

* HTML BASICS

* LINKING

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What is the output of the following HTML code?

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title></title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 <pre><i>Welcome
7   | My Dears<i></pre>
8 <h1 align="center"><i>Meet Jack</i></h1>
9 <p>This is Jack. He's an odd little boy that just got an empty box for his birthday. He may <i>look</i> <b>happy<b>,
10 but he's a <i>little</i> disappointed. Now he'll have to put a few things in the box.</p>
11
12 <p><b>Jack would really like...</b></p>
13 <hr/>
14 <ul>
15 <li>Roller blades</li>
16 <li>Magic tricks</li>
17 <li>Anything Pokemon</li>
18 <li>A motorized Lego set</li>
19 </ul>
20 <hr/>
21 </body>
22 </html>
```

HTML

Element Attributes ..

Using Element Attributes

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- ❑ HTML elements can have **attributes**
- ❑ Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- ❑ Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- ❑ Attributes come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**
`<element attribute1="value1" attribute2="value2" ...>content</element>`
- ❑ Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes.
 - Double style quotes are the most common, but single style quotes are also allowed.
 - Tip: In some rare situations, when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:
`name='John "ShotGun" Nelson'`

The **Style** Attribute

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- Use the **style attribute** to control the appearance of an element, such as text alignment

```
<element style="rules"...>content</element>
```

- The **text-align style** tells the browser how to horizontally align the contents of an element
- The **color style** tells the browser to render the text in a certain color

The **Style** Attribute

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Applying the Style Attribute

- To add the style attribute, in the opening tag enter
`style="name1:value1; name2:value2; ..."`
where *name1*, *name2*, etc. are style names and *value1*, *value2* and so forth are the values of those styles.
- To center text horizontally, use
`style="text-align: alignment"`
where *alignment* is left, right, center, or justify.
- To set the font color, use
`style="color: color"`
where *color* is a color name.

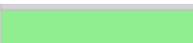
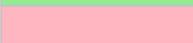
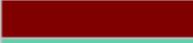
Color Names

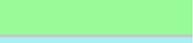
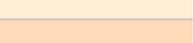
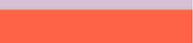
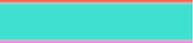
7

Color Name	Color Name
Aqua	Navy
Black	Olive
Blue	Purple
Fuchsia	Red
Gray	Silver
Green	Teal
Lime	White
Maroon	Yellow

Color Name	HEX	Color
AliceBlue	#F0F8FF	
AntiqueWhite	#FAEBD7	
Aqua	#00FFFF	
Aquamarine	#7FFFD4	
Azure	#F0FFFF	
Beige	#F5F5DC	
Bisque	#FFE4C4	
Black#	
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD	
Blue	#0000FF	
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2	
Brown	#A52A2A	
BurlyWood	#DEB887	
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0	
Chartreuse	#7FFF00	
Chocolate	#D2691E	
Coral	#FF7F50	
CornflowerBlue	#6495ED	
Cornsilk	#FFF8DC	
Crimson	#DC143C	
Cyan	#00FFFF	
DarkBlue	#00008B	
DarkCyan	#008B8B	
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B	
DarkGray	#A9A9A9	
DarkGrey	#A9A9A9	
DarkGreen	..74..#	
DarkKhaki	#BDB76B	
DarkMagenta	#8B008B	
DarkOliveGreen	#556B2F	
Darkorange	#FF8C00	
DarkOrchid	#9932CC	
DarkRed	#8B0000	
DarkSalmon	#E9967A	
