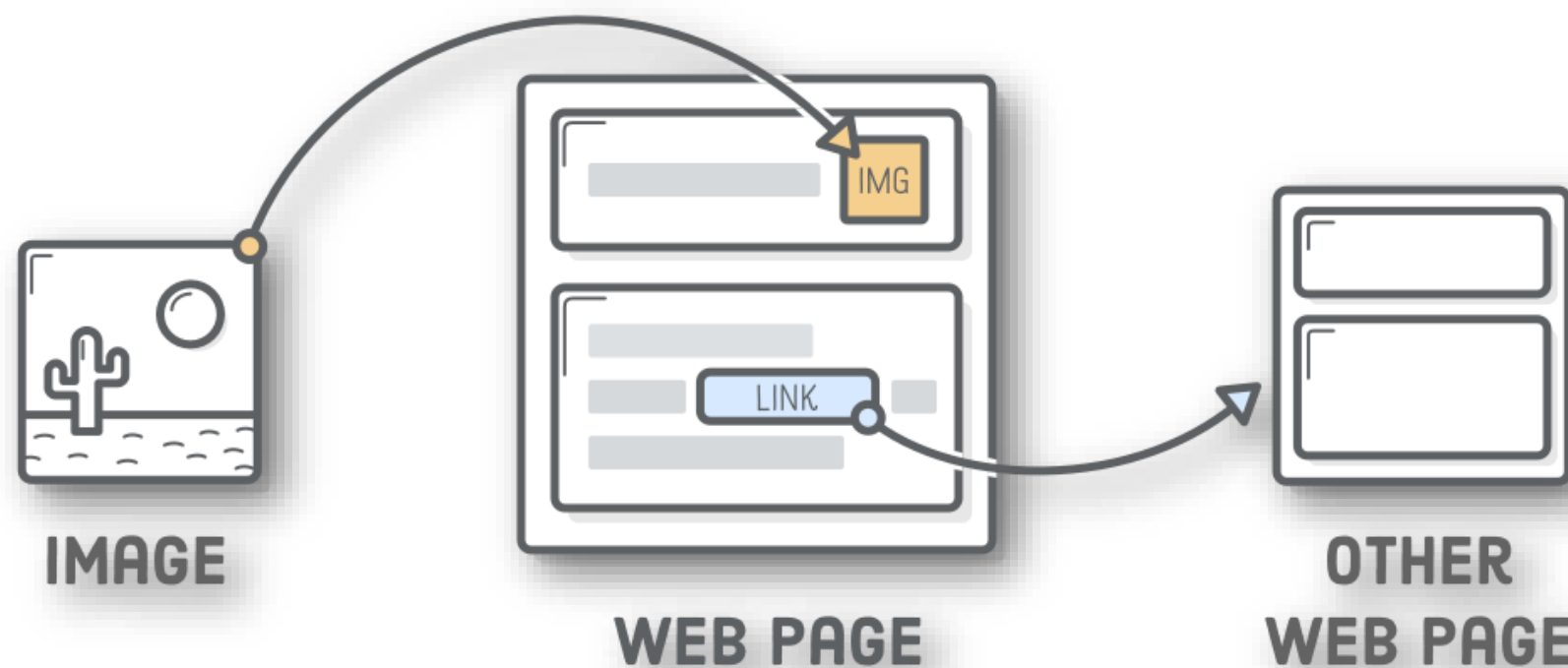# 6
ADDING LINKS

Part 1

Adding Links

`<a> </a>`

`<a href="URL">Linked content</a>`

The **href** attribute provides the location (URL) of the resource.

You can link to any resource:

...and more

href Attributes - Absolute URLs

- **External links** go to pages that are *not on your server*.
- An absolute URL is *required*, including **http://**

```
<li><a href="http://www.foodnetwork.com">The
Food Network</a></li>
```

- Long URLs can make the markup look complicated, but the structure is the same:

Opening anchor tag

```
<a href="https://www.amazon.com/Bequet-Gourmet-Caramel-24oz
-Celtic/dp/B00GZEU10Y/ref=sr_1_1_a_it?ie=UTF8&qid=1467055107&s
r=8-1&keywords=bequet">Bequet Caramels</a>
```

URL   Linked text   Closing anchor tag

How to add a link <a> to text

```html
tagpractice.html                    ×
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3   <head>
4       <title>Test Page</title>
5   </head>
6
7   <body>
8
9   <p><a href="http://uprm.edu"> Visit our Web
    site today!</a></p>
10
11
12  </body>
13  </html>
14
```

href Attributes - Relative URLs

- **Relative URLs** provide the path to a file *on the same server* as the document containing the link

  (ex: `/directory/document.html`).

When **no protocol is provided**, the browser looks *on the current server* for the resource

A **relative pathname** describes how to get to the resource starting from the current document.

