



Session: 4

# *Creating Hyperlinks and Anchors*



# Objectives

- Describe hyperlinks
- Explain absolute and relative paths
- Explain how to hyperlink to a Web page and e-mail address
- Explain how to hyperlink to anchors and other content

# Hyperlinks 1-3

- A hyperlink is referred to as a link, linking to another Web page or to a section in the same Web page.
- The A (anchor) element is used to create a hyperlink.
- One can specify a text or an image as a hyperlink.
- When mouse is moved over such content, the cursor changes into a hand with its index finger pointing towards the content.
- This means that clicking the link will take the user to the respective link.
- To specify the linked page section or linked Web page, attributes of the A element have to be used.
- Following table lists the attributes of the A element.

| Attribute | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| href      | Specifies the URL of the Web page to be linked or the value of the name attribute. |
| hreflang  | Indicates the language of the destination URL.                                     |
| name      | Specifies the section of the Web page, which is to be linked.                      |



# Hyperlinks 2-3

- The `<a>` tag is used to provide a hyperlink.
- This contains the `href` attribute that would contain the link to a URL or path of a Web page.
- An example of a `href` attribute code is as follows:

```
<a href=" http://www.aptech-worldwide.com/">
```

- The description and reference text that will serve as a hyperlink must be provided before closing the `<a>` tag by using `</a>`.
- An example of a hyperlink along with its output is as follows:

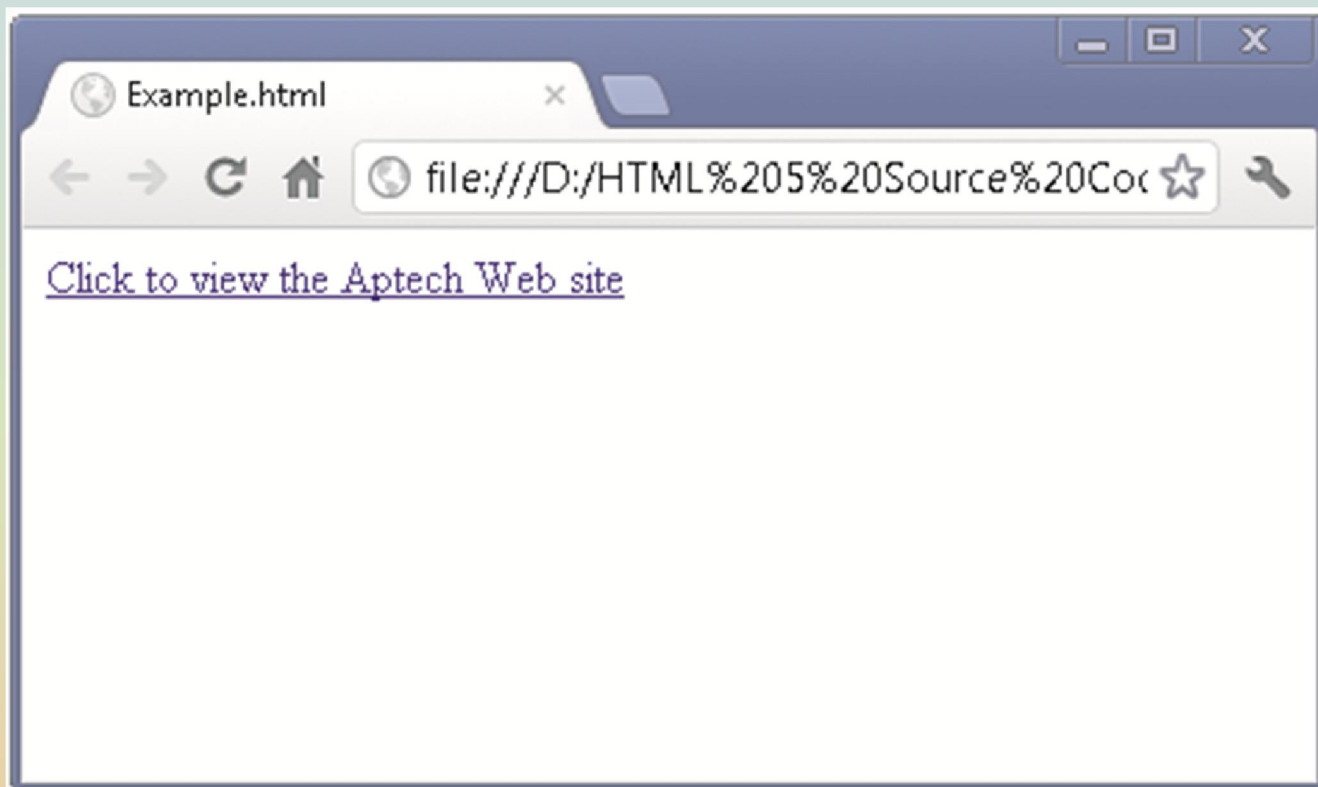
```
<html>
  <head>
</head>
  <body>
    <a href="http://www.aptech-woldwide.com/">
      Click to view    the Aptech Web site</a>
  </body>

</html>
```



