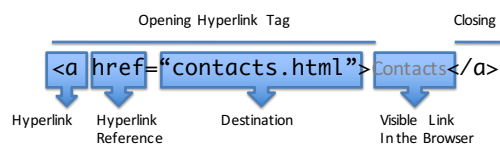


Web Design Basics 2

Design Technologies
Web Workshops

Hyperlinks



Hyperlink Targets

```
<a href="contacts.html" target="_blank">Contacts</a>
```

`target=" "` Where the linked page will open.

`target="_blank"` or `target="_new"` New Browser Window.

`target="_parent"` or `target="_self"` or `target="_top"`
Are used in Nested Table webpage layouts (unlikely you will use these).

`title="Link opens Contact Page"` You can also add title info.

Inline Hyperlinks

Hyperlink tags are inline tags.

```
<body>
  <p>
    Andy Murray, seeded fifth, beat David Ferrer
    <a href="scores.html" title="Full Match
    Scores" target="_blank">4-6 7-6 6-1 7-6</a> to
    set up a final against Novak Djokovic on Sunday.
  </p>
</body>
```

Navigation Links

```
<ul>
  <li>Home</li>
  <li>About Us</li>
  <li>Contact</li>
  <li>Products</li>
</ul>
```

Navigation Links

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="about.html">About Us</a></li>
  <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
  <li><a href="products.html">Products</a></li>
</ul>
```

Image Tags

```
<p>  
This paragraph has an image  
<a href="andy_murray_profile.html">  
  
</a>  
That is also a hyperlink  
</p>
```

Images with links may gain a 1px blue border by default in older web browsers. To prevent this, use `border="0"` in the `image` inline style or CSS.



Intro to Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

There are 3 ways to add CSS to a document.

1. Inline with a HTML element within the HTML document.
2. In the Head section of the HTML document.
3. Linking to an external CSS file.

Number 3 is the best method for you to add CSS to your web documents.

Intro to Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

All CSS commands contain 3 key sections.

1. Selector – What you want to style (body, p, ul, h1 etc).
2. Property – What style you want to apply (font, colour etc).
3. Style Value – Blue, Arial etc.

Inline Styles

```
<body style="font-family:Arial">
<h1> This Heading is now in Arial. </h1>
<p> This paragraph is also now in Arial. </p>
<h1 style="color:red"> This Heading is now Red. </h1>
<p style="color:#0f0">This paragraph is now Green.</p>
</body>
```

Head Section Styles

```
<head>
<style>
  h1 {color:red} Turns all h1 elements Red.

  p {
    font-family:Arial;
    color:green;
    font-size:2em;
  } Turns all p elements to Arial, Green and twice
    the default display size.

</style>
</head>
```

Link to an External CSS File

In the HTML file

<head>

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="CSS file name" />
```

</head>

In the CSS file

```
p {
font-family:Arial;
color:green;
font-size:2em;
}
```



CSS Selectors

You use selectors to isolate the parts of the HTML page that you want to style.

There are 3 types of CSS Selectors.

1. Tag Selectors - `body { }` `h1 { }` `p { }`

2. ID Selectors - You can name the HTML element.

HTML `<p id="news">` CSS `#news { }`

The same ID Selector can only appear once per web page.

3. Class Selectors - You can name the HTML element.

HTML `<p class="news">` CSS `.news { }`

The same Class Selector can appear several times.

Tag Selectors

```
<body>
<h1>Heading</h1>

<p>Paragraph
Content</p>

</body>
```

```
body {
  font-family: Arial;
}

h1 {
  color: red;
}

p {
  color: green;
}
```

ID Selectors

```
<body>
<div id="header">
Header Content</div>

<div id="content">
Main Content</div>

</body>
```

```
body {
  font-family: Arial;
}

#header {
  width: 900px;
  background-color: #00C;
}

#content {
  width: 900px;
  background-color: #0C0;
}
```

Class Selectors

```
<body>
<p class="p1">
Paragraph 1</p>

<p>Paragraph 2</p>

<p class="p1">
Paragraph 3</p>

<p>Paragraph 4</p>

</body>
```

```
body {
  font-family: Arial;
}

p {
  color: #00C;
}

.p1 {
  color: #0C0;
}
```