

HYPERLINKS

The tag: allows to display an image in an HTML document.(emp).

Its Attributes: SRC-takes the location or URL of the image to be displayed. Syntax-. Accepted file formats Jpeg,Gif,png.

- ALT- Used to add description of the image to be displayed.This description is displayed whenever the user due to some reason is not able to see the image. Syntax-
- HEIGHT-Specifies the height of the image. Takes integer values or %age of the height of the window. Syntax
- WIDTH- Specifies the width of the image. Takes same values as HEIGHT. Syntax-
- ALIGN-Specifies the alignment of the image. Takes either "Left"/"Right"/Middle/Top/Bottom as its values. Syntax-
- BORDER- Specifies the width of the border around the image. Takes integer as it's value. Syntax-

The Anchor i.e. <A> tag. Used to provide links in HTML documents.(con).

Syntax:

<A NAME = "Anchor Name" HREF="URL"

TITLE = "TITLE" ALT = "Alternative Text">...

The Anchor tag is used to provide links in HTML document. It defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

Using <A> as a bookmark.

When we define bookmark for a certain place in a document we define an address for it. An anchor defines a place in a document i.e. It is a bookmark inside the document.

NAME attribute of the anchor tag. To identify a certain entity ss an anchor we give it a name. The name is given using the NAME attribute of the anchor tag in which the entity is enclosed.

Syntax:

...

Although the name defined for the entity will not be displayed anywhere in the O/P but it will be used at the time of creating a link in the HTML document. If more than one anchor is to be defined in a document, then make sure that each anchor name is unique within that document.

Using <A> as a link

A link or hyperlink connects a web page to another web resource (e.g. an image, a video clip, a sound bite, a program, an HTML document, an element within an HTML document, etc. Using anchors and links together we can display specific parts of the destination document. The syntax of anchor tag when it is used as a hyperlink.

```
<A HREF="Location URL">...</A>
```

An entity in an HTML document can be used as a link to any resource but this is only possible when we enclose that entity inside the anchor tag containing the HREF attribute. The HREF attribute specifies the link's destination. It takes the URL of the web resource the link goes to.

You can use HREF="#Top" or HREF="#" to link to the top of the current page.

The possible values of the URL

- 1) Absolute URL: Point's to another website. e.g. <https://www.example.com/default.htm>
- 2) Relative URL: Points to a file within a website (like HREF = "default.htm")
- 3) Link to an element with a specified name/ id within the page (like HREF="#section2")
- 4) Other protocols can also be used with HREF (Like https://, ftp://, mailto: , file: etc.)
- 5) A script (Link HREF = "JavaScript : alert('Hello'); ")

Creating E-Mail links

The 'mailto:' feature of the anchor <A> tag allows you to create e-mail links on your webpages. It enables visitors to send feedback through the website. But to be able to send e-mails from a web page, the visitor needs to configure his email client. Otherwise the email will not be sent.

Syntax:

```
<A HREF="mailto: abc@ebindia.com" ALT="Send your feedback to abc@ebindia.com"> Click here to send your feedback</A>
```

The ALT attribute provides the alternate text to display in case your browser is not able to show the link. Other features can also be added to mailto features .

```
<A HREF=mailto:@ebindia.com?subject =Feedback&cc=def@ebindia.com&bcc = xyz@ebindia.com> Click here to send your feedback </A>
```

Internal linking

Intra file linking or internal linking means linking one part of a document to another part of the same document or another section of the same document. It basically scrolls up or down. Of we want to jump from one part of the document to another part pf the same document. Then create an anchor at the destination and put a link at the source. The HREF attribute of the link should contain the name of the destination anchor.

Syntax: and at anchor

When we click on the link the browser will search the document for the anchor name provided in the HREF attribute. The part of the document starting at the named anchor will be displayed on the screen.

External Linking

The inter-file linking or external linking means linking one HTML file to another. For example if we have to link the two files Flower.htm and Leaves.htm then the syntax will be

`...` and `...`

Adding links through an object/image can also be made possible using the anchor tag. E.G. you can use the above technique to link two html documents one containing a image and another containing its bigger version. When you click one you go to the other file and vice-versa.

The TITLE attribute of anchor tag:

It adds a tiny text pop up to any HTML element. This attribute works much like the text pop ups of word processing programs. You can add title to any HTML element but the effect of this attribute will not be seen until you keep your mouse over the element for a few seconds.

Syntax:

`...`

Changing the colours of Hyperlinks.

The hyperlinks created appear blue. An unvisited link appears blue by default. Once the link has been visited(clicked and released), its colour changes to purple(default colour) .The LINK, ALINK and VLINK attribute of the BODY tag allows us to change colors of the hyperlinks.

- LINK attribute. It is used to give colour to all the hyperlinks present in the webpage.(default colour is blue)
- ALINK attribute: This attribute is used to give colour to an active hyperlink. A link is active when we have clicked it but have not released the mouse button.(default colour is Red).
- VLINK attribute: This attribute is used to give colour to a hyperlinks which has been visited at least once.(default colour is purple).

Syntax:

`<BODY LINK= "Color" ALINK=" Active link color" VLINK="Visited link color">...</BODY>`