CSC 170 Lab 06: CSS for Navigation

In this lab you will create a non-working horizontal navigation bar and integrate it in a web page with formatting and layout.

Make a copy of Lab 5 (CSS for Layout)

- *After* you've completed Lab 5 and got an acceptable grade, make a copy of all the files in it to a new folder named **lab06**
- ❑ In your **start.html** file, Change the title in the <title> tag to "Lab 6 - …"
  e.g. `<title>`**Lab 6** `- Shakespeare</title>`

Code a horizontal navigation bar

- ❑ In your **index.html** file, below the **<header>** block and above the **<article>** block, insert a **<nav>** block.[1]
- ❑ Give the <nav> block a class of "**menu**" like this:
  <nav class="menu">...
- ❑ Within the <nav> block, code an **unordered list** with five list items.
- ❑ Within the list items, code anchor tags, each with an attribute of: *href*="#" like this:
  ...
- ❑ Within each anchor tag, type the name of the five menu items: **Home, Products**, **Services**, **About Us**, and **Contact Us**

Create a special CSS file

- ❑ In the head of the HTML file, under the existing <link> to the styles.css, create a new link to another CSS file that you'll name: **navigation.css**
- ❑ In the file system, in the **css** folder, create a new blank plain-text file named **navigation.css**
- Test to make sure your new CSS link is working. Add something like: **body { color: red; }**
  …save all your files and look at the index.html file in a browser. If you see red text, then the connection works. Go back and delete the *body { color: red; }* code.

Style your Navigation Bar

- ❑ Edit your navigation CSS file (not the styles.css file). Add the typical code web developers use to nullify the effects of the unordered list:
  ```
  .menu ul {
      margin: 0;
      padding-left: 0;
      list-style-type: none;
  }
  ```

---

[1] If you used multiple <article> elements, nest them all in a <section> element, then insert the <nav> between the end of the <header> and beginning of the <section>.

❑ Add a border to the list items to turn them into things that look like buttons:

```
.menu li { border: 1px solid black; }
```

❑ To differentiate the anchor tags in the menu from the other anchor tags in this document:

```
.menu a {
     color: black;
}
.menu a:hover {
     color: white;
     background-color: #333333;
}
```

❑ To give the user a bigger area to click, turn the anchor tags from inline (its default) to "block", and then add a little padding:

```
.menu a {
     color: black;
     display: block;
     padding: 5px 20px;
}
```

❑ Try different layout techniques for the menu (try them all out, one at a time):

```
.menu li {display: inline-block; }
```

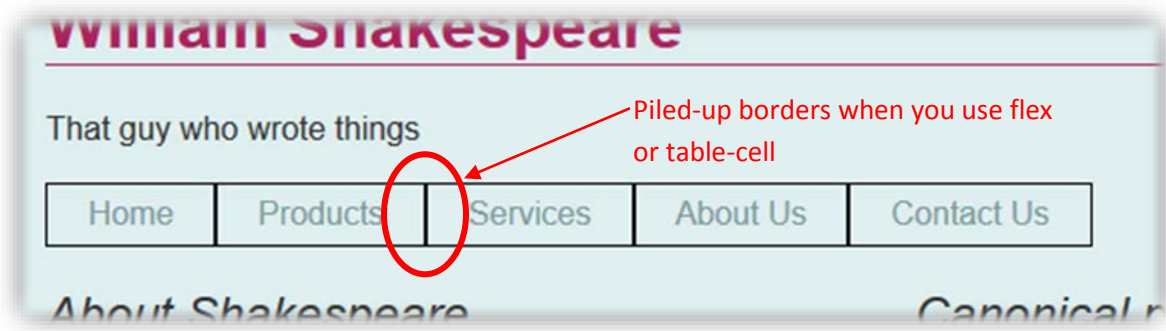…then delete and use this…

```
.menu ul { display: flex; }
```
(Notice: for the flex technique, the target is the UL, not the LI)

…then delete and use this…

```
.menu li { display: table-cell; }
```

Notice the different effect between inline-block and flex.

- With inline-block, there is a space between the menu items.
- With flex and table-cell, the menu items touch, side-by-side, which causes an unfortunate effect: the borders pile-up in-between the items.

Although the flex technique is more awesome, you cannot easily fix the piled-up borders problem. (You can, but it's insanely wonky.) However, you *can* fix the piled-up borders problem with the table-cell technique.

- ❑ To fix the piled-up border problem (works with table-cell only):
  ```
  .menu ul { border-collapse: collapse; }
  ```
  (Notice: the target is the UL, not the LI)

Part 3: Check and Upload your Work

When you are done with your webpage, use an FTP tool (like *WinSCP*) to access your account on _____.**rochestercs.org** to create a folder: **lab06** and upload all your files into it.

- ❑ In a web browser (any), go to this address to check your handiwork:
  accountname.**rochestercs.org /lab06/start.html**
  (where "*accountname*" is your account name)

Remember: All files and folder names must always be all lowercase and no spaces.

Report your work

Remember: Use the W3C HTML validator (**validator.w3.org**) AND the W3C CSS validator (**http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator**) to check your work before you report it!

- In our Blackboard section, in Lab 6, post a link to your webpage to receive credit for this Lab.