="Read the news"> New York Times - With Title </a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

THE \<a\> TAG ONCE AGAIN

THE title ATTRIBUTE CAN BE USED WITH ANY ELEMENT

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>More about links</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.nytimes.com"> New York Times </a>
</p>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate"> New York Times - Opinion</a>
</p>
<p>

    <a href="http://www.nytimes.com" title="Read the news" > New York Times -
With Title </a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

THE \<a\> TAG ONCE AGAIN

THE title ATTRIBUTE CAN BE USED WITH ANY ELEMENT

THE title SPECIFIES MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ELEMENT WHICH CAN BE USED BY SCREEN READERS OR DISPLAYED AS A TOOLTIP

```html
<html>
<head>
    <title>More about links</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.nytimes.com"> New York Times</a>
</p>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate"> New York Times - Opinion</a>
</p>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.nytimes.com" title="Read the news" > New York Times - With Title </a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

THE <a> TAG ONCE AGAIN

WE CAN NOW LINK TO PAGES,
WHAT IF WE WANT TO LINK TO
A **SPECIFIC PORTION** OF A PAGE?

AN **id** ATTRIBUTE CAN
UNIQUELY IDENTIFY AN
ELEMENT ON A PAGE

AN **id** CAN BE USED IN
THE **<a>** TAG TO LINK TO
A SPECIFIC ELEMENT

THE <a> TAG ONCE AGAIN

```
<ul>
  <li id="donald">
    Donald Trump
  </li>
  <li id="ted">
    Ted Cruz
  </li>
</ul>
```

ONLY ELEMENTS WITH THE id ATTRIBUTE CAN BE LINKED TO

IF THE ELEMENT IS BELOW THE FOLD, THE BROWSER WILL SCROLL TO BRING THE ELEMENT WITH THE SPECIFIED ID INTO VIEW

THE \<a\> TAG ONCE AGAIN

```html
<html>
<head>
    <title>More about links</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>
    <a href="Example6-Candidates.html"> Republican Presidential Candidates 2016</a>
</p>
<p>
    <a href="Example6-Candidates.html#donald"> Republican Presidential Candidates 2016 - The Donald </a>
</p>
<p>
    <a href="Example6-Candidates.html#ted"> Republican Presidential Candidates 2016 - Ted Cruz </a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

THIS WILL TAKE US TO THE SPECIFIC LIST ITEM FOR THAT CANDIDATE

IT WILL SCROLL TO THE LIST ITEM IF IT'S NOT ON SCREEN

THE <a> TAG ONCE AGAIN

OFTEN WHEN YOU WANT TO GO TO A LINK - YOU DON'T WANT TO DISRUPT YOUR CURRENT WORK FLOW

YOU WANT THE LINK TO OPEN THE WEBPAGE IN A **NEW WINDOW**

OR A **NEW TAB**

THE <a> TAG ONCE AGAIN

```
<body>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.washingtonpost.com" target="_blank"> The Washington Post </a>
</p>
<body>
```

THE <a> TAG ONCE AGAIN

```
<body>
<p>
    <a href="http://www.washingtonpost.com"  target="_blank">  The Washington Post </a>
</p>
<body>
```

ADDING A target="_blank" ASKS THE BROWSER TO OPEN THE DESTINATION PAGE IN A NEW WINDOW

IF THE BROWSER SETTING SAYS A NEW WINDOW WILL BE A NEW TAB - THEN THIS OPENS THE DESTINATION URL IN A NEW TAB