Section I - HTML Basic

- Chapter 6: HTML Paragraphs
- Chapter 7: HTML Text Formatting
- Chapter 8: HTML Styles
- Chapter 9: HTML Links

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CHAPTER 6

HTML PARAGRAPHS

In This Chapter

- HTML Paragraphs
- HTML Line Breaks
- HTML Output Tips

HTML Paragraphs

HTML documents are divided into paragraphs. Paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

NOTE Most browsers automatically add an empty line before and after paragraphs.

CHAPTER 6

HTML PARAGRAPHS

Don't Forget the End Tag

Most browsers will display HTML correctly even if you forget the end tag:

```
<p>This is a paragraph.
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

This code will work in most browsers, but don't rely on it. Forgetting the end tag can produce unexpected results or errors. Future versions of HTML will not allow you to skip end tags.

CHAPTER 6

HTML PARAGRAPHS

HTML Line Breaks

Use the <br /> tag if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph. The <br /> element is an empty HTML element. It has no end tag. The results of this code are shown in Figure 6.1.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p>This is<br />a para-<br />graph with line breaks</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is
a para-
graph with line breaks

Figure 6.1

NOTE In XML and future versions of HTML, HTML elements with no end tag (closing tag) are not allowed. Even if <br> works in most browsers, writing <br /> instead is more future-proof and thus considered best practice.

CHAPTER 6

HTML PARAGRAPHS

HTML Output Tips

You can never be sure how HTML will be displayed. Large or small screens, different brands of browsers, and resized windows will create different results.

Be aware that with HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code. The browser will remove extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed. Any number of lines count as one space, and any number of spaces count as as one space.

The following example shows how one might naturally think to format a passage of multiline text, but the results of that code, shown in Figure 6.2, remind you that the browser doesn't break the lines as you expect without a <br /> tag.

CHAPTER 6

HTML PARAGRAPHS

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
    My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
    My Bonnie lies over the sea.
    My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

    Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</p>

<p>Note that your browser ignores your layout!</p>

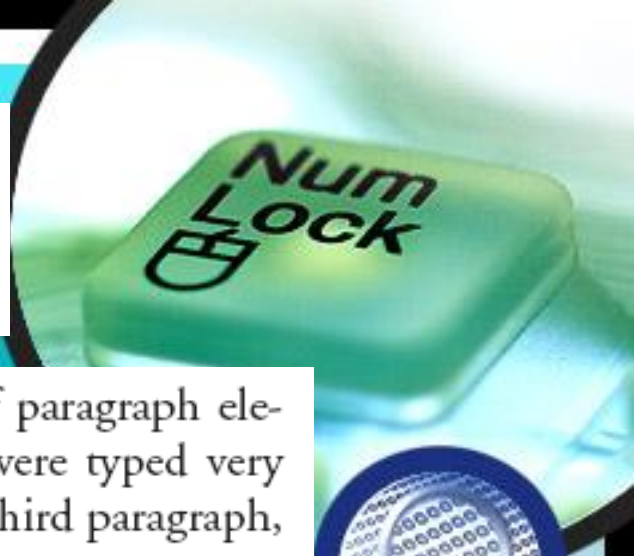
</body>
</html>
```

My Bonnie lies over the ocean. My Bonnie lies over the sea. My Bonnie lies over the ocean. Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

Note that your browser ignores your layout!

CHAPTER 6

HTML PARAGRAPHS



The next example demonstrates some of the default behaviors of paragraph elements. As you can see in Figure 6.3, despite the fact that they were typed very differently, the first two paragraphs end up looking similar to the third paragraph, which had no extraneous spaces or line breaks.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>


<p>
This paragraph
contains a lot of lines
in the source code,
but the browser
```

(continued)

CHAPTER 6

HTML PARAGRAPHS

(continued)

```
ignores it.
</p>

<p>
This paragraph
contains      a lot of spaces
in the source     code,
but the    browser
ignores it.
</p>

