How I put this website together. I will make notes on html elements then explain the css styling (see the CSS header in this document).

1. Set up the head.
   1. I put a cutesy icon of a crown near the title by putting an image in the head.
   2. Put fontawesome, google fonts, and my css file links in the head.
2. Body
   1. Write the navbar start and end comments. This navbar will be a wrapper for 2 div elements:
      1. Sidebar div
         1. Sidebar consists of 3 parts
            1. First part: Menu-icon (hamburger menu).

Menu-icon nests 3 div elements used to create the lines for the hamburger menu. Why does the menu-icon div have 2 classes? So you can make each separate line different lengths.

Second part: Social media icons held by a <ul class=”social-icons-list”

A <p> with the year.

* + 1. Navigation div

CSS

* + - 1. How do I style the sidebar?
         1. Comment the sidebar with comments that match the html.
      2. What’s are the first css styles? You set the common styles first.
      3. He coded the sidebar after the common styles.
         1. Step one: set width and height

.sidebar{

    width: 8rem;

    height: 100%;

} he set the sidebar’s height to 100% because the sidebar will have a fixed position stretched on the entire page.

* + - * 1. Step 2

Define background-color for sidebar and set the .sidebar position

.sidebar {

    width: 8rem;

    height: 100%;

    background-color: #eee;

    position: fixed;

}

If you render the page at step 2 of styling the sidebar, there will be no menu icon visible. His plan for the menu icon is to use 3 lines to make the hamburger. Right now, he just wants to create a space for the hamburger icon so he can use flexbox to properly align the social icons. He wrote this to do that.

.menu-icon {

    width: 2rem;

    height: 2rem;

    background-color: #222;

}

Now, set the display property to flex.

.sidebar {

    width: 8rem;

    height: 100%;

    background-color: #eee;

    position: fixed;

    display: flex;

}

This lines everything into a row because the default flex direction is set as row. This isn’t what I want. How do I fix this?

.sidebar {

    width: 8rem;

    height: 100%;

    background-color: #eee;

    position: fixed;

    display: flex;

    flex-direction: column;

}

I want to place hamburger navigation above the social media icons and align the social media icons in the center. I do this by adding the justify content property.

.sidebar {

    width: 8rem;

    height: 100%;

    background-color: #eee;

    position: fixed;

    display: flex;

    flex-direction: column;

    justify-content: space-between;

}

I want to align social media icons to the center:

.sidebar {

    width: 8rem;

    height: 100%;

    background-color: #eee;

    position: fixed;

    display: flex;

    flex-direction: column;

    justify-content: space-between;

    align-items: center;

}

Next step is to style the menu-icon. We don’t need the box placeholder so we delete height, width, and background-color.

.menu-icon{

}

The menu icon consists of 3 lines.

.line {

    height: .2rem;

    width: 2.5rem;

    background-color: #222;

    /\*use margin-bottom to create space between the lines\*/

    margin-bottom: .6rem;

}

He wants to make the first and third lines of hamburger menu shorter.

.line-1, line-3{

    width: 1.8rem;

}

The hamburger menu lines are scrunched. I need to move it down.

.menu-icon {

    margin-top: 3rem;

}

How do I change the cursor when I mouse over the .menu-icon? No hover state is required.

.menu-icon {

    margin-top: 3rem;

    cursor: pointer;

}

How do I increase the width of the lines onhover?

Step one:

Why do we use the code below? .line is a child element of .menu-icon. We want to change the state of .line onhover.

.menu-icon:hover .line {

}

Step two:

.menu-icon:hover .line {

    width: 2.5rem;

}

He adds the transition property for lines 1 and 3 to change the look:

.line-1,

line-3 {

    width: 1.8rem;

    transition: width .3s;

}

CSS Transitions **allow property changes in CSS values to occur smoothly over a specified duration**. This smoothing animates the changing of a CSS value when triggered by a mouse click, focus or active state, or any changes to the element (including even a change on the element's class attribute).

# Now we style social media icons

1. Get rid of bullets on

.social-icons-list {

    list-style: none;

}

Why does removing the bullets move the social icons to the right? Because of the default padding.

1. Remove padding

.social-icons-list {

    list-style: none;

    padding: 0;

}

1. Set height

.social-icons-list {

    list-style: none;

    padding: 0;

    height: 25rem;

}

1. Use flexbox

.social-icons-list {

    list-style: none;

    padding: 0;

    height: 25rem;

    display:flex;

}

1. Step four made icons line up in a row. I change that here:

.social-icons-list {

    list-style: none;

    padding: 0;

    height: 25rem;

    display:flex;

flex-direction: column;

}   
Adding the flex-direction property to the flex container allows us to **change the direction in which our flex items display**.