DarkSeaGreen	#8FBC8F	
DarkSlateBlue	#483D8B	

DarkSlateGray	#2F4F4F	
DarkSlateGrey	#2F4F4F	
DarkTurquoise	#00CED1	
DarkViolet	#9400D3	
DeepPink	#FF1493	
DeepSkyBlue	#00BFFF	
DimGray	797979#	
DimGrey	797979#	
DodgerBlue	#1E90FF	
FireBrick	#B22222	
FloralWhite	#FFFAF0	
ForestGreen	#228B22	
Fuchsia	#FF00FF	
Gainsboro	#DCDCDC	
GhostWhite	#F8F8FF	
Gold	#FFD700	
GoldenRod	#DAA520	
Gray	^.^.^.^.#	
Grey	^.^.^.^.#	
Green	..^..^.#	
GreenYellow	#ADFF2F	
HoneyDew	#F0FFF0	
HotPink	#FF69B4	
IndianRed	#CD5C5C	
Indigo	#4B0082	
Ivory	#FFFFFF	
Khaki	#F0E68C	
Lavender	#E6E6FA	
LavenderBlush	#FFF0F5	
LawnGreen	#7CFC00	
LemonChiffon	#FFFACD	
LightBlue	#ADD8E6	
LightCoral	#F08080	
LightCyan	#E0FFFF	
LightGoldenRodYellow	#FAFAD2	
LightGray	#D3D3D3	
LightGrey	#D3D3D3	

LightGreen	#90EE90	
LightPink	#FFB6C1	
LightSalmon	#FFA07A	
LightSeaGreen	#20B2AA	
LightSkyBlue	#87CEFA	
LightSlateGray	#778899	
LightSlateGrey	#778899	
LightSteelBlue	#B0C4DE	
LightYellow	#FFFFE0	
Lime	#00FF00	
LimeGreen	#32CD32	
Linen	#FAF0E6	
Magenta	#FF00FF	
Maroon	#800000	
MediumAquaMarine	#66CDAA	
MediumBlue	#0000CD	
MediumOrchid	#BA55D3	
MediumPurple	#9370D8	
MediumSeaGreen	#3CB371	
MediumSlateBlue	#7B68EE	
MediumSpringGreen	#00FA9A	
MediumTurquoise	#48D1CC	
MediumVioletRed	#C71585	
MidnightBlue	#191970	
MintCream	#F5FFFA	
MistyRose	#FFE4E1	
Moccasin	#FFE4B5	
NavajoWhite	#FFDEAD	
Navy	#000080	
OldLace	#FDF5E6	
Olive	#808000	
OliveDrab	#6B8E23	
Orange	#FFA500	
OrangeRed	#FF4500	
Orchid	#DA70D6	
PaleGoldenRod	#EEE8AA	

PaleGreen	#98FB98	
PaleTurquoise	#AFEEEE	
PaleVioletRed	#D87093	
PapayaWhip	#FFEFD5	
PeachPuff	#FFDAB9	
Peru	#CD853F	
Pink	#FFC0CB	
Plum	#DDA0DD	
PowderBlue	#B0E0E6	
Purple	#800080	
Red	#FF0000	
RosyBrown	#BC8F8F	
RoyalBlue	#4169E1	
SaddleBrown	#8B4513	
Salmon	#FA8072	
SandyBrown	#F4A460	
SeaGreen	#2E8B57	
SeaShell	#FFF5EE	
Sienna	#A0522D	
Silver	#C0C0C0	
SkyBlue	#87CEEB	
SlateBlue	#6A5ACD	
SlateGray	#708090	
SlateGrey	#708090	
Snow	#FFFAFA	
SpringGreen	#00FF7F	
SteelBlue	#4682B4	
Tan	#D2B48C	
Teal	#208080	
Thistle	#D8BFD8	
Tomato	#FF6347	
Turquoise	#40E0D0	
Violet	#EE82EE	
Wheat	#F5DEB3	
White	#FFFFFF	
WhiteSmoke	#F5F5F5	
Yellow	#FFFF00	
YellowGreen	#9ACD32	

The **Style** Attribute

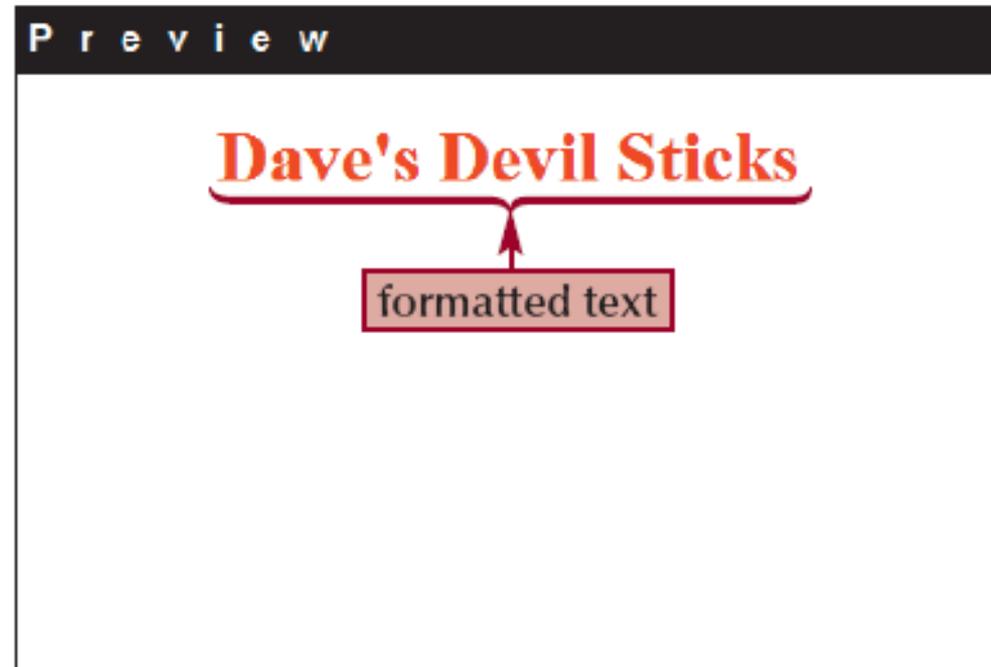
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H T M L C o d e

```
<h1 style="text-align: center; color: red">Dave's Devil Sticks</h1>
```

styles to center the text and change the font color to red

Preview Code



<hr style="color : green ; height=3 ; width=50%">

The Presentational Attribute

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Presentational attributes specify exactly how the browser should render an element

```
<element align = "alignment">content</element>
```

Where *alignment* is either left, right, center, or justify.
thus to center an h1 heading you could use either of the following:

```
<h1 style="text-align:center">Dave's Devil Sticks</h1 >
```

Or

```
<h1 align="center">Dave's Devil Sticks</h1 >
```

```
<hr style="color : green ; height=3 ; width=50%" align="left">
```

HTML `<div>` Tag

- The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The `<div>` tag is used to group block-elements to format them with CSS.
- **Note:** By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the `<div>` element.

HTML `<div>` Tag

```
<html>
<body>

<p>This is some text.</p>

<div style="color:#0000FF">
  <h3>This is a heading in a div element</h3>
  This is some text in a div element.
</div>

<p>This is some text.</p>
<p>This is some text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is some text.