Pathnames follow UNIX syntax conventions.

Important Pathname Don'ts

Don't use backslahes (****)

- Web URL pathnames use **forward slashes (/) only**.

Don't start with the drive name

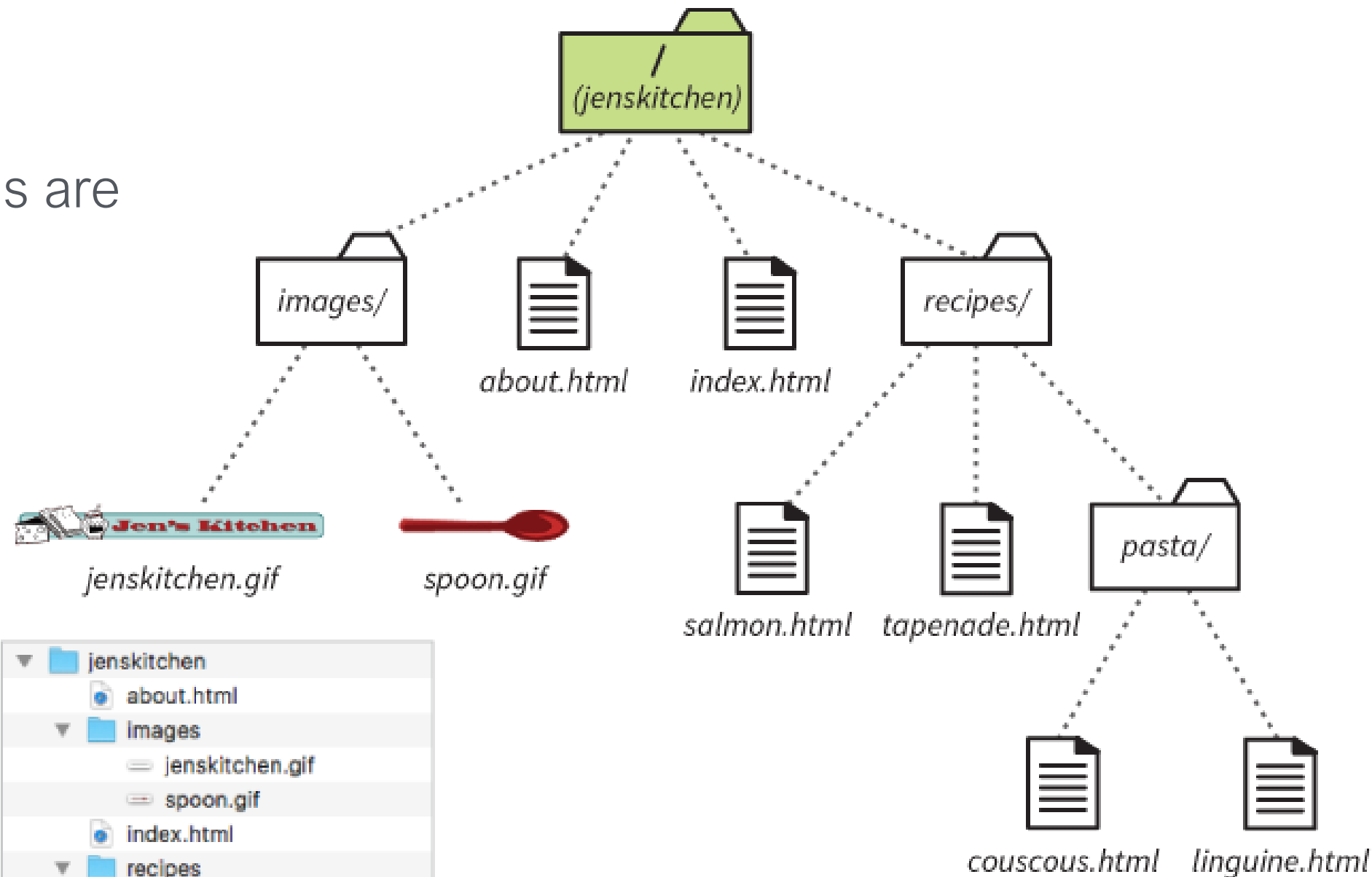- The **drive name** (D:, C:, etc.) is **irrelevant** and will break your links.

