

Chapter 2: Adding Hypertext Links to a Web Page

2:1 ♦Create anchors on a Web page.

I. CREATING A HYPERTEXT DOCUMENT

a. **Hypertext Links**, items that you can select, usually by clicking a mouse, to view another topic of document, often called the **destination** of the link.

b. Do **Assignment 2:1**

II. CREATING ANCHORS

a. An anchor, text that is specially marked so that you can link to it from other points in the document. Text that is anchored is the destination of a link; it is not the text you click on.

b. The `<a>` tag creates an anchor.

c. Do **Assignment 2:2**

III. CREATING LINKS

a. You link to an anchor using the anchor name preceded by a pound (#) symbol.

b. Linking to Text Within a Document

i. Mark the destination text with an anchor, if you haven't already done so.

ii. Locate the text or image you want to designate as the link.

iii. Before the text or graphic, place the tag

iv. Close the link tag with the `` closing tag after the text or graphic you designated as the link.

c. Do **Assignment 2:3** and **Assignment 2:4**

d. Make certain to place the anchor within the heading tags.

```
<h2><a name="gra">Grading</a></h2>
```

e. The general rule is to always place anchors within other tag elements.

2:2 ♦Create Links to other Web pages.

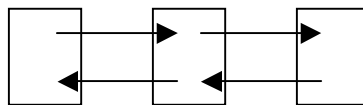
I. WEB PAGE STRUCTURES

a. Linear Structures

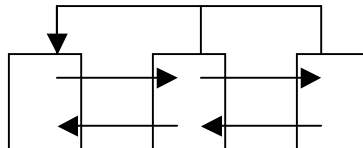
i. Before setting up links for navigating a group of Web pages, it's worthwhile to map out exactly how you want the pages to relate, using a technique know as storyboarding.

Storyboarding your Web pages before you create links helps you determine which structure works best for the type of information you're presenting.

ii. **Linear structure**, in which each page is linked to the next and to previous pages, in an ordered chain of pages. You could use this type of structure in Web pages that have a defined order.



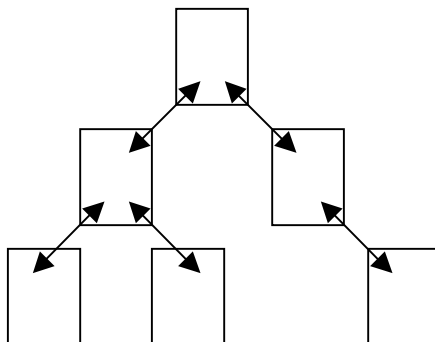
iii. **Augmented linear structure**, in which you include a link in each page that jumps directly back to the first page, while keeping the links that allow you to move to the next and previous pages.



b. Hierarchical Structures

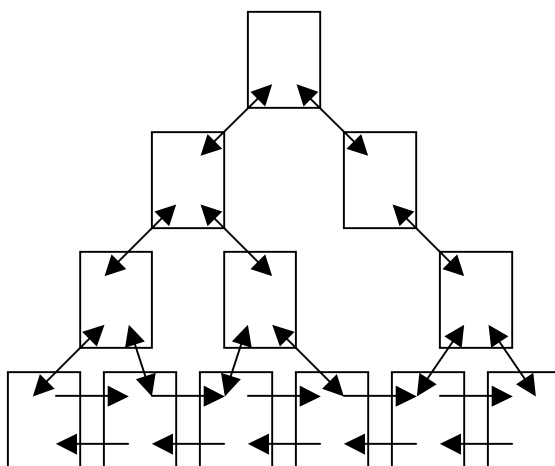
i. A **hierarchical structure** starts with a general topic that includes links to more specific topics. Each specific topic includes links to yet more specialized topics, and so on.

- ii. As with the linear structure, including a link to the top of the structure on each page gives users an easy path back to the beginning.



c. Mixed Structures

- i. Combination of Linear and hierarchical structures



II. CREATING LINKS AMONG DOCUMENTS

a. Linking to a Document

- i. Do **Assignment 2:5**
- ii. It must be in the same folder as the chem.htm file, the document containing the link.
- iii. Linking to a Document on Your Computer
 1. Locate the text or image you want to act as a link.
 2. Before the text or image, insert the following code:
``
 where filename is the name of the destination document.
 3. After the text or image link, place the tag ``.
- iv. Unlike creating hyperlinks between elements on the same page, this process does not require you to set an anchor in a file to link to it; the filename serves as the anchor or destination point.

- v. Do **Assignment 2:6**, **Assignment 2:7**, and **Assignment 2:8**

b. Linking to a Section of a Document

`View my interest`

- i. Do **Assignment 2:9**

2:3 ♦Create hypertext links to documents located in other folders as well as to other locations on the internet.

I. LINKING TO DOCUMENTS IN OTHER FOLDERS

a. Absolute Pathnames

- i. An **absolute path** provides a precise location for a file. With HTML, absolute pathnames begin with a slash (/) and are followed by a sequence of folders beginning with the highest-level folder and proceeding to the folder that contains the file. Each

folder is separated by a slash. Finally, after you type the name of the folder that contains the file, you type a final slash and then the filename itself.

1. /tutorial.02/index.htm
2. /tutorial.02/tutorial/chem..htm
3. /tutorial.02/tutorial/links.htm
4. /tutorial.02/case1/rock.htm
5. /tutorial.02/case1/extra/parks.htm

b. Relative Pathnames

- i. **Relative pathnames** specifies the location for a file in relation to the folder containing the current Web document.
- ii. To reference a file in a folder directly above the current folder in the folder hierarchy, relative pathnames use two periods (..).
 1. ../index.htm
 2. ../tutorial/chem..htm
 3. rock.htm
 4. extra/parks.htm

II. LINKING TO DOCUMENTS ON THE INTERNET

`Course Information`

III. DISPLAYING LINKED DOCUMENTS IN A NEW WINDOW

- a. To force a document to appear in a new window, you use the target attribute in the href tag. The general syntax is:

`Hypertext`

- b. You can set up your external hyperlinks to open in the same browser window by using the same value for the target attribute.

`Hypertext`

IV. LINKING TO OTHER INTERNET OBJECTS

- a. Linking to E-mail

`davis@mwu.edu`

- b. Adding an E-mail Link to Stephen's Chemistry Page

- i. Do [Assignment 2:11](#)