HTML LINKS

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

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.

Note: A link does not have to be text. It can be an image or any other HTML element.

HTML Links - Syntax

In HTML, links are defined with the <a> tag:

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

Prog 1 : a.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1> link details </h1>

<p><a href="b.html>This is first webpage</a></p>

</body>

</html>

Prog 2 : b.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1> link details 2</h1>

<p><a href="b.html>This is second webpage</a></p>

</body>

</html>

# HTML Link Colors

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

You can change the default colors, by using styles:

Prog 3 : linkcolors.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

a:link {

color: green;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: none;

}

a:visited {

color: pink;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: none;

}

a:hover {

color: red;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: underline;

}

a:active {

color: yellow;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>You can change the default colors of links</p>

<a href="a.html" target="\_blank">HTML Images</a>

</body>

</html>

# HTML Links - The target Attribute

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

\_blank - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab

\_self - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)

\_parent - Opens the linked document in the parent frame

\_top - Opens the linked document in the full body of the window

framename - Opens the linked document in a named frame

This example will open the linked document in a new browser window/tab:

Prog 4 : targetdemo.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<a href="a.html" target="\_blank">Visit our HTML tutorial!</a>

<p>If you set the target attribute to "\_blank", the link will open in a new browser window or tab.</p>

</body>

</html>

# HTML Links - Image as Link

It is common to use images as links:

Program 5 : ImageDemo.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>The image is a link. You can click on it.</p>

<a href="a.html">

<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;border:0">

</a>

<p>We have added "border:0" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.</p>

</body>

</html>

Note: border:0; is added to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image (when the image is a link).

# HTML Links - Create a Bookmark

HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a Web page.

Bookmarks can be useful if your webpage is very long.

To make a bookmark, you must first create the bookmark, and then add a link to it.

When the link is clicked, the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.

Example

First, create a bookmark with the id attribute:

<h2 id="tips">Useful Tips Section</h2>

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Useful Tips Section"), from within the same page:

<a href="#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>

Or, add a link to the bookmark ("Useful Tips Section"), from another page:

Program 6 : bookmark.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p><a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a></p>

<h2>Chapter 1</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 2</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 3</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 5</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 6</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 7</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 8</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 9</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 10</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 11</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 12</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 13</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 14</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 15</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 16</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 17</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

</body>

</html>

HTML IMAGES

Program 7 : image1.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>Spectacular Mountain</h2>

<img src="pic\_mountain.jpg" alt="Mountain View" style="width:304px;height:228px;">

</body>

</html>

# HTML Images Syntax

In HTML, images are defined with the <img> tag.

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

The src attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the image:

<img src="url" alt="some\_text" style="width:width;height:height;">

# The alt Attribute

The alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the alt attribute:

# Image Size - Width and Height

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

The values are specified in pixels (use px after the value):

Program 8 : image2.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">

</body>

</html>

Alternatively, you can use the width and height attributes. Here, the values are specified in pixels by default:

Program 9 : image3.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" width="128" height="128">

</body>

</html>

# Width and Height, or Style?

Both the width, height, and style attributes are valid in HTML5.

However, we suggest using the style attribute. It prevents internal or external styles sheets from changing the original size of images:

Program 10 : image4.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

img {

width:100%;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>It is better to use the style attribute to set the width and height of an image

(instead of using the width and height attributes), because it prevents

internal or external styles sheets to change the original size of an image:</p>

<p>Using the style attribute:</p>

<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">

<p>Using the width and height attributes:</p>

<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" width="128" height="128">

</body>

</html>

To use an image as a link, simply nest the <img> tag inside the <a> tag:

Program 11: image5.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>The image is a link. You can click on it.</p>

<a href="a.html">

<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;border:0;">

</a>

<p>Add "border:0;" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.</p>

</body>

</html>

# Image Floating

Use the CSS float property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

Program 12 : image6.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p><strong>Float the image to the right:</strong></p>

<p>

<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" style="float:right;width:42px;height:42px;">

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.

</p>

<p><strong>Float the image to the left:</strong></p>

<p>

<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" style="float:left;width:42px;height:42px;">

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.

</p>

<p>Please use the CSS float property. The align attribute is deprecated in HTML 4, and not supported in HTML5.</p>

</body>

</html>

# Image Maps :

Use the <map> tag to define an image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable areas.

The name attribute of the <map> tag is associated with the <img>'s usemap attribute and creates a relationship between the image and the map.

The <map> tag contains a number of <area> tags, that defines the clickable areas in the image-map:

Program 13 : image7.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>Click on the sun or on one of the planets to watch it closer:</p>

<img src="planets.gif" alt="Planets" usemap="#planetmap" style="width:145px;height:126px;">

<map name="planetmap">

<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" alt="Sun" href="sun.htm">

<area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" alt="Mercury" href="mercur.htm">

<area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" alt="Venus" href="venus.htm">

</map>

</body>

</html>