# COMP215 Lab 01 Part C - CSS Menus

This second CSS exercise is a little more complex. It will demonstrate a real-world application of CSS. There are two exercises in Lab 01 Part C. In Exercise I you will create a rollover menu out of an unordered list of hyperlinks using the code supplied. In Exercise II of this lab, you will create an unordered list of hyperlinks using your own code and design.   
**References**: <https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp> <https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp>

## **Exercise I**

The main objective of Part I is to interpret the code and its effect on the design of the page. You can copy and paste the code from this document into your HTML or CSS file depending on its target location. Note that the electronic copy of this document will illustrate the Design View in color.

1. Create a new folder on your site called CSSMenu
2. Add an index page. To this page add the following list of links using the code supplied:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Code View** | **Design View** |
| <div id="button">  <ul>  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>  <li><a href="#">Hidden Cameras</a></li>  <li><a href="#">CCTV Cameras</a></li>  <li><a href="#">Employee Theft</a></li>  <li><a href="#">Helpful Hints</a></li>  <li><a href="#">F.A.Q</a></li>  <li><a href="#">About Us</a></li>  <li><a href="#">Contact Us</a></li>  </ul>  </div> |  |

1. Add a style sheet (CSS) to the site. You can use a name of your choice for the style sheet following the standard naming conventions. Add the following code to the style sheet and attach it to your index page. Next, look at the properties for #button viewing each category.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Code View** | **Design View** |
| #button {  width: 12em;  border-right: 1px solid #00000;  padding: 0 0 1em 0;  margin-bottom: 1em;  font-family: 'Trebuchet MS', 'Lucida Grande',  Verdana, Lucida, Geneva, Helvetica,  Arial, sans-serif;  background-color: #90BADE;  color: #333;  } | A computer screen shot of a computer  Description automatically generated |

The first rule is for the #button DIV (ID). It defines the space that the menu will occupy, and provides a context for the menu so that we can define the way the list and links will behave inside the DIV.

Font size is based on browser preferences, so (almost) all units are in ems. The bottom padding is there to extend the DIV down beyond the menu of links so that you can see the background of the DIV. The bottom margin is to separate the DIV from what follows it. The colors are arbitrary and you can change them when completed.

View the page to see what is looks like so far. It should look like the Design view above. Take a look at the CSS Rule Definitions for #button. Select each of the Category items then modify the type settings then view the effect in your browser. Take a look at the changes in the code. Once you are satisfied that you understand how the changes affect your design, return the properties to their original state. You can also copy over the code to overwrite your changes.

1. Add the following code to the style sheet. View the page in your browser after this code is entered. Notice that you are creating two new rules, one for #button ul and one for #button li.

Review how this code changes the page. Notice how the style sheet rules override the list definition in the index page code.

Check out the categories for each of these new rules and experiment by modifying the rules and viewing in your browser.

Once you are satisfied that you understand how the changes affect your design, return the properties to their original state. Remember, you can also copy over the code to overwrite your changes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Code View** | **Design View** |
| #button ul {  list-style: none;  margin: 0;  padding: 0;  border: none;  }    #button li {  border-bottom: 1px solid #90bade;  margin: 0;  } | A computer screen shot of a computer  Description automatically generated |

1. The next step is to define what the list and list items will look like. Since all the list items are links, we’re really just removing most formatting from the lists.

Now the bulk of the look and feel comes in by formatting the link tags (<a>) that exist inside list item tags (<li>) that exist inside the div tags with a button id.

Add the following code to the style sheet. Check out the categories for the newly added #button li a rule. Experiment by modifying the rules and viewing in your browser.

Once you are satisfied that you understand how the changes affect your design, return the properties to their original state.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Code View** | **Design View** |
| #button li a {  display: block;  padding: 5px 5px 5px 0.5em;  border-left: 10px solid #1958b7;  border-right: 10px solid #508fc4;  background-color: #2175bc;  color: #fff;  text-decoration: none;  width: 100%;  } | A computer screen shot of a computer  Description automatically generated |

1. The last step is to define the hover effects. Add the following code to the style sheet. Notice the #button li a:hover rule is added to the CSS Styles. Modify the settings in the Background and Border category then view the effects in your browser.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Code View** | **Design View** |
| #button li a:hover {  border-left: 10px solid #1c64d1;  border-right: 10px solid #5ba3e0;  background-color: #2586d7;  color: #fff;  } | A computer screen shot of a computer  Description automatically generated |

## **Exercise II**

Now that you have some background information on creating a rollover menu out of an unordered list of hyperlinks, it’s time to put some of your creativity to use. Your task is to create an **original** rollover menu of hyperlinks. The menu must include the following links:

COMP215 – Completed Labs  
Saskatchewan Polytechnic Home Page

mysaskpolytech

The link information is purposely set at a variety of string lengths to see how you can best organize and design the menu.

Define a new site and create an index html document. You must attach and use a style sheet. All other design elements can be of your choosing. You can use the information from Part I of this exercise as a guide, but **use your own creative design**.

(end of Lab 01 Part C)