1. How do I add space between the icons so they aren’t so scrunched together?

.social-icons-list {

    list-style: none;

    padding: 0;

    height: 25rem;

    display: flex;

    flex-direction: column;

    justify-content: space-evenly;

} The **justify**-**content** property is a sub-property of the Flexible **Box** Layout module. It defines the alignment along the main axis.

1. How do I center my icons perfectly? Use align-items: center;

.social-icons-list {

    list-style: none;

    padding: 0;

    height: 25rem;

    display: flex;

    flex-direction: column;

  justify-content: space-evenly;

    align-items: center;

}

1. At this point, the social icons are tiny. How do I make them bigger?

.social-link {

    font-size: 2rem;

    color: #777;

}

1. How do I change the social icons’ color onmouseover?

.social-link:hover {

    color: #deaa86;

}

I add this code to smooth out the hover effect

.social-link {

    font-size: 2rem;

    color: #777;

transition: color 3s;

}

# Let’s style the navbar p within the sidebar

This is the year 2022

We are now moving on to creating and styling the navigation

The first part of the navigation includes a h1, a search box, and a button. The button comes from font awesome.

    <!---navigation-->

    <nav class="navigation">

        <div class="navigation-header">

            <h1 class="navigation-heading">Grand Hotel</h1>

            <form class="navigation-search">

                <input type="text" class="navigation-search-input" placeholder="search">

                <button class="navigation-search-btn">

                    <i class="fas fa-search"></i>

                </button>

            </form>

        </div>

    </nav>

If I render the page at this point, the h1, a search box, and a button is hidden behind the because sidebar has position fixed. I used the CSS below to make the h1, a search box, button visible.

/\*navigation\*/

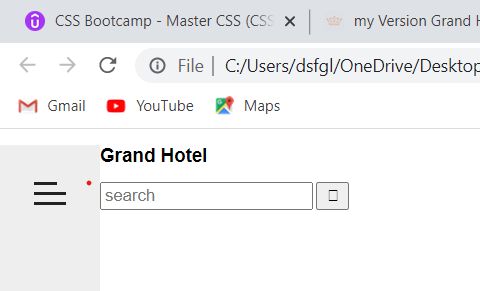
.navigation {

    margin-left: 8rem;

}

/\*end of navigation\*/

The page now renders like this:



There is a bit of space above the hamburger button. It happens because the <h1> Grand Hotel</h1> has a default margin of 1 rem. How do I get rid of the space? There are 2 ways:

ONE is to get rid of margin:

.navigation h1 {

    margin: 0;

}

TWO is to make margin position fixed.

.navigation {

    margin-left: 8rem;

    position: fixed;

}

The next step is to write a ul to hold navigation elements:

<ul class="navigation-list">

                <li class="navigation-item">

                    <a href="#" class="navigation-link">home</a>

                    <a href="#" class="navigation-link">about us</a>

                    <a href="#" class="navigation-link">rooms</a>

                    <a href="#" class="navigation-link">events</a>

                    <a href="#" class="navigation-link">customers</a>

                    <a href="#" class="navigation-link">contact</a>

                </li>

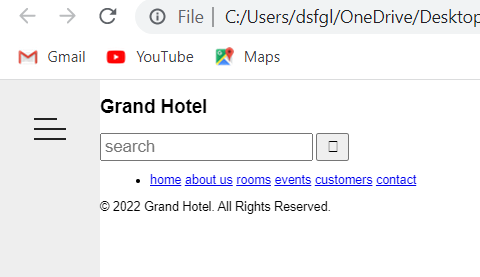
            </ul>

Now, we are creating the copyright section.

  <div class="copyright">

            <p>&copy; 2022 Grand Hotel. All Rights Reserved.</p>

        </div>



Now it’s time to style the navigation.

Step one: Add a width and height to the navigation.

.navigation {

    margin-left: 8rem;

    position: fixed;

    width: 40rem;

    height: 100%;

}

What does height 100% do for the navigation? It makes it stretch the entire height of the page.

Step two: Add a background image to the navigation.

.navigation {

    margin-left: 8rem;

    position: fixed;

    width: 40rem;

    height: 100%;

    background: url(../img/nav-bg.jpeg) center no-repeat;

    background-size: cover;

}

**Tip:** The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).

**Tip:**Always set a [background-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) to be used if the image is unavailable.

**Tip: demo on background-images here:** [**https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-size**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-size)

Step three: Use a linear gradient to make the background-image on the navigation look better.

.navigation {

    margin-left: 8rem;

    position: fixed;

    width: 40rem;

    height: 100%;

    background: linear-gradient(to top, rgba(34, 32, 41, 1), rgba(34, 32, 41, .8)), url(../img/nav-bg.jpeg) center no-repeat;

    background-size: cover;

}

Step four: use flexbox to move stuff around. I do this with the last 4 highlighted lines of code.

