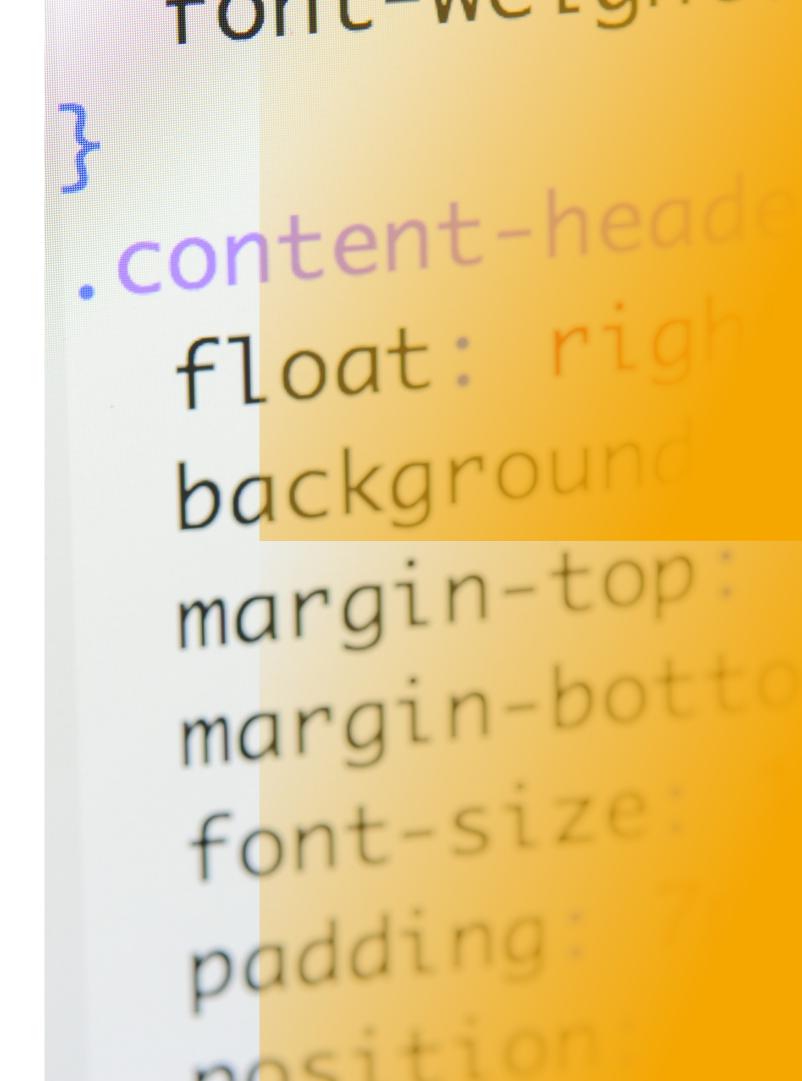
Module 6

Inserting Hyperlinks

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Part I: HTML Hyperlinks

Part 4: Link Image

Part 2: HTML Link Colors

Part 5: Link Bookmarks

Part 3: target Attribute

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HTML HYPERLINKS

- A hyperlink or link is a word, phrase or image that a user can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document.
- Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.
- Links are defined with the <a> and tags.
- The **href** attribute is used specify the destination address of the link.

RELATIVE HYPERLINKS

ABSOLUTE HYPERLINKS

```
<body>
     <a href="https://www.google.com/">Go to Google</a>
     <a href="https://www.facebook.com/">Go to Facebook</a>
</body>
```



HTML LINK COLORS

- 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



target Attribute

- The **target** attribute specifies where to open the link document.
 - _blank opens the link document in a new window or tab
 - _self opens the link in the same window/tab as it was clicked (default)

