

HTML Essentials

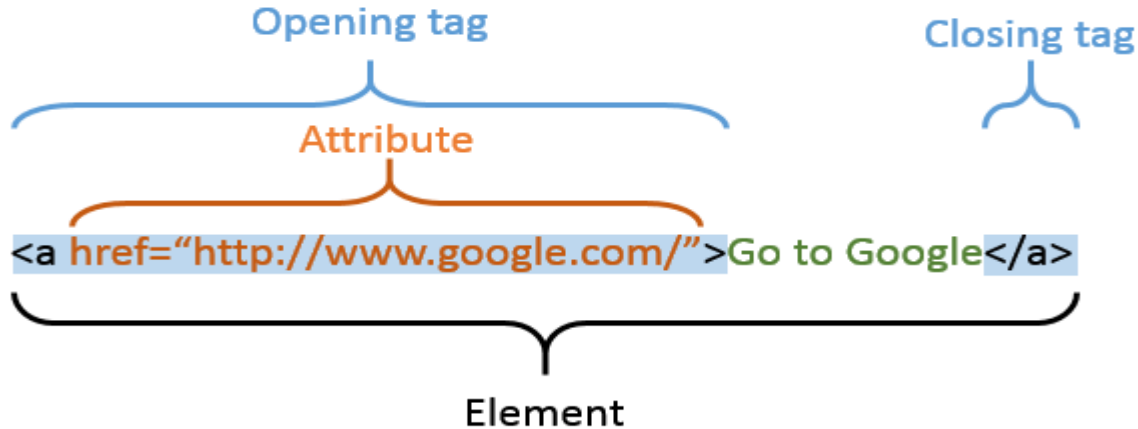
Hyperlinks



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1. Anatomy of a link

- **Anatomy of a link:** The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.



2. Title

- **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.
- **Block level link:** A link can wrap any content, even block level elements, like that

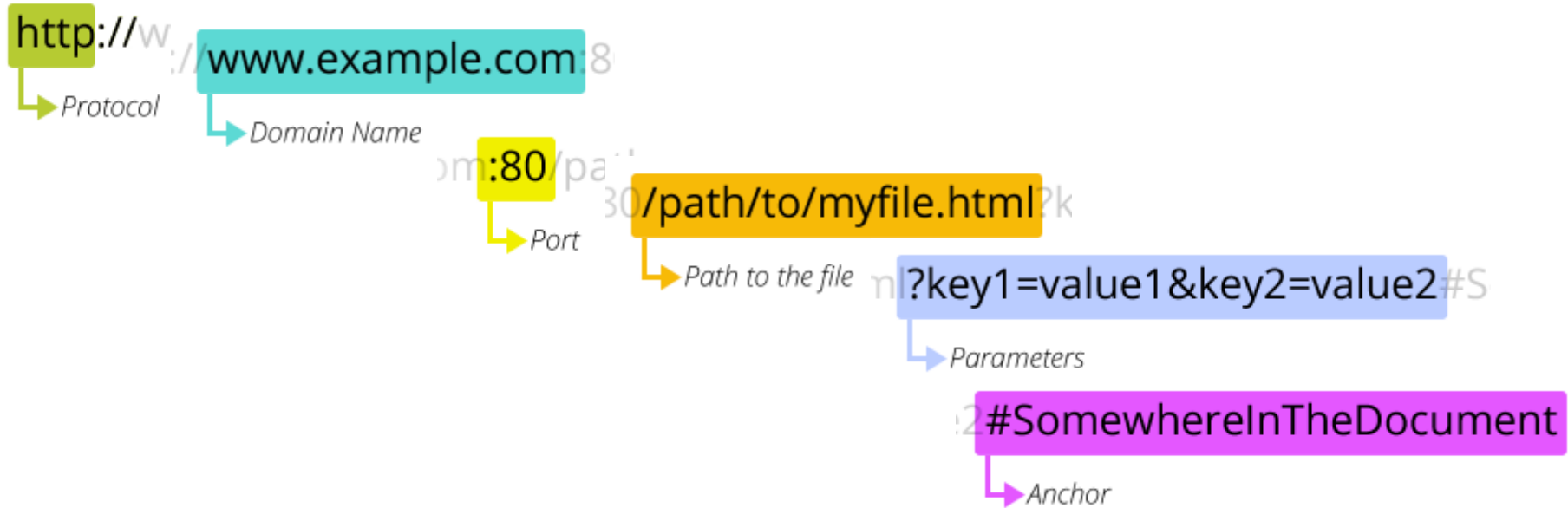
```
1 <a href="https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/">  
2     
3 </a>
```

3. URL & Path

- **URL (Uniform Resource Locator):** A string of text that defines where something is located on the Web.
- **Path:** URLs use paths to find files. Paths specify where in the filesystem the file you need is located.

3. URL & Path

1 | `http://www.example.com:80/path/to/myfile.html?key1=value1&key2=value2#SomewhereInTheDocument`



3. URL & Path

- **Absolute URL:** Points to a location defined by its absolute location on the web, including protocol and domain name.
An absolute URL will always point to the same location, no matter where it is used.
- **Relative URL:** Points to a location that is *relative* to the file you are linking from.
A relative URL will point to different places depending on the actual location of the file you refer from

5. Link to part of HTML



Link to part of HTML:

- Add an id attribute to your anchor element to give a name to the section of the page.

```
<a id="anchor-name">The section name here where you want to jump</a>
```

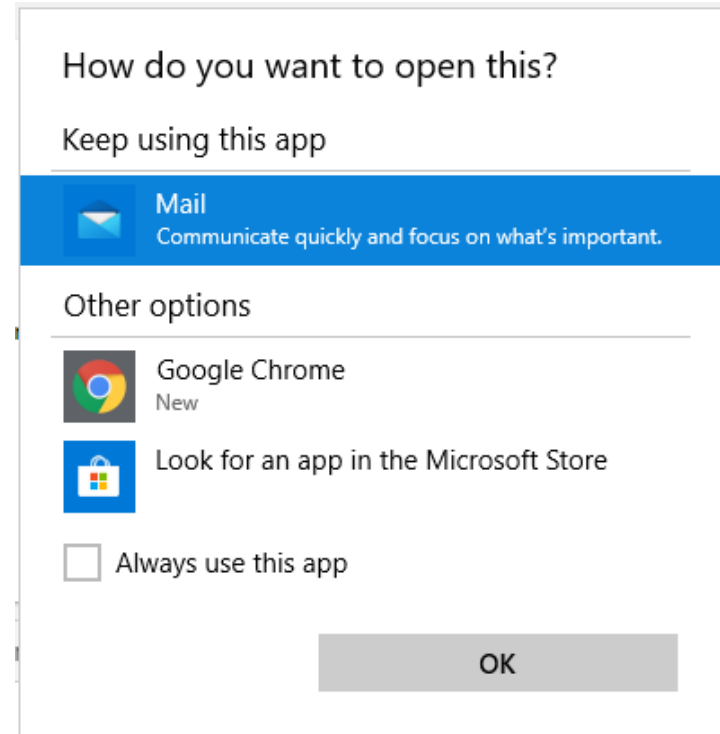
- Create a hyperlink using the id of the link target, preceded by #.

```
<a id="anchor-name">The section name here where you want to jump</a>
```


6. E-mail links

- **Email link:** Open a new outgoing email message instead of linking to a resource or page.

```
1 | <a href="mailto:nowhere@mozilla.org">Send email to nowhere</a>
```



Thank you

