# A Anchor tag

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

# Attributes = New in HTML5.

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|-----------|-------|-------------|
| charset | *char_encoding* | Not supported in HTML5.<br>Specifies the character-set of a linked document |
| coords | *coordinates* | Not supported in HTML5.<br>Specifies the coordinates of a link |
| download | *filename* | Specifies that the target will be downloaded when a user clicks on the hyperlink |
| href | *URL* | Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to |
| hreflang | *language_code* | Specifies the language of the linked document |
| media | *media_query* | Specifies what media/device the linked document is optimized for |

| name | section_name | Not supported in HTML5. Use the global id attribute instead.<br>Specifies the name of an anchor |
|---|---|---|
| ping | list_of_URLs | Specifies a space-separated list of URLs to which, when the link is followed, post requests with the body ping will be sent by the browser (in the background). Typically used for tracking. |
| rel | alternate<br>author<br>bookmark<br>external<br>help<br>license<br>next<br>nofollow<br>noreferrer<br>noopener<br>prev<br>search<br>tag | Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document |
| rev | text | Not supported in HTML5.<br>Specifies the relationship between the linked document and the current document |
| shape | default<br>rect<br>circle<br>poly | Not supported in HTML5.<br>Specifies the shape of a link |
| target | _blank<br>_parent<br>_self<br>_top<br>framename | Specifies where to open the linked document |
| type | media_type | Specifies the media type of the linked document |

# \<a> charset Attribute

\<a charset="UTF-8" href="https://www.flipkart.com">www.flipkart.com\</a>

# Syntax

\<a charset="*value"*>

# Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *character_set* | The character-set of the linked document. <br><br> Common character sets: <br><br> • UTF-8 - Character encoding for Unicode <br> • ISO-8859-1 - Character encoding for the Latin alphabet <br><br> In theory, any character-set can be used, but no browser understands all of them. The more widely a character-set is used, the better the chance that a browser will understand it. |

# \<a> coords Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The \<a> coords attribute is not supported in HTML5.

The coords attribute is used together with the shape attribute to specify the size, shape, and placement of a link in an \<object> or \<img> element.

The coordinates of the top-left corner are 0,0.

**Tip:** To create image-maps that works in all browsers, use the \<area> element!

## Syntax

\<a coords="*value*">

# Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| *x1,y1,x2,y2* | If the shape attribute is set to "rect", it specifies the coordinates of the top-left corner and the bottom-right corner of the rectangle |
| *x,y,radius* | If the shape attribute is set to "circle", it specifies the coordinates of the circle center and the radius |
| *x1,y1,x2,y2,..,xn,yn* | If the shape attribute is set to "poly", it specifies the coordinates of the edges of the polygon. If the first and last coordinate pairs are not the same, the browser must add the last coordinate pair to close the polygon |

# \<a> download Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The download attribute specifies that the target will be downloaded when a user clicks on the hyperlink.

This attribute is only used if the href attribute is set.

The value of the attribute will be the name of the downloaded file. There are no restrictions on allowed values, and the browser will automatically detect the correct file extension and add it to the file (.img, .pdf, .txt, .html, etc.).

If the value is omitted, the original filename is used.

## Syntax

\<a download="*filename*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
| --- | --- |
| *filename* | Optional. Specifies the new filename for the downloaded file |

# <a> href Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

If the href attribute is not present, the <a> tag is not a hyperlink

## Syntax

<a href="*URL*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
| --- | --- |
| *URL* | The URL of the link.<br><br>Possible values:<br><br><ul><li>An absolute URL - points to another web site (like href="http://www.example.com/default.htm")</li><li>A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like href="default.htm")</li><li>Link to an element with a specified id within the page (like href="#top")</li><li>Other protocols (like https://, ftp://, mailto:, file:, etc..)</li><li>A script (like href="javascript:alert('Hello');")</li></ul> |

# <a> hreflang Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The hreflang attribute specifies the language of the linked document.

This attribute is only used if the href attribute is set.

# Syntax

<a hreflang="*language_code"*>

# Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *language_code* | A two-letter language code that specifies the language of the linked document.<br>To view all available language codes, |

# ISO 639-1 Language Codes

ISO 639-1 defines abbreviations for languages.

