

Project 192



Coding School



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <link rel="stylesheet"
8     href="imageOpacity.css">
9   <title>Document</title>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12   <div class="demo-wrap">
13     
18     <div class="text">
19       <h1>Hello World!</h1>
20     </div>
```

html



Glitch



See the webpage



Start here

Let's make connections between each web page of the website (Hyperlinks).

- ❖ We can make sure that the websites on the Internet have links to the same website or to other websites. The anchor element is used for that.
- ❖ In HTML, the abbreviation for the anchor element is a.

```
<body>  
  <a href=""></a>  
</body>
```

The web page or the link of the website to be linked should be put in this place.

- ❖ Now let's add a new web page and link to that page from the index.html page.
- ❖ Let's add a new web page as follows.

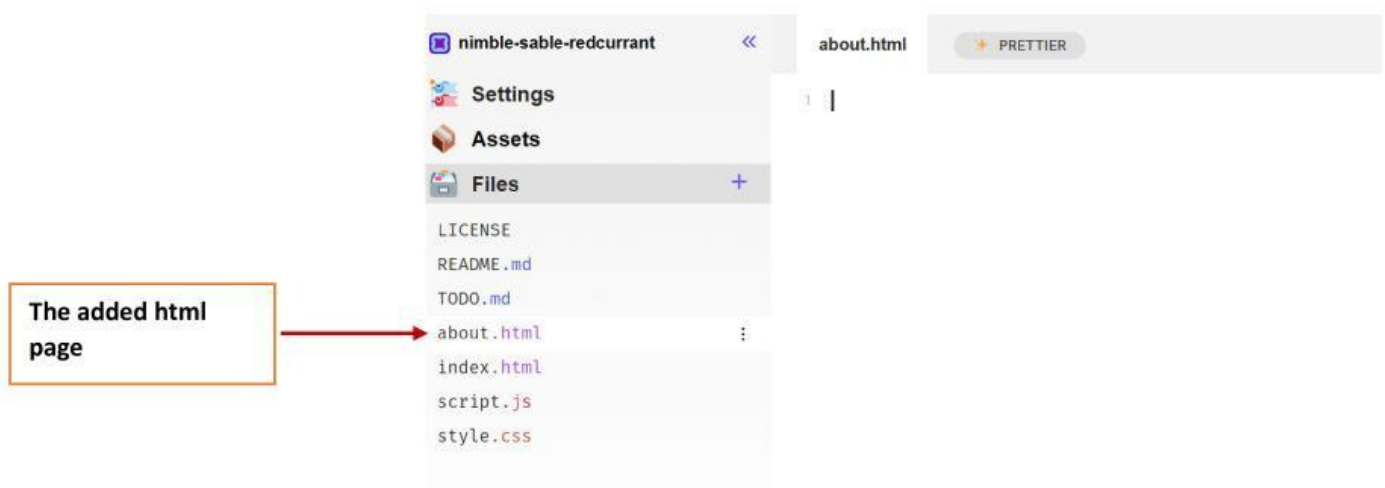
The screenshot shows the Glitch website editor interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'Settings', 'Assets', and 'Files'. The main area displays the 'index.html' file with the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>My search</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <a href=""></a>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Annotations and callouts:

- A red arrow points to the '+' button in the 'Files' sidebar, with a callout box saying: "Click on + Button".
- A red arrow points to the 'Add This File' button in the modal, with a callout box saying: "Click on this button and add the page.".
- A red arrow points to the 'about.html' input field in the modal, with a callout box saying: "Give a name for the page here. Give it as .html after the name of the page.".
- A red arrow points to the 'Upload a File' button in the modal, with a callout box saying: "Click on this button and add the page.".

- ❖ After adding the page, it will appear as below.



❖ Code the About page as below.

about.html

PRETTIER

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>About</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <p> Hellow.. This is about page </p>
8   </body>
9 </html>
```

- ❖ Now let's link from the index.html page to the about.html page.
- ❖ Here, on the index.html page, set the text as About Me and when you click on that text, let's set it to move to the about.html page.
- ❖ For that, code the index.html page as below.