Don't start with **file://**

- This also **indicates** that the **file is local**
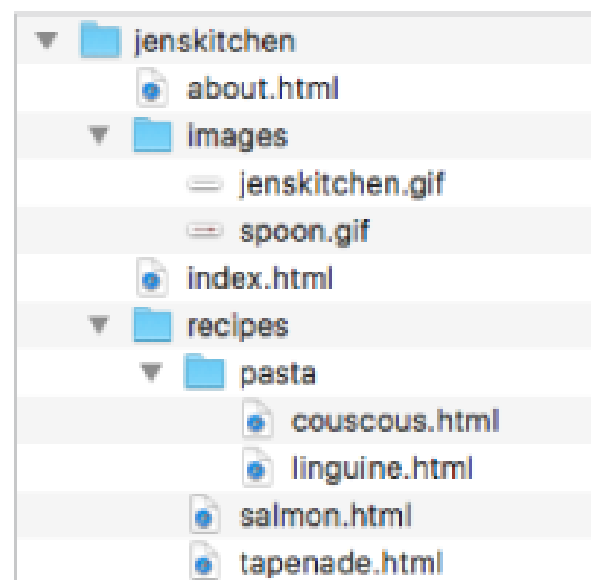- It causes the link to break when it is on the server.

Example Server Directory Structure

The following relative pathname discussions are based on this site structure.
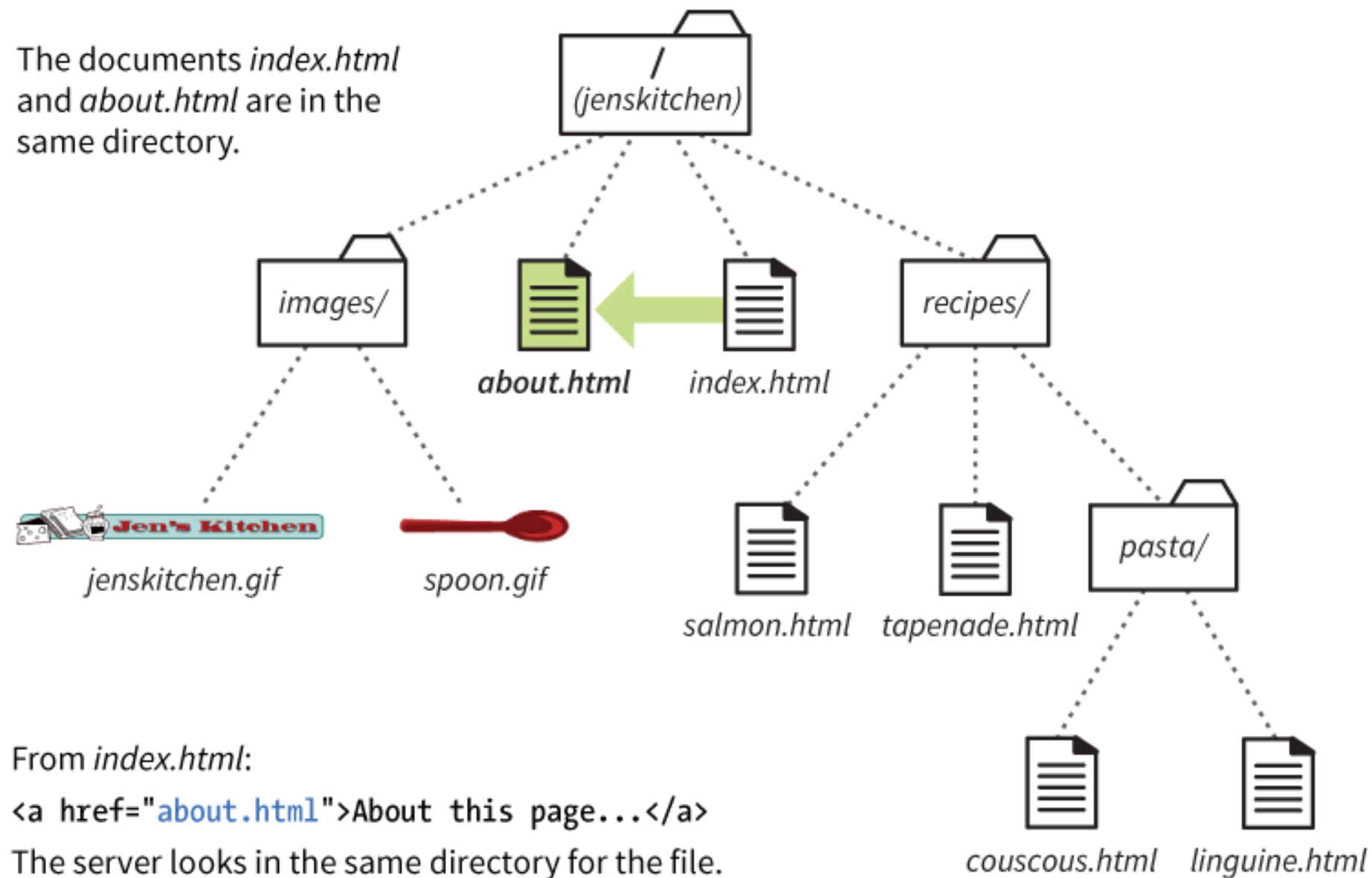
The root directory is called *jenskitchen*.

