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# **DIGIMAKER 6.0**



## Digimaker 6.0 How to guides

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## 1.1 How to Add a New Link

Links to external web pages can be stored in the link library. This allows you and other site editors to reuse useful links multiple times with little effort.

**To add a new link to the library,**

**Step 1:** Click the **Library** from the main menu tab. This displays the **Library Workspace**, which displays commonly used links.

**Step 2:** In **Library Workspace** click **New link**.

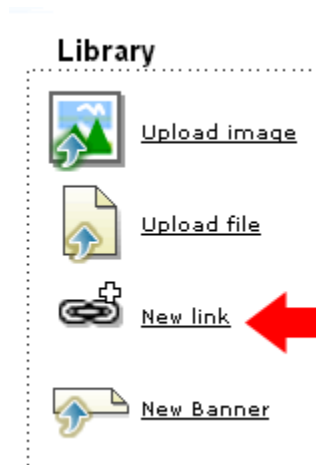


Figure 1: New Link - Library Workspace

You can also access the **Add new link** command from the **Library Submenu**. Position the mouse over **Links** under the **Library Submenu**. From the menu choose **Add new link**.

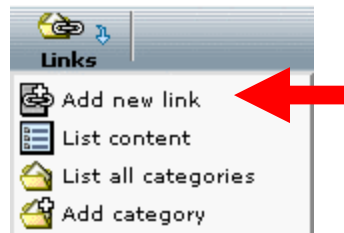



Figure 2: Add New Link – Library Submenu

Clicking the icon  next to the **Links** element in **Library Explorer** displays a menu. From the menu choose **Add new link**.

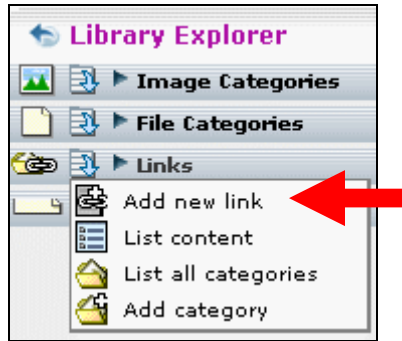


Figure 3: Add New Link – Library Explorer

**Step 3:** This displays the **Add new link Workspace**.

The **Add new link Workspace** allows us to add a link and enter general information.

The image shows a screenshot of the 'Add Link' workspace. The title bar says 'Add Link'. Below the title bar is a 'File' section with a dropdown arrow. The form contains five rows of input fields: 1. 'Name \*' with an empty text box. 2. 'Category \*' with a 'Select Category...' button. 3. 'URL \*' with a dropdown menu showing 'http://' and an empty text box. 4. 'Description' with an empty text box. 5. 'Target' with a dropdown menu showing 'New window' and a text box containing '\_blank'.

Figure 4: Add Link

- **File** - In **Name** field enter a name for the link. Example: 'BBC News'. The name entered here will be displayed on the web pages where this link is used.
- **Category** allows you to place the link in a category by clicking on the **Select Category** button and choosing an appropriate location for the link. This will help you group related links together.

- In **URL** drop-down list, select the type of link you want to enter. In most cases this will be a normal 'http' link to another web page. However in some cases it might be a 'mailto:' link that enables you to link to someone's e-mail address. Add the rest of the URL in the adjacent text field.

**The different types of links are:**

**http://**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is a method used to transfer or convey information on the World Wide Web. Its original purpose was to provide a way to publish and retrieve HTML pages.

HTTP is a request/response protocol between clients and servers. The originating client, such as a web browser, spider, or other end-user tool, is referred to as the user agent. The destination server, which stores or creates resources such as HTML files and images, is called the origin server. In between the user agent and origin server may be several intermediaries, such as proxies, gateways, and tunnels.

An HTTP client initiates a request by establishing a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to a particular port on a remote host (port 80 by default; see List of TCP and UDP port numbers). An HTTP server listening on that port waits for the client to send a request message.

Resources to be accessed by HTTP are identified using Uniform Resource Identifiers (URL's) (or, more specifically, URLs) using the http: or https URI schemes.

An http:// request looks like this:

`http://www.digimaker.com`

**ftp://**

FTP or file transfer protocol is used to connect two computers over the Internet so that the user of one computer can transfer files and perform file commands on the other computer.