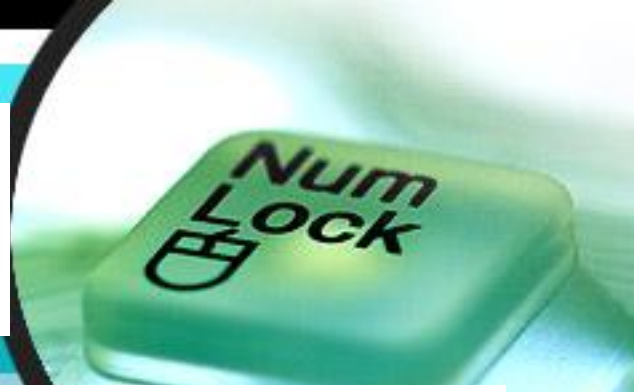
<p>

The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of
   your browser window. If you resize the browser window, the
   number of lines in this paragraph will change.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CHAPTER 6

HTML PARAGRAPHS



This paragraph contains a lot of lines in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

This paragraph contains a lot of spaces in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of your browser window. If you resize the browser window, the number of lines in this paragraph will change.

Figure 6.3

Complete Tag Reference

The w3schools tag reference contains additional information about these tags and their attributes. A full list of legal attributes for each HTML element is listed in the w3schools Complete HTML Reference online at:

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp

CHAPTER 7

HTML TEXT FORMATTING

In This Chapter

- HTML Formatting Tags
- Text Formatting
- Preformatted Text
- "Computer Output" Tags
- Address
- Abbreviations and Acronyms
- Text Direction
- Quotations
- Deleted and Inserted Text

HTML Formatting Tags

HTML uses tags like <b> and <i> to modify the appearance of text, like **bold** or *italic*. These HTML tags are called formatting tags. Refer to the end of this chapter for a complete reference.

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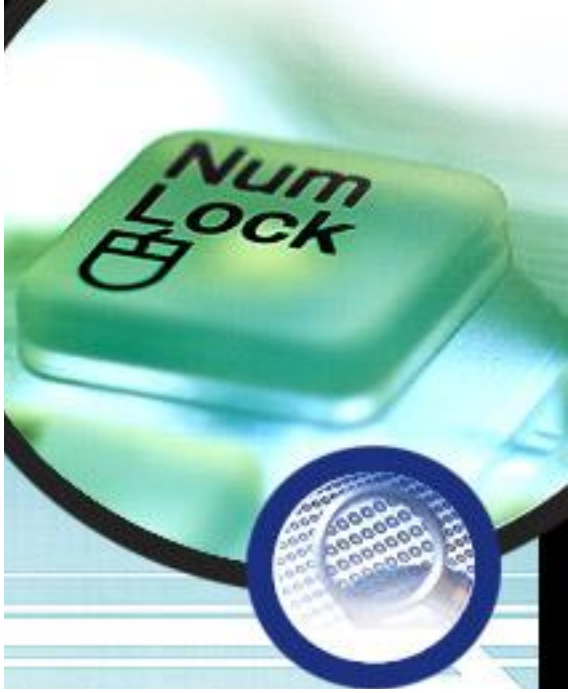
HTML TEXT FORMATTING



Text Formatting

The following example demonstrates how you can format text in an HTML document. The results appear in Figure 7.1.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><strong>This text is strong</strong></p>
<p><big>This text is big</big></p>
<p><em>This text is emphasized</em></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p><small>This text is small</small></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></
  p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is bold

This text is strong

This text is big

This text is emphasized

This text is italic

This text is small

This is subscript and superscript

Figure 7.1

CHAPTER 7

HTML TEXT FORMATTING

Preformatted Text

This example demonstrates how you can control the line breaks, spaces, and character widths with the <pre> tag.

The results appear in Figure 7.2. You'll see more examples of computer output in the next section.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<pre>
This is
preformatted text.
It preserves      both spaces
and line breaks and shows the text in a monospace font.
</pre>

<p>The pre tag is good for displaying computer code:</p>

<pre>
for i = 1 to 10
     print i
next i
</pre>

</body>
</html>
```

```
This is
preformatted text.
It preserves      both spaces
and line breaks and shows the text in a monospace font.