How it looks in the MacOS Finder

Linking in the Same Directory

When the linked document is in the same directory as the current document, *just provide its filename*:
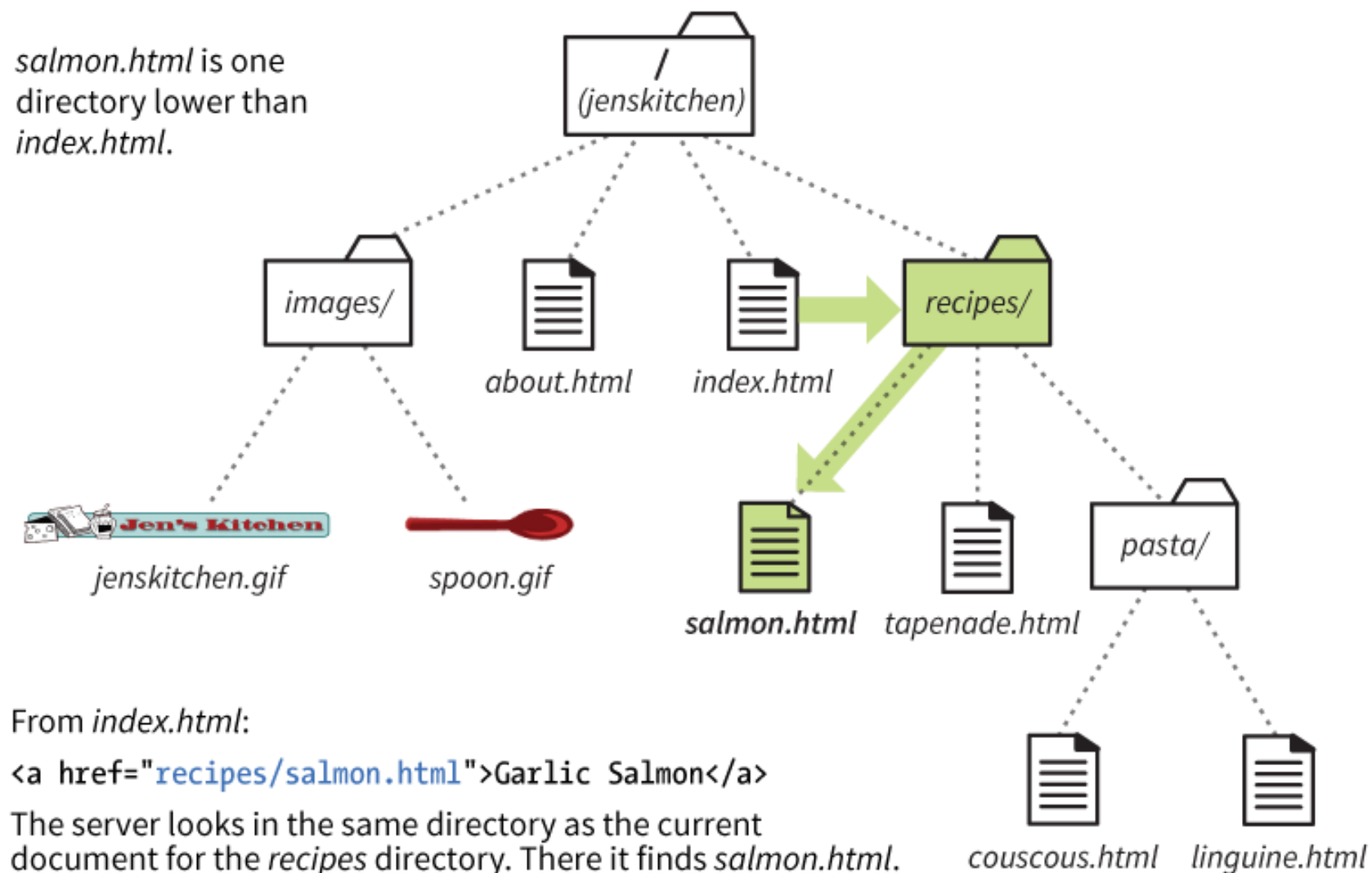
`href="`**`about.html`**`"`

The documents *index.html* and *about.html* are in the same directory.

/
(jenskitchen)

images/

about.html   index.html

recipes/

jenskitchen.gif   spoon.gif

salmon.html   tapenade.html   pasta/

couscous.html   linguine.html

From *index.html*:
```
<a href="about.html">About this page...</a>
```
The server looks in the same directory for the file.

Linking into a Lower Directory

If the linked file is in a directory, *include the directory name* in the path.

