

# Class 3: Navigation & CSS

Learn some common navigation standards and introduce the concepts of CSS

## Code concepts

- CSS: Selecting by tags, changing properties
- CSS: color, background-color, border, font-family, text-align
- HTML tags: table, thead, tr, td

## Design & process concepts

- Linking text & navigation tips
- Mockups in Photoshop

## Homework due next week:

- Assignment 3.1: Salmon recipe with CSS
- Assignment 3.2: Portfolio mockups in 3 styles

## references:

- HTML Dog – Good CSS tutorials

# Navigation Standards

## Linking text

- Users should know what action will be performed the linking text
- Language should be clear to the user
- Can state an action: *read more*, *add to cart*, *back to top*
- Can state the next page's contents: *previous page*, *account*, *portfolio*

## Icons

- Icons should be labelled and/or have alt text
- No mystery-meat navigation
- Add alt text to an image:  
``

## Tabs/Menus

- Use concise, descriptive titles for each category
- Show current page versus other pages in menu
- Provide hierarchy for large number of items by grouping

## Breadcrumbs

- Show path the user can take to get to the current page
- More general category > specific section > current

## Site Maps, Site Depth

- Help organize content into categories, sub-categories
- Don't create too "deep" of a site. Users should not have to select too many categories before finding their desired content

### Good linking text

I ate [Borderhouse Chili](#) for the first time today.

[Browse store](#)

[Purchase now](#)

### Bad linking text

I ate Borderhouse Chili for the [first time today](#).

[Go here](#)

Unlabeled icons should use alternative text.



When the cursor hovers over the image, a label appears containing the alternative text

```

```

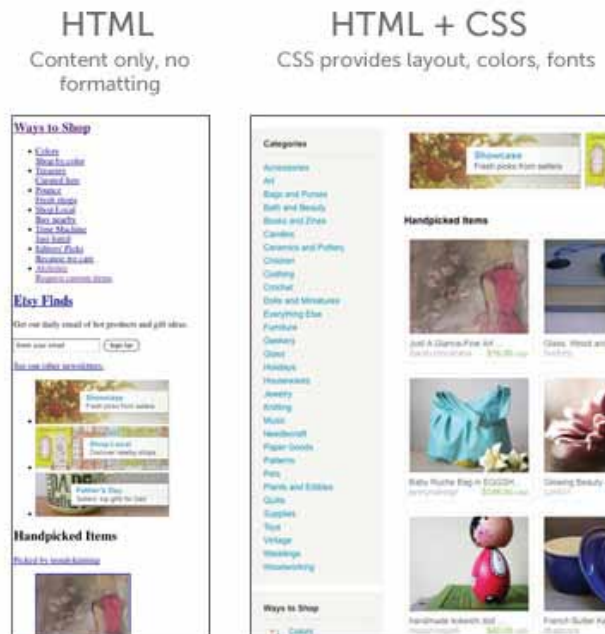
set alternative text

[Home](#) > [Apparel](#) > [Penny Arcade](#) > Automata

# CSS adds style to HTML content

- CSS helps keep all your styles in one place.
- You can change style without changing your content.

HTML denotes content. CSS determines how the content will look.



Add a `<style>` tag inside the `<head>` tag.  
All CSS code goes inside the style tag.

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    </style>
</head>
```

← CSS goes in here

To add style using CSS, you first make a selection, then change the values of its properties.

```
p {
  background-color: #efefef;
  border: 1px solid #3399cc;
}
```

**selector {      property: value ;    }**

**Can be any HTML tag**  
p, strong, em, ul, li

**Things you can style**  
color, background-color, border,  
font-family, font-size, text-align

# Tables

table	<table>
thead	<thead>
tr	<tr>
th	<th></th>
th	<th></th>
th	<th></th>
	</tr>
	</thead>
tbody	<tbody>
tr	<tr>
td	<td></td>
td	<td></td>
td	<td></td>
	</tr>
tr	<tr>
td	<td></td>
td	<td></td>
td	<td></td>
	</tr>
	</tbody>
	</table>


## Relative links

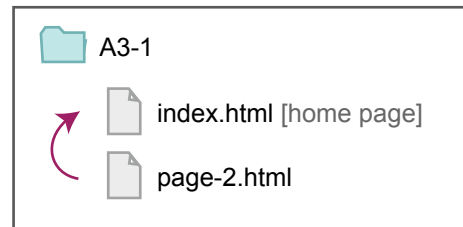
When linking, always start from your current page.

If the page is in the same folder, then you can just give the page name.

```
<a href="page-2.html">go to page 2</a>
```



```
<a href="index.html">go to home</a>
```



If the page is in a different folder, then you have to give the folder name and a /. If you need to go up and out of a folder then you add ../.

```
<a href="pages/page-2.html">  
go to page 2</a>
```



```
<a href="../index.html">  
go to page 2</a>
```

