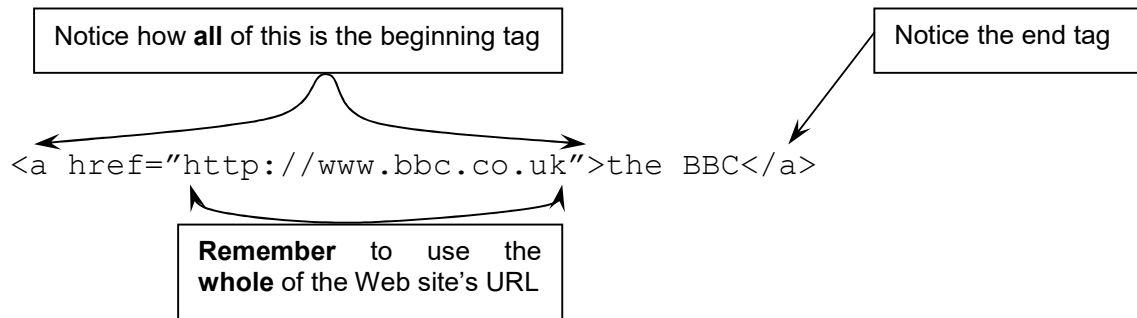


Links

Most Web pages have **hyperlinks** to other pages. We can create hyperlinks using a HTML **anchor**. Anchors link some words of your text to another page somewhere else. The anchor must also have some text inside it, for the viewer to click on. The URL of the site we want to connect to is referred to as an **href** (HTML Reference).

Example:



This anchor could be placed in the middle of a line in a page, to provide the viewer with a link to the BBC home page. The line of code might look like this:

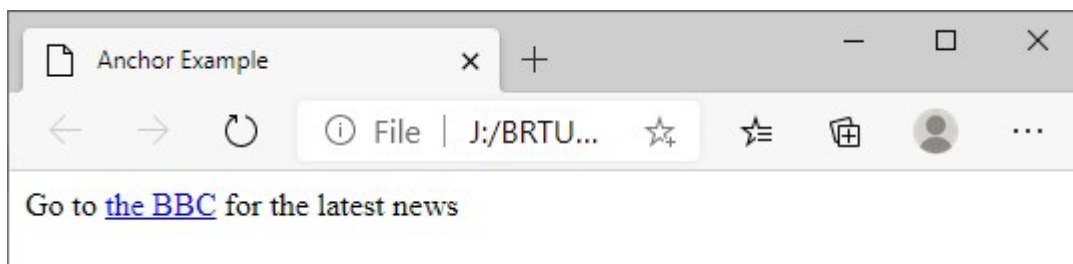
Go to `the BBC` for the latest news

Here's a tiny Web page to show you what the code might look like, and how it works:

```

*anchor_example.html - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<title>Anchor Example</title>
</head>
<body>
Go to <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk">the BBC</a> for the latest news
</body>
</html>
Ln 11, Col 1    100%    Windows (CRLF)    UTF-8
  
```

On a Web browser, this would look like this:



Link colours

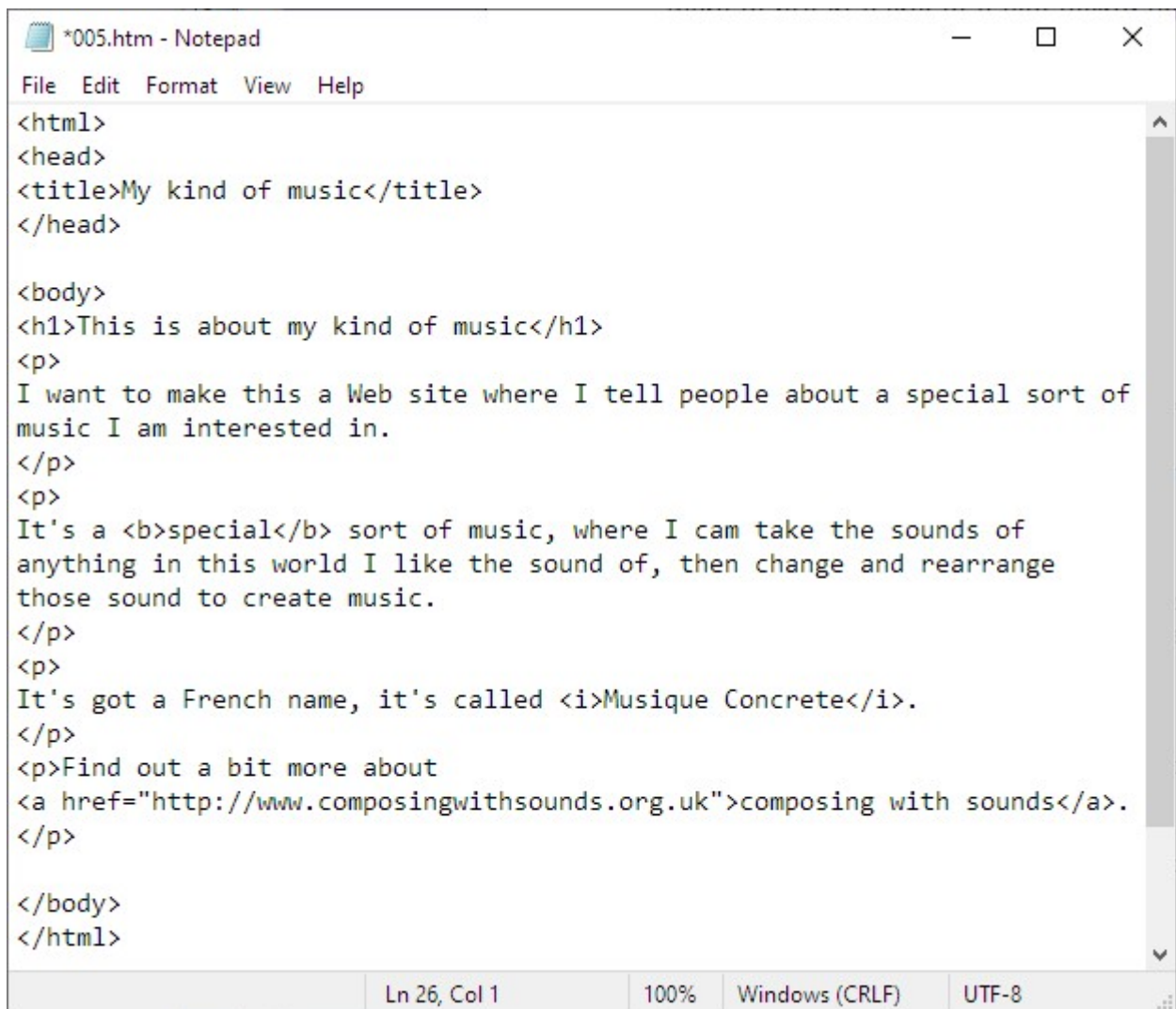
Most browsers use standard colours for links:

Blue for a link that **has not** been visited,

Mauve for a link that **has** been visited.

Remember that a link may show as mauve, even if you have not clicked it. If you went to the 'Anchor example' Web page above, immediately after visiting <http://www.bbc.co.uk>, you might well find that the link shows in mauve. This is because your browser stores records of sites you have visited recently, into a folder.

