

# Links - Exercises

## Links

Before you begin this exercise, you should create 2 new HTML files in your *balloons* website folder

- *about-us.html*
- *contact-us.html*

For the content of these pages, just add a *h1* followed by a paragraph with the class *introduction* (just like *services.html*)

Add some appropriate text to these elements and to the *title* tag.

Preview both of the new files in your browser and make sure the CSS rules are being applied (they should look similar to *services.html*).

## Adding an embedded link

First, we will add an *embedded link* to the *services* page. An *embedded link* is a link that appears within a sentence/paragraph/phrase.

### The HTML

- Open *services.html* in your code editor. Locate the final paragraph on the page which reads: *Get in touch with our sales team for more details.*
- We want to link part of this paragraph to the *contact-us.html* page that you have just made.
- Add an **a** element to the paragraph. The opening tag should be placed at the beginning of the paragraph (before *Get*). The closing tag should be placed after the word: *team*
  - i.e. the *link text* will be: **Get in touch with our sales team**
- The *href* attribute value for the link should be: **contact-us.html**
- We do not need to add a *title* attribute as the *link text* clearly describes the link destination.
- Save your file and preview it in your browser. Try clicking the link. Does it take you to the *contact-us.html* page?

### The CSS

- Next, open your site's style sheet in your code editor.
- Add a new *rule* to the style sheet. The *selector* will be **a:link**
- Add a declaration to the *rule* that sets the *color* to **#660099** (purple):

```
a:link {
    color: #660099;
}
```

- Immediately below this, add another *rule*. This time the *selector* is **a:visited**.
- Add a declaration to the *visited* rule that sets the *color* to **#876399** (washed out purple):

```
a:visited {
    color: #876399;
}
```

- Finally, add another *rule* below the *visited* rule. This time, the *selector* is **a:hover**
- Add a declaration to the *hover* rule that sets the *color* to **#339900** (green)

```
a:hover {
    color: #339900;
}
```

- Save your files and preview *services.html* in your browser. Has the link changed colour from the default blue? Hold your mouse over the link. Does it change colour?

## Testing your CSS for links

When testing our CSS for links, things can get confusing!

This is particularly true when applying different styles to visited and unvisited links.

Why is it a problem?...

- as soon as you click your links (to test them), they are marked as *visited* by the browser.
- Similarly, if you don't click any of the links, they will all be marked as *unvisited*

**If you want to test the unvisited links CSS, but you have already visited all of your linked pages**, temporarily amend the href of one of your links so that it contains a URL you have never visited (does not have to be a real URL).

```
<a href="abcdef.html">My link</a>
```

When finished testing, change it back to how it was before.

**If you want to test your visited links CSS, but haven't viewed any of your pages yet**, click one of the links so that it will be marked as visited by the browser.

## Site navigation

Now, we will prepare things for our site's navigation bar, which will allow the user to navigate through all of the pages of our site.

### The HTML

- Open *services.html* in your code editor.
- Immediately after the **h1** element, add a **ul** element. You should also add a *class* attribute to the *ul*, with the value: **navigation**
- Within the **ul** element, add four **li** elements. The text content of the *li* elements should be:

- Home
- Services
- About us
- Contact us

- When done, the code will look something like this:

```
<ul class="navigation">
  <li>Home</li>
  <li>Services</li>
  <li>About us</li>
  <li>Contact us</li>
</ul>
```

- Save your file and preview the changes. Does your list look OK? Are there bullets beside each item? Is each item indented?
- Next, we will add *links* to each of the *li* elements. For each item, the link tag will start immediately after the opening *li* tag. It will end immediately before the closing *li* tag. The **href** values for each link are:
  - *Home* : **index.html**
  - *Services* : **services.html**
  - *About us* : **about-us.html**
  - *Contact us* : **contact-us.html**
- When done, the code will look something like this:

```
<ul class="navigation">
  <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="services.html">Services</a></li>
  <li><a href="about-us.html">About us</a></li>
  <li><a href="contact-us.html">Contact us</a></li>
</ul>
```

- Save your file and preview the changes. Do all of the links work?
- Open the other three pages from the *balloons* website in your code editor (*index.html*, *about-us.html*, *contact-us.html*).
- Copy the navigation bar code from *services.html* and add it to the other three pages
  - Make sure you copy the entire **ul** element (and all of its content)
  - Make sure you place the code in the same place in all files (immediately after the **h1** element)
- Save all of your files and preview one of them.
  1. You should be able to browse all of the pages on the site
  2. The navigation menu should look the same on all pages

## Email Link

Finally, we will add an email link to the *contact-us.html* page.

- Open the page in your editor and add a new paragraph to it. The content of the paragraph should be something like:
  - *Please feel free to send us an email if you would like to know more about our products*

- Make the words *send us an email* a link (i.e. add an *a* tag around them)
- For the link's *href*, you should use the *mailto* prefix along with the email address: *balloons@example.com*
- Test the page in your browser and click the link. If your computer has an email client installed, then it should attempt to open that client to send an email to the address you specified.