.navigation {

    margin-left: 8rem;

    position: fixed;

    width: 40rem;

    height: 100%;

    background: linear-gradient(to top, rgba(34, 32, 41, 1), rgba(34, 32, 41, .8)), url(../img/nav-bg.jpeg) center no-repeat;

    background-size: cover;

    display: flex;

    flex-direction: column;

    justify-content: space-between;

    align-items: center;

}

Step five: Style each of the navigation elements within the image. Starting with navigation-heading. (this is the <h1>Grand Hotel</h1>)

.navigation-heading {

    font-family: 'Josefin Sans', sans-serif;

    font-size: 3.5rem;

    font-weight: 300;

}

I now want to add space between letters in is the <h1>Grand Hotel</h1>

Step six: I want to style the next element in the navigation which is the search box.

.navigation-search-input {

    width: 30rem;

    padding: 1rem 2rem;

    background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, .3);

}

When I render the page now, I realize that <h1>Grand Hotel</h1> isn’t centered. I’m going to do that now.

.navigation-heading {

    font-family: 'Josefin Sans', sans-serif;

    font-size: 3.5rem;

    font-weight: 300;

    letter-spacing: .2rem;

    color: #deaa86;

    text-align: center;

}

Now, the h1 is centered.

Step 7: change font-family, color, font-size of search input. Goal is to make the what the user types into the search input look nice.

.navigation-search-input {

    width: 30rem;

    padding: 1rem 2rem;

    background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, .3);

    font-family: 'Josefin Sans', sans-serif;

    font-size: 1.6rem;

    color: #deaa86;

}

Step 8 is to add letter spacing and eliminate blue border around the search input. The is noticeable when use types something into the search field.

.navigation-search-input {

    width: 30rem;

    padding: 1rem 2rem;

    background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, .3);

    font-family: 'Josefin Sans', sans-serif;

    font-size: 1.6rem;

    color: #deaa86;

    letter-spacing: .1rem;

    outline:none;

}

**TIP: I would have thought to write border:none but instead I did outline:none;**

Step 9 is to create my own border around the form input and eliminate the default border.

.navigation-search-input {

    width: 30rem;

    padding: 1rem 2rem;

    background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, .3);

    font-family: 'Josefin Sans', sans-serif;

    font-size: 1.6rem;

    color: #deaa86;

    letter-spacing: .1rem;

    outline: none;

    border: .1rem solid #555;

    border-radius: 10rem;

}

Step 10 is to change the form input’s background-color:

.navigation-search-input:focus{

    background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, .1);

}

Step 11 Now it’s time to create a cool button for the form input. Here’s the code

.navigation-search-btn {

    border: none;

    background-color: transparent;

    color: #deaa86;

    font-size: 1.7rem;

    position: absolute;

    top: 1rem;

    right: 1rem;

    cursor: pointer;

}

.navigation-search-btn:focus {

    outline: none;

}

Step 12 How do I move the button to the correct place?

In the html, .navigation-search-btn is the child of .navigation-search. The .navigation-search-btn gets position absolute BUT TO MAKE THIS WORK I HAVE TO SET POSITION RELATIVE TO THE BUTTON’S PARENT.

.navigation-search {

    position: relative;

}

.navigation-search-btn {

    border: none;

    background-color: transparent;

    color: #deaa86;

    font-size: 1.7rem;

    position: absolute;

    top: 1rem;

    right: 1rem;

    cursor: pointer;

}

Step 13 is to move the button where I want it to be. I use top and right properties to do that.

.navigation-search-btn {

    border: none;

    background-color: transparent;

    color: #deaa86;

    font-size: 1.7rem;

    position: absolute;

    top: 1rem;

    right: 1rem;

    cursor: pointer;

}

Step 14 is to eliminate the onclick default blue border:

.navigation-search-btn:focus {

    outline: none;

}

Now let’s move on to styling the <ul>links of the navigation

1. Select all ul elements .navigation-list to remove the default bullets

.navigation-list {

    list-style-type: none;

}

1. I want to change the color of the <li> elements to white, change font, get rid of underline. The one thing to note here is that he gave each link a specific name of .navigation-link instead of just doing ul li. He also named the parent <ul>. See the html code.

.navigation-link {

    color: #fff;

    font-size: 1.6rem;

    font-weight: 400;

    letter-spacing: .1rem;

    text-transform: uppercase;

    text-decoration: none;

    display: block;

}

1. The <ul> has default padding. The padding prevents it from being perfectly centered. Remove the padding to center it.

.navigation-list {

    list-style-type: none;

    padding: 0;

}

1. I want to give the <ul> a height.

.navigation-list {

    list-style-type: none;

    padding: 0;

    height: 28rem;

}

1. Now, it’s time to use flexbox on the ul element.

.navigation-list {

    list-style-type: none;

    padding: 0;

    height: 28rem;

    display: flex;

}

1. Next, I have to display items vertically.

.navigation-list {

    list-style-type: none;

    padding: 0;

    height: 28rem;

    display: flex;

    flex-direction: column;

}