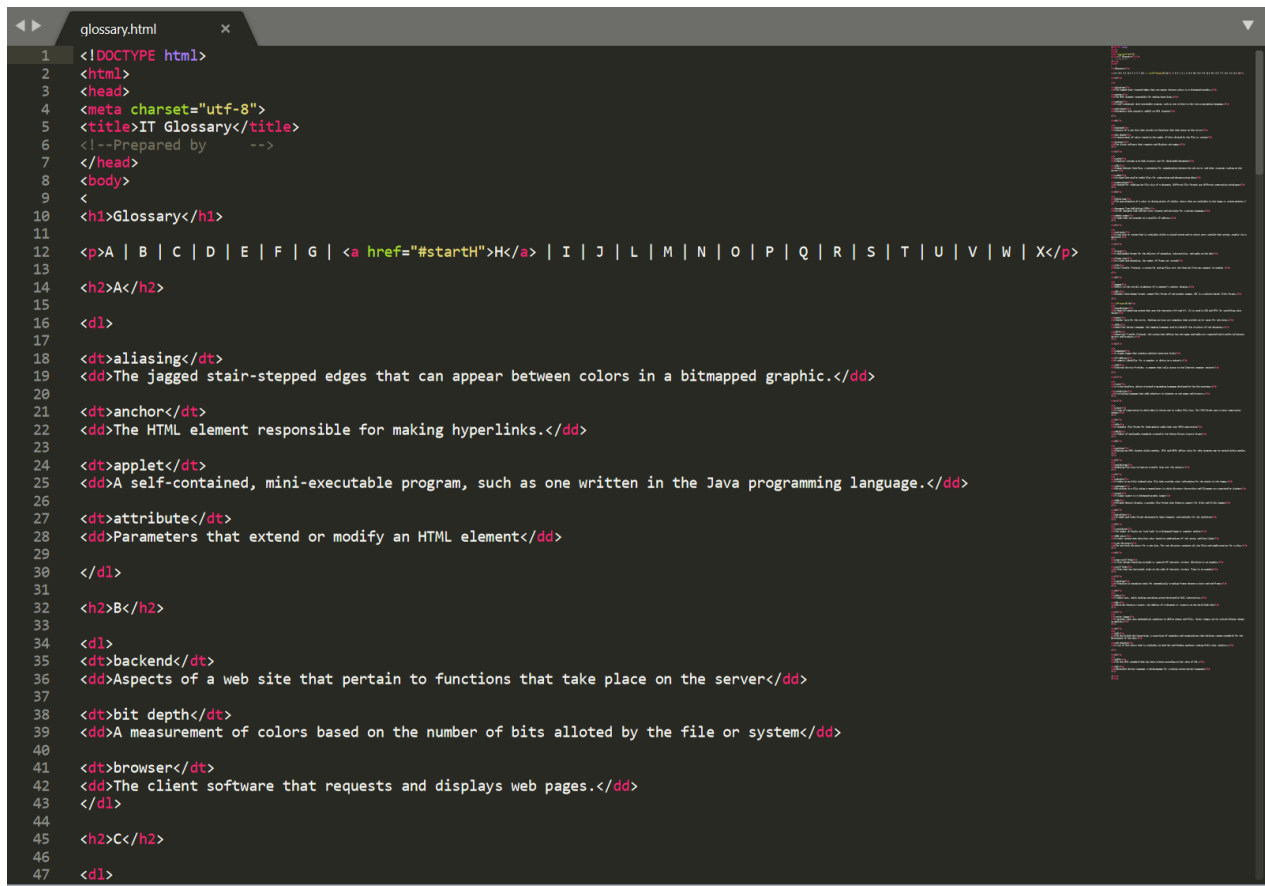*HOMEWORK INSTRUCTIONS PART 2*

EXERCISE 6 – Part H. Linking to a fragment inside a document

Topic and examples on Page 124.

You will need to download *glossary.html* to complete this exercise. Decompress before using. This exercise is not related to jenskitchen site.

You will practice how to link to fragments or specific points inside a document.

