# **FE101**

Even more jQuery

# **Final Project**

Your final project is to build the front end for a web application. It does not have to be functional as far as backend data processing, but should incorporate all that you've learned in the class thus far.

You're welcome to partner with a student from ROR101 on the final project.

Final projects will be presented on the last day of class!

http://www.teaching-materials.org/jquery2/

# **Exercise:** Creating an image gallery

- Create an HTML page with a series of small thumbnail images, and a placeholder for one large image
- When the user clicks on the thumbnail, the large image should fade to be a big copy of the thumbnail image

### Using a lightbox library

A lightbox is an image overlayed on the page in a modal dialog.

Fancybox is a lightbox library built using jQuery: http://fancyapps.com/fancybox/

# **Building Navigation Menus**

#### **CSS Selectors**

 Use a selector to tell the browser which element you'd like to style

 A selector can be any HTML tag, a class, an ID, or a combination of these elements.

#### **Selectors**

• Example selectors td, p, b, div, span

 To select classes, use a dot. IDs are selected with a #

.title, .section1, #personsName, #content

#### **Advanced Selection**

div, p
selects all div elements and all p elements

ul.nav li

selects all li elements inside the ul with the class nav

ul.nav > li

selects all li elements that are direct children of ul elements

#### **Advanced Selection**

[href]

selects all elements with an href attribute

[href=http://google.com]

selects all elements with an href set to <a href="http://google.com">http://google.com</a>

[href~=http://]

selects all elements with an href that starts with http://

#### **Advanced Selection**

A pseudo-class is an advanced CSS selector typically meant to select for functionality instead of semantics.

```
a:visited{color:orange;}
a:hover{color:orange;}
a:active{color:orange;}
input:focus{color:orange;}
```

# Let's build this navigation menu!

#### **Navigation menu semantics**

Navigation menus are almost always structured with unordered lists. With HTML5, we've also introduced the <nav> element to wrap the whole nav.

#### Sub-menus

To create a menu with drop down elements, we need to have a top level, a second level, and so on:

```
<nav>
 <l
  <a href="#">Home</a>
    <a href="#">Blog</a>
      <111>
       <a href="#">5 Reasons to Learn to</a>
Code</a>
       <a href="#">10 Things to Do</a>
```

# Step 1: Selectively show the sub-menus

How do we select only sub menus?

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```
nav ul ul{
  display: none;
}
```

# Step 1: Selectively show the sub-menus

How do we select only sub menus when their parent > is selected?

# Step 1: Selectively show the sub-menus

How do we select only sub menus when their parent is selected?

```
nav ul li:hover ul{
  display: block;
}
```

#### **Exercise**

Build the menu that we have so far - when a menu item with sub-menu items is hovered over, make sure those sub-menu items show

# **Inlining menu items**

Now that we have the basic hover/drop-down functionality working, let's make this into a typical horizontal drop-down menu

Float each nav item left, and display the entire ul with inlinetable:

```
nav ul{ display: inline-table; }
nav ul li{
  float: left;
```

### Remove default style

Make sure to set list-style: none; on the main ul> so we can remove the normal bullets

### **Dropdown items look misaligned**



Why are they misaligned?

Remember that tags have padding-left:
40px; by default because lists are usually indented!

#### When I hover over, items move

When you hover over a dropdown item, the item to the right of it moves

In order to prevent this, take it completely out of the flow of the page, just set position: relative; on the containing for this submenu.

#### Have fun!

Spend some time styling your dropdown menu. Feeling a lack of inspiration? Here's a list of websites with dropdown menus:

http://sixrevisions.com/design-showcaseinspiration/50-examples-of-drop-down-navigationmenus-in-web-designs/

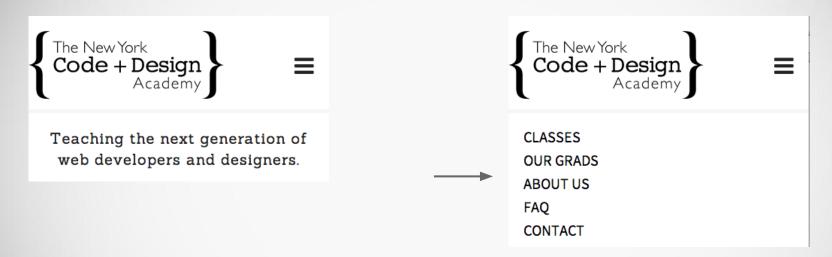
# **5 Minute Break**

# **Getting Mobile Friendly**

A mobile-friendly menu typically doesn't have a drop-down element due to lack of space.

Instead, a menu icon is placed for the user to click on that reveals links, usually to top-level content

### **Getting Mobile Friendly**



On click, the menu icon reveals the menu items

# **Back to breakpoints**

Some of this will be accomplished using breakpoints

We want all devices under the optimal width to display our normal navigation menu to use this mobile-friendly substitute!

#### Horizontal vertical

On a mobile device, a vertical menu make more sense than a horizontal menu

```
@media (max-width: 420px) {
   nav ul li{
    float: none;
}
```

#### Hidden until click

We also want to hide menu items until people click on our menu icon

```
@media (max-width: 420px) {
   nav ul {
      display: none;
   }
```

#### **Necessary JavaScript**

When people click on our menu icon, we need to display the menu:

```
$ (document).ready(function() {
   $(".menu-icon").click(function() {
      $("nav ul").slideToggle();
   })
})
```

# Can you find a bug?

Make your browser window small and toggle the menu - then make it big again. What happened?

# A JavaScript "breakpoint"

```
$(window).resize(function(){
   var w = $(window).width();
   if(w > 420 && menu.is(':hidden')) {
       menu.removeAttr('style');
   }
});
```

#### **Exercise**

Work to make both of the menus you created in the last exercise mobile friendly.