Specifically, FTP is a commonly used protocol for exchanging files over any network that supports the TCP/IP protocol (such as the Internet or an intranet). There are two computers involved in an FTP transfer: a server and a client. The FTP server, running FTP server software, listens on the network for connection requests from other computers. The client computer, running FTP client software, initiates a connection to the server. Once connected, the client can do a number of file manipulation operations such as uploading files to the server, download files from the server, rename or delete files on the server and so on.

An ftp:// request looks like this:

`ftp://www.download.com/files/sample.txt`

**https://**

https is a URI scheme which is syntactically identical to the http: scheme normally used for accessing resources using HTTP. Using an https: URL indicates that HTTP is to be used, but with a different default port (443) and an additional encryption/authentication layer between HTTP and TCP. This system was invented by Netscape Communications Corporation to provide authentication and encrypted communication and is widely used on the World Wide Web for security-sensitive communication such as payment transactions and corporate logons.

Strictly speaking, https is not a separate protocol, but refers to the combination of a normal HTTP interaction over an encrypted Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Transport Layer Security (TLS) transport mechanism. This ensures reasonable protection from eavesdroppers and (provided it is implemented properly and the top level certification authorities do their job properly) man-in-the-middle attacks.

An https:// request looks like this:

`https://www.paypal.com`

**Gopher**

Gopher is a distributed document search and retrieval network protocol designed for the Internet. Its goal is to function as an improved form of Anonymous FTP, with features similar to that of the World Wide Web. Gopher had almost disappeared. It is text based and no longer used widely.

A Gopher request looks like this:

`gopher://www.somewhere.edu/filename.txt`

**mailto:**

An internet e-mail address prefixed with mailto is commonly embedded in a web page to launch the user's mail client.

A mailto link looks like this:

`mailto:sales@digimaker.com`

**mms://**

The Multimedia media service (mms:) is an application layer protocol used to transmit streaming audio, video and various other multimedia formats over the internet. Currently only QuickTime and Windows Media Player can handle traffic from this protocol.

**javascript:**

This is not an internet protocol. This is a means of calling a JavaScript function that has been defined in the page.

**news: and nntp://**

The Network News Transfer Protocol or NNTP is an Internet application protocol used primarily for reading and posting Usenet articles, as well as transferring news among news servers.

An nntp:// request looks like this:

nntp://alt.books.com

**newsrsc:**

This is a news transfer protocol used by Unix systems, it is not deprecated. Use nntp:// instead.

**telnet://**

Telnet is a user command and an underlying TCP/IP protocol for accessing remote computers. Through Telnet, an administrator or another user can access someone else's computer remotely. On the Web, HTTP and FTP protocols allow you to request specific files from remote computers, but not to actually be logged on as a user of that computer. With Telnet, you log on as a regular user with whatever privileges you may have been granted to the specific application and data on that computer.

A Telnet command request looks like this:

telnet://the.libraryat.whatis.edu

The result of this request would be an invitation to log on with a userid and a prompt for a password. If accepted, you would be logged on like any user who used this computer every day.

Telnet is most likely to be used by program developers and anyone who has a need to use specific applications or data located at a particular host computer

**wais://**

Wide Area Information Servers or WAIS is a distributed text searching system that uses the protocol standard ANSI Z39.50 to search index databases on remote computers.

WAIS software uses the client-server model. It was often used as a full text search engine for individual Internet Gopher servers. There are few if any WAIS servers in existence on the Internet today.

A wais:// request looks like this:

wais://coombs.anu.edu.au:210/ANU-ACT-Stat-L?

**file://**

This prefix is used to access files on the local machine.

A file:// request looks like this:

file://c:/something.txt

**Other:**

Use other in case you want to use an Internet protocol that is proprietary and not available from the drop-down list.

A custom defined internet protocol may look like this:

rstp://www.mysite.com/video.rm

Real Time Streaming Protocol is an application layer protocol used to transmit streaming audio, video and 3D animation over the Internet.

- **Description** allows you to enter a brief description of the link.
- **Target** allows you decide how the link will opened when the user clicks on the link.

Click **Save** when you finish entering all the information. This adds the link to the Digimaker database and the screen switches to another view.

To add multiple links, Click **Apply** when you finish entering all the information. This adds the link but you remain on **Add new link Workspace**.

If you do not want to add a link at this time click **Cancel**.

**Note! All the fields that are marked with a \* are required.**