

Lecture: Links in HTML

Links—also called **hyperlinks**—are one of the most important elements in HTML. They allow users to move from one webpage to another, open documents, download files, send emails, or navigate to different sections of the same page.

The basic HTML element for creating a link is:

```
<a href="URL"> Link Text </a>
```

Key Attributes of <a>

- **href:** The destination of the link
- **target:** Controls where the link opens
 - `_self` → same tab (default)
 - `_blank` → new tab
- **Types of URLs:**
 - **Relative URL** → points to pages inside your own website
 - **Absolute URL** → complete link to external websites

We can also use special prefixes:

- `mailto:` → opens the user's email program
- `tel:` → opens phone dialer (mainly for mobile)

Links can also wrap other elements like images, making them **clickable**.

- **Relative Links**

These links point to other pages within the same website:

```
<a href="page1.html"> Link Text 1 </a>
```

```
<a href="page2.html" target="_blank"> Link Text 2 </a>
```

Page1.html and page2.html are stored locally.

- The second one uses `target="_blank"` to open in a new tab.
-

- **Absolute Link**

Here the code links to an external website:

```
<a href="https://www.google.com" target="_blank"> google </a>
```

This uses a **full web address** (absolute URL), taking the user for example to Google.

2.3 Email Link

HTML also allows you to create links that open the user's email application:

```
<a href="mailto: abc@example.com">Send Email</a>
```

- Clicking the link automatically starts composing an email to abc@example.com.
-

2.4 Linking to an Image File

```
<a href="image_file.jpg" target="_blank"> img </a>
```

When the user clicks “img”, the browser opens the image file *picture3.jpg*.

2.5 Making an Image a Clickable Link

This part uses an image as a hyperlink:

```
<a href="destination-page.html" target="_blank">  
    
</a>
```

3. Link Colors (Deprecated Method)

The <body> tag includes attributes that change link colors:

```
<body link="blue" alink="green" vlink="red">
```

- **link** → unvisited link color
- **alink** → active (clicked) link color
- **vlink** → visited link color

The main points

- What links are and how HTML creates them
- The difference between relative and absolute URLs
- How to open links in the same tab or a new tab
- How to create email links
- How to turn images into clickable links

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8"/>    <!-- meta tag for define information-->
    <meta name="description" content=" this web sit about learning html"/>
    <title> links in HTML </title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p> <h3> This page about learning HTML links </h3> </p>

    <a href ="tables.html" > Tables </a> <br/>           <!--Relative URL -->

    <a href ="list.html" target = "_blank"> List </a> <br/>

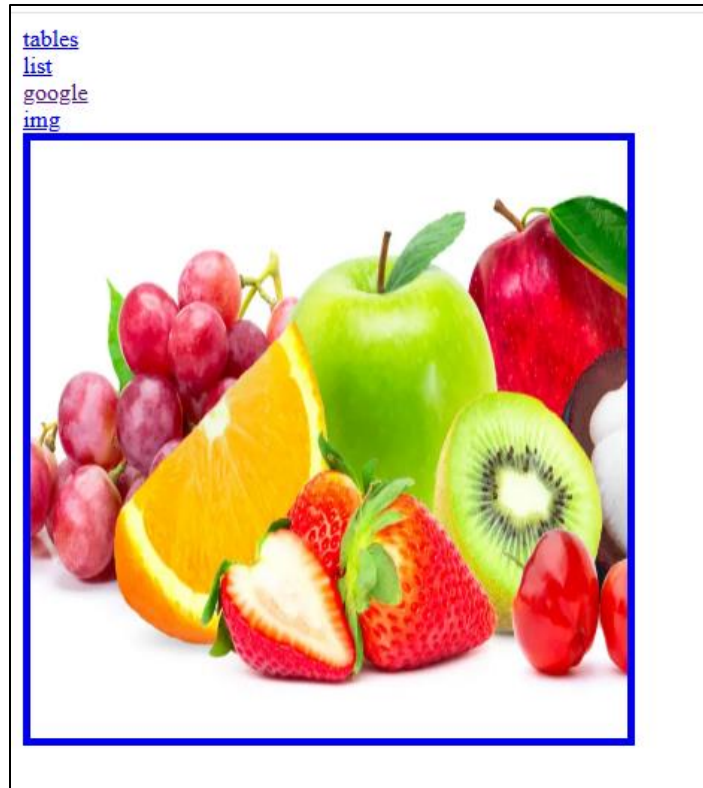
    <a href ="https://www.google.com" target = "_blank"> Google </a> </br> <!--Absolute URL -->

    <a href ="picture3.jpg" target = "_blank"> Img </a> <br/>

    <a href ="fruitReport.html" target = "_blank">

    
    </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



Note: Tables.html and List.html are local pages stored in the same folder.

When click on image, the output is:

[Apple](#) | [Orange](#) | [Lemon](#) |

Apple

This is type of fruits exists in red, green and yellow color

orange

This is type of fruits exists in orange and yellow color that considered useful for human

Lemon

This is type of fruits exists in orange and yellow color that considered useful for human

The output page contains Internal Links (Jump Links) in HTML

In HTML, you can create **internal links**, also called **jump links**, **anchor links**, or **in-page navigation**. These links allow users to jump to specific sections on the **same page** without reloading or leaving the page.

This is useful for:

- Long articles
- Documentation pages
- Table of contents
- FAQs
- Sections within the same document

Internal links use two parts:

1. Create a Link That Points to a Section

```
<a href="#sectionID"> Link Text </a>
```

- The # symbol tells the browser this is an **internal** link.
- sectionID must match an element's id attribute on the same page.

2. Add an ID to the Target Section

```
<section id="sectionID">
```

```
...
```

```
</section>
```

- The id must be **unique** on the page.
- When the user clicks the link, the browser scrolls directly to this section.

HTML code:

```
<body>
  <a href ="#App"> Apple </a> |
  <a href ="#org"> Orange </a> |
  <a href ="#lem"> Lemon </a> |

  <section id="App">
    <h2> Apple</h2>
    <p> This is type of fruits exists in red, green and yellow color</p>
  </section>
  <hr>

  <section id="org">
    <h2> orange</h2>
    <p> This is type of fruits exists in orange and yellow color <br/> that considered
    useful for human </p>
  </section>
  <hr>

  <section id="lem">
    <h2> Lemon</h2>
    <p> This is type of fruits exists in and yellow color <br/> that considered
    useful for human </p>
  </section>
  <hr>
</body>
```

➤ Navigation Links

```
<a href ="#App"> Apple </a> |
<a href ="#org"> Orange </a> |
<a href ="#lem"> Lemon </a> |
```

Explanation:

- Each link uses href="#id" to point to a specific part of the page.
- No new page opens; it just scrolls down to the matching section.
- The | symbol is only a visual separator.

So:

- The id="App" matches the link href="#App".
- id="org" corresponds to the link href="#org".
- id="lem" matches href="#lem".