

# Links in HTML

So far, we have been able to see that a web page is an HTML file in which we can include, among other things, texts formatted and images, etc. In the same way, a website can be considered as the set of files, mainly HTML pages and images, that constitute the content to which the navigator has access.

However, we could not speak of navigation if these HTML files were not properly connected to each other and to the outside of our site by means of hypertext links. Indeed, the original appeal of HTML lies in the possible linking of the contents of the files by introducing references in the form of links that allow quick access to the desired information.

A link can be easily detected by the user on a page. Just slide the mouse pointer over the images or text and see how it changes from its original shape, transforming as a general rule into a hand with a pointing finger. Additionally, these links tend to be, in the case of texts, colored and underlined so that the user has no difficulty in recognizing them.

## Syntax of a link

To place a link, we will use the A labels and their closure. Within the opening tag we must also specify the destination of the link. This destination will be entered as an attribute, which is called "href".

The general syntax of a link is therefore of the form:

```
<a href="destino">contenido</a>
```

Being the " *content* " a text or an image. It is the part of the page that will be placed active and where we must click to access the link. For its part, " *destination* " will be a page, an email or a file.

For example, a link to the home page of Cots Alicante, would have this way

```
<a href="https://www.cotsalicante.com/">Cots Alicante </a>
```

## The look of the links

Using HTML, and CSS style sheets, we can define how the links will look on a page. However, by default the browser highlights them so that we can distinguish them. Generally we will find the links underlined and colored in blue, although this rule depends on the user's browser and its styles defined as default.

In the case of images that serve as links, they were traditionally framed in a blue frame by default. Although that default style will also change depending on the browser and in fact, in 2016, most browsers no longer put that blue frame, so we have an example of how the default styles can change over time and with browser versions.

## Types of links

To study the links in depth, we have to classify them by their type, because depending on that type, some things will change when building them.

Depending on the destination, the links are classically grouped as follows:

- **Remote links** : those directed to pages of other websites.
- **Local links** : those that go to other pages of the same website.
- **Internal links** : those that go to other parts within the same page.
- **Links with email addresses** : to create an email message addressed to an address.
- **Links with files** : so that users can download files.

## Remote links

```
<a href="https://www.cotsalicante.com/">Cots Alicante </a>  
https://www.cotsalicante.com/fp/sistemas-microinformaticos-y-  
redes/  
<a href="https://www.cotsalicante.com/fp/sistemas-  
microinformaticos-y-redes/"> Sistemas Microinformáticos y  
Redes</a>  
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">W3Schools</a>  
<a href="https://es.chamonix.com/">Chamonix-Mont Blanc</a>
```

## Local links

```
<a href="pdf/manual-html.pdf">Manual de HTML</a>  
<a href="ejercicio1.html">Ver ejercicio 1</a>  
<a href="index.html">Página principal</a>  
<a href="relacion2/ej3_rel2.html">Ver Ejercicio 3 de la relación  
2</a>  
<a href=" ../relacion3/ej1_rel3.html">Ver Ejercicio 1 de la  
relación 3</a>
```

- **An absolute URL** - points to another web site (like  
href="https://www.cotsalicante.com/novedades.html")
- **A relative URL** - points to a file within a web site (like  
href="politica/politicadeprivacidad.pdf")

## Attributes:

- **href**: the link's destination
- **target**: specifies where to open the linked document.
  - **\_blank**: in a new window
  - **\_self**: in the same window
- **tabindex**: specifies the tabbing order of an element.
- **title**: specifies extra information about an element.