1. Open *glossary.html* with your Text Editor. It looks like this in your Text editor (fragment shown here). Notice there is already a link to a fragment in letter H as an example. Also, notice the descriptive lists markup after each letter section.

```html
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3   <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <title>IT Glossary</title>
6   <!--Prepared by       -->
7   </head>
8   <body>
9   <
10  <h1>Glossary</h1>
11
12  <p>A | B | C | D | E | F | G | <a href="#startH">H</a> | I | J | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X</p>
13
14  <h2>A</h2>
15
16  <dl>
17
18  <dt>aliasing</dt>
19  <dd>The jagged stair-stepped edges that can appear between colors in a bitmapped graphic.</dd>
20
21  <dt>anchor</dt>
22  <dd>The HTML element responsible for making hyperlinks.</dd>
23
24  <dt>applet</dt>
25  <dd>A self-contained, mini-executable program, such as one written in the Java programming language.</dd>
26
27  <dt>attribute</dt>
28  <dd>Parameters that extend or modify an HTML element</dd>
29
30  </dl>
31
32  <h2>B</h2>
33
34  <dl>
35  <dt>backend</dt>
36  <dd>Aspects of a web site that pertain to functions that take place on the server</dd>
37
38  <dt>bit depth</dt>
39  <dd>A measurement of colors based on the number of bits alloted by the file or system</dd>
40
41  <dt>browser</dt>
42  <dd>The client software that requests and displays web pages.</dd>
43  </dl>
44
45  <h2>C</h2>
46
47  <dl>
```

2. Open *glossary.html* with your web browser. It looks like (fragment shown here). After heading Glossary you will find a section letter navigation menu (capital letter followed by a bar symbol). Then, you will see each letter section with terms and definitions. Notice that there is already a link in letter H

Glossary

A|B|C|D|E|F|G|H|I|J|L|M|N|O|P|Q|R|S|T|U|V|W|X

A

aliasing
    The jagged stair-stepped edges that can appear between colors in a bitmapped graphic.
anchor
    The HTML element responsible for making hyperlinks.
applet
    A self-contained, mini-executable program, such as one written in the Java programming language.
attribute
    Parameters that extend or modify an HTML element

B

backend
    Aspects of a web site that pertain to functions that take place on the server
bit depth
    A measurement of colors based on the number of bits alloted by the file or system
browser
    The client software that requests and displays web pages.

C

cache
    Temporary storage area that browsers use for downloaded documents
CGI
    Common Gateway Interface, a mechanism for communication between the web server and other programs running on the server
codec
    An algorithm used by media files for compressing and decompressing data
compression
    A method for reducing the file size of a document. Different file formats use different compression techniques

D

dithering
    The approximation of a color by mixing pixels of similar colors that are available in the image or system palette.
Document Type Definition (DTD)
    An XML document that defines every element and attribute for a markup language.
domain name
    A name that corresponds to a specific IP address.

E

3. Return to your text editor.
4. Add your name and last name *__after__* the phrase `Prepared by` inside the comments tags. (do not delete the beginning (`<!--`) and ending tags(`-->`), do not delete the Prepared by phrase either, please, just add your name **inside** the comment area)

```
4    <meta charset="utf-8">
5    <title>IT Glossary</title>
6    <!--Prepared by      -->
7    </head>
8    <body>
```

5. Identify the h2 "**A**" as a destination for a link by naming it "startA" with an id attribute (only type **text in blue**):
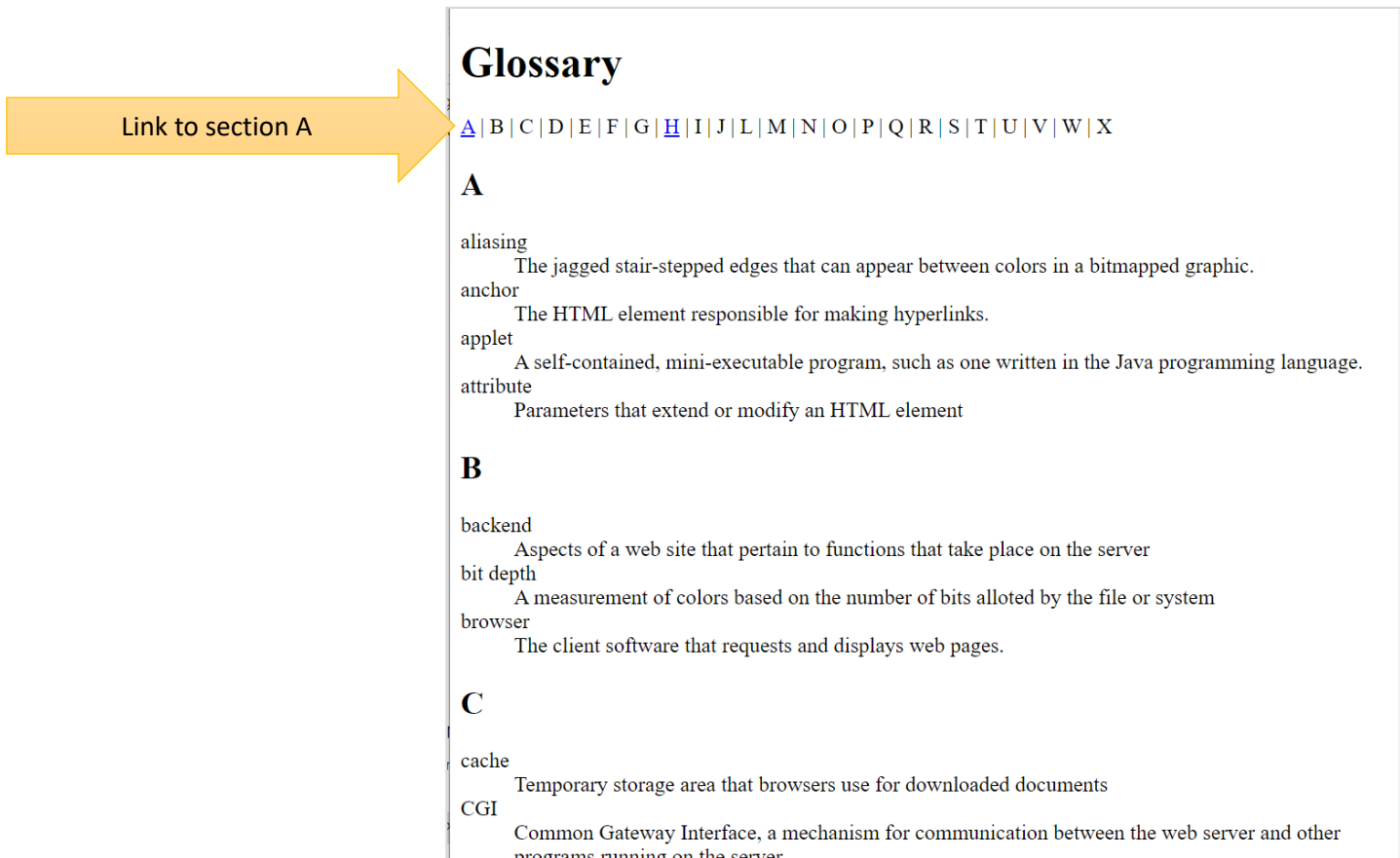
`<h2 id="startA">A</h2>`