The pre tag is good for displaying computer code:

for i = 1 to 10
     print i
next i
```

Figure 7.2

"Computer Output" Tags

This example demonstrates how different "computer output" tags will be displayed. The results appear in Figure 7.3.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<code>Computer code</code>
<br />
<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>
<br />
<tt>Teletype text</tt>
<br />
<samp>Sample text</samp>
<br />
<var>Computer variable</var>
<br />

<p>
<b>Note:</b> These tags are often used to display computer/
  programming code on the page.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Computer code
Keyboard input
Teletype text
Sample text
Computer variable

Note: These tags are often used to display computer/programming code on the page.

Figure 7.3

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HTML TEXT FORMATTING

Address

This example demonstrates how to write an address in an HTML document. The results appear in Figure 7.4.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<address>
Donald Duck<br>
BOX 555<br>
Disneyland<br>
USA
</address>

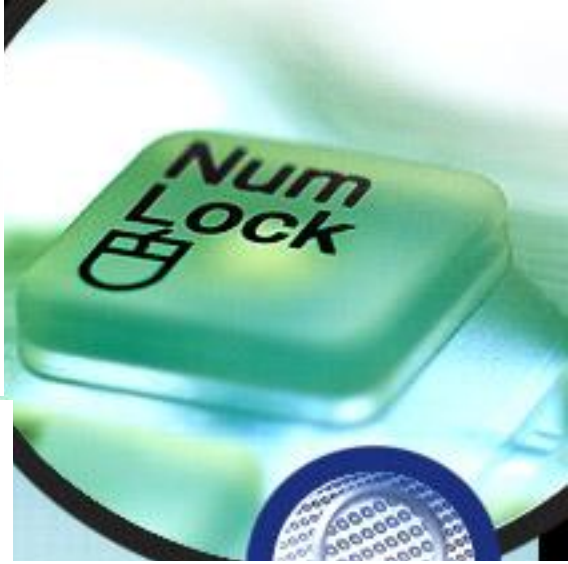
</body>
</html>
```

Donald Duck
BOX 555
Disneyland
USA

Figure 7.4

CHAPTER 7

HTML TEXT FORMATTING



Abbreviations and Acronyms

This example demonstrates how to handle an abbreviation or an acronym. The results appear in Figure 7.5.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<abbr title="United Nations">UN</abbr>
<br />
<acronym title="World Wide Web">WWW</acronym>

<p>The title attribute is used to show the spelled-out
  version when holding the mouse pointer over the acronym
  or abbreviation.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

UN
WWW

The title attribute is used to show the spelled-out version when holding the mouse pointer over the acronym or abbreviation.

CHAPTER 7

HTML TEXT FORMATTING

Text Direction

This example demonstrates how to change the text direction. The results appear in Figure 7.6.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
If your browser supports bidirectional override (bdo), the
  next line will be written from the right to the left
  (rtl):
</p>

<bdo dir="rtl">
Here is some backward text
</bdo>

</body>
</html>
```

If your browser supports bidirectional override (bdo), the next line will be written from the right to the left (rtl):

txet drawkcab emos si ereH

Quotations

This example demonstrates how to handle long and short quotations. The results appear in Figure 7.7.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

A blockquote quotation:
<blockquote>
This is a long quotation. This is a long quotation. This is
  a long quotation. This is a long quotation. This is a long
  quotation.
</blockquote>

<p><b>The browser inserts line breaks and margins for a
  blockquote element.</b></p>

A short quotation:
<q>This is a short quotation</q>

<p><b>The q element does not render as anything special.</
  b></p>

</body>
</html>
```