OK, so now we know how to make links, let's each put one into our page. Remember my page had started to talk about a different kind of music? Perhaps I want to put in a link to a site telling you more about composing with sounds. I'll add a new paragraph to my page:



```
*005.htm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<title>My kind of music</title>
</head>

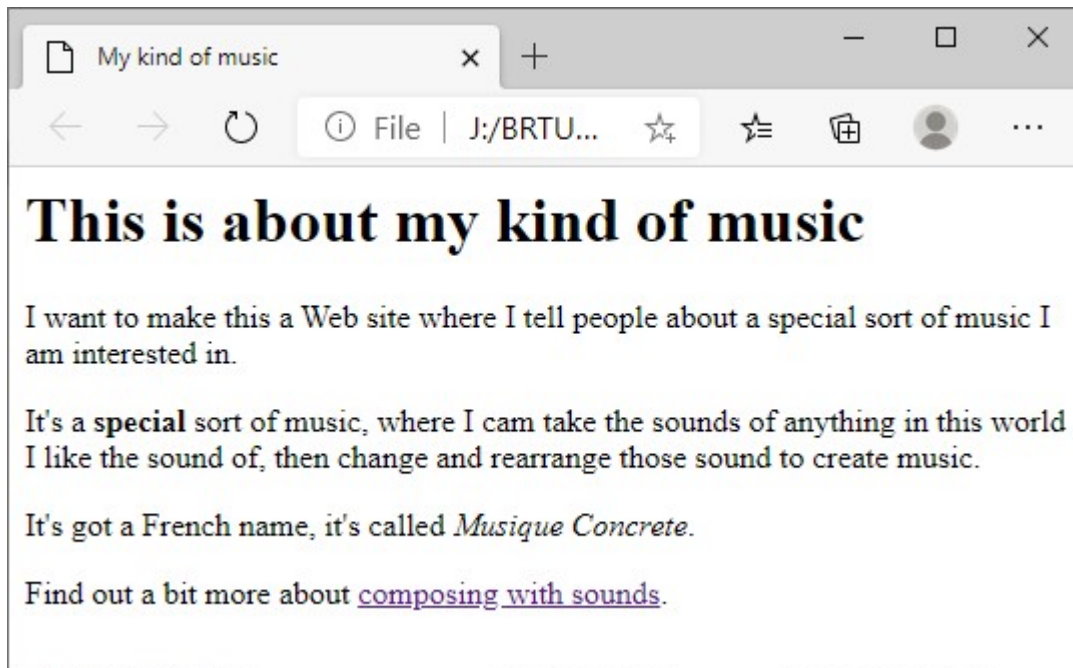
<body>
<h1>This is about my kind of music</h1>
<p>
I want to make this a Web site where I tell people about a special sort of
music I am interested in.
</p>
<p>
It's a <b>special</b> sort of music, where I can take the sounds of
anything in this world I like the sound of, then change and rearrange
those sound to create music.
</p>
<p>
It's got a French name, it's called <i>Musique Concrete</i>.
</p>
<p>Find out a bit more about
<a href="http://www.composingwithsounds.org.uk">composing with sounds</a>.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Ln 26, Col 1 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8

Notice that new little paragraph at the bottom, with the link in it.

Now, when I open my page in a browser, it looks like this:



... and when I click on that link, it takes me to that website.

NOTE!

If your hyperlink does not work first time:

Do not give up, or get upset.
They're tricky little things.

If it doesn't work, make the following checks:

- Check you have all the < > and " characters in the right places;
- Check you have ended it with after the text;
- Check that you have the URL (web address) of the link site in quotes (speech marks);
- Check that you have all of the URL there; it needs to have the bit beginning `http://` at the beginning

Don't give up!

As I said, they can be tricky little things, but it's just so cool when you get them to work!

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Pictures

OK, so we got there with the hyperlink.

Now it's really cool to have some nice-looking, formatted text on your page, and to show you know what you're talking about with some links to other pages, but just text can get to look a bit boring! Let's talk about some pictures.

In order to put a picture on your Web page, you must first have that picture saved in the same folder as your Web page. Find a picture (or take a new one) and save it to the same folder as your Web pages.

Pictures are known to HTML as images, and are declared in an HTML page with an image tag **img**.

Example

If you have an image file called `picture1.gif` in the same folder as your HTML source file, then the tag to show it on your Web page would look like this:

```

```

Notice that the `img` tag is another one of our **special** HTML tags that do not have an end tag. **There is no ``.**

For my site, I have decided I want a picture of a smart studio microphone (since that's how you collect sounds to make music). I now have an image file in my folder called `microphone.jpg`.


I'll edit my code, to put the picture onto my site, adding just one line of code under the heading:

```

```

Just like our anchor tags for our hyperlink, we need to be careful to get the `<` `>` and `"` characters right.

I'm not going to show all my HTML code this time (it's getting a bit long!) – but enough for you to see what I have changed:



```
006.htm - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<title>My kind of music</title>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is about my kind of music</h1>

<p>
I want to make this a Web site where I tell people about a special sort of
music I am interested in.
</p>
Ln 8, Col 26 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8
```

... and my Web page now looks like this: [see next page]



Well, at least my picture is there! ... but it's a bit too big. You might have the same problem with your picture.

Here's the good news: HTML can help us with this. As well as the image filename, there are a few other controls [or parameters] we can tell HTML to use.

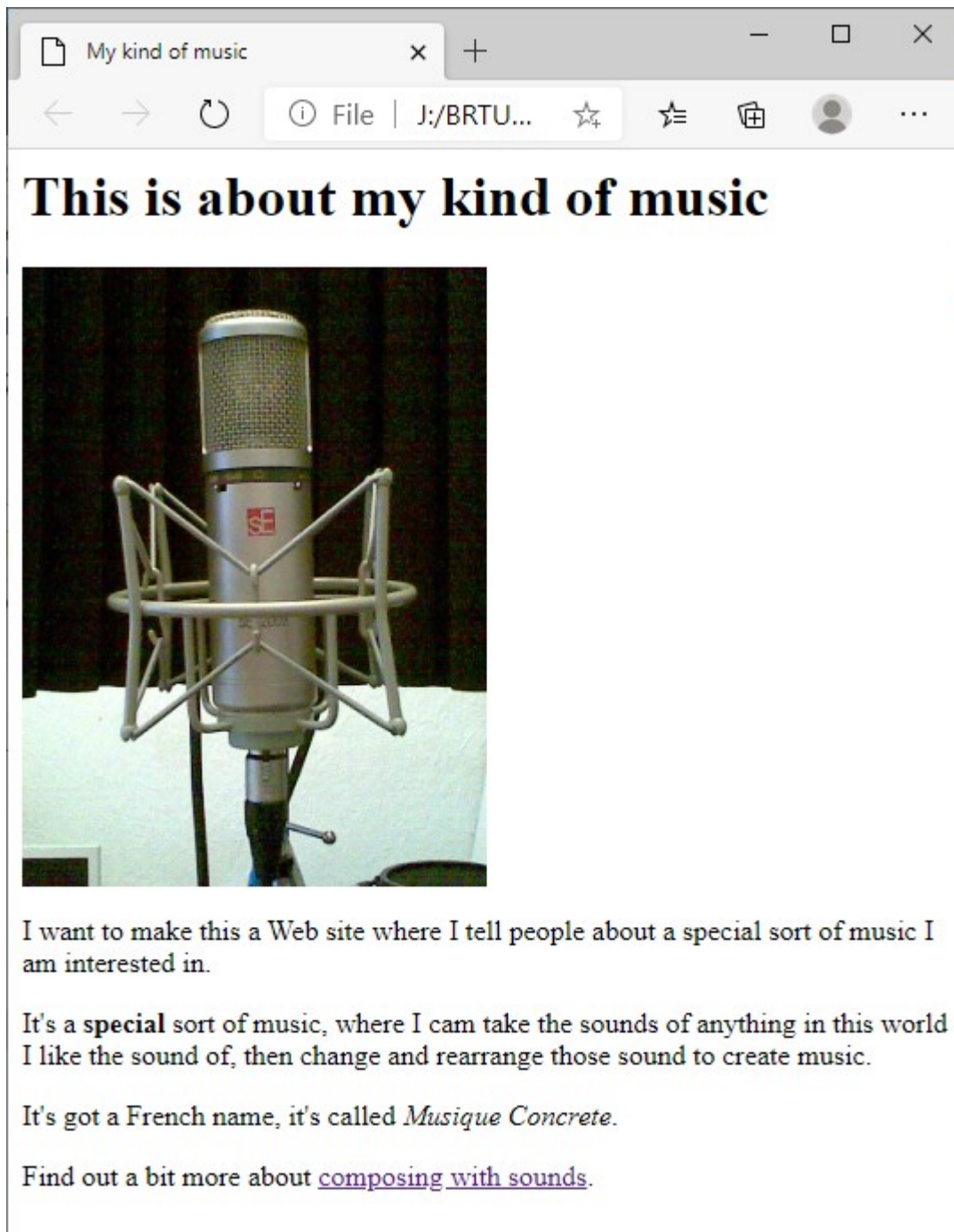
I can tell it I only want the width of the picture to be half the width of my browser window (it will change the height in proportion, so the picture keeps its natural shape and isn't stretched or shrunk to look silly):

Let's try:

