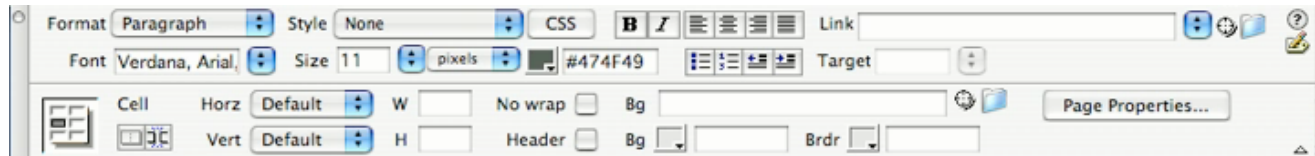
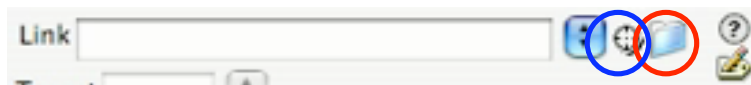


Creating links in Dreamweaver

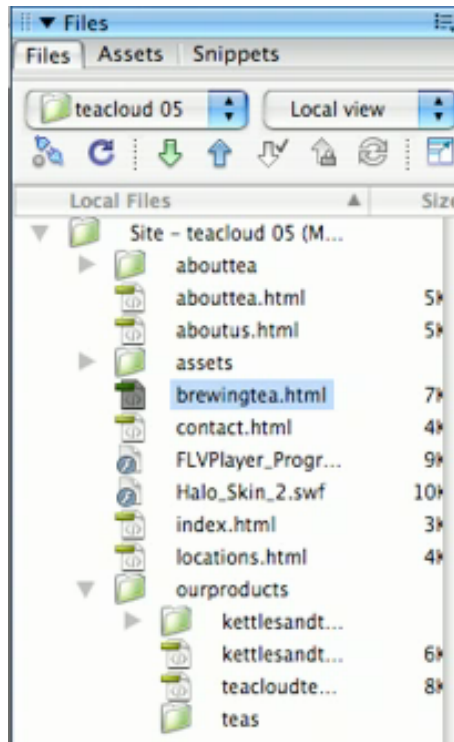
- You can use images and text in order to create links (short for “hyperlinks,” or the way that you move from one page to another on the Web) in Dreamweaver. You’ll need to make sure that you have the **Properties toolbar** open (if you don’t see it, remember that you can go to the Windows menu in Dreamweaver to find all of the windows with which you’ll need to work). The Properties toolbar looks like this:


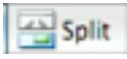



- There are several kinds of links that you can create: internal, external, e-mail, and an anchor link. An *internal link* refers to a link that links one page in your web site to another page in your web site. An *external link* is one that leads to a page on another web site. An *e-mail link* let’s you create a link that, when clicked, will open up a user’s default mail application and create a new e-mail with the e-mail address in the To line. Finally, an *anchor link* refers to a link that takes you to another spot on the same page from which you are linking.
- In order to follow this exercise, you should create two new html pages (go to File > New in the Dreamweaver menu, and then choose HTML).
 - Remember that before you start any work in Dreamweaver, you need to make sure that you have a local root folder from which you can manage all of the media and html pages associated with your site. If you haven’t set up a local root folder yet and created a site, you should do so before proceeding (you can use the “Creating a new site” instructions that I’ve included).
- Save each of the new html pages in your site folder as soon as you’ve created them. Make sure that you give each of the pages a Title by using the Title box at the top of the Document window
 - Remember the file naming conventions: No capital letters, no spaces, and no symbols in your file names. If you need spaces, use an underscore (_).
- **Internal links:**
- Type a line of text on each page (it doesn’t matter what the text is in this case). To turn the text into a hyperlink, go ahead and select the text with your cursor (try to avoid including any blank spaces or punctuation after the text in the selection)
- With the text selected, use the Link box in the Properties toolbar:



- Use the browse folder (circled in red above) to browse for the page to which you want to link (this is going to be an internal link). This will allow you to look at all of the html pages that exist in your local root folder (if you don't see the page in there, it means that you didn't save the pages that you created inside of the folder, which is a problem, as Dreamweaver won't be able to manage them for you. If you can't find them, go outside of Dreamweaver to locate where you saved the pages to and then drag them into the site folder)
- Once you've chosen the page to which you want to link, you'll see the name of the page appear in the link box. For example, if I linked this page to a page called "aboutus.html," then you'll see "aboutus.html" appear in the Link bar. You'll also notice that the text
 - Note that an internal link will look different depending on where it is in your site. In this case, the page is in the same directory (folder) as the page from which it's linked. I'm assuming that you've placed the two pages that you created in the local root folder.
 - But let's say that the page to which I wanted to link was inside subfolder (or, a folder insider of the folder that you're currently working in) called "webpages." Then, the link would look like this: webpages/aboutus.html, which indicates that the page is on your site in a subfolder of the current directory
- Instead of using the browse folder, you can also use the Point to File tool (circled in blue above). There are two ways to use this:
 - First, make sure that you have the text that you want to turn into a link highlighted
 - If you have both html pages open on the desktop, you can just click and drag the Point to File tool from the page where you just selected the text to the page that you want to link to: just click on the tool and don't let go. Then drag (a line with an arrow will appear)
 - You can also use the Files window with this tool. Again, select the text that you want to turn into a link.
 - The File window should be open (if it's not, go to the Window menu and choose Files)
 - You should see all of your pages (provided that you've saved everything inside of the root folder...) listed beneath the Site folder, which will look like this (the words will be different—this is just a screenshot of another site):



- All you have to do is drag the arrow to the file that you want to link to: once it highlights, just let go and Dreamweaver will fill in the file name in the Link box
- You can use the same exact procedure to turn images into links. Just insert the image (you can use the Insert toolbar or the Insert menu; choose image—but **make sure** that the image is saved inside of your site folder!)
- Once you're done creating your links, make sure that all of your pages are saved. You can preview these pages (meaning that you can see what they would look like up on the Web without actually putting them up on a browser yet) in a browser by clicking on the Preview button () at the top of the document window.
- You should also have a look at the code that Dreamweaver has produced as you've been working in the design area. If you don't already, place the document in Split mode (use the  button in the top left hand corner of the document window) and look up into the code. You can highlight the link in the Design area and then see what it looks like up in Code.
- As an example, if I created a link called "About us" you'd see code that looked like the following: `About us`

- The <a> tag (highlighted in yellow) is an “anchor” tag, which indicated that anything inside of the tag is going to be turned into a hyperlink. Remember, all tags are bracketed with <> and close with a /
- The “href,” or hypertext reference (highlighted in blue above), is the page that the link is going to. In this case, it’s an internal link, so there’s no need to include any of the http:// and so on
- **External links:**
- You create external web sites in exactly the same way, only you have to put the full URL (address) for the web site that you want to link to. So, you have to include all of http:// information, or Dreamweaver will assume that the link is an internal link
- So, go ahead and create a new line of text on one of your html pages. Now, select the text and go down to the Link bar. If you wanted to link to Google, you would type in: <http://www.google.com>.
- If you wanted to link to a page that had a really long URL (like: <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/09/14/washington/14cnd-policy2.html?hp>), just copy the URL from the address bar in your browser and paste it into the Link bar.
- That’s it! We’ll look at anchor links in class
- **E-mail link:**
- An e-mail link allows you to create a link that will open up a user’s default mail application (if they’ve selected one).
- Once again, follow the same exact procedure: highlight the text. Then, there are a few ways to create the link:
 - With the text (or image) selected, click on the “Email link” button () beneath the Common tab on the Insert bar. A menu will appear with the link text—you just have to type in the e-mail address
 - You can also use the Insert > Email link option
 - Finally, you can type “mailto:e-mail address: in the Link box. So, if I wanted the link to send me an e-mail, I would type: mailto:jpd247@nyu.edu
- That’s it! We’ll look at anchor links in class.