

HYPERLINKS (additional notes):

- Hyperlinks are pointers to the pages they reference and these are some of the most essential parts of the Web, since a large part of the Internet's success is due to its ability to link one webpage to other webpages.
- There are two valid types of links in HTML, depending on the page your web browser is trying to access:
 1. External link – a link to a file or to a webpage that does not belong to the webpage's own site.
 2. Internal link – a link to a file or a webpage within the webpage's own site or to any part of the webpage itself.
- In addition, a dead link is a link to a webpage or file that does not exist. Clicking this kind of link results in a webpage that displays such messages as "Error: File not found" or "The page could not be displayed".

External link

- The anchor tag has no meaning on its own. The anchor tag must include a hypertext reference (href) attribute, which is a URL enclosed in quotes.
Example: `Republic of the Philippines`
- In the browser, the absolute URL or the address itself (<http://www.gov.ph>) will not be displayed; instead the anchor text (Republic of the Philippines) will be shown.
- Clicking on the anchor text link will transfer you to the URL itself, which in this case is the official government website of the Republic of the Philippines.

Internal link

- For internal links, you can use the relative URLs, meaning that the browser will lead you to the URL of a link based on the current location of the HTML page or file inside the anchor opening tag.
Example: `this links to my project`
- Both the webpage you are editing and the project.html file need to be located in the same directory or folder, so when someone clicks on the "this links to my project" hyperlink, the project.html file will be opened.
- Internal links are very powerful because all of your webpages can be created on one computer and then tested to see if these are properly linked (ex. No dead links). Once this testing is done, the file can then be uploaded to the web server or to another computer.
- Links can be used to load not only .html files but also any type file you want, such as image files. To do this, include the name of the image file within the anchor opening tag.
Example: `In another window my pony is. See it you must.`
- The display text in the browser will read: "In another window my pony is. See it you must." When the user clicks on that link, it will then open the pony.gif file properly, unless the file is not located in the same directory as the webpage file itself.
- You may want to organize your folders so that all image files are placed in the same directory and all .html files are kept in another. This kind of organization comes in handy when your website has many pages to support. To access your files properly, all you have to do is add extra text – the folder name and a forward slash before the filename – within the href attribute. For example, if piny.gif was placed in a sub-folder called Images, the HTML would be modified as follows:
Example: `In another window my pony is. See it you must.`

Link Target: New Window

- To make this link, open a page or a file in a new window, `target="_new"` must be added to the href attribute.
Example: `In another window my pony is. See it you must.`
This example would launch the image in another browser window.

Linking to Other Parts of the Same Page

- You can place a link in a convenient place within the document that, when clicked, will take the screen to another section of the same document.
- Start by naming the section, so that the link knows where to go once it is clicked. In the example, assume that the text paragraph is at the very bottom of a very long text. The construction of a section name is shown in the next example.

```
<html>
<head><title>Same page</title></head>
<body>
<p>
<a name="bottom" id="bottom">Yanomami Indians of the Amazon</a>
</p>
```

<p>There are several ways to refer to the Yanomami Indians of the Amazon Rainforest. Many people refer to them as the Yanomami while others refer to them as Yanomama or Yanomano. Either way, someone chooses to say their name, the word still means wild, uncivilized people of the Amazon.</p>

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

- As a note, use both the name and id attributes within your section name for backward and forward compatibility to allow past, present and future browser versions to understand your tags.
- To access the paragraph from the beginning of the page, create a link there that will take you to the bottom of the page to read the requested information.
Example: `More on the Yanomami Indians of the Amazon`

The browser will display "More on the Yanomami Indians of the Amazon" and clicking on the link will take you to the section. Note the hash (#) sign within the attributes; this means that the link is an anchor within the page, and not a link to another HTML file.

Email Address as a Link

- Links can be referred to an e-mail address by using the following syntax structure:
Example: `e-mail MGGUminga`
- When your viewer clicks on the link “e-mail MGGUminga”, the default e-mail program (such as Outlook Express) will open on the computer and the viewer will be able to type and send an e-mail to the specified address:
- Note: If you want text to appear in the “Subject:” field of the e-mail program, just add “?subject=whattheemailisabout” after the e-mail address:
Example: `href=mailto:mgguminga@gmail.com?subject=whatever>E-mail MGGUminga`