

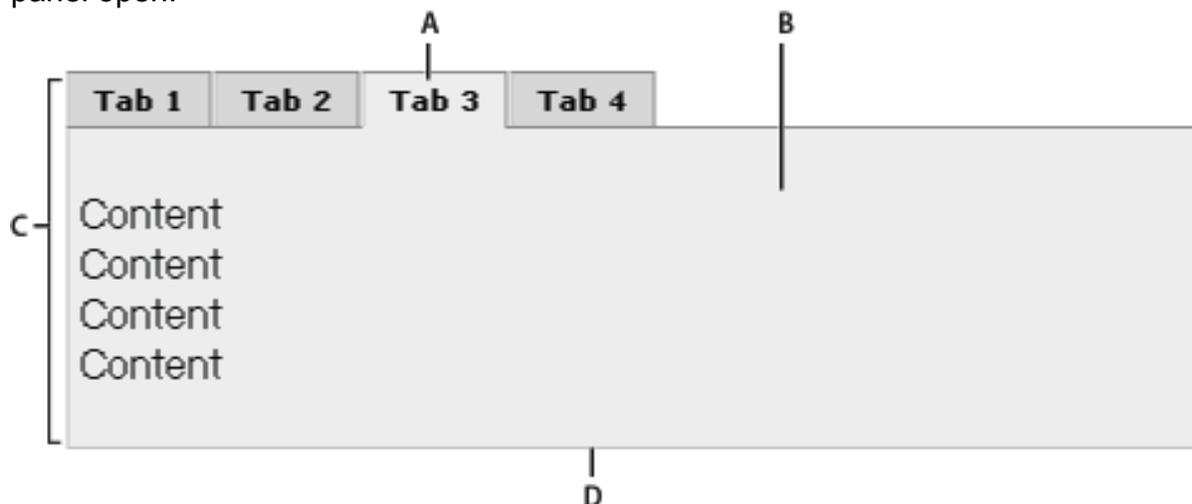
LINKS

For more information – visit Dreamweaver Help(©). That’s where most of this information is from. Information has been condensed in spots. Also try w3schools.com.

The [CSS Linking Tips](#) handout helps to break down the code used in the Sample file.

SPRY TABBED PANELS WIDGET

A Tabbed Panels widget is a set of panels that can store content in a compact space. Site viewers hide or reveal the content stored in the Tabbed Panels by clicking the tab of the panel they want to access. The panels of the widget open accordingly as the visitor clicks different tabs. In a Tabbed Panels widget, only one content panel is open at a given time. The following example shows a Tabbed Panels widget, with the third panel open:



A. Tab **B. Content** **C. Tabbed Panels widget** **D. Tabbed panel**

The HTML code for the Tabbed Panels widget comprises an outer div tag that contains all of the panels, a list for the tabs, a div to contain the content panels, and a div for each content panel. The HTML for the Tabbed Panels widget also includes script tags in the head of the document and after the Tabbed Panel widget’s HTML markup.

NOTE: Links in the sample file were simply added to the text placed into the Content Section. You will need to do this by hand.

SPRY MENU BAR WIDGET

A Menu Bar widget is a set of navigational menu buttons that display submenus when a site visitor hovers over one of the buttons. Menu Bars let you display a large amount of navigational information in a compact space, and also give visitors to the site a sense of what is available on the site without having to browse it extensively.

Dreamweaver lets you insert two kinds of Menu Bar widgets: vertical and horizontal. The following example shows a horizontal Menu Bar widget, with the third menu item expanded:



A. Menu Bar widget (consists of ``, ``, and `<a>` tags)

B. Menu item has submenu

Submenu item has submenu

The HTML for the Menu Bar widget comprises an outer `ul` tag that contains an `li` tag for each of the top-level menu items. The top-level menu items (`li` tags) in turn contain `ul` and `li` tags that define submenus for each of the items, and submenus can likewise contain submenus. Top-level menus and submenus can contain as many submenu items as you like.

HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL CSS NAVIGATION BARS (not from Dreamweaver help)

You can set up your CSS to control the appearance of an unordered list (``) and list items (``) to set up navigation buttons. You can add code to the link CSS to display your text in a box that has a certain width and background color and also to remove the bullets from the list items.

Horizontal CSS navigation bars can be either “inline” or “floating”. The sample page for Exercise 6 uses the floating style to maintain the width between objects. You must use CSS to define the `li` to eliminate the line breaks placed between list items by default.

See the [CSS Linking Tips](#) Handout for adjustments that had to be made to the code to get a horizontal & vertical CSS styled navigation bar on the same page.

TABLES (not from Dreamweaver help)

Tables are often used for navigation purposes. Simply create the table as desired and add links to navigate through your sites. Images and text can both be selected. Brackets around the text can help identify the links.

IMAGE MAPS: (not from Dreamweaver help)

An image map is basically used for placing multiple links on a single image.

Image maps can slow down page loading times, be difficult for the visually impaired to use, and must be clearly defined for use with the mobile web. Use sparingly and only when needed.

You must:

- Create the “map” in Photoshop.
- It must be 200-300 pixels horizontally and vertically.

For this follow these steps:

- Insert your image into your page using Insert > Image.
- Now select the image with the Properties panel open.
- You will find in the bottom left corner of the panel the word Map with a text box and 3 blue icons under it.
- Give your image map an appropriate name in the text box.
- Now click on either of the blue icons which are hotspots drawing tools (Rectangular, Oval and Polygon hotspot tools). Hotspots are like links only difference is that they have location co-ordinates on the image.
- Now draw your hotspot area, which on clicking should go to a particular link. Give the link details (link, target and alt tag).
- After you have drawn and defined all your hotspots, just click on the black arrow icon below the map name to get back the arrow cursor.

NAMED ANCHOR LINKS

You can use the Property inspector to link to a particular section of a document by first creating named anchors. Named anchors let you set markers in a document, which are often placed at a specific topic or at the top of a document. You can then create links to these named anchors, which quickly take your visitor to the specified position.

Creating a link to a named anchor is a two-step process. First, you create a named anchor; then you create a link to the named anchor.

CREATE A NAMED ANCHOR

- In the Document window’s Design view, place the insertion point where you want the named anchor.
- Select Insert > Named Anchor.
- In the Common category of the Insert panel, click the Named Anchor button.
- In the Anchor Name box, type a name for the anchor, and click OK. (The anchor name can’t contain spaces).
- The anchor marker appears at the insertion point.

Note: If you do not see the anchor marker, select View > Visual Aids > Invisible Elements.

LINK TO A NAMED ANCHOR

- In the Document window's Design view, select text or an image to create a link from.
- In the Link box of the Property inspector, type a number sign (#) and the name of the anchor. For example, to link to an anchor named "top" in the current document, type #top. To link to an anchor named "top" in a different document in the same folder, type filename.html#top.

Note: Anchor names are case-sensitive.