In HTML and XHTML they can be used in the lang and xml:lang attributes.

See also: next reference for country codes.

| Language | ISO Code |
|---|---|
| Abkhazian | ab |
| Afar | aa |
| Afrikaans | af |
| Akan | ak |
| Albanian | sq |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amharic | am |
| Arabic | ar |
| Aragonese | an |
| Armenian | hy |
| Assamese | as |
| Avaric | av |
| Avestan | ae |
| Aymara | ay |
| Azerbaijani | az |
| Bambara | bm |
| Bashkir | ba |
| Basque | eu |
| Belarusian | be |
| Bengali (Bangla) | bn |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bihari | bh |
| Bislama | bi |
| Bosnian | bs |
| Breton | br |
| Bulgarian | bg |
| Burmese | my |
| Catalan | ca |
| Chamorro | ch |
| Chechen | ce |
| Chichewa, Chewa, Nyanja | ny |
| Chinese | zh |
| Chinese (Simplified) | zh-Hans |
| Chinese (Traditional) | zh-Hant |
| Chuvash | cv |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cornish | kw |
| Corsican | co |
| Cree | cr |
| Croatian | hr |
| Czech | cs |
| Danish | da |
| Divehi, Dhivehi, Maldivian | dv |
| Dutch | nl |
| Dzongkha | dz |
| English | en |
| Esperanto | eo |
| Estonian | et |
| Ewe | ee |
| Faroese | fo |

| | |
|---|---|
| Fijian | fj |
| Finnish | fi |
| French | fr |
| Fula, Fulah, Pulaar, Pular | ff |
| Galician | gl |
| Gaelic (Scottish) | gd |
| Gaelic (Manx) | gv |
| Georgian | ka |
| German | de |
| Greek | el |
| Greenlandic | kl |
| Guarani | gn |
| Gujarati | gu |
| Haitian Creole | ht |

| | |
|---|---|
| Hausa | ha |
| Hebrew | he |
| Herero | hz |
| Hindi | hi |
| Hiri Motu | ho |
| Hungarian | hu |
| Icelandic | is |
| Ido | io |
| Igbo | ig |
| Indonesian | id, in |
| Interlingua | ia |
| Interlingue | ie |
| Inuktitut | iu |
| Inupiak | ik |

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish | ga |
| Italian | it |
| Japanese | ja |
| Javanese | jv |
| Kalaallisut, Greenlandic | kl |
| Kannada | kn |
| Kanuri | kr |
| Kashmiri | ks |
| Kazakh | kk |
| Khmer | km |
| Kikuyu | ki |
| Kinyarwanda (Rwanda) | rw |
| Kirundi | rn |
| Kyrgyz | ky |

| | |
|---|---|
| Komi | kv |
| Kongo | kg |
| Korean | ko |
| Kurdish | ku |
| Kwanyama | kj |
| Lao | lo |
| Latin | la |
| Latvian (Lettish) | lv |
| Limburgish ( Limburger) | li |
| Lingala | ln |
| Lithuanian | lt |
| Luga-Katanga | lu |
| Luganda, Ganda | lg |
| Luxembourgish | lb |

| | |
|---|---|
| Manx | gv |
| Macedonian | mk |
| Malagasy | mg |
| Malay | ms |
| Malayalam | ml |
| Maltese | mt |
| Maori | mi |
| Marathi | mr |
| Marshallese | mh |
| Moldavian | mo |
| Mongolian | mn |
| Nauru | na |
| Navajo | nv |
| Ndonga | ng |

| | |
|---|---|
| Northern Ndebele | nd |
| Nepali | ne |
| Norwegian | no |
| Norwegian bokmål | nb |
| Norwegian nynorsk | nn |
| Nuosu | ii |
| Occitan | oc |
| Ojibwe | oj |
| Old Church Slavonic, Old Bulgarian | cu |
| Oriya | or |
| Oromo (Afaan Oromo) | om |
| Ossetian | os |
| Pāli | pi |
| Pashto, Pushto | ps |

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|---|---|
| Persian (Farsi) | fa |
| Polish | pl |
| Portuguese | pt |
| Punjabi (Eastern) | pa |
| Quechua | qu |
| Romansh | rm |
| Romanian | ro |
| Russian | ru |
| Sami | se |
| Samoan | sm |
| Sango | sg |
| Sanskrit | sa |
| Serbian | sr |
| Serbo-Croatian | sh |

