HTML Links

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>

## Local Links

A local link (link to the same web site) is specified with a relative URL (without http://www....).

<a href="html\_images.asp">HTML Images</a>

## 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:

### Example

<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>

## 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:

### Example

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="\_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>

## Image as Link

It is common to use images as links:

### Example

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

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

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page:

<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>

Or, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from another page:

### Example

<a href="html\_demo.html#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>

## Chapter Summary

* Use the **<a>** element to define a link
* Use the **href** attribute to define the link address
* Use the **target** attribute to define where to open the linked document
* Use the **<img>** element (inside <a>) to use an image as a link
* Use the **id** attribute (id="value") to define bookmarks in a page
* Use the **href**attribute (href="#value") to link to the bookmark

# HTML Lists

An **unordered list** starts with the **<ul>** tag. Each list item starts with the **<li>** tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

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

## hoose List Item Marker

The CSS **list-style-type** property is used to define the style of the list item marker:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| disc | Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default) |
| circle | Sets the list item marker to a circle |
| square | Sets the list item marker to a square |
| none | The list items will not be marked |

### Example - Disc

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>

## Ordered HTML List

An ordered list starts with the **<ol>** tag. Each list item starts with the **<li>** tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

### Example

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

## The Type Attribute

The **type** attribute of the <ol> tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| type="1" | The list items will be numbered with numbers (default) |
| type="A" | The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters |
| type="a" | The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters |
| type="I" | The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers |
| type="i" | The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers |

## TML Description Lists

HTML also supports description lists.

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The **<dl>** tag defines the description list, the **<dt>** tag defines the term (name), and the **<dd>** tag describes each term:

## Nested HTML Lists

List can be nested (lists inside lists):

<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea  
    <ul>  
      <li>Black tea</li>  
      <li>Green tea</li>  
    </ul>  
  </li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>

# HTML <input> checked Attribute

<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike"> I have a bike<br>

HTML <select> Tag

<select>  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

# HTML <textarea> Tag

The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control. A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters, and the text renders in a fixed-width font (usually Courier). The size of a text area can be specified by the cols and rows attributes, or even better; through CSS' height and width properties.

<textarea rows="4" cols="50">  
At w3schools.com you will learn how to make a website. We offer free tutorials in all web development technologies.   
</textarea>

# <body> background Attribute

# <html> <body background="bgimage.jpg"> </body> </html>

The <body> background attribute is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

CSS syntax: <body style="background-image:url(bgimage.jpg)">

# HTML <iframe> Tag

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

# HTML5 Semantic Elements

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of **non-semantic** elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of **semantic** elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