index.html PRETTIER

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Hyperlinks</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <a href="about.html">About Me</a>
8   </body>
9 </html>
10
```

The link on the about.html

- ❖ Preview now. When you click on About Me, you will be taken to the about.html page.
- ❖ Now when you click on an image, let's make it go to the about.html page.
- ❖ For this, add an image of your choice for Assets.
- ❖ Now let's code to go to the about.html page when that image is clicked. For that, code the index.html page as below.

index.html PRETTIER

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Hyperlinks</title>
5   </head>
6   <style>
7     img{
8       width: 25%;
9     }
10  </style>
11  <body>
12    <a href="about.html">
13      
14    </a>
15  </body>
16 </html>
17
```

- ❖ Preview now. When you click on the image, you will go to the about.html page.
- ❖ When clicking on About Me, let's go to the about.html page, and when clicking on Photo, let's code so that the image is viewed.
- ❖ For that, code the index.html page as below.

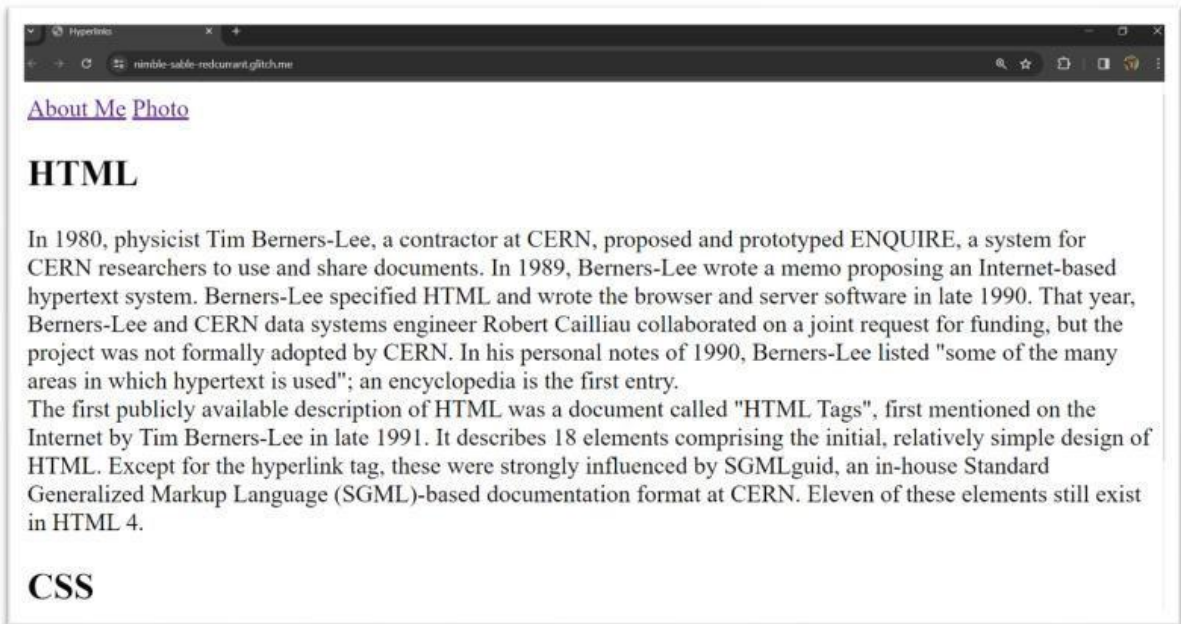
```
index.html  + PRETTIER
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Hyperlinks</title>
5   </head>
6   <style>
7     img{
8       width: 25%;
9     }
10  </style>
11  <body>
12    <a href="about.html">About Me</a>
13    <a href="https://cdn.glitch.global/4774055b-2326-4ad0-aab7-b23f2387ad9f/img1.jpg?v=1702559278897"> Photo </a>
14  </body>
15 </html>
```

Provide the link of the image in the anchor element.