```

```

Remembering to **save my file** so that the browser will pick up any changes, I get this:



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Now, that's a bit better. The size of that picture is a bit more in proportion with my page. It looks a bit more sensible. But I'd quite like it centred rather than over on the left. Here's how we do this:

If you want the image centred on your page (with the same amount of space on either side), then we need to put it in a **centered** paragraph. The command needs to be:

```
<p align="center"> ... </p>
```

Notice the American spelling of **center**. If you use centre it will not work. HTML works in American spellings. You'll see in the next lesson that we have to spell **color** the American way in our code, as well (but I'm letting on too much about next lesson just now!).

OK – since I am already telling HTML this much:

```

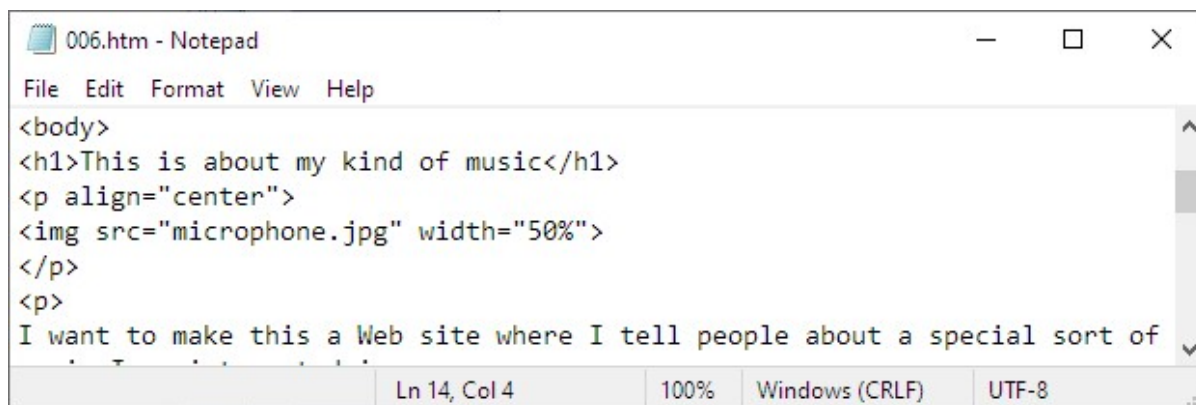
```

I can add another control parameter:

```
<p align="center">

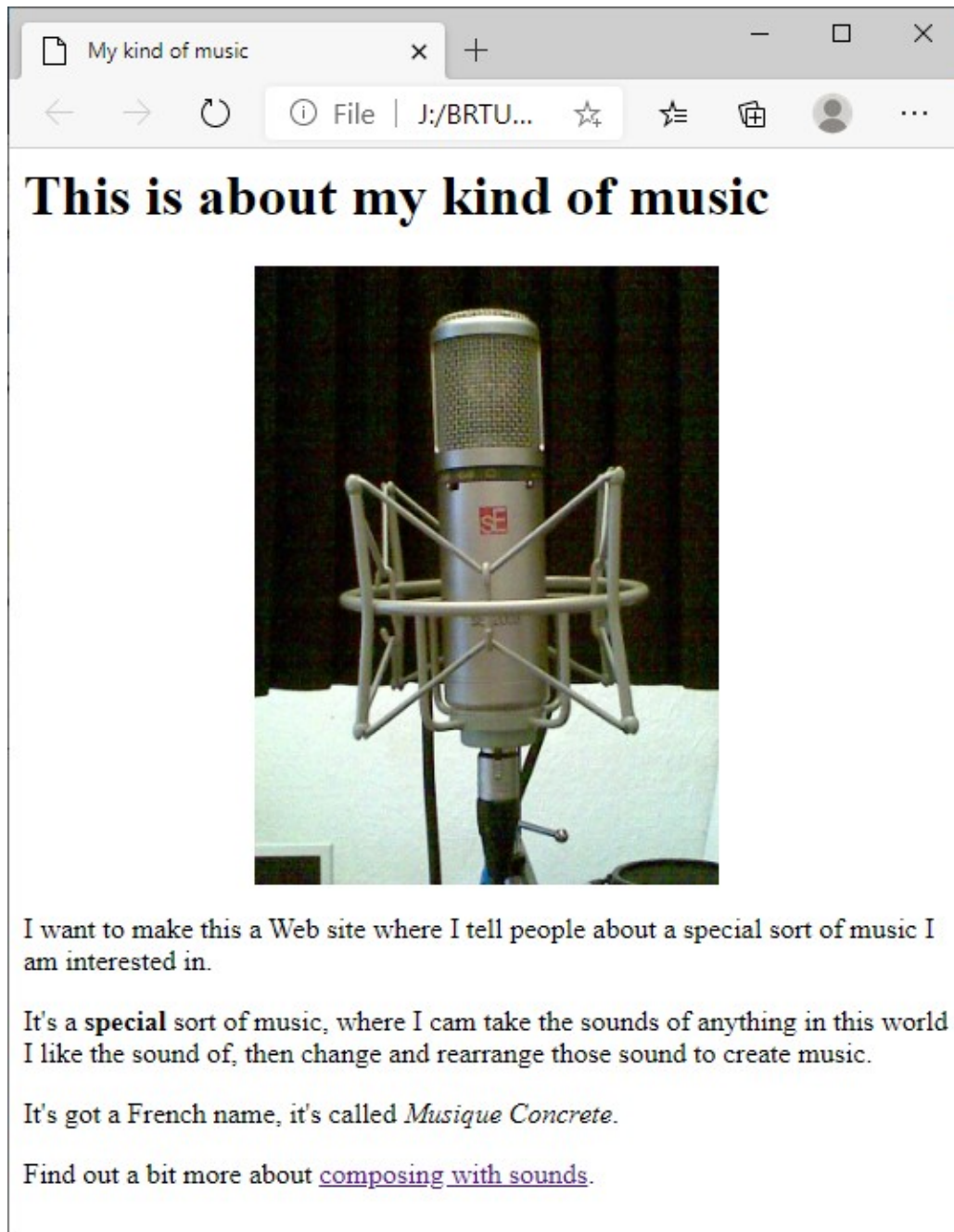
</p>
```

Here's that code in my website:



Save it (making sure I save it as an HTML file...)

And refresh my browser ...



That's just beginning to look tidy and professional.

See if you can get yours to look similar (but you will probably have a very different picture to mine – that's good, though – I want your work to be original.

Remember

center in HTML commands is always spelt the American way. Within your text, you should still use the English spelling!

color within an HTML tag is also spelt the American way; again, within your text, you should spell colour the English way!

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How are we doing?

OK – LOTS of pages this lesson, but lots of examples of my code and pictures of the changes it made, to help you understand.

I hope you've got the hang of putting hyperlinks into your text, and getting some pictures into your site.

Keep on experimenting with the size and positioning of your pictures.

You'll find that `<p align="center"> ... </p>` thing will work with other paragraphs, too. Have a play. Try the same with your heading ...

Lots to experiment with – have fun, and see you next time when we might just look at putting a bit more colour into our pages.

If you've made the whole thing work, take a break – you've earned it!

If there are still things you can't quite get to look as you would like – also time to take a break, have a drink or a snack (or both!) and come back to it later, when you're refreshed.

Any time it gets "heavy", it's often worth taking a break, and coming back later, re-reading it, and seeing if you missed something.

Catch up with you next time, when we'll start to look at how we can use some colour in our pages.

See you then.

Stay safe!