#### Module 5.2

## Inserting Hyperlinks

**ROSE ANNE G. COCHANCO, MSIT** 

```
c/a> and this is an image; cimg alylas borden

ship all the borden all the borden and the borden all the borden and the borden
                           And this is a link image <8 style="block">
      a"https://html-cleaner.com" target="_blank"
                                <strong>Tables and lists</strong>-
                                                <table style="margin: auto; box-shado
                                                                            ctr style="border-top: 2px solir"
                                                                                           <td style="border: 2px dash-
                                                                                             Second column
                                                                                              Upper comer
                                                                                    </11>
                                                                                     style="background-color"
                                                                                                   Bottom row
                                                                                                     Middle bottom<itd>
                                                                                                      Right corner
                                                                                           </11>
                                                                              < 10>
                                                                                      Demonstrating an ordered
```



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

- I: 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



#### 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



#### HTML LINK COLORS

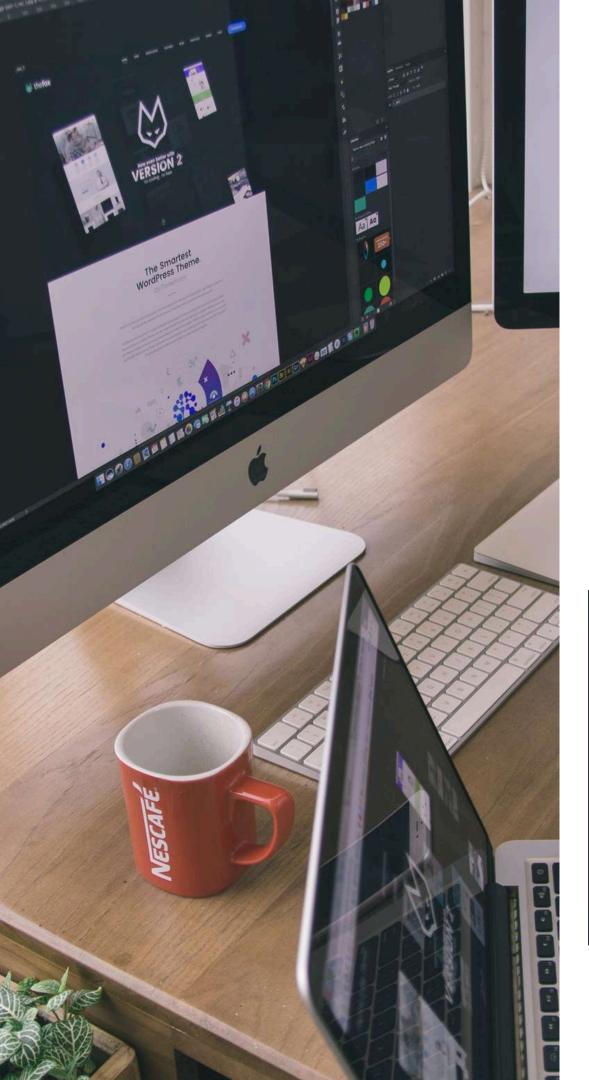
- By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:
  - An unvisited link is underlined and blue
  - A visited link is underlined and purple
  - An active link is underlined and red



#### PSEUDO-CLASS SELECTOR

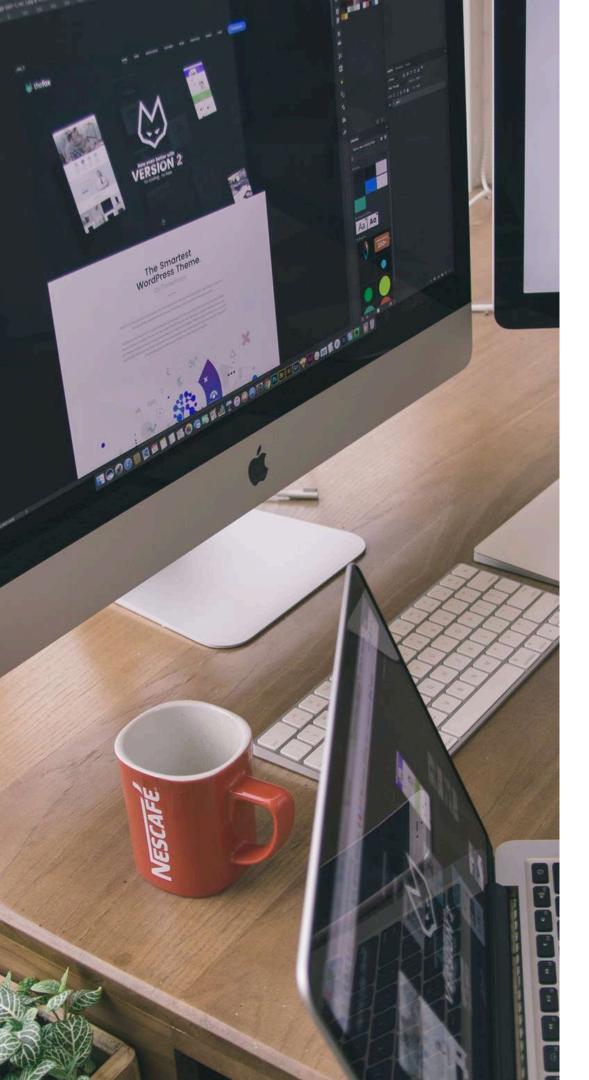
- A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.
  - Style visited and unvisited links differently.
  - Style an element when a user moves the mouse over it.

