Intro to Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks are created using anchor tag, **<a>.** Anchors are container tags that include the text or image (or both) to be used as the link. The **href** (hypertext reference) attribute is used to specify the web resource to which you are linking.

URL stands for **Uniform Resource Locator** and indicates the web resource (HTML page, image, PDF file, and etc.).

The syntax for using the anchor tag to create a link is as follows:

**** text or image that works as a link****

There are different types of anchors in HTML: absolute and relative.

Absolute (or external) URLs

Absolute URLs contain a full path to a page, including protocol (usually, **http** - hypertext transfer protocol).
Example:

Google

Absolute URLs are used to link to another page that is outside of your Web site. In the example above, you do not need to specify HTML file name because the domain name**www.scf.edu**, links to the **home** page of the site.

> *Note:* the home page is usually named as **index.html** or **index.htm**.

The following link shows a deeper path to the web page:

Topics

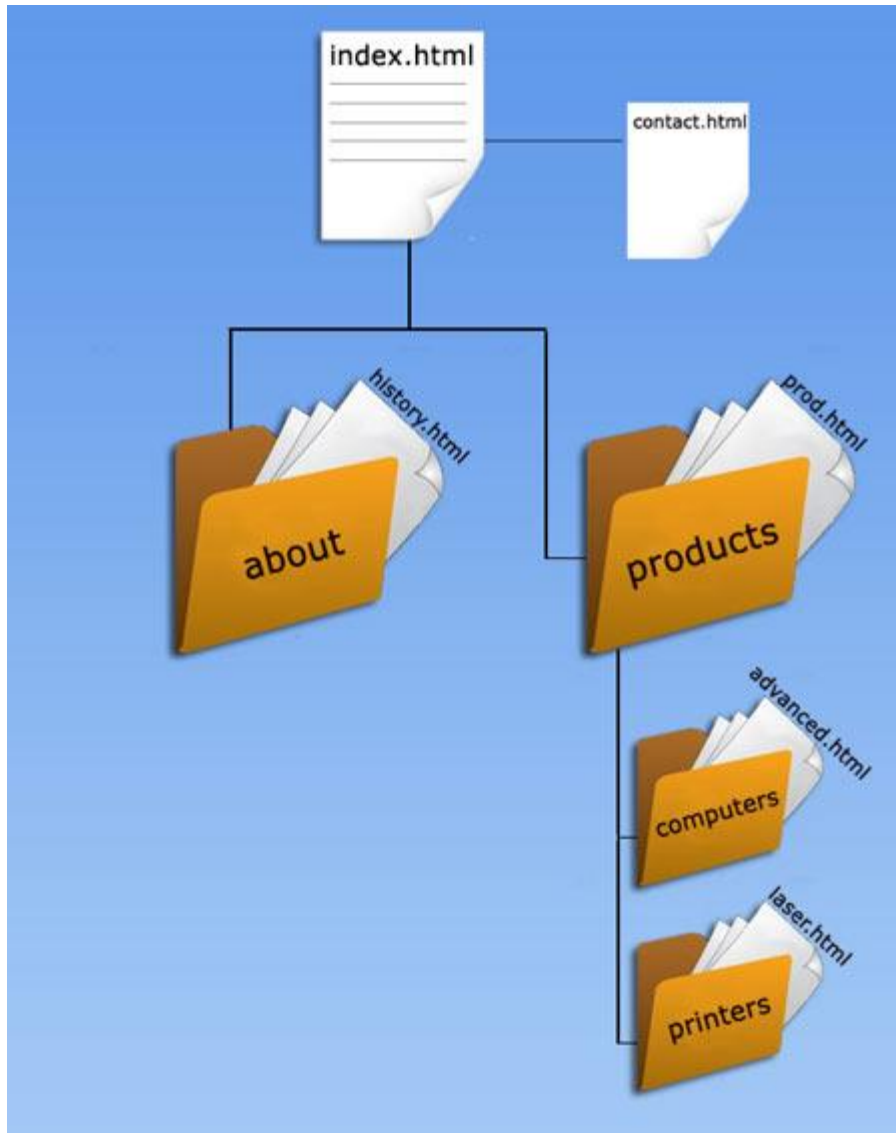The linked page - *index.html* resides inside the folder named **topics**

Relative (or local) links

The other common type of link is the **relative** link. The HTML uses the same **<a>** tag, but the reference to the page is made from document's local directory. You create these types of links when you are developing your own pages and linking them to form a site.

Your files can be uploaded to a Web server in the same directory structure you save on your system, so your file references can remain unchanged as long as your directory structure persists.

Creating local hyperlinks involves determining the location of the file to which you want to link, relative to the location of the file from which you are linking.

Relative links - Examples:

Example 1 (link **from *contact.html*** page to *index.html* – see picture above) :

<div align="center">

HOME

</div>

This code tells the browser to look for the file ***index.html*** located in the same directory.

Example 2 (link **from *index.html* page to *history.htm**l* page that resides in the folder named **about**):

Assignment 1

This code tells the browser to look for the folder called **about** to find the page called*history.html*

Example 3 (creating link **from *history.html*** page **to the *index.html***)
If you want to create a link to a web page that is located one level higher than the page you are currently on, the code will be like this:

Back to Home

The initial two periods and forward slash (**../**) instruct the browser to look for*index.html* page that is located one level higher than the page you are currently on.

Example 4 (link **from *advanced.html*** file located inside the ***computers*** subfolder to the file ***prod.html****,* located in the folder named *products*

baseball

The code above instructs the browser to look for a folder named *products* that begins one level higher than the page you are currently viewing and find a page named*prod.html*

Example 5 (link from ***advanced.html*** page saved in the computers folder to*index.htm*l page that is located two levels higher)

Home

In this example **../../** instructs the browser to look for the ***index.htm*l** page that is located two levels higher than the current page.