This is a heading in a div element

This is some text in a div element.

This is some text.

This is some text.

HTML `` Tag

- The `` tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.
- The `` tag provides no visual change by itself.
- The `` tag provides a way to add a hook to a part of a text or a part of a document.

HTML `` Tag

```
<html>
<body>

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-
weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has
<span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-
weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

My mother has **blue** eyes and my father has **dark green** eyes.

HTML `dir` Attribute

- The `dir` attribute specifies the text direction of the element's content.

- Syntax :

```
<element dir="ltr|rtl|auto">
```

- ▣ Attribute Values :

Value	Description
ltr	Default. Left-to-right text direction
rtl	Right-to-left text direction
auto	Let the browser figure out the text direction, based on the content (only recommended if the text direction is unknown)

HTML **dir** Attribute

```
<html>
<body>

<p dir="rtl">Write this text right-
to-left!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

!Write this text right-to-left



HTML

Images ..

Images

- In HTML, images are defined with the `` tag.
- The `` tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag.
- To display an image on a page, you need to use the `src` attribute. `src` stands for "**source**". The value of the `src` attribute is the URL of the image you want to display.
- The `alt` attribute provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

```

```

Images

□ Set Height and Width of an Image

```
<html>
<body>

<h2>Norwegian Mountain Trip</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

Norwegian Mountain Trip



Working with Empty Elements

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- To display a graphic, you insert an **inline image** into the page An **inline image** displays a graphic image located in a separate file within the page
 - ▣ ``

center the contents
of the h1 element

inline image
element

```
<body>  
  <h1 style="text-align: center"></h1>  
  <h2>who Am I?</h2>  
  <p>welcome to <b>Dave's Devil sticks</b>. If you are looking for juggling balls,  
  hacky sacks, pins, unicycles, or magic hats, you've come to the wrong  
  place; but if you're looking for high-quality, hand-crafted devil and  
  flower sticks, this is the site for you. I've been designing and building  
  sticks for the past 20 years, and I know that my sticks are the best of  
  their kind. Don't take my word for it; read the following testimonial:</p>
```

Working with Empty Elements

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The image shows a screenshot of a website header. On the left, a red-bordered box contains the text "logo centered on page" with a red arrow pointing to the logo. The logo consists of the text "Dave's" in a bold, black, sans-serif font, and "Devil Sticks" in a large, white, bubbly font with a black outline. To the right of the text is a black and white photograph of a man in a light-colored t-shirt holding a long, thin stick. Below the logo, the heading "Who Am I?" is followed by a paragraph of text.

Who Am I?

Welcome to **Dave's Devil Sticks**. If you are looking for juggling balls, hacky sacks, pins, unicycles, or magic hats, you've come to the wrong place; but if you're looking for high-quality, hand-crafted devil and flower sticks, this is the site for you. I've been designing and building sticks for the past 20 years, and I know that my sticks are the best of their kind. Don't take my word for it; read the following testimonial:

HTML

Working with Character Sets & Special Characters

Working with Character Sets & Special Characters

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- To store a character set, browsers need to associate each symbol with a number in a process called **character encoding**
- Another way to insert a special symbol is to use a **character entity reference**, in which a short memorable name is used in place of the numeric character reference

Working with Character Sets & Special Characters

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Inserting Character Codes

- To insert a character based on a numeric character reference, use `&#code;`
where *code* is the character code number.
- To insert a character based on the character entity reference, use `&char;`
where *char* is the name assigned to the character.
- To insert a nonbreaking space, use ` `
- To insert the < symbol, use `<`
- To insert the > symbol, use `>`

Working with Character Sets & Special Characters

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Enter a character code or character name:

 ← character symbol

← character entity reference

Select a table of characters from the list box:

General Symbols

" quot (34)	& amp (38)	< lt (60)	> gt (62)	nbsp (160)	¡ iexcl (161)	¢ cent (162)	£ pound (163)	¤ curren (164)	¥ yen (165)
 brvbar (166)	§ sect (167)	¨ uml (168)	© copy (169)	ª ordf (170)	« laquo (171)	¬ not (172)	shy (173)	® reg (174)	¯ macr (175)
° deg (176)	± plusmn (177)	² sup2 (178)	³ sup3 (179)	´ acute (180)	µ micro (181)	¶ para (182)	· middot (183)	¸ cedil (184)	¹ sup1 (185)
º ordm (186)	» raquo (187)	¼ frac14 (188)	½ frac12 (189)	¾ frac34 (190)	numeric character reference	character entity reference			

Working with Character Sets & Special Characters

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Symbol	Character entity reference	Numeric entity reference
&	&	&
<	<	<
>	>	>
space	 	
©	©	©
®	®	®
™	™	™
“	"	"
° (Degree)	°	°

Answer the following questions

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- 1. Specify the code you would enter to display the text “Product List” as an h2 heading, centered horizontally on the page.**

```
<h2 style="text-align: center">Product List</h2>
```

- 2. Specify the code you would enter to mark the text “Hamlet by William Shakespeare” as a centered h1 heading with a line break after the word “Hamlet.”**

```
<h1 style="text-align: center">Hamlet<br /> by William  
Shakespeare</h1>
```

- 3. You want to add the graphic file portrait.gif to your Web page as an inline image. For nonvisual browsers, your page should display the text “David Vinet” in place of the image. Specify the code to do this.**

