

HTML Links

Websites contain different types of links that take you directly to other pages or allow to navigate to a particular part of the page. The links in HTML are called `<a>`. They are defined using the `<a>` tag.

Hyperlinks are applied to a phrase, a word, an image or any HTML element.

The default color of links in HTML is:

- unvisited links: underlined and blue
- visited links: underlined and purple
- active links: underlined and red

This is default style of links, but you can can `` or using

The `<a>` tag comes in pairs, the opening `<a>` tells where the link should start and the closing `` indicates where the link ends.

To create a hyperlink, you should use the `<a>` tag and `href` attribute, the value of which is the URL, or location, where the link is pointing to.

```
<a href="url">your text</a>.
```

`href`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>
```

```
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Link example</h2>
  <a href="https://www.w3docs.com/">W3Docs.com</a>
</body>
</html>
```

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In the example above, we used `<h2>` to define subheadings and the `<a>` tag to create links. Between `<a>` and `` tags we have `W3Docs.com`. Click on it and it will redirect you to the homepage of our website.

To open a link in a new page, you need to add `target="_blank"` to your code. The `target` attribute specifies where exactly to open the linked page. With `target="_blank"` the linked page will open in a new window or in a new tab.

```
<a href="https://www.w3docs.com/" target="_blank">W3Docs.com</a>
```

To navigate to a specific part of the page, use the `id` attribute.

Here is how you should do it:

1. Use `id` attribute to give a name to the part of the page, where a user should be redirected after clicking on the link. The value of the attribute can be a word or a phrase that describe that part (if you use a phrase, there should be no spaces - use underscores instead.)
Ex. `<h2 id="jump"> Link example with id attribute. We used attribute id called "jump". `.
2. Create a hyperlink using the `id` of the link target, preceded by hash (`#`)
Ex. `When you click on this link, you will be redirected to the part of the page with "jump" id <a>`.

Now let's see how this will look like in HTML code. In the example below, scroll down to the link at the bottom, click the link, and you'll return again to the top.

`id`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2 id="jump">Link example with id attribute</h2>
    <p>
      Here can be any part of the page you want to the user to end up clicking on
    </p>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer bibendum ut
    </p>
    <p>
      Donec accumsan sapien vitae diam commodo lobortis. Nam feugiat ullamcorper m
    </p>
    <p>
      Ut imperdiet pharetra nisl ut mollis. Aenean neque odio, volutpat a imperdie
    </p>
    <p>
      Phasellus ultrices at neque sit amet varius. Fusce molestie lacinia lorem, e
    </p>
    <p>
```

Donec accumsan sapien vitae diam commodo lobortis. Nam feugiat ullamcorper m

</p>

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To apply a hyperlink to an image, you just need to put the image in the <a> tag. This is done with the `` tag, which should have some required attributes:

1. `src` - the source of the image
2. `alt` - alternative text for the image
3. `width` - width of the image
4. `height` - height of the image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="https://www.w3docs.com/">
      
    </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

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will be covered in depth in the next chapter.

The `title` attribute is used for specifying additional information about an element. This information is often displayed as a tooltip text when you move the mouse over the element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Link Title Example</h1>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum, or lipsum as it is sometimes known, is dummy text used in laying o
    </p>
    <p>The <span class="attribute">title</span> attribute specifies extra informatio
    <a href="https://www.w3docs.com/learn-html.html" title="Learn HTML">Learn more ab
  </body>
</html>
```

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You can reference external pages with URL or a path that is corresponding to the current web page. The example below shows how you can do this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>External paths</h1>
    <div>Example of referencing an external page with its URL</div>
    <p><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML">More about HTML</a></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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