

Linking Pages and Understanding Attributes

Now let's try making links between pages to fully exploit HTML (**HyperText** Markup Language)!

Creating a link to an existing page

Your `index.html` file will look like this now.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Yuri's Page!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is my first page.</h1>
    <p>I am very proud of it.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Let's try adding the sentence '*Check out my GitHub repo!*' and make the word '*GitHub repo*' contain a link to your GitHub repository (named `<username>.github.io`).

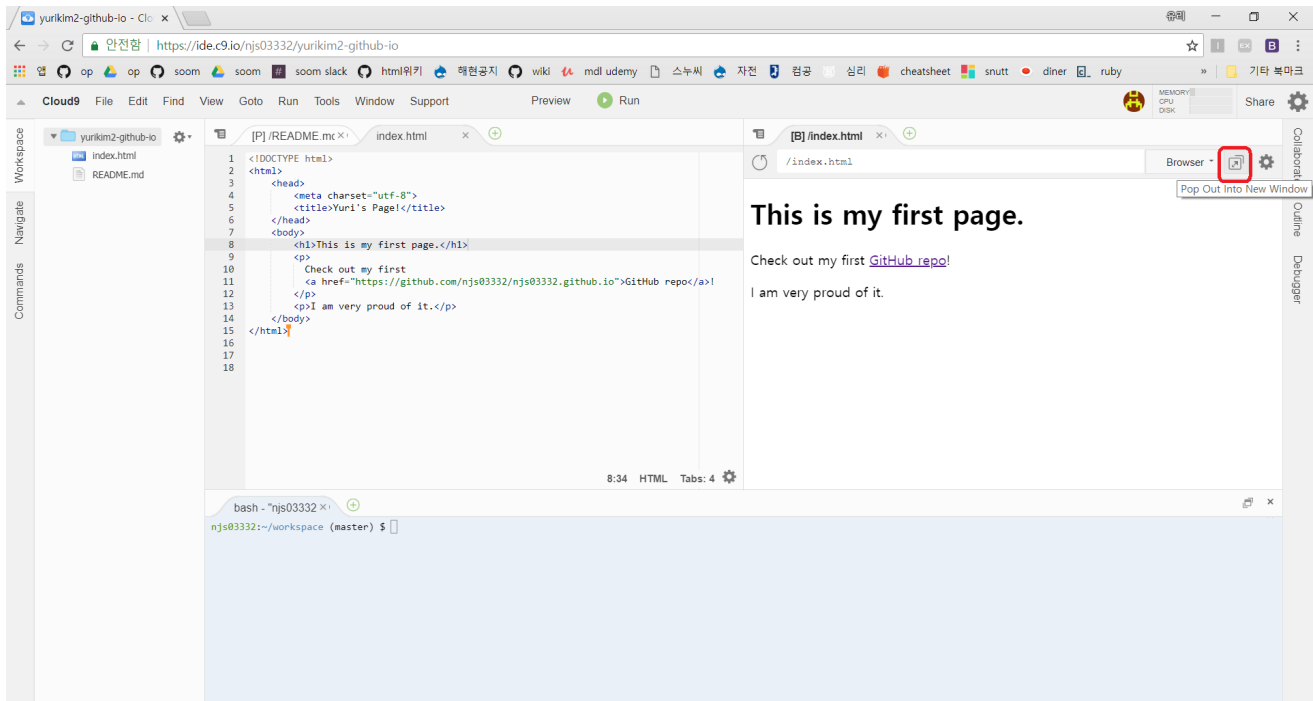
This means that if you click the word *GitHub*, you will be led to the main page of your GitHub repository.

To do this, we use the `<a>` tag.

Try modifying your code like below. (Fill in your GitHub account username in `<username>`.)

```
...
  <h1>This is my first page.</h1>
  <p>
    Check out my first
    <a href="https://github.com/<username>/<username>.github.io">GitHub repo</a>!
  </p>
...
```

Run Preview and preview on your browser to check the result.