`href="`**`recipes/salmon.html`**`"`
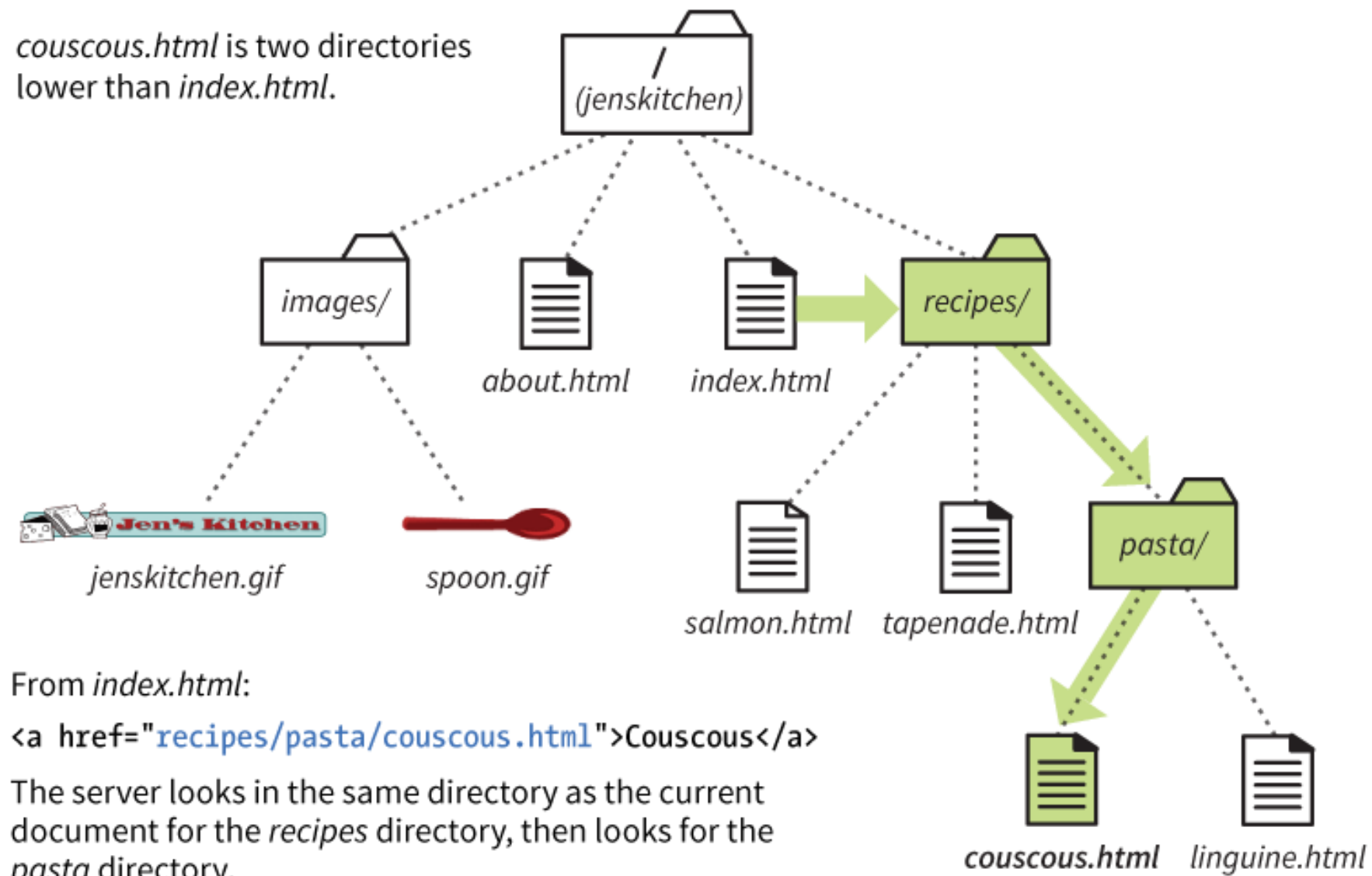

salmon.html is one directory lower than *index.html*.

From *index.html*:

`<a href="recipes/salmon.html">Garlic Salmon</a>`

The server looks in the same directory as the current document for the *recipes* directory. There it finds *salmon.html*.

Linking into Two Directories

Include each subdirectory name in the path to the linked document:

`href="`**`recipes/pasta/couscous.html`**`"`

couscous.html is two directories lower than index.html.

/ (jenskitchen)

images/

about.html

index.html

recipes/

jenskitchen.gif   spoon.gif

salmon.html   tapenade.html

pasta/

couscous.html   linguine.html

From *index.html*:

`<a href="recipes/pasta/couscous.html">Couscous</a>`

The server looks in the same directory as the current document for the *recipes* directory, then looks for the *pasta* directory.

End of chapter 6 part 1

6
ADDING LINKS

Part 2

Linking to a Higher Directory

To back up a level, the `../` stands in for the name of the *higher directory*.

