

Links & List

By Yash Sharma



HTML
LINKS
AND LISTS

- A link is a **connection** from one web resource to another.
- A link has two ends,
 - Source
 - Destination.
- The link starts at the “source” anchor and points to the “destination” anchor,
- The destination may be any Web resource such as an image, a video clip, a sound bite, a program, an HTML document or an element within an HTML document.

- A web page can contain various links that take you directly to other pages and even specific parts of a given page. These links are known as **hyperlinks**.
- Hyperlinks allow visitors to navigate between Web sites by clicking on words, phrases, and images.
- Thus you can create hyperlinks using text or images available on a webpage.
- In HTML, links are defined with the **<a>** tag.

The HTML anchor tag symbol, consisting of the characters "<a>" in a bold, black, sans-serif font, enclosed within a green rectangular border.

Syntax of **<a>** tag :

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

- **href** → specifies the destination address.
- **link text** → the visible part.

Clicking on the link text, will **send** you to the specified address.

Example:

```
<a href="https://www.testbook.com/">Visit testbook.com!</a>
```

HTML Links – Colors

When you move the mouse over a link, two things will normally happen:

[Visit testbook.com!](#)

[Visit testbook.com!](#)

[Visit testbook.com!](#)

- The mouse arrow will turn into a little hand
- The color of the link element will change

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

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

HTML Links - The target Attribute

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

Target Value	Description
<code>_blank</code>	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
<code>_self</code>	Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
<code>_parent</code>	Opens the linked document in the parent frame
<code>_top</code>	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
<code>framename</code>	Opens the linked document in a named frame

- The list allows us to group the set of items.
- Types of list in HTML:
 - Unordered list.
 - Ordered list.
 - Description list.

An Unordered List


- .Item
- .Item
- .Item
- .Item
- .Item
- .Item

Ordered List

1. First Item
2. Second Item
3. Third Item
4. Fourth Item
5. Fifth Item
6. Sixth Item

- The unordered list is a bulleted list.
- The unordered list starts with `` and ends with ``
- Each item is to be listed in `` `` tag.
- Example:

```
<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>
```



- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

- The ordered list can be either numerical order or alphabetical order.
- The ordered list starts with `` and ends with ``
- Each item is to be listed in `` `` tag.
- Type attribute has to be used to specify the order of the list.
- The type can be numerals, alphabets in upper or lower case, and roman numbers in upper or lower case.
- The default value for type is 1, which denotes numerals.

Example:

```
<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```



1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

```
<ol type="A">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```



- A. Coffee
- B. Tea
- C. Milk

- The descriptive list is used to provide description to the items listed.
- `<dl></dl>` tag defines the description list.
 - `<dt> </dt>` tag defines the items in the list.
 - `<dd> </dd>` tag defines the description of the tag.
- Example:

```
<dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>
```



Coffee
- black hot drink
Milk
- white cold drink