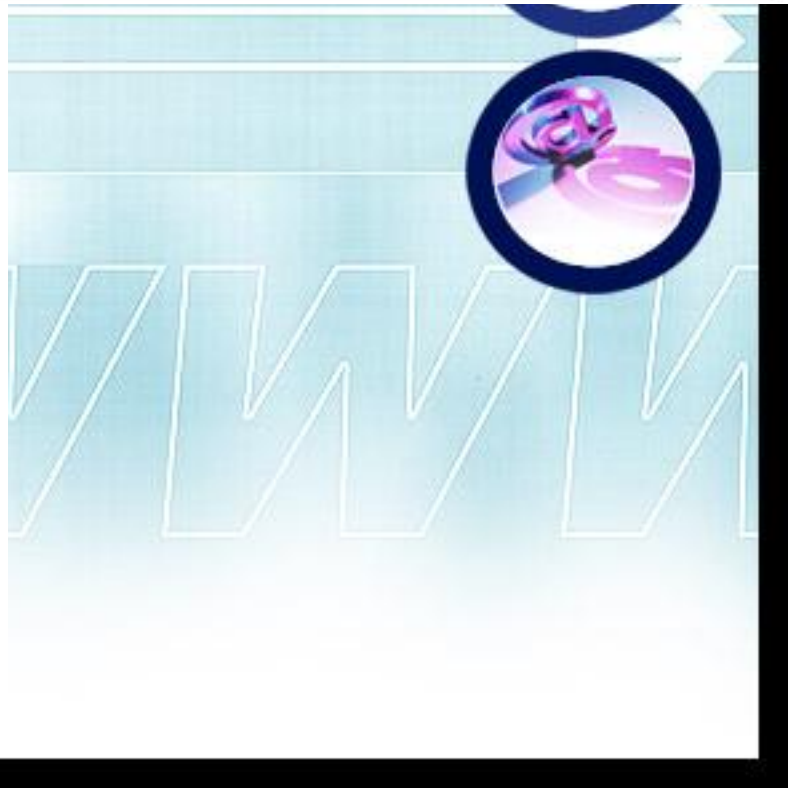
A blockquote quotation:

> This is a long quotation. This is a long quotation. This is a long quotation. This is a long quotation. This is a long quotation.

The browser inserts line breaks and margins for a blockquote element.

A short quotation: "This is a short quotation"

The q element does not render as anything special.



Deleted and Inserted Text

This example demonstrates how to mark a text that is deleted (strikethrough) or inserted (underscore) to a document. The results appear in Figure 7.8.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
a dozen is
<del>twenty</del>
<ins>twelve</ins>
pieces
</p>

<p>
Most browsers will <del>overstrike</del> deleted text and
  <ins>underscore</ins> inserted text.
</p>

<p>
Some older browsers will display deleted or inserted text as
  plain text.
</p>

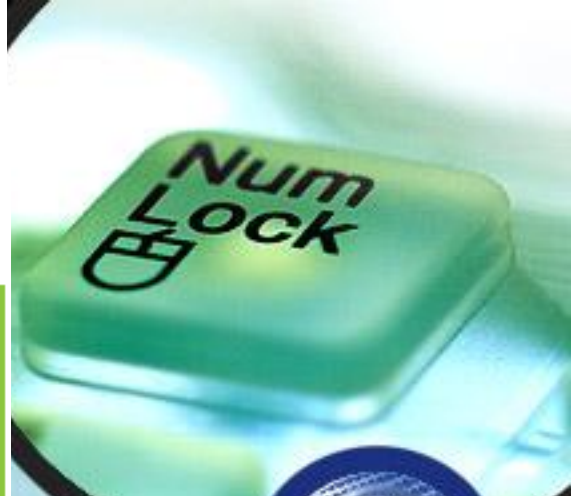
</body>
</html>
```

a dozen is ~~twenty~~ twelve pieces

Most browsers will ~~overstrike~~ deleted text and underscore inserted text.

Some older browsers will display deleted or inserted text as plain text.

Text Formatting Tags



Examples of these tags' results appear in Figure 7.9.

NOTE Many of these tags are either deprecated or soon will be. Formatting with tags is very bad and should be done with CSS, and/or more descriptive content driven tags. Additionally, the , , <dfn>, <code>, <samp>, <kbd>, <var>, and <cite> tags are all phrase tags. They are not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve richer effect with CSS.

Defines bold text

Defines big text

Defines emphasized text

Defines italic text

Defines small text

Defines strong text

Defines subscripted text

Defines superscripted text

Defines inserted text

~~Defines deleted text~~

TAG	DESCRIPTION
<b>	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
	Defines emphasized text
<i>	Defines italic text
<small>	Defines small text
	Defines strong text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<del>	Defines deleted text
<s>	Deprecated. Use <del> instead
<strike>	Deprecated. Use <del> instead
<u>	Deprecated. Use styles instead

CHAPTER 7

HTML TEXT FORMATTING

Computer Output Tags

Examples of these tags' results appear in Figure 7.10.

TAG	DESCRIPTION
<code>	Defines computer code text
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<samp>	Defines sample computer code
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<var>	Defines a variable
<pre>	Defines preformatted text
<listing>	Deprecated. Use <pre> instead
<plaintext>	Deprecated. Use <pre> instead
<xmp>	Deprecated. Use <pre> instead