Hint: the source code already has a link in letter H, use that as an example.

6. Make the letter **A** <u>at the top of the page</u> a link to the identified fragment. Don't forget the # (type **text in blue** only, **black font** shows you the existing text and location):

`<p><a href="#startA">A</a>| B | C | D |...............`

7. Save and refresh the browser.

Link to section A →

Glossary

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X

A

aliasing
    The jagged stair-stepped edges that can appear between colors in a bitmapped graphic.
anchor
    The HTML element responsible for making hyperlinks.
applet
    A self-contained, mini-executable program, such as one written in the Java programming language.
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    Parameters that extend or modify an HTML element

B

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    Aspects of a web site that pertain to functions that take place on the server
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    A measurement of colors based on the number of bits alloted by the file or system
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    The client software that requests and displays web pages.

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CGI
    Common Gateway Interface, a mechanism for communication between the web server and other programs running on the server

8. Repeat **Steps 5 and 6** for every letter across the top of the page until letter **L** (you can do each and every letter after the L if you want to, it is optional). Remember that **letter H is already tagged**!!! You can copy and paste but be careful with the letter on each link!!!!

9. You can help users get back to the top of the page, too. Look for the heading `Glossary` after the `<body>` tag. Make the heading "Glossary" a destination named "`top`": (type **text in blue** only, **black font** shows you the existing text and location):

`<h1 id="top">Glossary</h1>`

10. Add a paragraph element containing "TOP" **at the end of each lettered section**. Make "TOP" a link to the identifier that you just made at the top of the page. For example, this is where you will place the code for the first lettered section (**black font** shows you existing text, you only have to add **text in blue font** as always):

```
<dd>Parameters that extend or modify an HTML element</dd>

</dl>
<p><a href="#top">TOP</a></p>

<h2 id="startB">B</h2>
```

Glossary

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X

A

aliasing
    The jagged stair-stepped edges that can appear between colors in a bitmapped graphic.
anchor
    The HTML element responsible for making hyperlinks.
applet
    A self-contained, mini-executable program, such as one written in the Java programming language.
attribute
    Parameters that extend or modify an HTML element

TOP

Link back to top of page

B

backend
    Aspects of a web site that pertain to functions that take place on the server
bit depth
    A measurement of colors based on the number of bits alloted by the file or system
browser
    The client software that requests and displays web pages.

C

cache
    Temporary storage area that browsers use for downloaded documents
CGI

11. **Copy and paste this code** to the end of every letter section (until letter section **L,** other letters are optional for now). Now your readers can get back to the top of the page easily throughout the document.
12. **Save and refresh the browser. Click on the links from the main navigation bar and the back to top links (tip: reduce the browser window to half in order to see the internal links working properly)**
Partial solution on next page:

Here is a *fragment* of the finished document→

Glossary

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