# Hyperlinks 3-3

- The output of the example is shown in the following figure:



# Target Attribute

- The `target` attribute of the `A` element specifies the location where the linked Web page will open when a link is clicked.
- One can assign values to the `target` attribute.
- Following table lists some of the values of the `target` attribute.

| Value               | Description  |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>_blank</code> | Loads the target URL in a new blank window.                              |
| <code>_self</code>  | Loads the target URL in the same window as that of the current Web page. |
| <code>_top</code>   | Loads the target URL in the complete area of window.                     |

# Absolute and Relative Paths 1-2

- Absolute paths are links that contain the complete address to get to a Web page.
- Absolute paths are the best way to link to a Web site.
- The syntax of an absolute path is as follows:

## Syntax:

```
<a href=" http://www.aptech-worldwide.com/pages/about-us/aboutus_aboutaptechworldwide.html ">Aptech Web site</a>
```

- Relative paths are links that are provided when the files of a Web page are in the same folder as the page displaying the link.
- The syntax of a relative path is as follows:

## Syntax:

```
<a href="aboutus_aboutaptechworldwide.html">Aptech Web site</a>
```

# Absolute and Relative Paths 2-2

- To link to the files present in the subfolder, you need to provide the path to the subfolder.
- For example, if the file `aboutus_aboutaptechworldwide.html` is in a subfolder named `about-us` then the syntax is as follows:

## Syntax:

```
<a href="about-us/aboutus_aboutaptechworldwide.html">  
Aptech Web site</a>
```

- Files that are present in folders that are one level up can also be linked using a relative path. The syntax to link to a file one level up is as follows:

## Syntax:

```
<a href="../aboutus_aboutaptechworldwide.html">Aptech  
Web site </a>
```



# Hyperlink to an E-mail Address

- Hyperlinks can be even applied to e-mail addresses in the same way as they can be given for Web pages.
- There are various tasks that can be performed when a hyperlink is given to an e-mail, such as starting the default e-mail client, creating a new message, adding the subject line, and so on.
- To add an e-mail to a hyperlink, the href attribute must be used and followed by `mailto:email address`.
- Following code snippet shows the way to hyperlink an e-mail address.

```
<a href="mailto:customercare@aptech.ac.in">Customer  
Care</a>
```

- To automatically add a subject line in the new e-mail message, the `?subject=` attribute must be inserted after the e-mail address.
- Following code snippet shows the way to add a subject line to a hyperlinked e-mail address.

```
<a href="mailto:customercare@aptech.ac.in?subject=E-  
mail to Customer Care">Customer Care</a>
```

# Hyperlink to Other Content Types

- Hyperlinks can also be used to link to other files and documents.
- Some commonly linked file types on Web pages using hyperlinks are zipped files (**.zip**), executable files (**.exe**), documents (**.doc**), PDF reader files (**.pdf**), and so on.
- Hyperlinks can also be used to link to graphical .jpg and .gif files.
- To specify a file instead of the Web page, the name of the file must be provided in the <a> tag as shown in the following code snippet:

```
<a href="Compressed.zip">Click to download the  
compressed zip file </a>
```

# Summary

- A hyperlink is referred to as a link. It refers to linking to another Web page or to a section in the same Web page.
- The A (anchor) element is used to create a hyperlink.
- The target attribute of the A element specifies the location where the linked Web page will open when a link is clicked.
- Absolute paths are links that contain the complete address to get to a Web page.
- Relative paths are links that are provided when the files of a Web page are in the same folder as the page displaying the link.
- To add an e-mail to a hyperlink, the href= attribute must be followed by mailto:email address.
- Hyperlinks can also be used to link to files and documents such as zipped files (.zip), executable files (.exe), documents (.doc), PDF reader files (.pdf), and so on.