Subject Code	CS3	Client-side Web Development
Module Code	7.0	Advanced CSS
Lesson Code	7.1	Text Links
Time Frame	30 mins.	

◎ TARGET

Time Allocation: 1 minute

After completing this module, you are expected to:

- Enhance web pages by incorporating links styles and events using CSS
- Identify and practice the latest updates in CSS

HOOK

Time Allocation: 1 minute

During the first quarter, you have learned that links enable users to jump from one page to another, thus allowing them to navigate the Web. To entice users to click on links, we can add designs to links to make them more attractive, easier to use, and helpful in tracking navigation.

Remember that the HTML code for a link is given in the line below. **href** contains the filename or section name of the page that you want to lead the user to. The text between the **<a>** and **** tags is the visible text that is clickable. Note that the clickable area can also be an image.

```
<a href="page.html"> Click here! </a>
```

✦ IGNITE

Time Allocation: 15 minutes

In this module, you will learn how to use CSS to style links. The CSS selector to be discussed is **a**, and there are four link states (also called pseudo-classes) that can be styled individually. They are listed as follows:

- `a:link` – a normal, unvisited link
- `a:visited` – a link that the user has visited
- `a:hover` – a link when the user mouses over it
- `a:active` – a link the moment it is clicked

All four link states are used together to create a whole cohesive look for a link that complements the web page's overall layout. Some CSS properties that can be used to style are listed as follows:

Property	Description	Possible Values
color	Sets the font color of the clickable text in the link	Color values (Hex, RGB, color names)
text-decoration	Sets the style/decoration of the clickable text in the link	Underline, overline, line-through Solid, wavy, dotted, dashed, double For more, read on CSS text-decoration Property (https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp)
background-color	Sets the background color of the area covered by the <a> tag	Color values (Hex, RGB, color names)
text-align	Sets the horizontal alignment of the clickable text in the link	Center, left, right, justify
padding	Sets a space around the clickable text inside the link	Numerical values with CSS units of measurement
border	Sets a border around the area covered by the <a> tag	Color Numerical values with CSS units of measurement Dotted, dashed, solid, double, etc. For more, see CSS Borders

Example

Given below are some screenshots of links in their different link states and the corresponding code. Note that the CSS selectors of the link states must be listed in the same order below as the code.

The sample code also used some of the CSS properties that were discussed earlier. You can mix and match later according to your preferences. Take note to always choose styles that are cohesive with the overall layout of the webpage.

a:link

a:hover

a:active

a:visit

```
<head>
    <style>
        a:link {
        background-color: yellow;
            text-decoration: none;
        border: solid black 1px;
        padding: 1px;
        }
        a:visited {
        background-color: cyan;
        }
        a:hover {
        background-color:
        lightgreen;
        }
        a:active {
        background-color:
        hotpink;
                }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <a href="default.asp" target="_blank">
                Click here!
    </a>
</body>
```

Note: The four link states should be listed in a specific order in your CSS code.
a:hover must come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective.
a:active must come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective.

CSS Navigation Bars

Most of the online websites are composed of many web pages with different contents but with a uniform layout and theme. Links are used to allow the user to go from one page to another on the website. When creating links for web pages, grouping together different links for different web pages will make your layout more organized and give the user a sense of "direction" in navigating your website.

Navigation bars, as the name implies, gives the user a way to go around your website. It is defined as a list of links and is formatted in a way that provides the user with an idea of where he or she is on your website.

The code below is a demonstration of how you create a list of links. **It is the basic code used for creating navigation bars.** All the rest can be achieved with a few tweaks on colors and link states.

Notice the new tag introduced. The <nav> tag is used to contain navigation links in a single block. This is very much alike to how <div> and <span> are used to group other HTML tags.

Notice also how the `<ul>` tag is formatted to remove the bullet and the extra spacing. We would not want that for a navigation bar.

```
<style>
    ul {
      list-style-type: none;
      margin: 0;
      padding: 0;
    }
</style>

<nav>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
        <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
        <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
    </ul>
</nav>
```

Vertical Navigation Bars

The figure is an example of a vertical navigation bar. This is achieved by display value of the link inside the list tag as **block.**

Remember also to retain the proper order of link states in your code.

```
ul {
    list-style-type: none;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    width: 150px;
    background-color: rgb(42,157,143);
}

li a:link{
    display: block;
    color: black;
    padding: 10px;
    text-decoration: none;
}
li a:visited{
    color: black;
}
li a:hover {
    background-color: rgb(38,70,83);
    color: white;
}
li a.active {
    background-color: rgb(138,177,125);
    color: white;
}
```

Horizontal Navigation Bars

You have learned that to create vertical navigation bars, you make use of the **`display: block`** property-value pair to modify the appearance of the links. For horizontal navigation bars, one way is you only need to change the value of **`property`** to **`inline`**.

The second way that you can implement horizontal navigation bars is by using the **`float` property.**

The code below is a demonstration on how to use the float property for horizontal navigation bar. The four link states are retained for the horizontal figure above.

```
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  background-color: rgb(42,157,143);
  overflow: hidden;
}
li{
    float: left;
}
```

NAVIGATE

Time allotment: 12 minutes

Exercise (non-graded)

Create a web page on a topic of your choice and incorporate a navigation bar with four or five hyperlinks. Style the links and make sure to use the four link states in your code. Remember also to create link styles that complement the overall layout and concept of your webpage. The links do not need to go to any web page, but it could go to any section of your webpage.

Check out this link (https://bashooka.com/coding/36-css-link-style-hover-effect-examples/) for inspiration of link styles. Do not copy and paste. Use them only as a reference.

KNOT

Time allotment: 1 minute

There are four link states: link, hover, visited, and active. By styling links according to their four states, the user's overall experience in navigating a website will be improved. Make sure to always maintain the order of the link states in your CSS code.

Navigation links on a website with multiple pages can be grouped using navigation bars. Generally, navigation bars can either be horizontal or vertical.

REFERENCES

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Prepared by:

KAYE B. ALAMAG
SST II
PSHS-CARC

Reviewed by:

ALINE TERESA MENDOZA
SST V
PSHS- MC