## Chunking Activity (Links in the Same Page)

## PRINT THIS PAGE AND REFER TO IT AS YOU WORK

Chunking is a term that refers to linking from one location to another location, usually on the same page. (See p63, Carey 6)

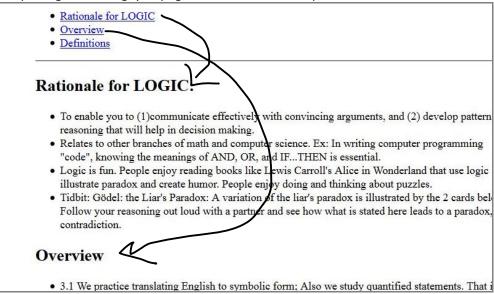
- 1. For this activity, start with this document, **Chunking activity**, and use 3 other files that are in the **chunking** folder:
  - chunking orig.htm original file that you will modify
  - chunking\_answer.htm answer placing id inside of h2
  - chunking\_answer with div answer placing id inside of div
- 2. Study the **Chunking Example to Study** on the next page.

## Complete exercise (steps 3 - 4):

3. Open the page called **chunking\_orig.htm** in a browser and observe the page, Notice the *Table of Contents* towards the top of its page:

Rationale for LOGIC Overview Definitions

Your task is to link each of the 3 *Table of Content* items to each of its 3 corresponding sections in the page. Start with the file **chunking\_orig.htm**. Use an editor such as Notepad or Komodo Edit. After coding the page, be sure to test each link. I suggest that you restore your browser to a smaller size (height) such that you can clearly observe the linkage in the rendered page. After completing the coding, you page should look like the picture below:



Check your code with chunking\_answer.htm page.

4. Go back and re-code just the third line, <h2>Definitions</h2> using the <div> element. Instead of placing the id attribute inside of the opening <h2>, do the following. Surround the entire original line (<h2>Definitions</h2>) with the <div> and </div>. Then insert the id attribute inside of the opening <div> tag. Check your code with chunking\_answer\_w\_div.htm page.

## Chunking Example to Study

The hyperlink links you FROM ONE LOCATION ON THE PAGE TO ANOTHER LOCATION ON THE PAGE. At the FROM location the <a> element with **href** attribute is used and at the TO location the **id** attribute is used. The <a> element links from where it is on the page to a different place on the page where you labeled an **id**.

Suppose you have a very long (3 printed pages long, say) web page as pictured below, left. As a convenience to the reader of this long web page, you can link the phrase "Chapter 2" up in the top, in the *Table of Contents* to the section called "Chapter 2 Middle" in the document, further below. So, if one clicks on Chapter 2 at the top he is linked to the section "Chapter 2 Middle" further down the page.

Table of Contents	Chan 3: Her the very already at the EDOM leading
Chapter 1	<b>Step 2:</b> Use the <a> element at the FROM location,</a>
Chapter 2	and set href equal to the id you added at the place
Chapter 3	you are linking TO. Precede it with a # sign.
	'
Chapter 1 Beginning	Re-code the line Chapter 2
	·
	as
	<a href="#chap2">Chapter 2</a>
	<b>Step 1:</b> Identify where you are linking TO by labeling it
	with the id attribute:
·	with the la attribute.
	<b>Insert the id attribute inside its opening tag</b> : Suppose
Chapter 2 Middle	that Chapter 2 Middle is inside of h3 tags.
	Ex: <h3>Chapter 2 Middle</h3> .
l	Re-code this line as
	<h3 id="chap2">Chapter 2 Middle</h3>
	The value for <b>id</b> is a name you <i>make</i>
·	(up - something meaningful, like)
	chapter2, chap2, or middle.
	Or, use <div> and id attribute:</div>
·	or, use salve and in accirbate.
	<pre><div id="chap2"><h3>Chapter 2 Middle</h3></div></pre>
Chapter 3 End	
	Docall generic tage chan and dive
	Recall generic tags span and div:
	The <span> tag marks a word or line (text-level element).</span>
	The <div> tag marks a larger block such as 1 or more</div>
	paragraphs (grouping element). Then this block can be
	identified with the id attribute.
	identified with the id dithibute.

One can also **link to an id on a different page**. If you want to link to an id="xyz" on the page mypage.htm, then the code is <a href="mypage.htm#xyz">text</a>>.