```

```

Answer the following questions

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4. The trademark symbol TM has the Unicode number 8482. How would you enter this symbol into your Web page?

`™`

7. The Greek letter β has the character entity name of "beta." How would you enter this symbol into your Web page?

`β`

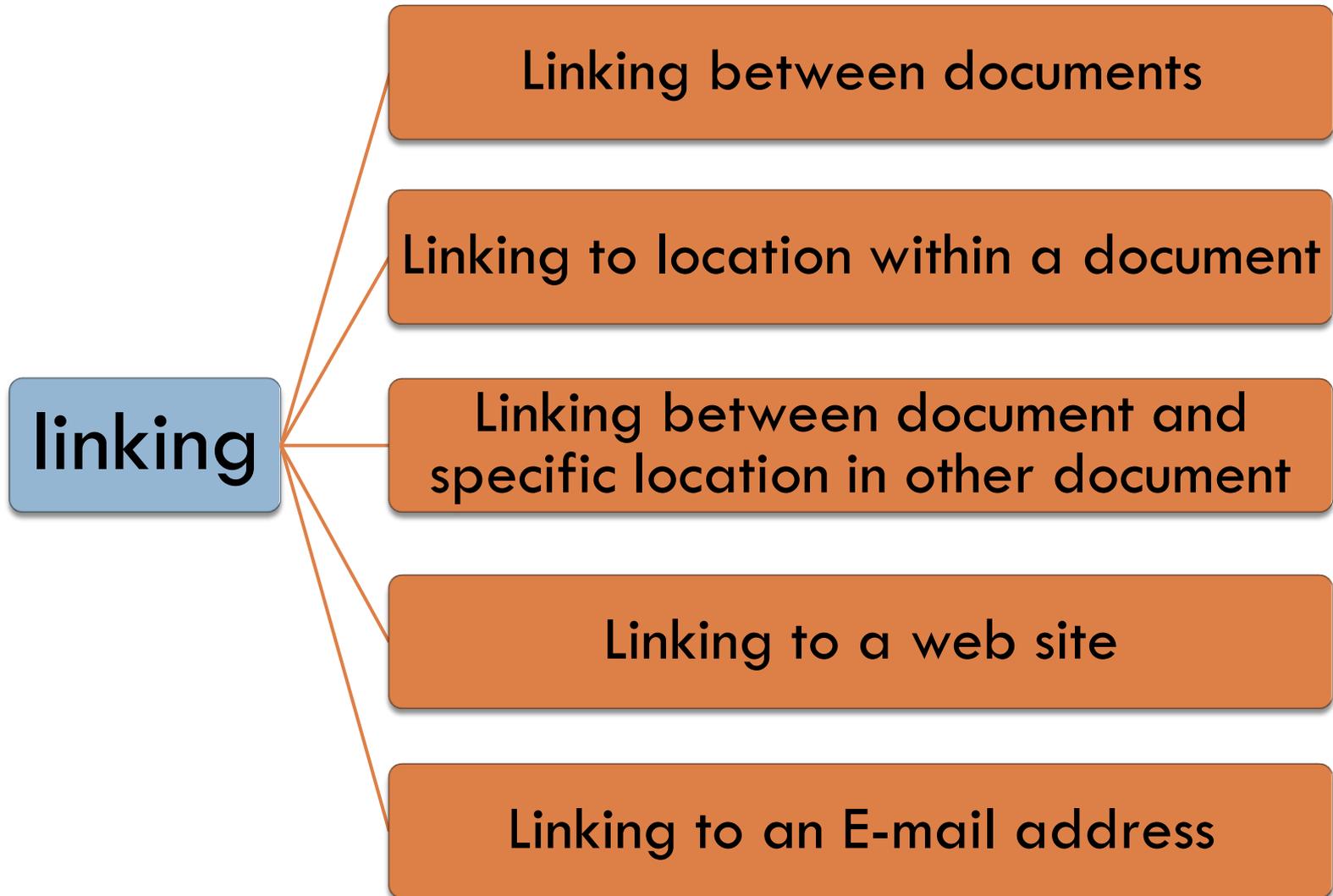
8. Specify the code you would enter to add three consecutive blank spaces to your Web page.

` `

9. Specify the code you would enter to display the text "<h2>Hamlet</h2>" on your Web page.

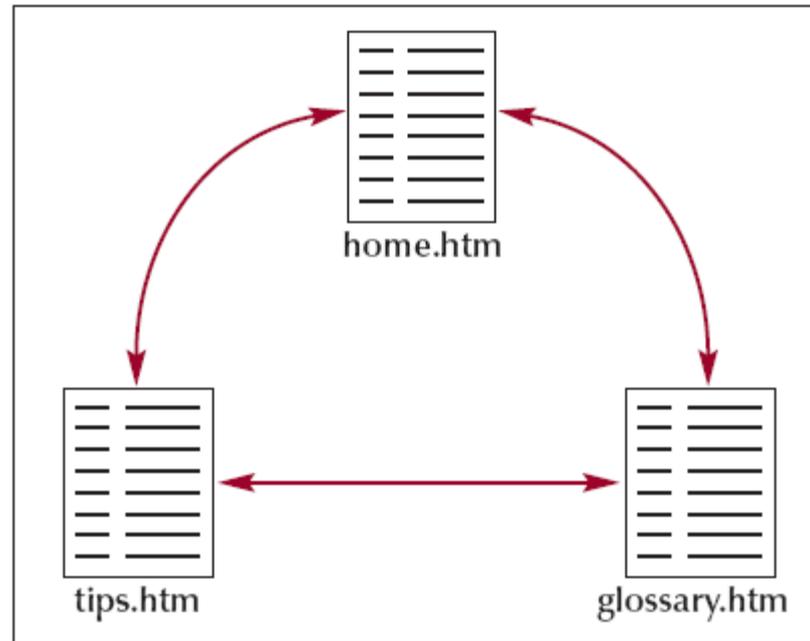
`<h2>Hamlet</h2>`

LINKING



1. Linking between documents

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Creating a Hypertext Link

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- To link to a page, you specify the name of the file using the href attribute of the `<a>` tag (anchor tag)
 - ▣ ` content `
- Where reference is the location being linked to and content is the document content that is being marked as a link.
- For example:
 - ▣ `< a href = "home.htm" > Home `
 - ▣ The word "Home" will be underlined, providing a visual clue to the user that the text is linked to another document (home.htm)

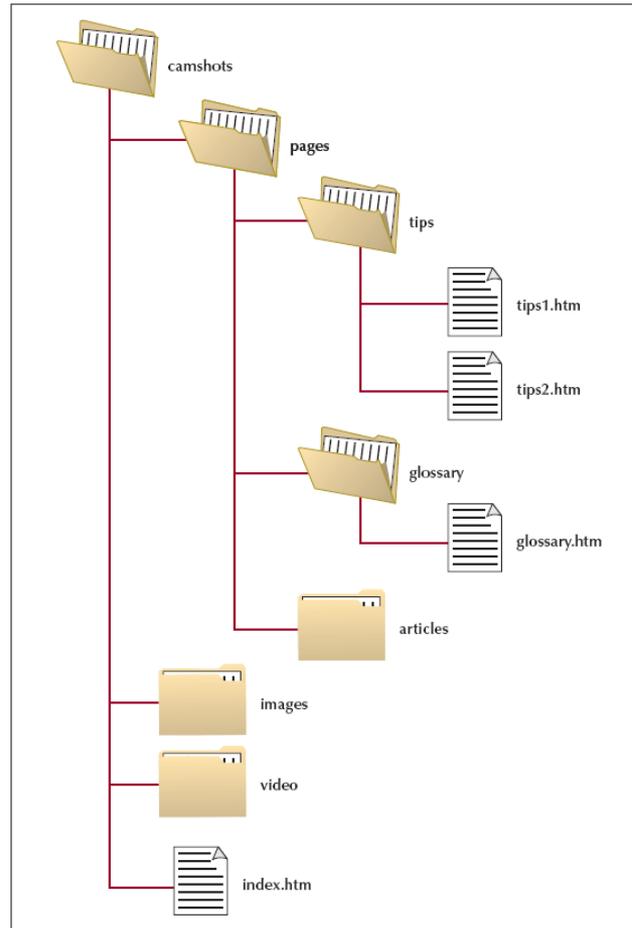
Creating a Hypertext Link

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- Filenames are case sensitive on some operating systems, including the UNIX and Macintosh, but not on others
- The current standard is to use lowercase filenames for all files on a Website and to avoid special characters such as blanks and slashes
- You should also keep filenames short to avoid typing errors

Specifying a Folder Path

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Specifying a Folder Path

- To create a link to a file located in a different folder than the current document, you must specify the file's location, or **path**
- HTML supports two kinds of paths: absolute and relative.

Linking to Documents in Other Folders

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An **absolute path** specifies a file's **precise location** within a computer's entire folder structure.

Syntax of an absolute path:

/folder1 /folder2 /folder3 /file

Where *folder1* is the topmost folder in the computer's folder tree, followed by *folder2*, *folder3*, and so forth.

Absolute Path	Interpretation
/camshots/pages/tips/tips1.htm	The tips1.htm file located in the pages/tips subfolder
/camshots/pages/tips/tips2.htm	The tips2.htm file located in the pages/tips subfolder
/camshots/pages/glossary/ glossary.htm	The glossary.htm file located in the pages/glossary subfolder
/camshots/index.htm	The index.htm file located in the camshots folder

Absolute Paths

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```
<a href="/Users/Toshiba/Desktop/tips/tip.htm"  
>tip 1 </a>
```



