

# HTML Links

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

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## HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

## HTML Links - Syntax

The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

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

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

The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

## HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

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

The `target` attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_self` - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- `_blank` - Opens the document in a new window or tab
- `_parent` - Opens the document in the parent frame
- `_top` - Opens the document in the full body of the window
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## Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

Both examples above are using an absolute URL (a full web address) in the `href` attribute.

A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a relative URL (without the "https://www" part):

## Link to an Email Address

Use `mailto:` inside the `href` attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email):

## Button as a Link

To use an HTML button as a link, you have to add some JavaScript code.

JavaScript allows you to specify what happens at certain events, such as a click of a button:

## HTML Images Syntax

The HTML `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The `<img>` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The `<img>` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The `<img>` tag has two required attributes:

- src - Specifies the path to the image
- alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

## The src Attribute

The required `src` attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image

## Image Size - Width and Height

You can use the `style` attribute to specify the width and height of an image.

## HTML Favicon

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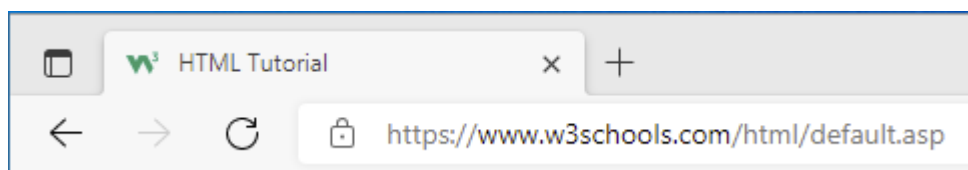
A favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab.

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## How To Add a Favicon in HTML

You can use any image you like as your favicon. You can also create your own favicon on sites like <https://www.favicon.cc>.

A favicon image is displayed to the left of the page title in the browser tab, like this:



To add a favicon to your website, either save your favicon image to the root directory of your webserver, or create a folder in the root directory called images, and save your favicon image in this folder. A common name for a favicon image is "favicon.ico".

Next, add a `<link>` element to your "index.html" file, after the `<title>` element, like this:

# HTML Title Tag

Tag	Description
<code>&lt;title&gt;</code>	Defines the title of the document

## HTML Tables

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

### Table Cells

Each table cell is defined by a `<td>` and a `</td>` tag.

`td` stands for table data.

Everything between `<td>` and `</td>` are the content of the table cell.

### Table Rows

Each table row starts with a `<tr>` and ends with a `</tr>` tag.

`tr` stands for table row