```
Defines computer code text

Defines keyboard text

Defines sample computer code

Defines teletype text

Defines a variable

Defines preformatted text
```

CHAPTER 7

HTML TEXT FORMATTING

Citations, Quotations, and Definition Tags

Examples of these tags' results appear in Figure 7.11.

TAG	DESCRIPTION
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation
<acronym>	Defines an acronym
<address>	Defines an address element
<bdo>	Defines the text direction
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation
<q>	Defines a short quotation
<cite>	Defines a citation
<dfn>	Defines a definition term

Defines an abbreviation

Defines an acronym

Defines an address element

Defines the text direction

Defines a long quotation

"Defines a short quotation"

Defines a citation

Defines a definition term

CHAPTER 8

HTML STYLES

In This Chapter

- HTML Style Attribute
- Deprecated Tags and Attributes
- Common HTML Styles

The HTML Style Attribute

The `style` attribute is a new HTML attribute. It introduces the use of CSS in HTML. The purpose of the `style` attribute is to provide a common way to style all HTML elements.

Styles were introduced with HTML 4 as the new and preferred way to style HTML elements. With HTML styles, formatting and attributes can be added to HTML elements directly by using the `style` attribute, or indirectly in separate Cascading Style Sheets (CSS files).

In this book, we use the `style` attribute to introduce you to HTML styles and CSS. You can learn more about styles and CSS in our tutorial, *Learn CSS with w3schools*.

The code in the following example and the results in Figure 8.1 introduce you to a new way of adding formatting to a document.

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HTML STYLES

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body style="background-color:Gray;">

<h1>Look! Styles and colors</h1>

<p style="font-family:verdana;color:red">
This text is in Verdana and red</p>

<p style="font-family:times;color:green">
This text is in Times and green</p>

<p style="font-size:30px">This text is 30 pixels high</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Look! Styles and colors

This text is in Verdana and red

This text is in Times and green

This text is 30 pixels high

CHAPTER 8

HTML STYLES

Deprecated Tags and Attributes

In HTML 4, some tags and attributes are defined as deprecated. Deprecated means that they will not be supported in future versions of HTML and The message is clear: Avoid the use of deprecated tags and attributes.

These tags and attributes should be avoided, and styles should be used instead:

TAGS	DESCRIPTION
	Defines centered content
<font> and <basefont>	Defines HTML fonts
<s> and <strike>	Defines strikeout text
<u>	Defines underlined text
ATTRIBUTES	**DESCRIPTION**
align	Defines the alignment of text
bgcolor	Defines the background color
color	Defines the text color

CHAPTER 8

HTML STYLES

Common HTML Styles

Background Color

```
<body style="background-color:gray">
```

The `style` attribute defines a style for the <body> element. The results of the style code appear in Figure 8.2.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body style="background-color:gray">
<h2>Look: Colored Background!</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

Look: Colored Background!

Figure 8.2

CHAPTER 8

HTML STYLES

The new `style` attribute makes the "old" `bgcolor` attribute, shown in Figure 8.3, obsolete.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body bgcolor="gray">

<h2>Look: Colored Background!</h2>

<p>For future-proof HTML, use HTML styles instead:</p>
<p>style="background-color:gray"</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Look: Colored Background!

For future-proof HTML, use HTML styles instead:

style="background-color:gray"

CHAPTER 8

HTML STYLES

Font Family, Color, and Size

The `style` attribute defines a style for the <p> element, as shown in Figure 8.4:

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="font-family:verdana">A heading</h1>
<p style="font-family:courier new; color:red; font-
  size:20px;">A paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```

A heading

A paragraph

CHAPTER 8

HTML STYLES

The new `style` attribute makes the old `<font>` tag, shown in Figure 8.5, obsolete.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p><font size="2" face="Verdana">
This is a paragraph.
</font></p>
<p><font size="5" face="Times" color="red">
This is another paragraph.
</font></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Figure 8.5

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HTML STYLES

Text Alignment