target Attribute

Link Image

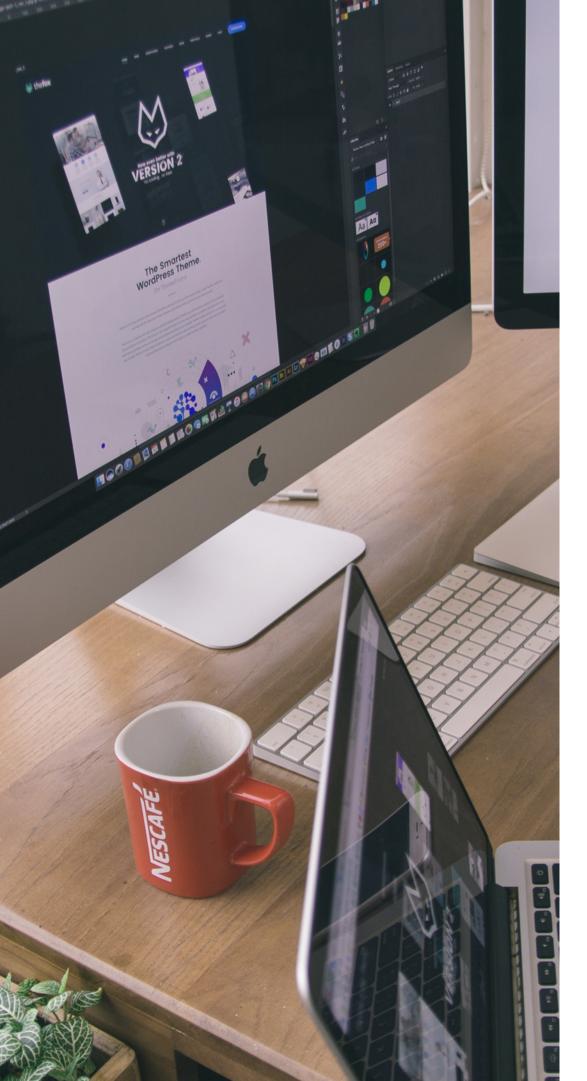


USE IMAGE AS A LINKS

- Images can also be used as links, just put the element inside the <a> and tags.
- 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.

IMAGE AS A LINKS

Link Bookmarks



BOOKMARK HYPERLINKS

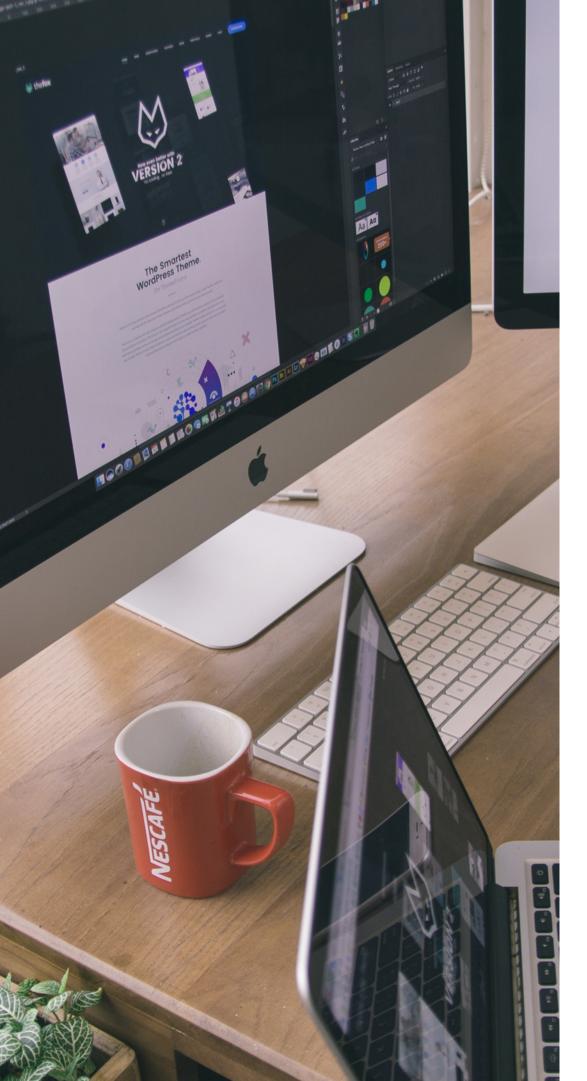
- HTML **bookmarks** are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a web page.
- Bookmarks can be useful if a web page is very long.
- Bookmarks are created using the id attribute.
- IDs are called by adding the **pound (#)** symbol to the ID name.

Navigation Menu



NAVIGATION MENU

- Enhance the look and functionality of your website by styling your HTML lists into a sleek horizontal or navigation menu. With a few CSS declaration, your website can become more user-friendly and visually appealing.
- The **padding** element is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.



padding Property

- The **padding** property is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.
- The **padding** property is a shorthand property for the following individual padding properties:
 - padding-top
 - padding-right
 - padding-bottom
 - padding-left

padding Property

```
<body>
     <h1 style="background-color: hotpink; padding: 25px;">
        Example of Heading with 25 pixels padding</h1>
</body>
```



overflow Property

- The **overflow** property specifies what should happen if content overflows an element's box.
- This property specifies whether to **clip** content or to add **scrollbars** when an element's content is too big to fit in a specified area.
- Note: The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.
- The value for overflow property can be visible, scroll, auto, hidden, clip.

overflow Property

```
<body>
 overflow: hidden; background-color: #333333;">
  style="display: block; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 16px;
  text-decoration: none; float: left;"><a href="#home" style="color: white;
    text-decoration: none;">Home</a>
  text-decoration: none; float: left;"><a href="#news" style="color: white;
    text-decoration: none;">News</a>
  text-decoration: none; float: left;"><a href="#contact" style="color: white;
    text-decoration: none; ">Contact</a>
  text-decoration: none; float: left;"><a href="#about" style="color: white;
    text-decoration: none; ">About</a>
```

