



LISTS LINKS

APRIL 2022

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Lists

There are two kinds of lists:

- ul: unordered list
- ol: ordered list

Each list contains items, which makes them a **list** of items.

In order to add an item to a list, the “li” element is used.

li: list item

The li tag should be nested inside either an ol tag or a ul tag, as shown below:

```
<ol>
  <li>ordered item1</li>
  <li>ordered item2</li>
  <li>ordered item3</li>
</ol>

<ul>
  <li>unordered item1</li>
  <li>unordered item2</li>
  <li>unordered item3</li>
</ul>
```

The above code will appear as follows:

1. ordered item1
 2. ordered item2
 3. ordered item3
- unordered item1
 - unordered item2
 - unordered item3

The first list is an ordered list, on which the element was used.

The second list is an unordered list, on which the element was used.

Go ahead and [play around](#) with it here!

HTML Links (Hyperlinks)

Links can be found on nearly all web pages.

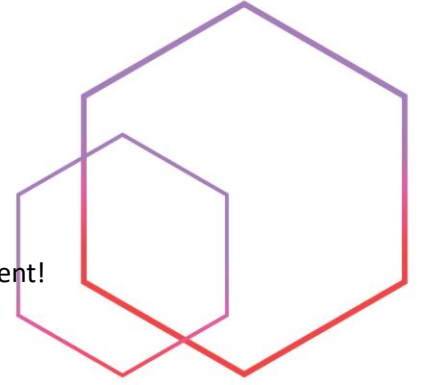
Links allow users to click their way from page to page, or from section to section inside of a page.

With hyperlinks, you can simply click on a link to jump to another page.

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. A link can be an image, or any other HTML element!



Link Syntax

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

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

The href attribute 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.

An "a" tag is used for linking. It needs an "href" attribute with the link URL, as shown in the following example:

```
<a href="http://www.google.com">Click Here for Google!</a>
```

Let's use this "a" tag to scroll between sections on the page.

First: Copy this code to the body at the top of the page.

```
<div id="top">Top</div>
```

Next, enter a "div" tag with enough text to fill the page, and on the bottom, copy this code:

```
<a href="#top">To Top</a>
```

Once we click on the "a" tag it will send us to the "div" with an id of "top".

Make sure the page is long enough to be able to scroll through. If it is too short this exercise will not work.

Exercise:

Create a web page with a link on the bottom of the page that links back to the top of the page.

Important Notes:

- To call a class, write the class name with a dot beforehand.
- To call an id, write the class name with a "#" beforehand. We will use these mostly in CSS, or with the inner site "a" tags.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

Later on, we will learn how to change these styles using CSS.

The Target Attribute

Once a link is clicked on, it will open the targeted browser in the current tab. If you want to change that, you can use the target attribute.

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 (we like this one)
- `_parent` - Opens the document in the parent frame
- `_top` - Opens the document in the full body of the window

Exercise:

Create a web page with a link that opens in a new tab.

Link an Image

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

```
<a href="https://cyberpro-israel.co.il/">
  
</a>
```

Exercise:

Create a web page with an image as a link that opens in a new tab.

Link to an Email Address

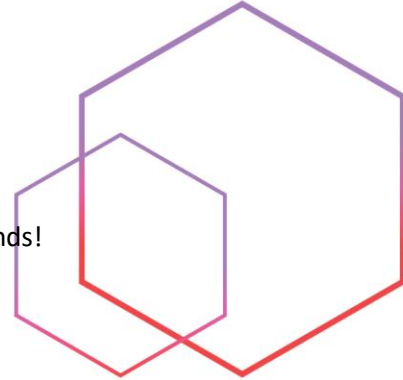
Use "mailto:" inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email), as shown below:

Example:

```
<a href="mailto:yonatanbenezra1@gmail.com">come on send me an email</a>
```

Exercise:

Create a web page with a link to send me an email and send it to all of your friends!



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://cyberpro-israel.co.il/" title="Go to Cyberpro's site">Go to Cyberpro-israel</a>
```

So, what have we learned?

- 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 element (inside <a>) to use an image as a link
- Use the mailto: scheme inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program