`href="`**`../index.html`**`"`

index.html is one directory higher than salmon.html.

jenskitchen

/ (jenskitchen)

jenskitchen

images/

about.html   index.html   recipes/

../

recipes

jenskitchen.gif   spoon.gif

salmon.html   tapenade.html   pasta/

pasta

From *salmon.html*:

`<a href="../index.html">[Back to the home page]</a>`

The ../ tells the server to back up one level (to the *jenskitchen* directory) to look for the document *index.html*.

couscous.html   linguine.html

Linking Up Two Directory Levels

Include a `../` for *each level* you need to back up to:

`href="../../index.html"`

index.html is two directories higher than couscous.html.

From couscous.html:

`<a href="../../index.html">[Back to the home page]</a>`

The ../../ tells the server to back up two levels (to *recipes* then *jenskitchen*) to look for the document *index.html*.
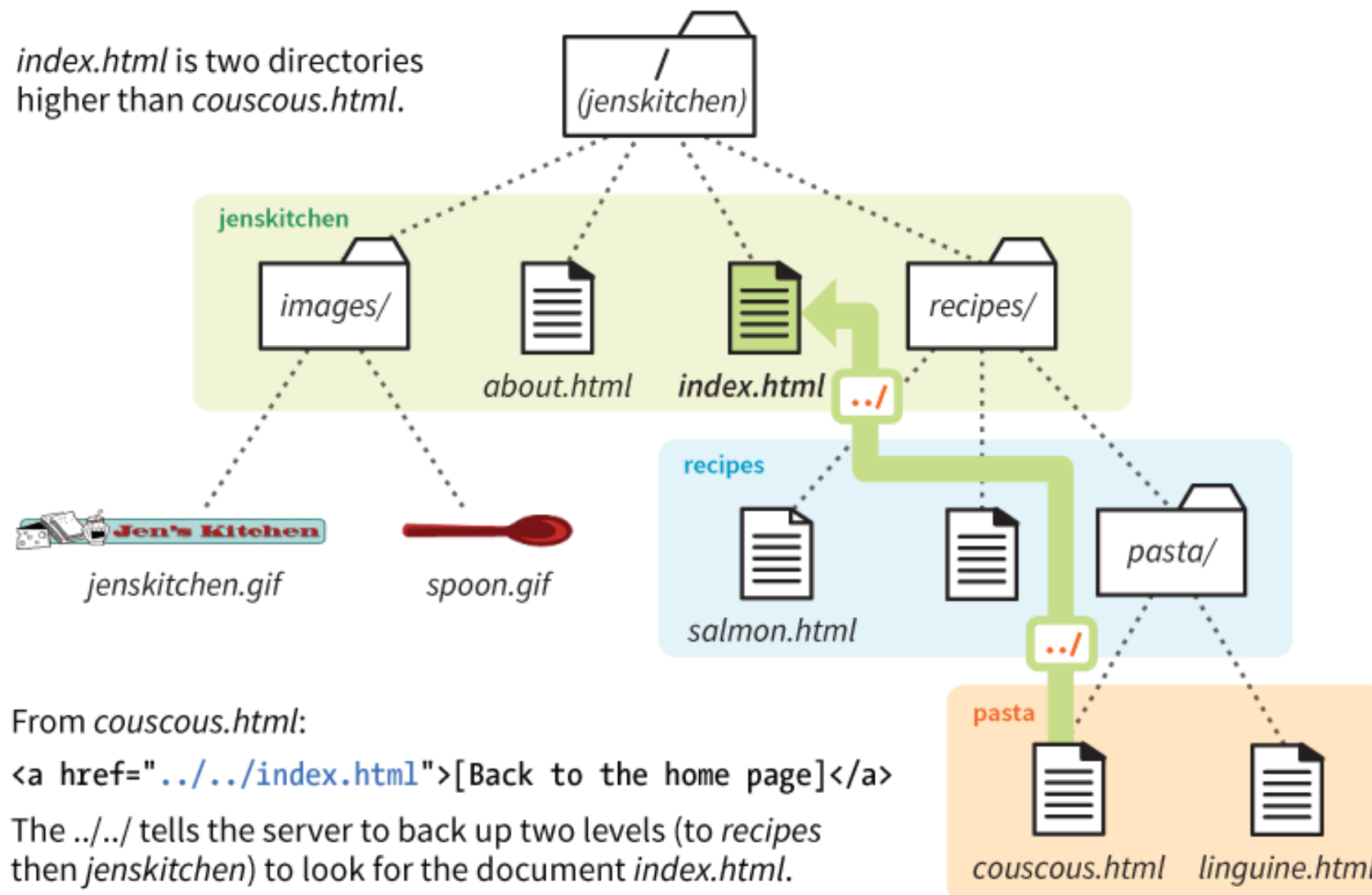
Image src Pathnames

Relative pathnames are also commonly used to *point to image files* with the **src** attribute:

```
10
11
12   <img src="/images/icons/logo.svg" alt="campus logo">
13
```

Linking *Within* a Page (Fragments)

Linking to a specific point on a web page is called linking to a **document fragment**.