Absolute Paths

If files are located on different drives as well as in different folders, you must include the driver letter in the form

/drive | /folder1 /folder2 /folder3 /file

For example

/C | /cameshots/pages/tips/tips1.html

Note:

The drive letter C does NOT have to be included if the documents are located on the same hard drive

Relative Paths

- A **relative path** specifies a file's location in relation to the location of the current document.
- If the file is in the same location as the current document, you do not have to specify the folder name.
- If the file is in a subfolder of the current document, you have to include the name of the subfolder

folder/file

Relative Paths

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```
<a href="tips/tip.htm" >tip 1 </a>
```



To open the file in new webpage or new tap :

```
<a href="tips/tip.htm" target="_blank" >tip 1 </a>
```


2. Linking to Locations within Documents

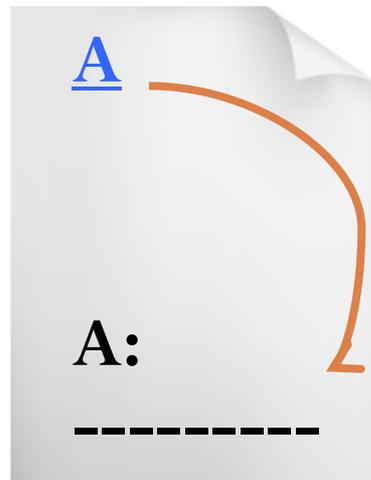
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- To jump to a specific location within a document, you first need to mark that location
- One way to identify elements in an HTML document is to use the **id attribute**
- The **id element** uses the syntax:
id="id " where **id** is the id name assigned to the element.

