

Links in WTONline

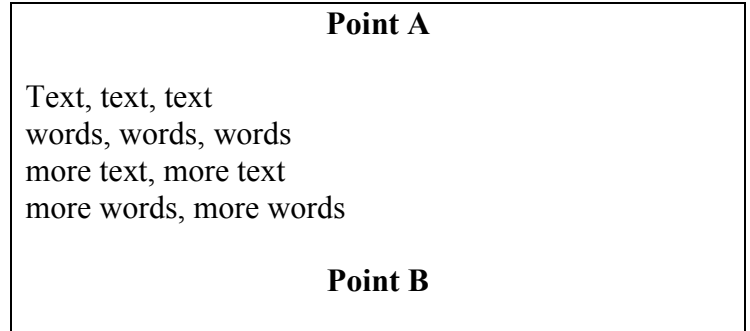
Using Netscape/Mozilla Composer

Create a link to go from Point A to Point B within the same page.

What we want to do is click on the text *Point A* and that click will cause our cursor to move in front of (to the left of) the words *Point B*.

First, we need to make *Point B* our destination, so we need to be in Edit Page mode (Control-e or Apple-e on a Mac).

1. Select (highlight) *Point B*.
2. Pull down Insert>Named Anchor from the menu bar at the top of the page. (There isn't any shortcut keystroke.)
3. Since Point B is selected, that's the text in the field. Click OK. If you don't want *Point_B* (notice that there is an underscore for the spacebar) to be the name of your anchor, just put the cursor to the left of the text, pull down Insert>Named Anchor, type in a name, and then click OK. The appearance of the text *Point B* has not changed, but now it is a target.



Next we need to fix *Point A* so that when we click on it, the cursor jumps to *Point B*.

1. Select (highlight) *Point A*.
2. Pull down Insert>Link on the menu bar (Control-l or Apple-l on a Mac).
3. A dialog box opens. You can either use the drop down field to chose *#Point_B* or you can type *#Point_B*. (Be careful. It's case sensitive.) Click OK.

Publish the page, close the page, and refresh the screen and you are ready to try your link. You will notice that *Point A* ([Point A](#)) is blue and underlined to indicate that it is an active link and *Point B* hasn't changed.

If you are looking at the HTML, here's the code for Point A:

```
<a href="#Point_B">Point A</a>
```

a is the anchor tag; href stands for "hypertext reference" and is the attribute; "#Point_B" is the address and it has to have the quote marks; Point A is the link text; and is the closing tag.

For Point B you're just naming the target, so the closing tag is before the text Point B and that's why Point B is not blue and underlined.

```
<a name="Point_B"></a>Point B
```

If you are in Edit Page, you can see the anchor in a box that has a yellow background.

Guess what you would do if you wanted to click on Point B to go back to Point A? (The answer is at the end of this help.)

Create a link so that students can e-mail you.

You're already in File>Edit Page (Control-e or Apple-e on a Mac). Let's say you have "If you have any questions, send an e-mail to your instructor." as the statement for students to initiate an e-mail.



1. Go to the communication icon (see picture on the right) and click on it. (IMPORTANT: You need to be in your course, so make sure the course tab that you're trying to set up e-mail for is selected. Each course will have a unique/weird e-mail address.) Click on Coursemail. Click on "Compose" with the Control key down, drop down to Copy Link Location, and release the cursor.
2. Now go back to your statement. Highlight "e-mail," pull down Insert>Link from the menu bar at the top of the page, and paste (Control-v or Apple-v for Macs) the text into field.
3. Publish the page and refresh the screen. Notice that "e-mail" is now blue and underlined.

Coursemail is not like e-mail in a browser. In a browser, you create a link by typing "mailto:" and then the address. For example, if I were creating a link in an e-mail to reply directly to me by clicking on some blue, underlined text, I would type "mailto:tdubois@mail.wtamu.edu" in the link field. (In Netscape/Mozilla, you don't need to create a link. Just type the e-mail address and Netscape/Mozilla mysteriously makes it into a link.) I could add text in the subject line by adding a question mark and the text, such as
mailto:tdubois@mail.wtamu.edu?subject=Here's a WTONline Tip and there's no quote marks as in HTML.

Back to WTONline business. The HTML looks really strange:

```
<a href="http://wtonline.wtamu.edu/scripts/courseMail/composeMessage.php?c=bXVzaTMzNDctNzA=">
e-mail</a>
```

Can you locate the anchor tag, attribute, address, link text, and the closing anchor tag? When I started my online course, I was scared of HTML. I still am, but now I can open the hood and fiddle around with the engine without doing too much damage.

Create a link to another page.

Another page within the same folder.

Let's say you are in the main page (index.htm) of unit08 and you want to go to practice.htm that is also in the unit08 folder.

1. Highlight the word *practice* in the statement "Go to the practice page."
2. Pull down Insert>Link from the menu bar (Control-l or Apple-l on a Mac).
3. Type in "practice.htm" and click OK.
4. Publish and refresh.

The HTML will look like `practice`

5. When you click on *practice*, it will take you to practice.htm. You'll need to get back to the index page, so you'll need to create another link. Type "Return to main page" and highlight a word or the whole line. Pull down Insert>Link from the menu bar (Control-l or Apple-l on a Mac). Type "index.htm" and click OK. Publish, close, and click on "GO" to get back to the main page (which will also refresh practice.htm). Now try the links back and forth.

What if you wanted to return to *Point B* of index.htm? Instead of typing just "index.htm," you can add the named anchor; thus you will have to type "index.htm#Point_B"

Another page but in a different folder.

Let's say we're on the main page (index.htm) of unit08 and we want to create a link to go to a page called test.htm in unit07.

1. Highlight the word you want to use as a link.
2. Pull down Insert>Link from the menu bar (Control-I or Apple-I on a Mac).
3. Type (without the quotation marks) "../unit07/test.htm" We use ../ to back out of the folder; we use unit07 to designate unit07 because we are now at the same level as unit07; and then we identify the page we want to go to.



What if there are two folders within unit08? You would have to type ../ to get out of the folder to be in the main unit08 folder. Then you'll need another ../ to get out of unit08. Then unit07/ to get into Unit 7. And then index.htm to specify the page. You should have ../../unit07/index.htm

What if you wanted to go from unit07 to folder B in unit08? You would have to get out of unit07 (../), go to unit08 (unit08/), go to folder B (folder_B/), and then the page (index.htm) or whatever the name of the page is that you are trying to get to. And it would look like: ../unit08/folder_B/index.htm

Create a link to an external page.

This would be a page on the Internet to which you want your students to go.

1. Pull down File>Edit Page (Control-e or Apple-e on a Mac).
2. Get the Internet address. The real one and not the one from a search that is loaded with percent signs and 20s.
3. Type your statement ("Here is a link to my favorite site.") and highlight it or a word.
4. Pull down Insert>Link (Control-I or Apple-I on a Mac) and paste or type the address.
5. If you want the site to open in another window, click "Advanced Edit," pull down to "Target" on the left field at the bottom of the dialog box, and then let "_blank" be the default text in the right field. Now click OK. Publish the page, close the page, and refresh it.

Those are the four types of links.

Answer to question on the first page: You would need to make *Point B* the link and *Point A* an anchor.