

HTML Attributes / HTML Links

HTML Attributes

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

HTML Attributes

- 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"**

Attribute Example

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:

<pre><html> <body> This is a link </body> </html></pre>	This is a link
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Always Quote Attribute Values/span>

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'

HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Attributes

Attribute names and attribute values are case-insensitive.

However, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase attributes/attribute values in their HTML 4 recommendation.

Newer versions of (X)HTML will demand lowercase attributes.

HTML Attributes Reference

Attribute	Value	Description
class	classname	Specifies a classname for an element
id	id	Specifies a unique id for an element
style	style_definition	Specifies an inline style for an element
title	tooltip_text	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tooltip)

HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all Web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

HTML Hyperlinks (Links)

or a new section within the current document.

When you move the cursor over a link in a Web page, the arrow will turn into a little hand.

Links are specified in HTML using the <a> tag.

The <a> tag can be used in two ways:

1. To create a link to another document, by using the href attribute
2. To create a bookmark inside a document, by using the name attribute.

Link Example

<pre><html> <body> Welcome HTML <p>If you set the target attribute to "_blank", the link will open in a new browser window.</p> </body> </html></pre>	<p>Welcome HTML</p> <p>If you set the target attribute to "_blank", the link will open in a new browser window.</p>
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HTML Links - The name Attribute

The name attribute specifies the name of an anchor.

The name attribute is used to create a bookmark inside an HTML document.

Bookmarks are not displayed in any special way. They are invisible to the reader

Example

A named anchor inside an HTML document:

```
<a name="tips">Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

Note: Always add a trailing slash to subfolder references. If you link like this: href="http://www.w3schools.com/html", you will generate two requests to the server, the server will first add a slash to the address, and then create a new request like this: href="http://www.w3schools.com/html/".

Tip: Named anchors are often used to create "table of contents" at the beginning of a large document. Each chapter within the document is given a named anchor, and links to each of these anchors are put at the top of the document.

Tip: If a browser does not find the named anchor specified, it goes to the top of the document. No error occurs.