```
<h2 id="H">H</h2>
```

2. Linking to Locations within Documents

First.htm



A- using the id attribute:

```
<h1 id="A"> A: </h1>
```

B- linking to an id:

```
<a href="#A">A</a>
```

Using the id Attribute

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- **Id names** must be unique, if you assign the same id to more than one element on your Web page, the browser uses the first occurrence of the id name.
- **Id names** are not case sensitive.

```
<hr />
<h2 id="A">A</h2>
<dl>
  <dt><b>Ambient Light</b></dt>
  <dd>The natural light in a scene.</dd>
  <dt><b>Aperture</b></dt>
  <dd>The maximum size of the hole through which light enters the camera.</dd>
  <dt><b>Artifact</b></dt>
  <dd>unwanted distortions in an image caused by image compression.</dd>
  <dt><b>Aspect Ratio</b></dt>
  <dd>The ratio between the width and height of an image.</dd>
</dl>

<hr />
<h2 id="B">B</h2>
<dl>
  <dt><b>Bit</b></dt>
  <dd>The smallest unit of computer memory.</dd>
  <dt><b>Bitmap</b></dt>
  <dd>A method of storing information that maps an image pixel bit by bit.</dd>
  <dt><b>Byte</b></dt>
  <dd>A group of 8 bits, the basic unit of information for the computer.</dd>
</dl>
```

Linking to an id

- Once you've marked an element using the id attribute, you can create a hypertext link to that element using the hypertext link

```
<a href = "#id">content </a>
```

For example to create a link to h2 heading for the letter A in the glossary document, you would enter the following code:

```
<a href="#A">A</a>
```

Using the id Attribute for glossary.htm

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```
<h1 style="color: blue">Glossary</h1>
```

```
<p>
```

```
[<a href="#A">A</a>] [<a href="#B">B</a>] [<a href="#C">C</a>]
```

```
[<a href="#D">D</a>] [<a href="#E">E</a>] [<a href="#F">F</a>]
```

```
[G] [H] [I]
```

```
[J] [K] [L]
```

```
[M] [N] [O]
```

```
[P] [Q] [R]
```

```
[S] [T] [U]
```

```
[V] [W] [X]
```

```
[Y] [Z]
```

```
</p>
```

```
<hr />
<h2 id="A">A</h2>
<dl>
  <dt><b>Ambient Light</b></dt>
  <dd>The natural light in a scene.</dd>
  <dt><b>Aperture</b></dt>
  <dd>The maximum size of the hole through which light enters the camera.</dd>
  <dt><b>Artifact</b></dt>
  <dd>Unwanted distortions in an image caused by image compression.</dd>
  <dt><b>Aspect Ratio</b></dt>
  <dd>The ratio between the width and height of an image.</dd>
</dl>

<hr />
<h2 id="B">B</h2>
<dl>
  <dt><b>Bit</b></dt>
  <dd>The smallest unit of computer memory.</dd>
  <dt><b>Bitmap</b></dt>
  <dd>A method of storing information that maps an image pixel bit by bit.</dd>
  <dt><b>Byte</b></dt>
  <dd>A group of 8 bits, the basic unit of information for the computer.</dd>
</dl>
```

2. Linking to Locations within Documents

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CAMshots

Advice and News from the World of Digital Photography

Tips **Photo Glossary**

[\[Home \]](#) [\[Tips \]](#) [\[Glossary \]](#)

Glossary

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The id Attribute (top of page)

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- Use the id attribute to mark the top of the page

```
<body>
```

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

```
    
```

```
  </div>
```

```
...   etc.   ....  Much more follows ...
```

```
<hr />
```

```
  <div><a href="#top">Return to Top</a> &#8657;</div>
```

```
<hr />
```

```
<address>
```

```
  CAMshots &#8250;&#8250;&#8250; Advice and News from the World of Digital  
  Photography by Patrick Healy
```

```
</address>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

3. Linking between document and specific location in other document

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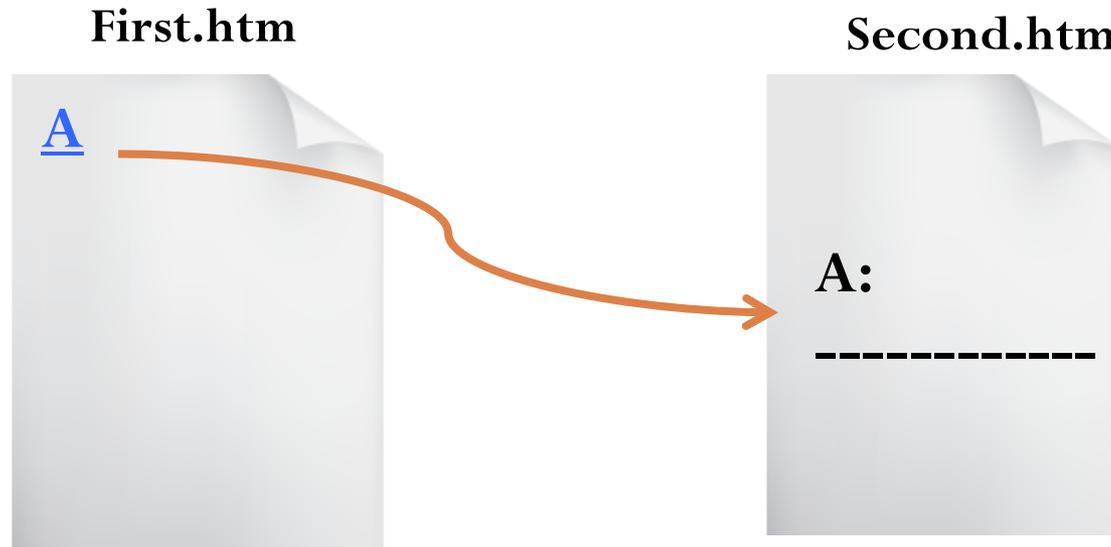
- To create a link to a specific location in another file, enter the code

