

Enriching Web Pages: Adding Links

In this lesson, we will see how to add links to our webpage.
Let's begin!

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING



- Adding links
- **Listing 2-15:** Linking HTML markup to other pages

Adding links

No doubt, the power of the World Wide Web is in links that allow web pages to link to other pages. The HTML `<a>` tag adds this power to pages.

You can surround parts of the HTML markup to link them to other pages, or to bookmarks within your page, as Listing 2-15 demonstrates:

Listing 2-15: Linking HTML markup to other pages

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Using links</title>
  <style>
    .rectangle {
      width: 200px;
      height: 100px;
      margin: 100px 20px;
      text-align:center;
      color: white;
    }
    .red {
      background-color: red;
    }
    .green {
      background-color: green;
    }
    .blue{
      background-color: blue;
```

```

    }
  </style>
</head>


<body>
  <p>
    Go to <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML">
      This page</a> for more info about HTML.
  </p>
  <p>
    Open this
    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language"
      target="_blank">link</a> in a new tab
  </p>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#red">Red</a></li>
    <li><a href="#green">Green</a></li>
    <li><a href="#blue">Blue</a></li>
  </ul>
  <div id="red" class="rectangle red">Red</div>
  <div id="green" class="rectangle green">Green</div>
  <div id="blue" class="rectangle blue">Blue</div>
</body>
</html>

```

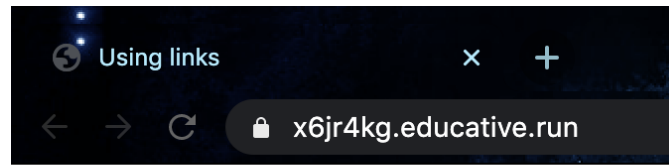
The output of the above can be found at the link next to the `<a>` tag that surrounds the HTML markup. When the user clicks to the area of a link, the browser navigates to the page or bookmark specified in the `href` attribute.

In Listing 2-15, the first two links point to pages of [Wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML), while the unordered list at the bottom contains links within the page indicated by the “#” preceding the name of the corresponding bookmark.

Bookmarks are marked with the ID attributes of the three `<div>` sections.

 **NOTE:** The style section in Listing 2-15 defines the layout of the red, green, and blue rectangles. Later in this course, you will learn how it works. Right now, just accept that it does its job.

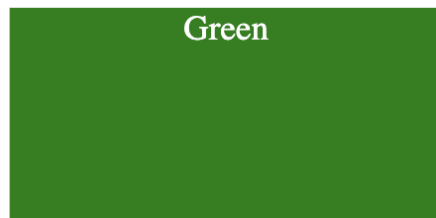
The page is simple, as shown in the image below:



Go to [This page](#) for more info about HTML.

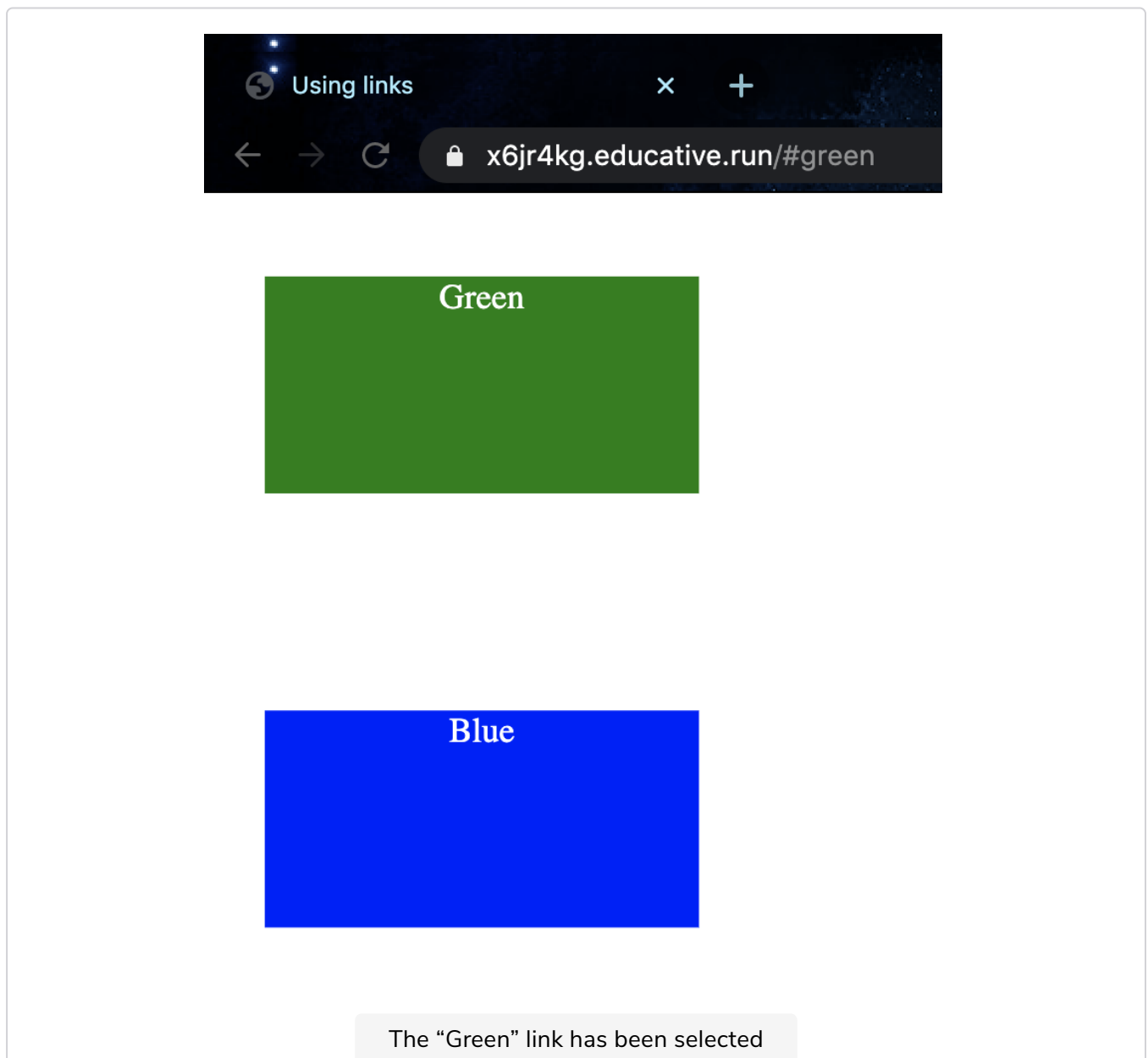
Open this [link](#) in a new tab

- [Red](#)
- [Green](#)
- [Blue](#)



You can see the top part of the “red” section, but to discover the “green” and “blue” sections, you have to scroll down. Instead of scrolling, you can use the “Red”, “Green”, and “Blue” links that immediately reveal the corresponding area of the page.

The next image given below shows the same browser window after the “Green” link has been selected.



The second link opens the corresponding page in a new window. This is due to the `target="_blank"` attribute that instructs the browser to open the link in a new tab or window.

The `<a>` tag defines a few other useful attributes besides href and target. The `hreflang` attribute can be used to specify the language of the linked document

and media tells what type of media or device the linked document is

optimized for. Search engines may use the `rel` attribute that specifies the relationship between the current and target document.

The **MIME** type of the linked document can be set with `type`, provided `href` is set, but this attribute is purely advisory.

In the *next lesson*, we'll learn how to add images to our webpage.