✓ This is useful for providing links down to content from the top of a long document.
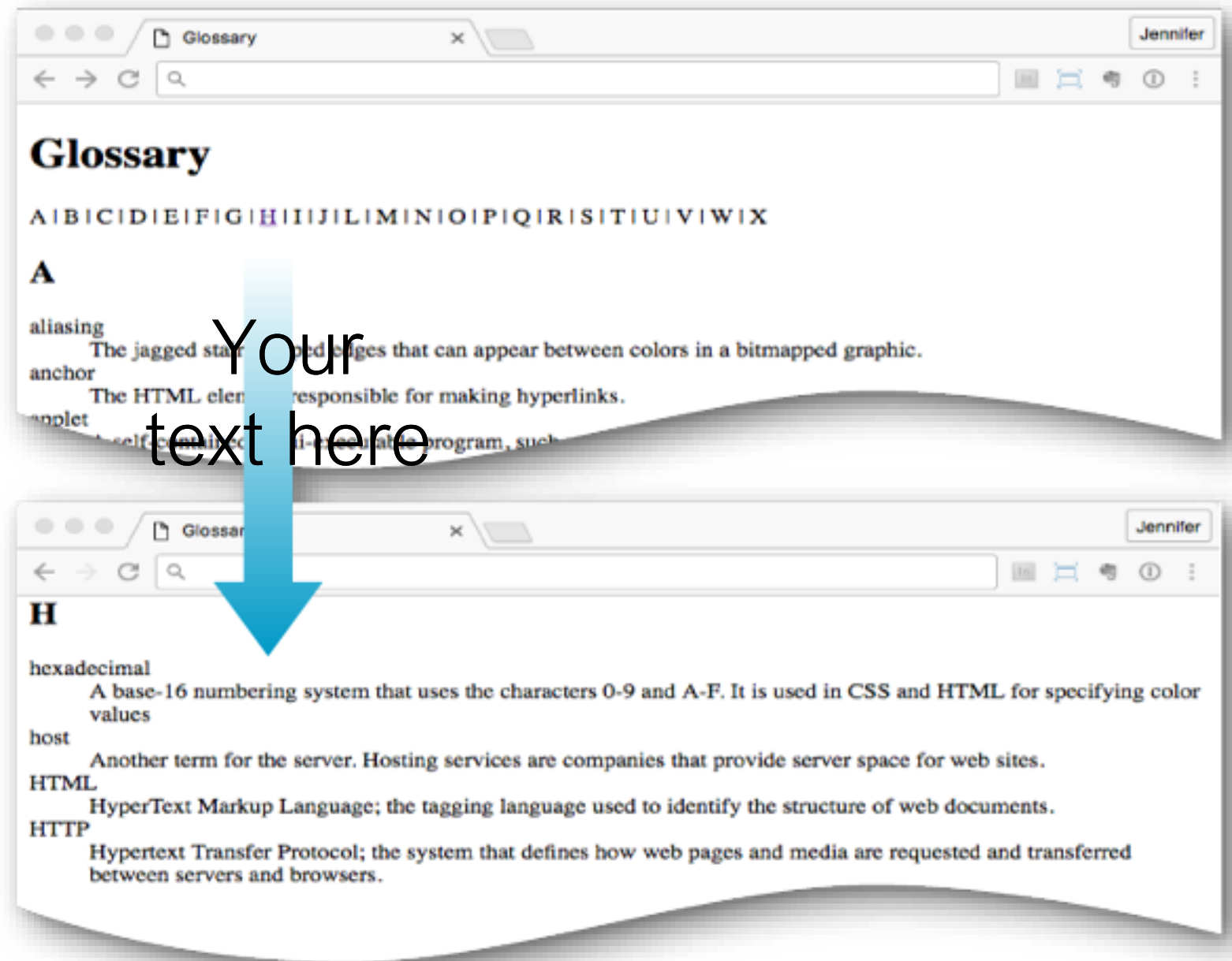
Wikipedia

site contains links to **fragments** within a page as well as links to other Wikipedia **pages** or links to **external** web sites

Linking to a Fragment

For example, to create a link from the letter H in a list at the top of the page to the "H" heading farther down in the document:

Step 1: Id
Use the **id** name:

<h2 **id=**
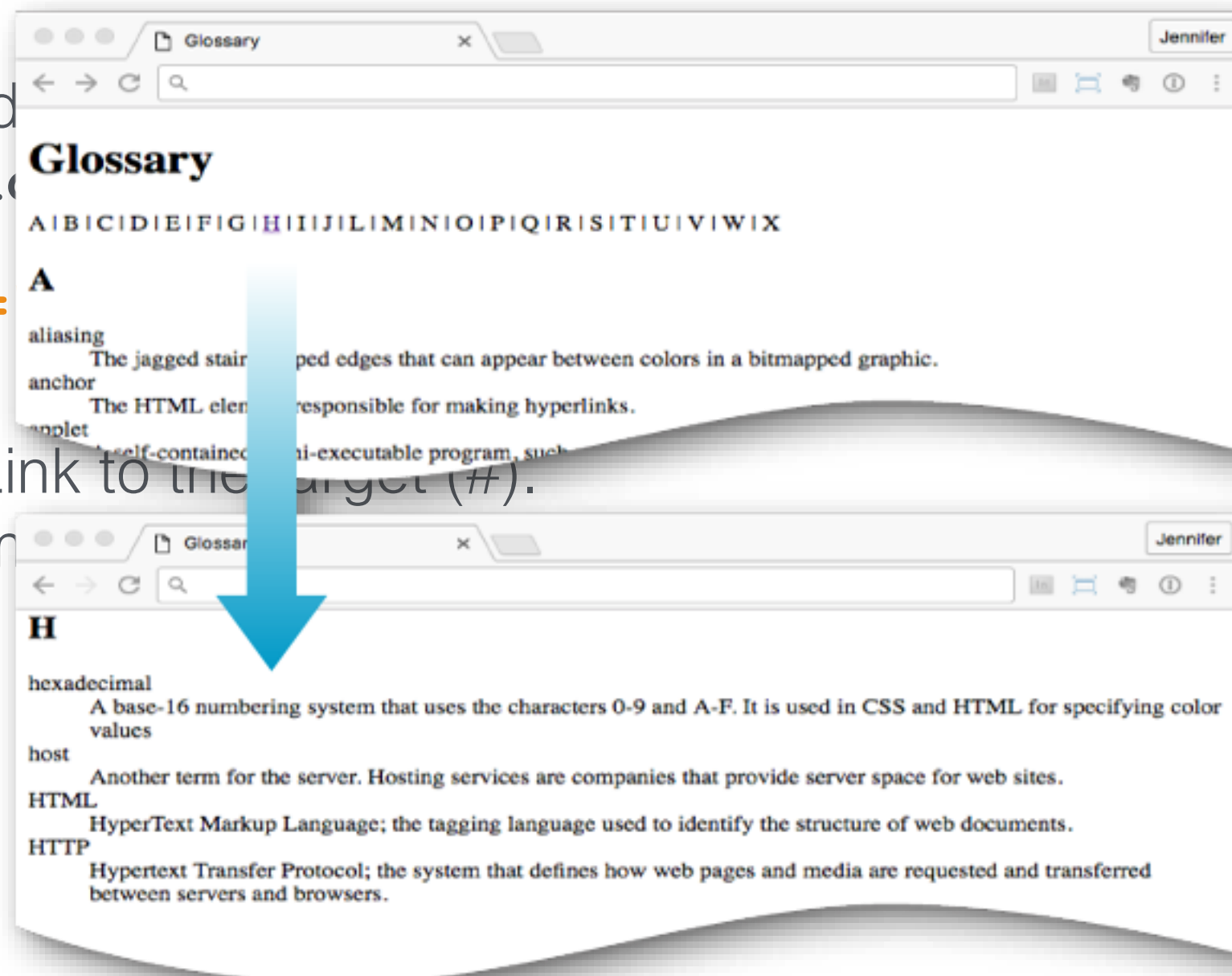
Step 2: Link to the target (#).
The **#** sym es to a *fragment.*

<p>... F | ... </p>

Linking to a fragment in another document

- Add the fragment name at the end of the URL (absolute or relative)

- For example, to make a link to the "**H**" heading of the glossary page <u>from another document </u>in that directory

```
14
15    <a href="glossary.html#startH">See the Glossary, letter H</a>
16
```

Targeting Browser Windows

The **target** attribute in the a tag tells the browser the name of the window in which you want the linked document to open:

```
<a href="recipes.html" target="_blank">Recipe book</a>
```

target="_blank" ➡ Always opens a **new browser window**.

Mail Links

Use the "**mailto**" protocol to make a linked email address open in a mail program:

```
<a href="mailto:wonderwoman@dccomics.com">Email
WonderWoman</a>
```

NOTE: Most browsers are configured to open the
computer's primary email program, but this may not work
for some users. Be sure the email address is included
on the page and use the mailto link as *progressive
enhancement*.

END OF CHAPTER 6
Part 2