```
<a href="reference#id">content</a>
```

where reference is a reference to an HTML or XHTML file and id is the id of an element marked within that file

```
<a href = "glossary.htm#D">D terms in  
the Glossary</a>
```

3. Linking between document and specific location in other document



A- using the id attribute:

```
<h1 id="A"> A: </h1>
```

B- linking to an id:

```
<a href="second.htm#A">A</a>
```

Working with Linked Images & Image Maps

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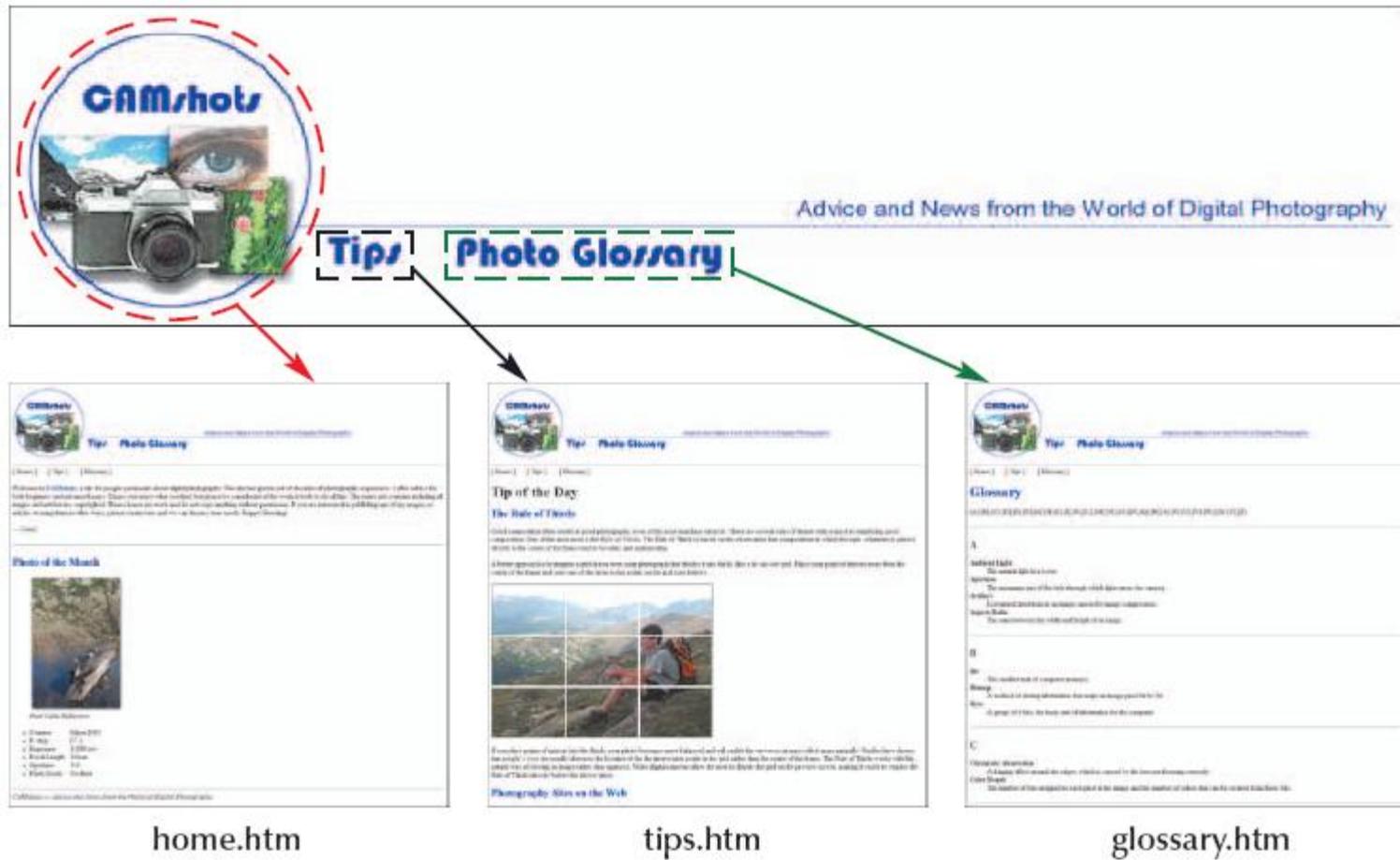
- A standard practice on the Web is to turn the Web site's logo into a hypertext link pointing to the home page

