**HTML Tutorial: Img and Anchor tags | Web Development Tutorials #6**

## **HTML Links**

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag:

### **Example**

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

Till now, in this web development course, we have learned about basics so far. In this tutorial, we will learn “How to handle images and links in HTML".

Before we proceed let me tell you that, from this tutorial, we are going to increase our pace of learning because HTML is quite easy and to the point language and I don’t think you will face any problems if you will read and learn each and every tutorial wisely.

First, let’s set up the boilerplate. It is a basic HTML template with all the required fields. If you haven’t checked the previous tutorials, then it is suggested to go through them in the first place.

Now, let’s have a look at the anchor tag that basically helps us to handle links.

In the body tag, if you type “a", anchor tag will appear. Just hit the enter key or if you want you can manually write the whole tag. Refer to the declaration below:

<a href=""> </a>

Copy

Here href is the attribute of anchor tag where you have to write the URL of the website or Link that you want to open. Next, you have to write the Keyword on which you want the user to click so that he will be redirected to the linked website. Refer to the example below:

<a href="https://google.com">Go to Google</a>

Copy

Now, the problem arises here is that as soon as we click on the keyword, the website will open on the same webpage but if in case you want to open the website in a new tab then you have to add a new attribute in the anchor tag I.e. “target".

You might be confused between tag and attribute, then let me quickly tell you the difference between both.

Tag is like a container that allows you to handle an element whereas attribute is the property that enhances that container makes it more convenient to use.

To open a website in a new tab, you have to write something like this:

<a href="https://google.com" target = "\_blank">Go to Google</a>

Copy

Through this anchor tag, you can also link internal webpages that are locally available in your directory. You just have to use the address of the internal webpages including the file name with its extension.

For instance:

<a href="tut4.html" target = "\_blank">Go to Google</a>

## **HTML Links - The target Attribute**

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

* \_self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
* \_blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
* \_parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
* \_top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

### **Example**

Use target="\_blank" to open the linked document in a new browser window or tab:

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

## **HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link**

To use an image as a link, just put the <img> tag inside the <a> tag:

### **Example**

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

## **Link to an Email Address**

Use mailto: inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email):

### **Example**

<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send email</a>

## **Button as a Link**

To use an HTML button as a link, you have to add some JavaScript code.

JavaScript allows you to specify what happens at certain events, such as a click of a button:

### **Example**

<button onclick="document.location='default.asp'">HTML Tutorial</button>

## **ink Titles**

The title attribute specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

### **Example**

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" title="Go to W3Schools HTML section">Visit our HTML Tutorial</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 mailto: scheme inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program

## **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

### **Example**

Here, an unvisited link will be green with no underline. A visited link will be pink with no underline. An active link will be yellow and underlined. In addition, when mousing over a link (a:hover) it will become red and underlined:

<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 Images**

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

### **Example**

<img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">

There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:

**1. Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website. Example: src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/img\_girl.jpg".

**Notes:** External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; it can suddenly be removed or changed.

**2. Relative URL** - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: src="img\_girl.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/img\_girl.jpg".

**Tip:** It is almost always best to use relative URLs. They will not break if you change domain.

## **The width and height Attributes**

The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image (in pixels):

### **Example**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">

## **Image Size - Width and Height**

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

### **Example**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" style="width:500px;height:600px;">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_size)

Alternatively, you can use the width and height attributes:

### **Example**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" width="500" height="600">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_images_attributes)

The width and height attributes always define the width and height of the image in pixels.

## **Animated Images**

HTML allows animated GIFs:

### **Example**

<img src="programming.gif" alt="Computer Man" style="width:48px;height:48px;">

## **Image as a Link**

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

### **Example**

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

## **Common Image Formats**

Here are the most common image file types, which are supported in all browsers (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari, Opera):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **File Format** | **File Extension** |
| APNG | Animated Portable Network Graphics | .apng |
| GIF | Graphics Interchange Format | .gif |
| ICO | Microsoft Icon | .ico, .cur |
| JPEG | Joint Photographic Expert Group image | .jpg, .jpeg, .jfif, .pjpeg, .pjp |
| PNG | Portable Network Graphics | .png |
| SVG | Scalable Vector Graphics | .svg |

## **Chapter Summary**

* Use the HTML <img> element to define an image
* Use the HTML src attribute to define the URL of the image
* Use the HTML alt attribute to define an alternate text for an image, if it cannot be displayed
* Use the HTML width and height attributes or the CSS width and height properties to define the size of the image
* Use the CSS float property to let the image float to the left or to the right

So, this was all in the anchor tag of HTML now let’s move to the next topic I.e. handling Images in HTML.

In order to insert an image in a webpage, you have to use the img tag.

An img tag generally have two basic attributes “src" and “alt".

<img src="" alt="">

Copy

Here “src" is the field where you have to insert the URL or address of the image and the “alt" attribute is a field that will display to users if their browser fails to load the image.

