

## Module 5.2




# Inserting Hyperlinks

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```
and images<strong><td>
</td> and this is an image: <img style="border: 2px
" /images/smiley.png" alt="laughing" width="20" h
<td>And this is a link image: <a style="cursor
le="https://html-cleaner.com" target="
"smiley" /></a></td>
</tr>
</td>
<td><strong>Tables and lists</strong></td>
</td>
<table style="margin: auto; box-shadow:
<tbody>
<tr style="border-top: 2px solid #f
<td style="border: 2px dashed
<td>Second column</td>
<td>Upper corner</td>
</tr>
<tr style="background-color: #f
<td>Bottom row</td>
<td>Middle bottom</td>
<td>Right corner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</td>
<td>
<ol>
<li>Demonstrating an ordered
```

A background image showing a group of people in a professional setting. One person is holding a smartphone, another is holding a pen over a tablet, and a third person is gesturing with their hand. They are all wearing business casual attire like striped shirts.

# Unit Topics

-  **I:** Linking to Another Web Page within the Website
-  **II:** Linking within a Web Page
-  **III:** Linking to an e-Mail Address

# INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **1:** construct internal links using `<a>` anchor tag to navigate between web pages within the same website;
- **2:** use the **id** attribute to create links within a single web page; and
- **3:** explain the function of the **mailto:** scheme in hyperlinks.

# Linking to Another Web Page within the Website

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# HTML HYPERLINKS

- A **hyperlink** or **link** is a word, phrase or image that a user can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document.
- Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.
- Links are defined with the `<a>` and `</a>` tags.
- The **href** attribute is used specify the destination address of the link.





# href ATTRIBUTE

- The href (hypertext reference) attribute provides the address of the page or resource (its URL) to the browser.
- The URL must always appear in **quotation marks**.
- The **href** attribute is used specify the destination address of the link.
- There are two ways to specify the URL: **Absolute** and **Relative** URLs

# ABSOLUTE HYPERLINKS

```
<body>  
  <a href="https://www.google.com/">Go to Google</a>  
  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/">Go to Facebook</a>  
</body>
```

# RELATIVE HYPERLINKS

```
<body>  
  <a href="lesson1.html">Lesson 1</a>  
  <a href="lesson2.html">Lesson 2</a>  
  <a href="lesson3.html">Lesson 3</a>  
  <a href="lesson4.html">Lesson 4</a>  
  <a href="lesson5.html">Lesson 5</a>  
</body>
```





# HTML LINK COLORS

- 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**





# PSEUDO-CLASS SELECTOR

- A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.
  - Style visited and unvisited links differently.
  - Style an element when a user moves the mouse over it.

```
<style type="text/css">
  a:link{
    color: burlywood;
  }
  a:visited{
    color: rosybrown;
  }
  a:hover{
    background-color: dimgray;
  }
</style>
```





# target Attribute

- The **target** attribute specifies where to open the link document.
  - **\_blank** – opens the link document in a new window or tab
  - **\_self** – opens the link in the same window/tab as it was clicked (default)

```
<body>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="lesson1.html" target="_blank">Lesson 1</a></li>
    <li><a href="lesson2.html" target="_blank">Lesson 2</a></li>
    <li><a href="lesson3.html" target="_blank">Lesson 3</a></li>
    <li><a href="lesson4.html" target="_blank">Lesson 4</a></li>
    <li><a href="lesson5.html" target="_blank">Lesson 5</a></li>
  </ul>
</body>
```





# USE IMAGE AS A LINKS

- Images can also be used as links, just put the `<img />` element inside the `<a>` and `</a>` tags.
- 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.

```
<body>  
  <a href="https://www.google.com/">  
      
  </a>  
</body>
```

# Linking within a Web Page

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# BOOKMARK HYPERLINKS

- HTML **bookmarks** are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a web page.
- Bookmarks can be useful if a web page is very long.
- Linking to a specific point in the page is also known as linking to a document **fragment**.
- Bookmarks are created using the **id** attribute.
- IDs are called by adding the **pound (#)** symbol to the ID name.





# STEP 1:

## IDENTIFYING THE DESTINATION

- To create a destination, use the **id** attribute to give the target element in the document a unique name.
- In web lingo, this is the fragment identifier.

```
<div class="container red" id="red"></div>  
<div class="container orange" id="orange"></div>  
<div class="container yellow" id="yellow"></div>  
<div class="container green" id="green"></div>  
<div class="container blue" id="blue"></div>  
<div class="container purple" id="purple"></div>
```





## STEP 2:

# LINKING TO THE DESTINATION

- IDs are called by adding the **pound (#)** symbol to the ID name.

```
<nav>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#red">Red</a></li>
    <li><a href="#orange">Orange</a></li>
    <li><a href="#yellow">Yellow</a></li>
    <li><a href="#green">Green</a></li>
    <li><a href="#blue">Blue</a></li>
    <li><a href="#purple">Purple</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```





# NAVIGATION MENU

- Enhance the look and functionality of your website by styling your HTML lists into a sleek horizontal or navigation menu. With a few CSS declaration, your website can become more user-friendly and visually appealing.
- The **padding** element is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.



# Linking to an e-Mail Address





# mailto: PROTOCOL

- Use **mailto:** protocol to direct the link to an email address.
- The browser opens a new mail message preaddressed to the designated mail program (Outlook, Gmail, or Thunderbird).

```
<body>  
  <a href="mailto: example@gmail.com">Send us Feedback</a>  
</body>
```



# Laboratory Exercise 15

## Task I: Setting Up the Upper Directory

1. Create a new HTML file and name it “Laboratory15.html”.
2. Set the title to “Laboratory Exercise 15”.
3. Create a `<h1>` heading that will display “Most Popular Web Browsers”
4. Insert the 6 browser logos as shown on the given example.
5. Save and open the file in a web browser to check the display of the image.

# Laboratory Exercise 15

## ■ Task II: Setting Up the Lower Directory

1. Create 6 additional HTML files and name them “Laboratory15-[browser name].html”. (ex. Laboratory15-chrome.html)
2. Set the title of each file to the name of the browser, for example, “Google Chrome”.
3. A `<h1>` heading shall be created showing the name of the browser.
4. All browsers’ logo is inserted after the heading, and it is followed by a paragraph that describes the browser.
5. Save and test each web pages.



# Laboratory Exercise 15

## ■ Task III: Adding style in the Upper Directory using Internal CSS

1. Set the `<h1>` heading to the **Arial** font.
2. All browsers' logos in the upper directory are sized 150px for width and height.
3. Save and test each web pages.

# Laboratory Exercise 15

## ■ Task IV: Adding style in the Lower Directory using Internal CSS

1. Set all the `<h1>` headings to **Century Gothic** font and align to the center.
2. All browsers' logos are sized **300px** for width and height and aligned to the center.
3. All paragraphs are set to **justify** with **50px** indentation and written in "**Verdana**" font.
4. All browser's names and developers should be written in **bold**.



# Laboratory Exercise 15

## Task V: Inserting Hyperlinks

1. Create a hyperlink in the upper directory (Laboratory15.html) that links to six additional HTML files located in a lower directory. Use the `<a></a>` tag to establish the links.
2. In each of the six HTML files within the lower directory, insert an `<h4>` heading displaying the text "Back to Main Page".
3. Create a hyperlink that navigates back to the upper directory (Laboratory15.html).
4. Save and test all links to ensure they work correctly.



# Thank you!