```
<a href="reference"></a>
```

- HTML also allows you to divide an image into different zones, or **hotspots**, each linked to a different destination

Working with Linked Images & Image Maps

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Client-Side Image Maps (3 Steps)

- A- insert image map into the HTML file

```
<map id="map" name="map"> hotspots </map>
```

- Where map is the name of the image map and hotspots are the locations of the hotspots within the image.
- You have to set id and name attribute to the same value.

Client-Side Image Maps (3 Steps)

Defining Hotspots on a Web Page

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- Define a hotspot using two properties:
 - ▣ Its location in the image
 - ▣ Its shape
- Syntax of the hotspot element:

```
<area shape="shape" coords="coordinates"  
      href="url" alt="text" />
```
- Shapes can be rectangles, circles, or polygons.

Client-Side Image Maps (3 Steps)

□ B- defining hotspots

1 - Rectangle



Second.htm



```
<area shape="rect" coords="x1,y1,x2,y2" href="second.htm" alt="second"/>
```

Client-Side Image Maps (3 Steps)

□ B- defining hotspots

2- circular



Second.htm



```
<area shape="circle" coords="x,y,r" href="second.htm" alt="second"/>
```

Client-Side Image Maps (3 Steps)

- B- defining hotspots

3- polygonal



Second.htm



```
<area shape="poly" coords="x1,y1,x2,y2,x3,y3"  
href="second.htm" alt="second" />
```

Client-Side Image Maps (3 Steps)

- C- To apply an image map to an image, add the usemap attribute to the inline image's `` tag. The syntax is :

```

```

Applying an Image Map

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```
<body>
  <div>
    
    <map id="logomap" name="logomap">
      <area shape="circle" coords="82, 78, 80"
        href="home.htm" alt="Home" />
      <area shape="rect" coords="168, 110, 225, 145"
        href="tips.htm" alt="Tips" />
      <area shape="rect" coords="240, 110, 402, 145"
        href="glossary.htm" alt="Glossary" />
    </map>
  </div>
</hr />
```

imagemap

map element
name or id

Removing the border from an inline image

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- To remove a border from an inline image, add the following attribute to the `` tag:

`style = "border-width:0"`

```

```

- Example:
- ``

4. Linking to a web site

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- To create a link to a Web site from your document, use the URL of the Web site as the value of the href attribute.

```
<a href="http://www.apogeephoto.com">Apogee  
Photo</a>
```

4. Linking to a web site

First.htm



<http://www.google.com/>



```
<a href="http://www.google.com/">google</a>
```

5. Linking to an E-mail Address

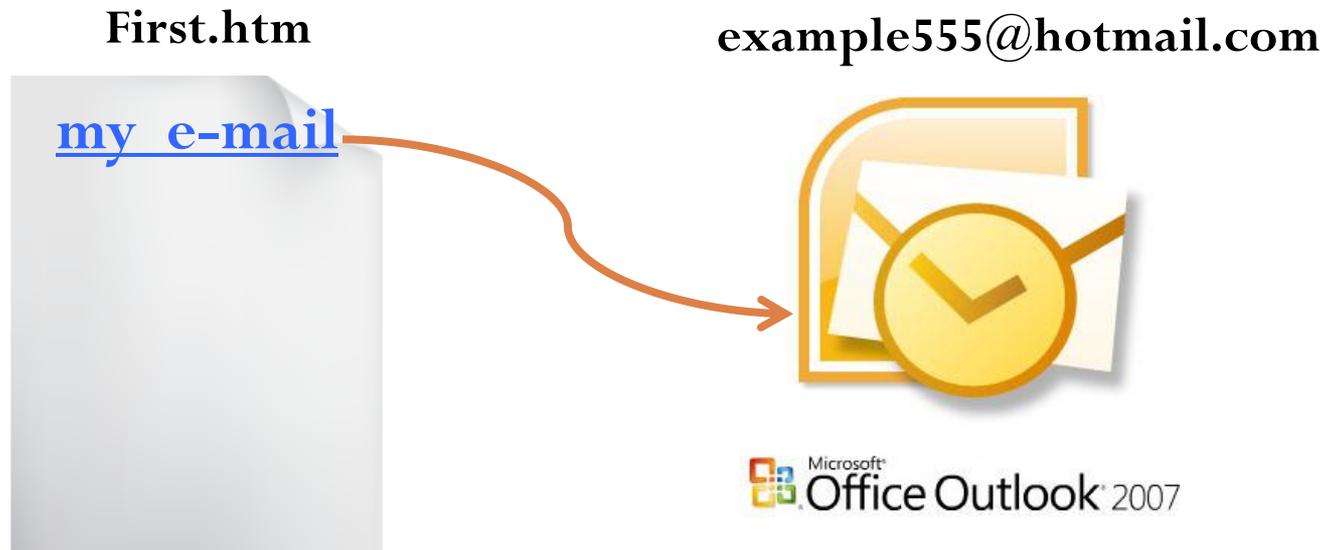
To create a hypertext link to an e-mail address, use the following syntax:

```
<a href="mailto:address">content</a>
```

Exampel:

```
<a href="mailto :mohammed@hotmail.com">E-mail us</a>
```

5. Linking to an E-mail Address



```
<a href="mailto:example555@hotmail.com">my e-mail</a>
```

THE END

Lab 2