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|---|---|
| Sesotho | st |
| Setswana | tn |
| Shona | sn |
| Sichuan Yi | ii |
| Sindhi | sd |
| Sinhalese | si |
| Siswati | ss |
| Slovak | sk |
| Slovenian | sl |
| Somali | so |
| Southern Ndebele | nr |
| Spanish | es |
| Sundanese | su |
| Swahili (Kiswahili) | sw |

| | |
|---|---|
| Swati | ss |
| Swedish | sv |
| Tagalog | tl |
| Tahitian | ty |
| Tajik | tg |
| Tamil | ta |
| Tatar | tt |
| Telugu | te |
| Thai | th |
| Tibetan | bo |
| Tigrinya | ti |
| Tonga | to |
| Tsonga | ts |
| Turkish | tr |

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkmen | tk |
| Twi | tw |
| Uyghur | ug |
| Ukrainian | uk |
| Urdu | ur |
| Uzbek | uz |
| Venda | ve |
| Vietnamese | vi |
| Volapük | vo |
| Wallon | wa |
| Welsh | cy |
| Wolof | wo |
| Western Frisian | fy |
| Xhosa | xh |

| | |
|---|---|
| Yiddish | yi, ji |
| Yoruba | yo |
| Zhuang, Chuang | za |
| Zulu | zu |

# <a> media Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The media attribute specifies what media/device the linked document is optimized for.

This attribute is used to specify that the target URL is designed for special devices (like iPhone) , speech or print media.

This attribute can accept several values.

Only used if the href attribute is present.

## Possible Operators

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| and | Specifies an AND operator |
| not | Specifies a NOT operator |
| , | Specifies an OR operator |

## Devices

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| all | Default. Suitable for all devices |
| aural | Speech synthesizers |
| braille | Braille feedback devices |
| handheld | Handheld devices (small screen, limited bandwidth) |
| projection | Projectors |
| print | Print preview mode/printed pages |
| screen | Computer screens |
| tty | Teletypes and similar media using a fixed-pitch character grid |
| tv | Television type devices (low resolution, limited scroll ability) |

# Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| width | Specifies the width of the targeted display area.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (min-width:500px)" |

| | |
|---|---|
| height | Specifies the height of the targeted display area.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (max-height:700px)" |
| device-width | Specifies the width of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (device-width:500px)" |
| device-height | Specifies the height of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (device-height:500px)" |
| orientation | Specifies the orientation of the target display/paper.<br>Possible values: "portrait" or "landscape"<br>Example: media="all and (orientation: landscape)" |
| aspect-ratio | Specifies the width/height ratio of the targeted display area.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (aspect-ratio:16/9)" |
| device-aspect-ratio | Specifies the device-width/device-height ratio of the target display/paper.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (aspect-ratio:16/9)" |
| color | Specifies the bits per color of target display.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (color:3)" |
| color-index | Specifies the number of colors the target display can handle.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (min-color-index:256)" |
| monochrome | Specifies the bits per pixel in a monochrome frame buffer.<br>"min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used.<br>Example: media="screen and (monochrome:2)" |

| | |
|---|---|
| resolution | Specifies the pixel density (dpi or dpcm) of the target display/paper. "min-" and "max-" prefixes can be used. Example: media="print and (resolution:300dpi)" |
| scan | Specifies scanning method of a tv display. Possible values are "progressive" and "interlace". Example: media="tv and (scan:interlace)" |
| grid | Specifies if the output device is grid or bitmap. Possible values are "1" for grid, and "0" otherwise. Example: media="handheld and (grid:1)" |

# <a> name Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The <a> name attribute is not supported in HTML5. Use the <u>id attribute</u> instead.

The name attribute specifies the name of an anchor.

The name attribute is used to create a bookmark inside a document.

## Syntax

<a name="*value"*>

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *anchor_name* | The name of an anchor |

# <a> ping Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The ping attribute specifies a list of URLs to be notified if the user follows the hyperlink.

When the user clicks on the hyperlink, the ping attribute will send a short HTTP POST request to the specified URL.

This attribute is useful for monitoring/tracking.

