**Lesson 9: Multi-Page Websites**

**The Learning:**

**R*eview – Linking to External (outside your website) Pages:***

* What is the tag for adding a link? (<a></a>) What attributes MUST accompany this tag? (<a href=“url”>Link Name</a>)

***Key Information about File Management:***

When working with links, we must create a folder for our webpage and ensure that all html webpages we want to link together to form a website are located within this folder. Moving, deleting, or renaming these .html files once they have been will result in their not appearing in the webpage. The file name of each page needs to match the file name in your website’s link tag.

***Linking* *to Internal (inside your website) Pages:***

As we learned in the last lesson, link “href=” attributes can point to external websites via their URLs. But they can do more than link to external websites – they can link together the pages you create to make up your very own website, too!

First, you need to create a home page. The home page is always named “index.html.” This is the page from which all other pages within the website are linked. Each page (other than home/index) can be named whatever you want – but it’s file name should reflect its content.

Both the “index.html” page and ALL other pages you wish to link together must be contained within the same folder.

Here is exactly what you need to do in order to link webpages together to form a website:

* Linking to internal pages uses the same tag and attribute as linking to external pages, except that instead of a URL you will use the file name and location of the subpage:
	+ ***Example:*** <a href= “file.ext”>Link</a> or <a href=“folder/file.ext”>Link</a>
		- Attribute: The “href=” attribute is mandatory.
		- Just as you would do with the external link, it is important to include the link name (so the viewer knows where clicking the link will take them).
* In situations where large websites are being made, and so there are folders within folders, if you want to link FORWARD to a page inside a folder, the folder name followed by a “/” (backslash) can be included in the file name:
	+ ***Example:*** “folder/filename.ext.”
* In situations where large websites are being made, and so there are folders within folders, if you want to link BACK to a page inside the main folder from a page inside a subfolder (ex. if your “basic\_organization.html” page inside a folder, the “../” (double-dot-backslash) can be included before the file name.
	+ ***Example:***“<a href= “../index.html”></a>

***Creating an Informal “Nav Bar”:***

When creating a simple website independent of internal/external CSS and Javascript, a common way to format links into a sort of simple “nav bar” is by turning them into a list; this list can be either ordered or unordered.

**The Doing:**

***Activity (/20):***

Inside your “HTML” folder, create one last .html document called “index.html” (it is important that for any website you make, you **always** name your home page “index.html”). Try to create a Home Page that connects all the webpages you have created in Unit 3 together to form a single website, just like the example Ms. Hammond created (you can find a copy of this in your lesson folder; inside a folder called “html\_myexamples”), complete with formatting, organization, and working links to each of your pages. Don’t forget to add “Home” or “Back” links to each subpage that link back to the index.html page.

**The Learning:**

***Linking to Page Regions:***

When you have a fairly long page that requires scrolling through large quantities of content it is a good idea to include a nav bar JUST for that one webpage, with links to particular page sections. This is achieved by adding a combination of 2 attributes to 2 different locations within your code. The “id=” attribute is added to the page region you would like to navigate to, and the “href=” attribute is added inside the link (<a></a>). Example:

* <h2 id=“region\_one”></h2> - the “id=” attribute simply gives the section a title, or identification which will become the “href=” for the link.
* <a href=“#region\_one”></a> - instead of providing a URL or filename, a page region link will specify the page region id you set for the region you want to link to! This is always followed by a “#” (aka octothorpe or pound character).

**The Doing:**

***Activity (/2):***

Follow the directions above to link to two different page sections (“Main Directory” and “Sub-Directories” - just like you see in Ms. Hammond’s example –within your “index” page).

**The Handing In:**

Hand your entire “HTML” folder (which should contain all the folders and .html documents you’ve used to complete your Unit 3 assignments, along with the “index.html” document you created during this lesson) into the Shared > Hammond > Hand-In folder.