```
<h1 style="text-align:center">
```

The style attribute defines a style for the <h1> element. The results appear in Figure 8.6.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="text-align:center">This is heading 1</h1>

<p>The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.
  The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.
  The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.
  </p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is heading 1

The heading above is aligned to the center of this page. The heading above is aligned to the center of this page. The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.

CHAPTER 8

HTML STYLES

Although they display similarly in the browser, the new `style` attribute makes the old `align` attribute in Figure 8.7 obsolete.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<h1 align="center">This is heading 1</h1>

<p>The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.
  The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.
  The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.</
  p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is heading 1

The heading above is aligned to the center of this page. The heading above is aligned to the center of this page. The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.

Complete Tag Reference

The w3schools tag reference contains additional information about these tags and their attributes. A full list of legal attributes for each HTML element is listed in the w3schools Complete HTML Reference online at:

http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

In This Chapter

- HTML Links
- Open a Link in a New Browser Window
- Hyperlinks, Anchors, and Links
- HTML Link Syntax
- Links on the Same Page
- Creating a `mailto:` Link
- Creating an Image Link

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

HTML Links

A link is the "address" to a document (or a resource) located on the World Wide Web or elsewhere within your own Web server. Both types of links are shown in the following code example.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
<a href="lastpage.htm">
This text</a> is a link to a page on this Web site.
</p>

<p>
<a href="http://www.microsoft.com/">
This text</a> is a link to a page on the World Wide Web.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

You can see in Figure 9.1 that internal and external links are displayed similarly in the browser.

This text is a link to a page on this Web site.

This text is a link to a page on the World Wide Web.

Figure 9.1

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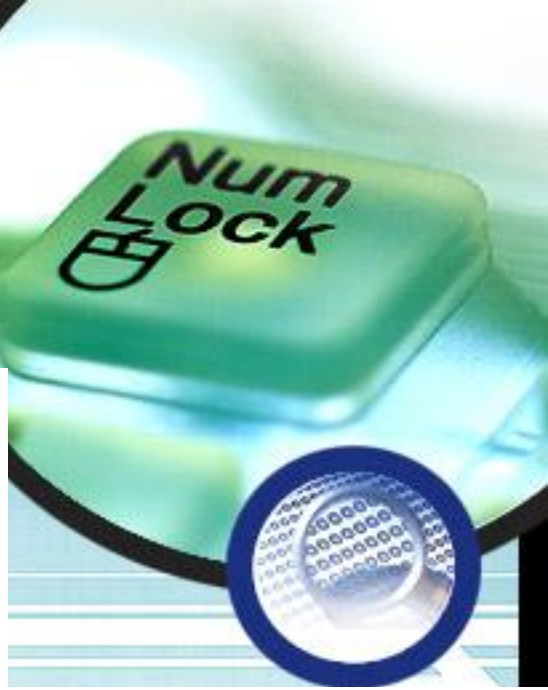
HTML LINKS



Open a Link in a New Browser Window

The `target` attribute enables you to control how the browser responds when you click on the link. The following example demonstrates how to link to another page by opening a new window so that the visitor does not have to leave your Web site.

The results of the codes are shown in Figure 9.2.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<a href="lastpage.htm" target="_blank">Last Page</a>

<p>
If you set the target attribute of a link to "_blank",
the link will open in a new window.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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HTML LINKS

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<a href="lastpage.htm" target="_blank">Last Page</a>

<p>
If you set the target attribute of a link to "_blank",
the link will open in a new window.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Last Page

If you set the target attribute of a link to "_blank", the link will open in a new window.

Figure 9.2

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

Hyperlinks, Anchors, and Links

In Web terms, a **hyperlink** is a reference (an address) to a resource on the Web. Hyperlinks can point to any resource on the Web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, and so on.

An HTML **anchor** is a term used to define a hyperlink destination inside a document.

The anchor element <a> defines both hyperlinks and anchors.

NOTE We will use the term HTML link when the <a> element points to a resource, and the term HTML anchor when the <a> elements defines an address inside a document.

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HTML LINKS

HTML Link Syntax

The start tag contains attributes about the link.

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

The element content (Link text) defines the part to be displayed. The element content doesn't have to be text. You can link from an image or any other HTML element.

href Attribute

The `href` attribute defines the link "address". The following code will display in a browser as shown in Figure 9.3:

This <a> element defines a link to w3schools:

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/">Visit w3schools!</a>
```

Visit w3schools!