- ❖ Preview now. When you click on About Me, you will go to the about.html page, and when you click on Photo, the image will be displayed.
- ❖ Let's see how to link to another part of the same web page.
- ❖ For that, code the index.html page as below.


```
index.html PRETTIER
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Hyperlinks</title>
5   </head>
6   <style>
7     img{
8       width: 25%;
9     }
10  </style>
11  <body>
12    <a href='about.html'>About Me</a>
13    <a href='https://cdn.glitch.global/4774055b-2326-4ad0-aab7-b23f2387ad9f/' download='img1.jpg?v=1702559278897'> Photo </a>
14    <h2>HTML</h2>
15    <p>
16      In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE,
17      a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based
18      hypertext system. Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990.
19      That year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems engineer Robert Cailliau collaborated on a joint request for funding,
20      but the project was not formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes of 1990, Berners-Lee listed
21      "some of the many areas in which hypertext is used"; an encyclopedia is the first entry.
22    <br>
23    The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first mentioned on the Internet by
24    Tim Berners-Lee in late 1991. It describes 18 elements comprising the initial, relatively simple design of HTML.
25    Except for the hyperlink tag, these were strongly influenced by SGMLguid, an in-house Standard Generalized Markup
26    Language (SGML)-based documentation format at CERN. Eleven of these elements still exist in HTML 4.
27  </p>
28  <h2>CSS</h2>
29  <p>
30    Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup
31    language such as HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML or XHTML). CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web,
32    alongside HTML and JavaScript.
33  <br>
34    CSS is designed to enable the separation of content and presentation, including layout, colors, and fonts.
35    This separation can improve content accessibility; provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation
36    characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file,
37    which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content, and enable the .css file to be cached to improve the page
38    load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.
39  </p>
40 </body>
41 </html>
```

❖ Preview now. Then you will see the index.html page as below.



- ❖ Here the chapter related to CSS is shown in the lower part of the web page. You have to scroll to see that part.
- ❖ When several topics have chapters, you have to scroll down to view those sections.
- ❖ In order to view those parts easily, let's link those parts separately and display the titles related to those chapters at the top of the web page.
- ❖ For that, code the index.html page as below.

Let's give a unique identifier for the h2 element according to the CSS topic.

For that, give an id to the h2 element.

```

26     Language (SGML)-based documentation format at CERN.
27     </p>
28     <h2 id="section-css">CSS</h2>
29     <p>
30         Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language
31         such as HTML or XML (including XML dialects)
32         alongside HTML and JavaScript.
33         <br>
34         CSS is designed to enable the separation of content
35         This separation can improve content accessibility; it
36         characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share
37         which reduces complexity and repetition in the structure
38         load speed between the pages that share the file and
39     </p>
40 </body>

```

- ❖ Now let's link that section.

```
index.html  ✨ PRETTIER
3  <head>
4    <title>Hyperlinks</title>
5  </head>
6  <style>
7    img{
8      width: 25%;
9    }
10 </style>
11 <body>
12   <a href="about.html">About Me</a>
13   <a href="https://cdn.glitch.global/4774055b-2326-4a
14   <a href="#section-css">CSS</a>
15   <h2>HTML</h2>
16   <p>
17     In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, a contractor i
18     a system for CERN researchers to use and share doc
```

Enter the id given for the h2 element with the "#" tag in the Anchor element.

- ❖ Preview now. When you click on CSS, you will go to the chapter related to CSS.
- ❖ When at the bottom of the web page, let's make it so that the facilities move to the section with higher titles.
- ❖ For that, when you click on Jump to Top, let's make it move to the section with higher titles.

When the "#" tag is given in the Anchor element, the page will be moved to the

```
34   <br>
35   CSS is designed to enable
36   This separation can improv
37   characteristics, enable mu
38   which reduces complexity a
39   load speed between the pag
40 </p>
41 <a href="#">Jump to Top</a>
42 </body>
43 </html>
```

- ❖ Preview now.

- ❖ Now let's code the index.html page to link to another page from your website and send an email.

```
<a href="https://dpcode.lk/" >DP Coding School </a>  
<a href="mailto:info@dplfoundation.lk">Email Me</a>
```

Provide the link of the website to be linked.

Provide the email address to which the email should be sent.

- ❖ Preview Now