w3schools.com

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>
```

Example

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

Try it Yourself »

The `href` attribute specifies the destination address (https://www.w3schools.com/html/) of the link.

The **link text** is the visible part (Visit our HTML tutorial).

Clicking on the link text will send you to the specified address.

Note: Without a forward slash on subfolder addresses, you might generate two requests to the server. Many servers will automatically add a forward slash to the address, and then create a new request.

Local Links

The example above used an absolute URL (A full web address).

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

Example

```
<a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a>
```

Try it Yourself »

◄   ►

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 CSS:

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>
```

Try it Yourself »

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>
```

Try it Yourself »

Tip: If your webpage is locked in a frame, you can use `target="_top"` to break out of the frame:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" target="_top">HTML5 tutorial!
</a>
```

Try it Yourself »

HTML Links - 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>
```

Try it Yourself »

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

Link 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>
```

Try it Yourself »

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>
```

Try it Yourself »

External Paths

External pages can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

This example uses a full URL to link to a web page:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

Try it Yourself »

This example links to a page located in the html folder on the current web site:

Example

```
<a href="/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

Try it Yourself »

This example links to a page located in the same folder as the current page:

Example

```
<a href="default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

Try it Yourself »

You can read more about file paths in the chapter HTML File Paths.

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

Test Yourself with Exercises!

Exercise 1 »   Exercise 2 »   Exercise 3 »   Exercise 4 »

Exercise 5 »

HTML Link Tags

Tag	Description
<a>	Defines a hyperlink

‹ Previous   Next ›

COLOR PICKER

HOW TO

Tabs
Dropdowns
Accordions
Convert Weights
Animated Buttons
Side Navigation
Top Navigation
Modal Boxes
Progress Bars

Parallax
Login Form
HTML Includes
Google Maps
Range Sliders
Tooltips
Slideshow
Filter List
Sort List

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