COMP 1017

Vertical Navigation

We’ve already done a bit with navigation and how it should be marked up.

Before we dive into styling our menus, let’s do a quick review!

Review

Menus are typically marked up with unordered lists.

These lists in turn go into navigation tags <nav>.

```html
<nav class="site-navigation">
  <h2 class="hidden">Site Navigation</h2>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">kenyan</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">moroccan</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">costa rican</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">honduran</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">brazilian</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">jamaican</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

Because <nav> is a sectioning element,
it needs at least one heading.

In our example, it has a hidden <h2>.

```css
.hidden {
    display: none;
   }
```

This makes the element invisible (i.e. the browser will not render it); however, it will still show up in your document outline.

Vertical Navigation

Let’s lay it all out for you.

As web designers, we must always be mindful of our user’s experience (UX).

How can we style our menus so that they look and behave in a way that our users expect them to?

Links have a few default styles and behaviours that we expect.

This is a link.

This is a link being clicked.

This is a visited link.

Pseudo-classes are selectors that allow us to modify a special state of an element.

We’re going to cover four pseudo-classes that anchor tags have.

```
.site-navigation a:link {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #af988d;
}
```

This selects an unvisited link.

It removes the default link underline and gives it a colour.

```
.site-navigation a:hover {
    text-decoration: underline;
    color: #321b0f;
}
```

And this puts the underline back, **only** when the mouse cursor is **hovering over the link.**

These pseudo-classes must be defined in a specific order!

```
1.a:link
2.a:visited
3.a:hover
4.a:active
```

If you do not select them in this order, your CSS rules will not be very effective.