## Syntax

<a ping="*URL*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *URL* | Specifies the URL to be notified if the user follows the hyperlink. Must be a space separated list of one or more valid URLs |

# <a> rel Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document.

Only used if the href attribute is present.

## Syntax

<a rel="*value*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| alternate | Provides a link to an alternate representation of the document (i.e. page, translated or mirror) |

| | |
|---|---|
| author | Provides a link to the author of the document |
| bookmark | Permanent URL used for bookmarking |
| external | Indicates that the referenced document is not part of the same si current document |
| help | Provides a link to a help document |
| license | Provides a link to copyright information for the document |
| next | Provides a link to the next document in the series |
| nofollow | Links to an unendorsed document, like a paid link. ("nofollow" is used by Google, to specify that the Google search sp not follow that link) |
| noreferrer | Requires that the browser should not send an HTTP referer head follows the hyperlink |
| noopener | Requires that any browsing context created by following the hype not have an opener browsing context |
| prev | The previous document in a selection |
| search | Links to a search tool for the document |
| tag | A tag (keyword) for the current document |

**Rev and rel are both same**

# \<a> type Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The type attribute specifies the Internet media type (formerly known as MIME type) of the linked document.

This attribute is only used if the href attribute is set.

## Syntax

\<a type="*media_type*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| *media_type* | The Internet media type of the linked document. Look at [IANA Media Types](#) for a complete list of standard media types. |

# \<a> Event Attributes

## Window Event Attributes

Events triggered for the window object (applies to the \<body> tag):

| Attribute | Value | Description |
|-----------|-------|-------------|
| [onafterprint](#) | *script* | Script to be run after the document is printed |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [onbeforeprint](#) | *script* | Script to be run before the document is printed |
| [onbeforeunload](#) | *script* | Script to be run when the document is about to be unloaded |
| [onerror](#) | *script* | Script to be run when an error occurs |
| [onhashchange](#) | *script* | Script to be run when there has been changes to the anchor part of the a URL |
| [onload](#) | *script* | Fires after the page is finished loading |
| onmessage | *script* | Script to be run when the message is triggered |
| [onoffline](#) | *script* | Script to be run when the browser starts to work offline |
| [ononline](#) | *script* | Script to be run when the browser starts to work online |
| onpagehide | *script* | Script to be run when a user navigates away from a page |
| [onpageshow](#) | *script* | Script to be run when a user navigates to a page |
| onpopstate | *script* | Script to be run when the window's history changes |
| [onresize](#) | *script* | Fires when the browser window is resized |
| onstorage | *script* | Script to be run when a Web Storage area is updated |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [onunload](#) | *script* | Fires once a page has unloaded (or the browser window has been closed) |

# onafterprint Event Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The onafterprint attribute fires when a page has started printing, or if the print dialogue box has been closed.

## Syntax

<*element* onafterprint="*script*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *script* | The script to be run on onafterprint |

# onbeforeprint Event Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The onbeforeprint attribute fires when a page is about to be printed (before the print dialogue box appears).

## Syntax

<*element* onbeforeprint="*script*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| *script* | The script to be run on onbeforeprint |

# onbeforeunload Event Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The onbeforeunload event fires when the document is about to be unloaded.

This event allows you to display a message in a confirmation dialog box to inform the user whether he/she wants to stay or leave the current page.

The default message that appears in the confirmation box, is different in different browsers. However, the standard message is something like "Are you sure you want to leave this page?". You cannot remove this message.

However, you can write a custom message together with the default message

## Syntax

<*element* onbeforeunload="*script*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| *script* | The script to be run on onbeforeunload |

# onerror Event Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The onerror attribute fires when an error occurs while loading an external file (e.g. a document or an image).

## Syntax

<*element* onerror="*script*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
| --- | --- |
| *script* | The script to be run on onerror |

# onhashchange Event Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The onhashchange attribute fires when there has been changes to the anchor part (begins with a '#' symbol) of the current URL.

An example of what an anchor part actually is: Assume that the current URL is http://www.example.com/test.htm#part2 - The anchor part of this URL would be #part2.