In the “alt" tag, we generally input a keyword of the image that can define the image in case the user can’t see the image.

For instance:

<img src="https://source.unsplash.com/random" alt= "Error loading image">

Copy

Here a random image will be loaded because this URL stores multiple images and any one of them gets reloaded every time we refresh the webpage.

Apart from this, let's see another example where we can adjust the height and width of the image using the URL only. Well, this is not something that we can do in every URL. Here we can do it because the developers of the website have created this URL accordingly.

For instance:

<img src="https://source.unsplash.com/1600x900/?nature,water" alt= "Error loading image">

Copy

If you want to manipulate the dimensions of the images, you can use the “height" and “width" attribute of img tag. Though it is not recommended to manipulate the dimension using these attributes, we will use CSS to alter the design accordingly. Refer to the illustration below:

<img src="https://source.unsplash.com/1600x900/?nature,water" alt= "Error loading image" width = "233" height="34">

Copy

Here the image will be loaded as per the new dimensions.

This was all in this tutorial, don’t forget to check the previous tutorials for better understanding of web development using HTML.

**Code as described/written in the video**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">

<title>Links and images</title>

</head>

<body>

<a href="https://google.com" target="\_blank">Go to google</a><br>

<a href="https://facebook.com" target="\_blank">Go to facebook</a><br>

<a href="https://twitter.com" target="\_blank">Go to twitter</a><br>

<a href="https://linkedin.com" target="\_blank">Go to Linkedin</a><br>

<a href="/tut4.html" target="\_blank">Tut 4</a>

<a href="/tut5.html" target="\_blank">Tut 5</a>

<!-- Image is not present hence alt text is shown -->

<!-- <img src="harry.jpg" alt="Error loading image"> -->

<img src="https://source.unsplash.com/200x110/?nature,water" alt="remote image" width="233" height="34">

</body>

</html>

## **The style Attribute**

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

### **Example**

<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>

## **The title Attribute**

The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.

The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element:

### **Example**

<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>

## **Background Color**

The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

### **Example**

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>

## **Text Color**

The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element:

### **Example**

<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

## **Fonts**

The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

### **Example**

<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>

## **Text Size**

The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

### **Example**

<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>

## **Text Alignment**

The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

### **Example**

<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>  
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>

## **Chapter Summary**

* Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
* Use background-color for background color
* Use color for text colors
* Use font-family for text fonts
* Use font-size for text sizes
* Use text-align for text alignment

## **HTML <small> Element**

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

### **Example**

<small>This is some smaller text.</small>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_small)

## **HTML <mark> Element**

The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

### **Example**

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_mark)

## **HTML <del> Element**

The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

### **Example**

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_del)

## **HTML <ins> Element**

The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

### **Example**

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_del_ins)

## **HTML <sub> Element**

The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O:

### **Example**

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_sub)

## **HTML <sup> Element**

The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]:

### **Example**

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp) | Defines bold text |
| [<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp) | Defines emphasized text |
| [<i>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp) | Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood |
| [<small>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp) | Defines smaller text |
| [<strong>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp) | Defines important text |
| [<sub>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp) | Defines subscripted text |
| [<sup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp) | Defines superscripted text |
| [<ins>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ins.asp) | Defines inserted text |
| [<del>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp) | Defines deleted text |
| [<mark>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_mark.asp) | Defines marked/highlighted text |

## **HTML <blockquote> for Quotations**

The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

### **Example**

<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>  
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">  
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.  
The world's leading conservation organization,  
WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by  
1.2 million members in the United States and  
close to 5 million globally.  
</blockquote>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_blockquote)

## **HTML <q> for Short Quotations**

The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation.

Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

### **Example**

<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_q)

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## **HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations**

The HTML <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".

Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

**Tip:** Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.

### **Example**

<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_abbr)

## **HTML <address> for Contact Information**

The HTML <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in *italic,* and browsers will always add a line break before and after the <address> element.

### **Example**

<address>  
Written by John Doe.<br>  
Visit us at:<br>  
Example.com<br>  
Box 564, Disneyland<br>  
USA  
</address>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_address)

## **HTML <cite> for Work Title**

The HTML <cite> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

**Note:** A person's name is not the title of a work.

The text in the <cite> element usually renders in *italic*.

### **Example**

<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_cite)

## **HTML <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override**

BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.

The HTML <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction:

### **Example**

<bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_bdo)

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## **HTML Quotation and Citation Elements**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<abbr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_abbr.asp) | Defines an abbreviation or acronym |
| [<address>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp) | Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document |
| [<bdo>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_bdo.asp) | Defines the text direction |
| [<blockquote>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp) | Defines a section that is quoted from another source |
| [<cite>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_cite.asp) | Defines the title of a work |
| [<q>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_q.asp) | Defines a short inline quotation |

