

```
<li><a href="#" class="current">Header Options</a></li>
<li><a href="tall-button-header.html">Tall Button Header</a></li>
<li><a href="image-logo.html">Image Logo</a></li>
<li class="active"><a href="tall-logo.html">Tall Logo Image</a></li>
</ul>
<div class="has-children">
  <a href="#">Carousels</a>
  <li><a href="variable-width-slider.html">Variable Image Width Slider</a></li>
  <li><a href="testimonial-slider.html">Testimonial Slider</a></li>
  <li><a href="featured-work-slider.html">Featured Work Slider</a></li>
  <li><a href="equal-column-slider.html">Equal Column Slider</a></li>
  <li><a href="video-slider.html">Video Slider</a></li>
</div>
```

# HTML

*HyperText Markup Language*  
(Week 2)



## HTML LINKS

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# HTML LINKS

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. A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element.

By default, links will appear as follow in most of the browsers:

- An [unvisited link](#) is underlined and blue.
- A [visited link](#) is underlined and purple.
- An [active link](#) is underlined and red.

However, you can overwrite this using CSS.

## HTML LINK SYNTAX

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The link text is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

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

Full code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>HTML Links</h1>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

## HTML Links

[Visit W3Schools.com!](https://www.w3schools.com/)

## 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

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>
```

Full coded:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h2>The target Attribute</h2>  
  
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!  
</a>  
  
<p>If target="_blank", the link will open in a new browser window or  
tab.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

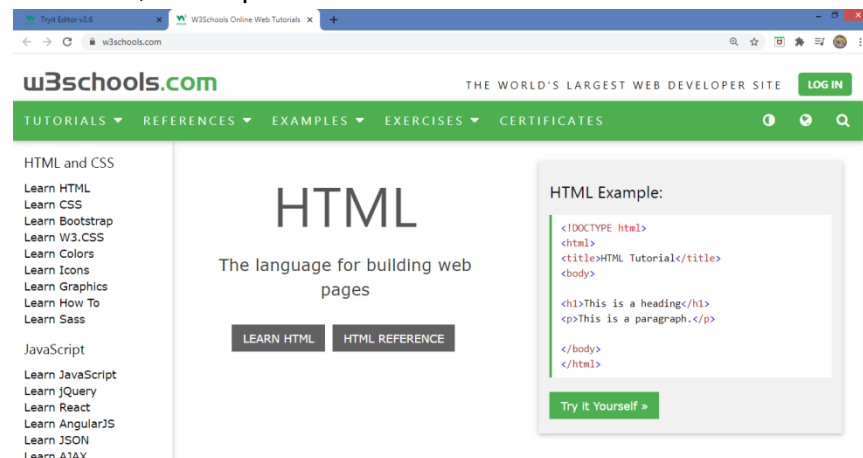
Results:

### The target Attribute

[Visit W3Schools!](https://www.w3schools.com/)

If `target="_blank"`, the link will open in a new browser window or tab.

When the link is clicked, it will open a new browser:



## ABSOLUTE URLS VS. RELATIVE URLS

The first examples are an absolute URL (a full web address) in the href attribute.

A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a relative URL (without the "https://www" part):

```
<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>
```

---

## USE AN IMAGE AS A LINK

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

```
<a href="default.asp">

</a>
```

Full Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>

<p>The image below is a link. Try to click on it.</p>

<a href="default.asp"></a>

</body>
</html>
```

Results:

### Image as a Link

The image below is a link. Try to click on it.



## 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):

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

Full code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Link to an Email Address</h2>

<p>To create a link that opens in the user's email program (to let them
send a new email), use mailto: inside the href attribute:</p>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

## Link to an Email Address

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

[Send email](mailto:someone@example.com)

## 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:

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

Full code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Button as a Links</h2>

<p>Click the button to go to the HTML tutorial.</p>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

## Button as a Links

Click the button to go to the HTML tutorial.

HTML Tutorial

## 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.

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" title="Go to W3Schools HTML section">Visit our HTML Tutorial</a>
```

Full code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
<body>

<h2>Link Titles</h2>
<p>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.</p>
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" title="Go to W3Schools HTML
section">Visit our HTML Tutorial</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

### 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.

[Visit our HTML Tutorial](#)

Go to W3Schools HTML section

## HTML LINKS - CREATE BOOKMARKS

You can also create bookmark anchors to allow users to jump to a specific section of a web page. Bookmarks are especially helpful if you have a very long web page.

Creating bookmarks is a two-step process: first add the id attribute on the element where you want to jump, then use that id attribute value preceded by the hash sign (#) as the value of the href attribute of the <a> tag, as shown in the following example:

```
<a href="#sectionA">Jump to Section A</a>
<h2 id="sectionA">Section A</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...</p>
```

Full code with results:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a></p>
<p><a href="#C10">Jump to Chapter 10</a></p>

<h2>Chapter 1</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 2</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 3</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 5</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 6</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 7</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 8</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 9</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 10</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 11</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

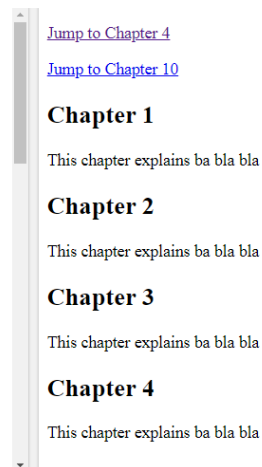
<h2>Chapter 12</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 13</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 14</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 15</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

</body>
</html>
```



When the link “Jump to Chapter 10” is clicked:

## Chapter 10

This chapter explains ba bla bla

## Chapter 11

This chapter explains ba bla bla

## Chapter 12

This chapter explains ba bla bla

## Chapter 13

This chapter explains ba bla bla

## Chapter 14

This chapter explains ba bla bla

## Chapter 15

This chapter explains ba bla bla

## CREATING DOWNLOAD LINKS

You can also create the file download link in exactly the same fashion as placing text links. Just point the destination URL to the file you want to be available for download.

In the following example we've created the download links for ZIP, PDF and JPG files.

```
<a href="downloads/test.zip">Download Zip file</a>
<a href="downloads/masters.pdf">Download PDF file</a>
<a href="downloads/sample.jpg">Download Image file</a>
```

Note: When you click a link that points to a PDF or image file, the file is not downloaded to your hard drive directly. It will only open the file in your web browser. Further you can save or download it to your hard drive on a permanent basis.



Full code with results:

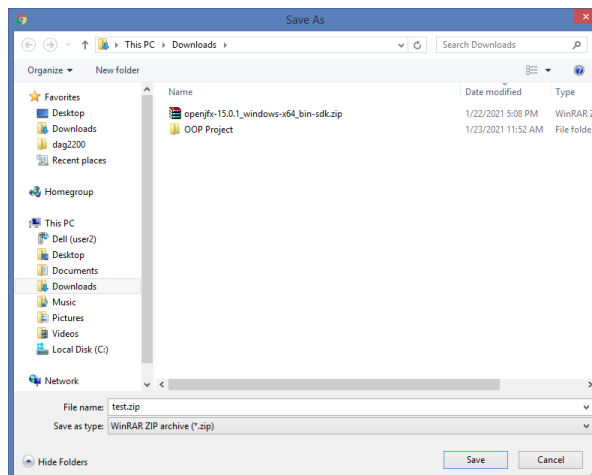
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>HTML Download Links</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p><a href="/examples/downloads/test.zip">Download Zip file</a></p>
  <p><a href="/examples/downloads/masters.pdf">Download PDF file</a></p>
  <p><a href="/examples/downloads/sample.jpg">Download Image file</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

[Download Zip file](#)

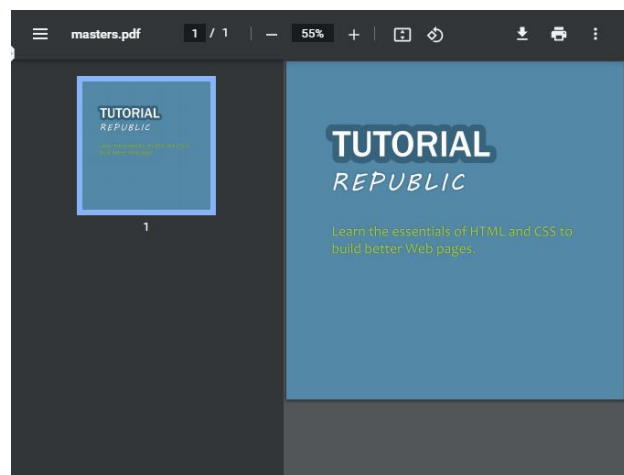
[Download PDF file](#)

[Download Image file](#)

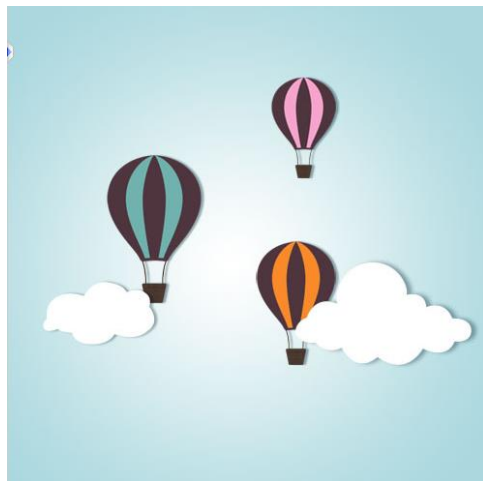
When "Download Zip file" is clicked:



When "Download PDF File" is clicked



When "Download Image File" is clicked



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