To invoke this event, you can:

- Change the anchor part by setting the [location.hash](#) or [location.href](#) property of the [Location Object](#)
- Navigate to the current page with a different bookmark (Use the "back" or "forward" buttons)
- Click on a link to a bookmark anchor

- ## Syntax
- *<element* onhashchange="*script*">
- ## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
| --- | --- |
| *script* | The script to be run on onhashchange |

# onload Event Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The onload attribute fires when an object has been loaded.

onload is most often used within the <body> element to execute a script once a web page has completely loaded all content (including images, script files, CSS files, etc.). However, it can be used on other elements as well (see "Supported HTML tags" below).

The onload attribute can be used to check the visitor's browser type and browser version, and load the proper version of the web page based on the information.

## Syntax

<*element* onload="*script*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| *script* | The script to be run on onload |

# Onoffline and ononline Event Attribute

For both onoffline and ononline are same

## Definition and Usage

The onoffline attribute fires when the browser starts to work offline.

## Syntax

<*element* onoffline="*script*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| *script* | The script to be run on onoffline |

# onpageshow Event Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The onpageshow event occurs when a user navigates to a webpage.

The onpageshow event is similar to the [onload](#) event, except that it occurs after the onload event when the page first loads. Also, the onpageshow event occurs every time the page is loaded, whereas the onload event does not occur when the page is loaded from the cache.

## Syntax

*<element* onpageshow="*script*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| *script* | The script to be run on onpageshow |

# onresize Event Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The onresize attribute fires when the browser window is resized.

## Syntax

*<element* onresize="*script*">

## Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
|-------|-------------|
| *script* | The script to be run on onresize |

# onunload Event Attribute

## Definition and Usage

The onunload attribute fires once a page has unloaded (or the browser window has been closed).

onunload occurs when the user navigates away from the page (by clicking on a link, submitting a form, closing the browser window, etc.)

# Syntax

<*element* onunload="*script*">

# Attribute Values

| Value | Description |
| --- | --- |
| *script* | The script to be run on onunload |

Example 1:

```
<html>
   <head>
      <title>Anchor tag</title>
   </head>
   <body>
      <a href="test.html">hyper link reference</a>
   </body>
</html>
```

Example 2: Image as a link
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
   <p>
      An image as a link:
      <a href="https://www.flipkart.com">
         <img border="1" alt="computer" src="logo_w3s.gif" width="50" height="50">
      </a>
   </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 3: Tag name
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
   <p>
      <a name="start">This is starting</a><br>
      <a href="#lenovo">Lenovo</a><br>
      <a href="#dell">Dell</a><br>
   </p>
   <br>
```

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<p><a name="lenovo">This is sample test for lenovo laptop </a></p><br>
<a href="#start">Goto TOP</a><br>
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<p><a name="dell">This is sample test for dell laptop </a></p>
<a href="anchor tag name.html">Goto Top of page</a>
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</body>
</html>
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## Example 4: download image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    <p>Click on the image logo to download the image:
        <p>
            <a href="https://www.pexels.com/photo/red-dahlia-flower-60597/" download>
```

```
        <img border="0" src="logo_w3s.gif" alt="my image" width="104" height="142">
      </a>
      <a href="a tag.pdf" download>atag file download</a>
</body>
</html>
```

## Example 5: href types

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
   <!--opens the other web site-->
   <p>An absolute Or External URL:
       <a href="https://www.redbus.com">redbus</a></p>
   <!--opens the with in the web site-->
   <p>A relative or Internal URL:
       <a href="1.a.html">The a tag</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Example 6: href language

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
   <p><a hreflang="en" href="https://www.irctc.co.in">irctc.co.in</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Example 7: name

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

<p>
<a href="#C4">See also Chapter 4</a>
<a href="#end">Move to end of web page</a>
</p>

<p>
<h2>Chapter 1</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 2</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 3</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2><a name="C4">Chapter 4</a></h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 5</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 6</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 7</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 8</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 9</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 10</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 11</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 12</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 13</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 14</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 15</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 16</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 17</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
<a name="end"> this is end of the web page</a>
</body>
</html>
```

## Example 8: taget

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

```html
<body>
   <p>Open link in a new window or tab:
      <a href="https://www.makemytrip.com" target="_blank">
         Visit Make my Tour</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 9: type

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>
<a href="https://www.snapdeal.com" type="text/html">snapdeal.com</a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```