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

The target Attribute

The `target` attribute defines where the linked document will be opened.

The following code example opens the document in a new browser window:

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<a href=http://www.w3schools.com/ target="_blank">Visit
  w3schools!</a>

<p>
If you set the target attribute of a link to "_blank",
the link will open in a new window.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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HTML LINKS

You can use the following options for the `target` attribute:

OPTION	DESCRIPTION
_blank	Opens the linked document in a new window
_self	Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
_parent	Opens the linked document in the parent frameset
_top	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
framename	Opens the linked document in a named frame

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

The name Attribute

When the `name` attribute is used, the <a> element defines a named anchor inside an HTML document. Named anchors are not displayed in any special way by the browser because they are invisible to the reader.

Named anchors are sometimes used to create a 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.

If a browser cannot find a named anchor that has been specified, it goes to the top of the document. No error occurs.

Named anchor syntax:

```
<a name="label">Any content</a>
```

The link syntax to a named anchor:

```
<a href="#label">Any content</a>
```

The # in the `href` attribute defines a link to a named anchor. A named anchor inside an HTML document:

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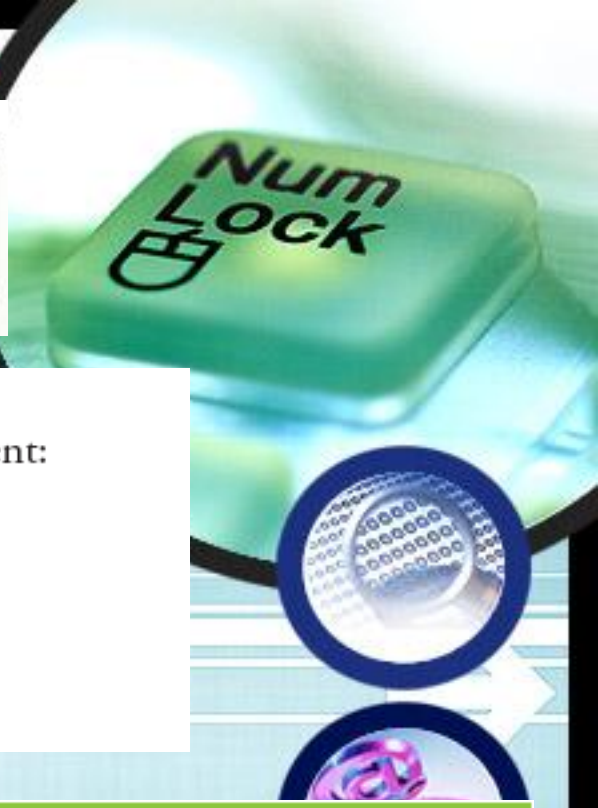
HTML LINKS




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

A link to the "Useful Tips Section" from elsewhere in the same document:

```
<a href="#tips">Jump to the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

A link to the "Useful Tips Section" from another document:

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html_tutorial.
  htm#tips">Jump to the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

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

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

Links on the Same Page

The following code example demonstrates how to use a link to jump to another part of a document. The results of the code are shown in Figure 9.4.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
<a href="#C4">See also Chapter 4.</a>
</p>

<h2>Chapter 1</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 2</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 3</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

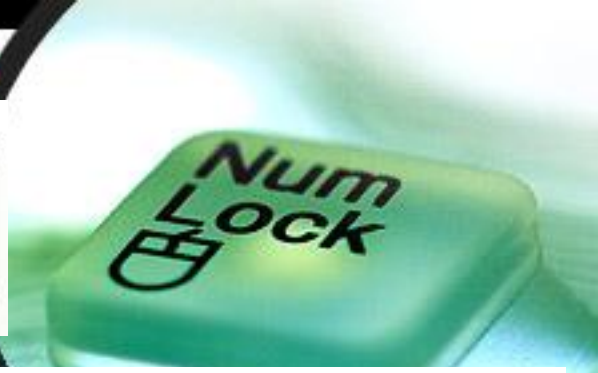
<h2><a name="C4">Chapter 4</a></h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 5</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 6</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS




```
<h2>Chapter 7</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 8</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 9</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 10</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 11</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 12</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 13</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 14</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 15</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 16</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 17</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

See also Chapter 4.