Introduction to `<a>` tags and attributes

As seen above, the `<a>` tag makes the content into *HyperText*.

When using an `<a>` tag, the attribute `href` is required.

We indicate the **destination address** of the link as the value of the attribute like in the above code.

What are attributes?

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- Attributes are always specified in the **start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

There are many different kind of attributes and different kinds of tags require different attributes.

Creating a link to a new page

Creating a new page

First, let's create a new page.

Add a new file named `details.html` in your workspace.

Type in the following code and save the file. (Feel free to modify the content of the code!)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Details</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Details about me</h1>
```

```
<ol>
  <li>I live in Seoul.</li>
  <li>I love dogs.</li>
  <li>I have two sisters.</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Now add the following code right after the `<h1>` element in your `index.html` file.

```
<p>
  <a href="details.html">Learn more about me.</a>
</p>
```

Run preview to check that the link works properly.

Finally, let's go back to your `details.html` file and add the code below.

```
...
  </ol>
  <a href="index.html">Go back to Yuri's page.</a>
</body>
...
```

Run preview on your browser and link through your pages!

More attributes of the `<a>` tag

The `<a>` tag can have other attributes. Let's check some of them!

The `title` attribute

Try modifying a part of your `index.html` code as below.

```
...
<p>
  <a href="details.html" title="Yuri's Detail Page">Learn more about me.</a>
</p>
...
```

Run preview and try moving your mouse over the text '*Learn more about me.*'

This is my first page.

[Learn more about me.](#)

Check out my first [GitHub repo!](#)

I am very proud of it.

As seen above, the value of

a `title` attribute is shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element in the browser.

The `id` attribute

By using the `id` attribute, lead the user to a specific point in a page.

To test this, change your `details.html` content as below. (Copy and paste by using Ctrl + v, Ctrl + z)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Details</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Details about me</h1>
    <ol>
      <li>I live in Seoul.</li>
      <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
      <p>Me Too</p>
      <p>Me three</p>
      <p>Me four</p>
      <li>I love dogs.</li>
      <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
      <p>Me Too</p>
      <p>Me three</p>
      <p>Me four</p>
      <li>I have two sisters.</li>
      <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
      <p>Me Too</p>
      <p>Me three</p>
      <p>Me four</p>
      <li>detail4</li>
      <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
      <p>Me Too</p>
      <p>Me three</p>
      <p>Me four</p>
```

```

<li id="detail5">detail5</li>
  <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
  <p>Me Too</p>
  <p>Me three</p>
  <p>Me four</p>
<li>detail6</li>
  <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
  <p>Me Too</p>
  <p>Me three</p>
  <p>Me four</p>
<li>detail7</li>
  <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
  <p>Me Too</p>
  <p>Me three</p>
  <p>Me four</p>
<li>detail8</li>
  <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
  <p>Me Too</p>
  <p>Me three</p>
  <p>Me four</p>
<li>detail9</li>
  <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
  <p>Me Too</p>
  <p>Me three</p>
  <p>Me four</p>
<li>detail10</li>
  <p>Hey do you ? I do to !</p>
  <p>Me Too</p>
  <p>Me three</p>
  <p>Me four</p>
</ol>
</body>
</html>

```

Notice that the 5th `` element has the attribute `id` set as `detail5`. Then modify a part of your `index.html` file like below.

```

...
<p>
  <a href="details.html" title="Yuri's Detail Page">Learn more about me.</a>
  I am especially proud of my <a href="details.html#detail5">5th detail.</a>
</p>
...

```

By putting id value of a specific element after `#` in the end of the link address, you can let the user move to a specific location in a page.

The `target` attribute

What if you wanted to open a **new tab** to link to a new page?

If you set the target attribute as "_blank" in your `<a>` tag, the browser will always open up a new tab with the linked page.

Try adding a `target` attribute anywhere in your code to make the browser behave in this way!