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



#### 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)



#### USE IMAGE AS A LINKS

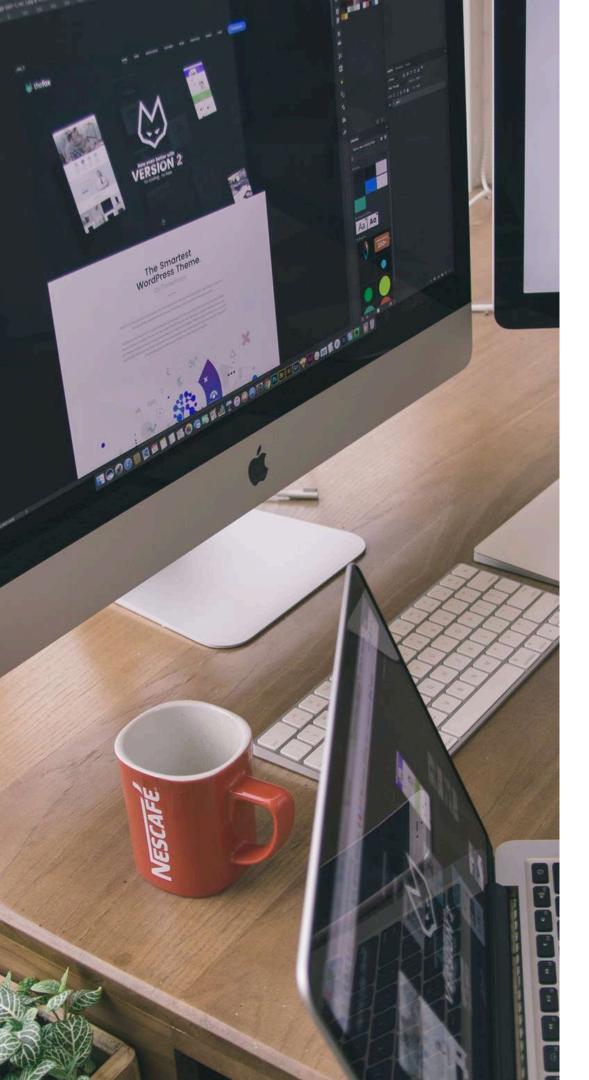
- Images can also be used as links, just put the <img /> element inside the <a> and </a> tags.
- The **title** attribute specifies extra information about an element.
- The information is most often shown as a **tooltip text** when the mouse moves over the element.

## Linking within a Web Page



#### **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></div></div></ti>
```



#### STEP 2: LINKING TO THE DESTINATION

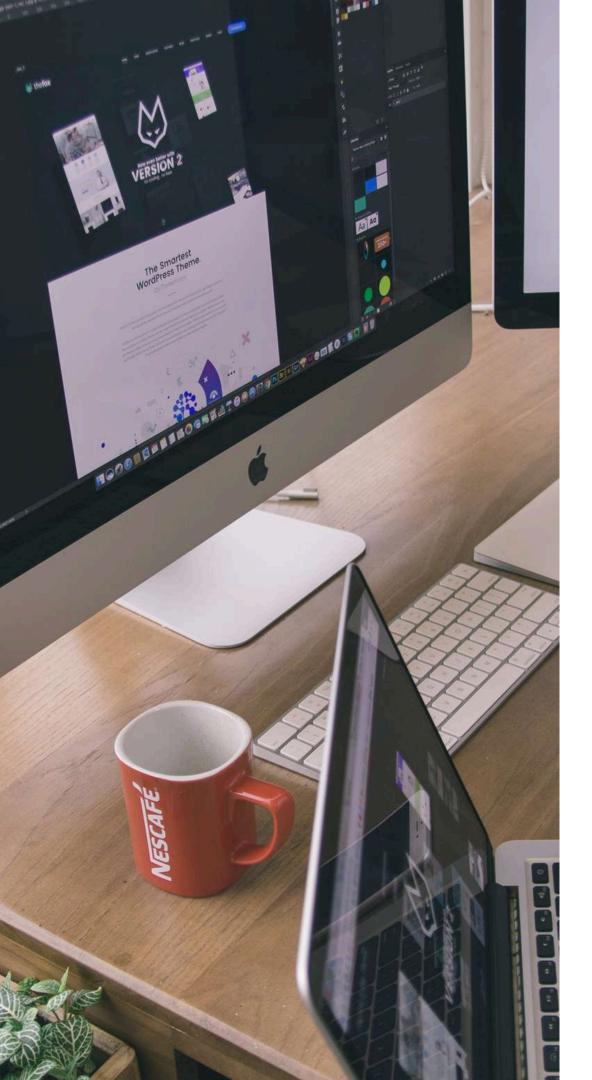
• IDs are called by adding the **pound (#)** symbol to the ID name.



#### **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>
```

- Task I: Setting Up the Upper Directory
  - 1. Create a new HTML file and name it "Laboratory 15. 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.

- Task II: Setting Up the Lower Directory
  - 1. Create 6 additional HTML files and name them "Laboratory 15-[browser name].html". (ex. Laboratory 15-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.

- 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.

- 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**.

#### 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 (Laboratory 15.html).
- 4. Save and test all links to ensure they work correctly.

