

## Dreamweaver Lessons

### Lesson 5 : Creating Multiple Pages and Linking Pages

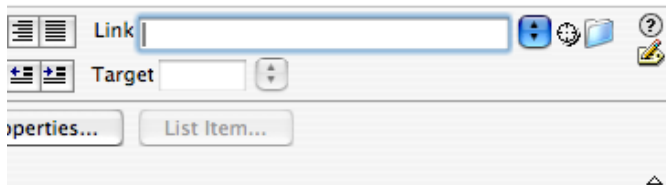
Links - formally known as **Hyperlinks** – are used to allow a viewer of your page to move to some other location within your site or to an external site. An **internal link** does not need to have the entire url written out (see vocabulary terms for definitions), an **external link** needs to include the <http://www.domainname.com/> in front of the page name. Links can be created with the Properties Toolbar by simply entering the URL of the page you would like to link to.

Page/File Names: it is absolutely necessary that your index or main page for your web site is named index.html Additional (files) pages may be named anything, AS LONG AS the name DOES NOT include spaces, commas, apostrophes, capital letters, and the file name extension is .html

\*\*\*\*\*YOUR SITE AND LINKS WILL NOT WORK IF YOU DON'T USE FILE EXTENSIONS\*\*\*\*\*

### Creating Linked Text to a Local Page (internal)

- 1) Select the text you wish to turn into a link
- 2) In the Properties Palette you can click on the small blue folder icon and browse your folder for the page you wish to link to. The page MUST BE in your main site folder BEFORE you link to it.



### Creating Image Links

- 1) The process for creating a link with an image is similar to creating a text link. Simply select the image with the arrow tool, and enter the url in the Link field of the Properties Palette (or browse for the file by clicking on the folder icon). The image AND the page you are linking to MUST BE inside your main site folder BEFORE you create links.

### Previewing your Page in a Web Browser

If you have not named your files correctly, or saved all your files to one folder (images and html pages) you will not be able to preview and test your site in Firefox or Safari. Follow the instructions in the previous lessons CAREFULLY if you are having troubles or getting errors.

### Code Cleanup

It's a good idea to use the "cleanup" feature just to make sure there aren't any extraneous codes in a document. From the **Commands** menu choose **Clean Up XHTML**.

The **Check Page** feature — accessible from the **File** menu — provides ability to **Check Accessibility** (i.e., ADA/508 compliance), **Check Links**, and **Check Target Browsers** (including older browsers).

## VOCABULARY WORDS

**URL:** A URL (Uniform Resource Locator, previously Universal Resource Locator) is the unique address for a file that is accessible on the Internet. A common way to get to a Web site is to enter the URL of its home page file in your Web browser's address line.

**Internal Link:** (Relative Link) To create links to documents within your site you can use 'relative urls', which we mentioned in an earlier part of this tutorial. Instead of entering a full web address (http://www), you can enter the filename relative to where your document is. For example, if the file is in the same directory, you can enter the filename. If the file is in a subfolder, you must link to the folders name, followed by a / slash, and then the filename: images/image.gif.

**External Link:** (Absolute Link) If you wish to link to another document on the web, you must enter the full web address: http://www.domainname.com/filename.html. If you leave off the 'http://' the browser will not know that you are linking to an external document. Instead it will look for the file in your local directory.

**File and Folder Structure:** The organization of the files and folders on your computer or server.

**File Path:** The location of the file as it is stored in the folders.