Chapter 1

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 2

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 3

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 4

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Figure 9.4

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

Creating a mailto: Link

The following example demonstrates how to link to an e-mail address and generate a new e-mail message in your default e-mail application (this works only if you have mail installed). The results of the code are shown in Figure 9.5.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
This is a mail link:
<a href="mailto:someone@microsoft.com?subject=Hello%20
  again">
Send Mail</a>
</p>

<p>
<b>Note:</b> Spaces between words should be replaced by %20
  to <b>ensure</b> that the browser will display your text
  properly.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a mail link: Send Mail

Note: Spaces between words should be replaced by %20 to **ensure** that the browser will display your text properly.

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS

Creating a mailto: Link

The following example demonstrates how to link to an e-mail address and generate a new e-mail message in your default e-mail application (this works only if you have mail installed). The results of the code are shown in Figure 9.5.

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<html>
<body>

<p>
This is a mail link:
<a href="mailto:someone@microsoft.com?subject=Hello%20
  again">
Send Mail</a>
</p>

<p>
<b>Note:</b> Spaces between words should be replaced by %20
  to <b>ensure</b> that the browser will display your text
  properly.
</p>

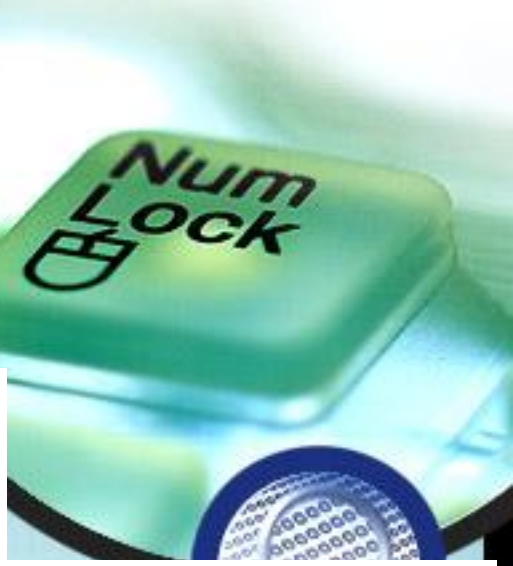
</body>
</html>
```

This is a mail link: Send Mail

Note: Spaces between words should be replaced by %20 to **ensure** that the browser will display your text properly.

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS



Creating an Image Link

The following example demonstrates how to use an image as a link. Click on the image to go to the linked page. The results of the code are shown in Figure 9.7.

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

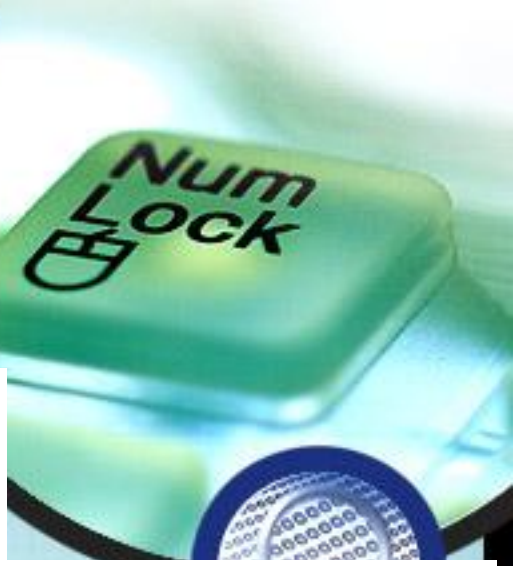
<p>Create a link attached to an image:
<a href="default.htm">
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" width="32"
  height="32" />
</a></p>

<p>No border around the image, but still a link:
<a href="default.htm">
<img border="0" src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial"
  width="32" height="32" />
</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

CHAPTER 9

HTML LINKS



Creating an Image Link

The following example demonstrates how to use an image as a link. Click on the image to go to the linked page. The results of the code are shown in Figure 9.7.

Create a link attached to an image:

No border around the image, but still a link:

Try it yourself >>

```
<html>
<body>

<p>Create a link attached to an image:
<a href="default.htm">
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" width="32"
  height="32" />
</a></p>

<p>No border around the image, but still a link:
<a href="default.htm">
<img border="0" src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial"
  width="32" height="32" />
</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

THANK YOU