

Translating common design
patterns into markup

Web Patterns

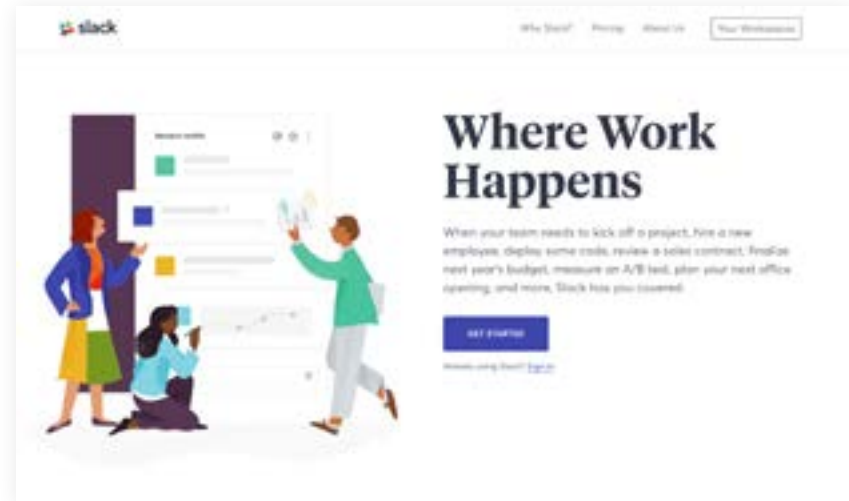
You can think of a web pattern as a group made up of certain types of elements.

Some common patterns include:

- Navigation bars
- Website headers
- Button groups
- Forms
- Tabs
- Cards

...and more!

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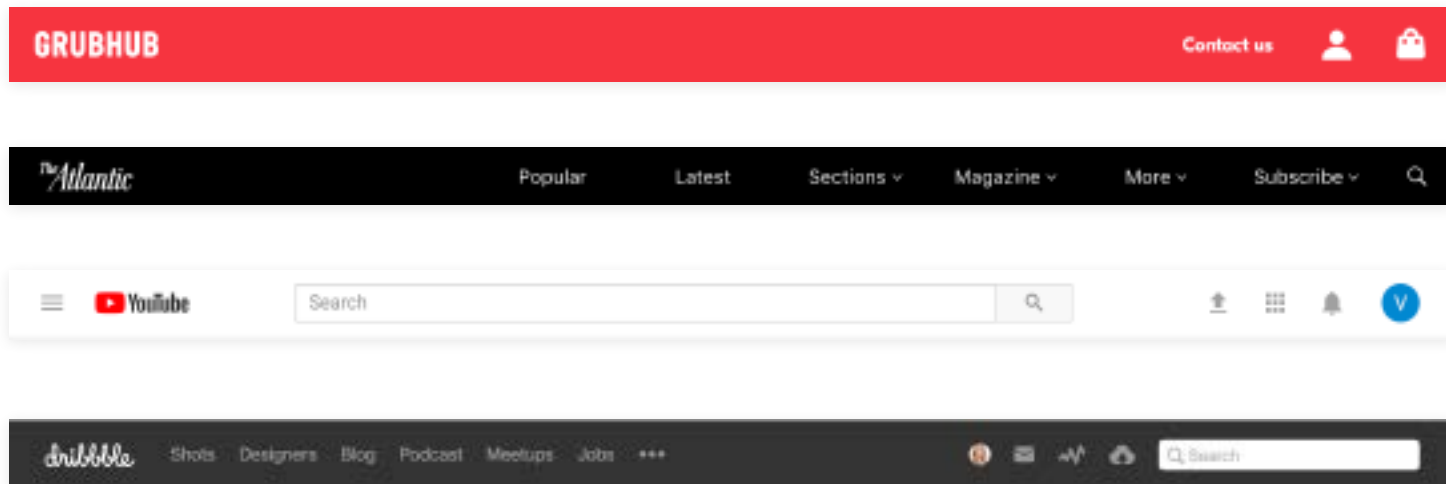


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Let's dissect a few common patterns used on the web and how they can be translated into HTML elements.

Navigation Bars - <nav>

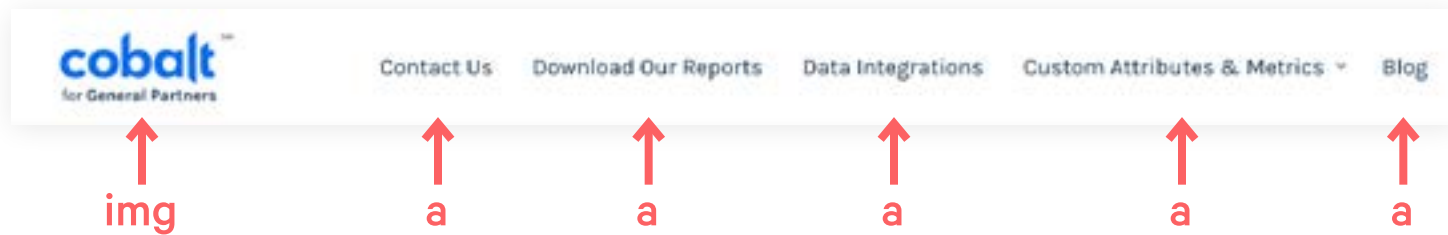
Almost every website has a navigation bar. It's how users move from page to page of a site. A common format for navigation is a top horizontal section with each link sitting next to each other.



What makes up a <nav>?

It will vary but most likely it will be a list of links, sublinks, images, inputs and buttons.

Example 1



Example 1



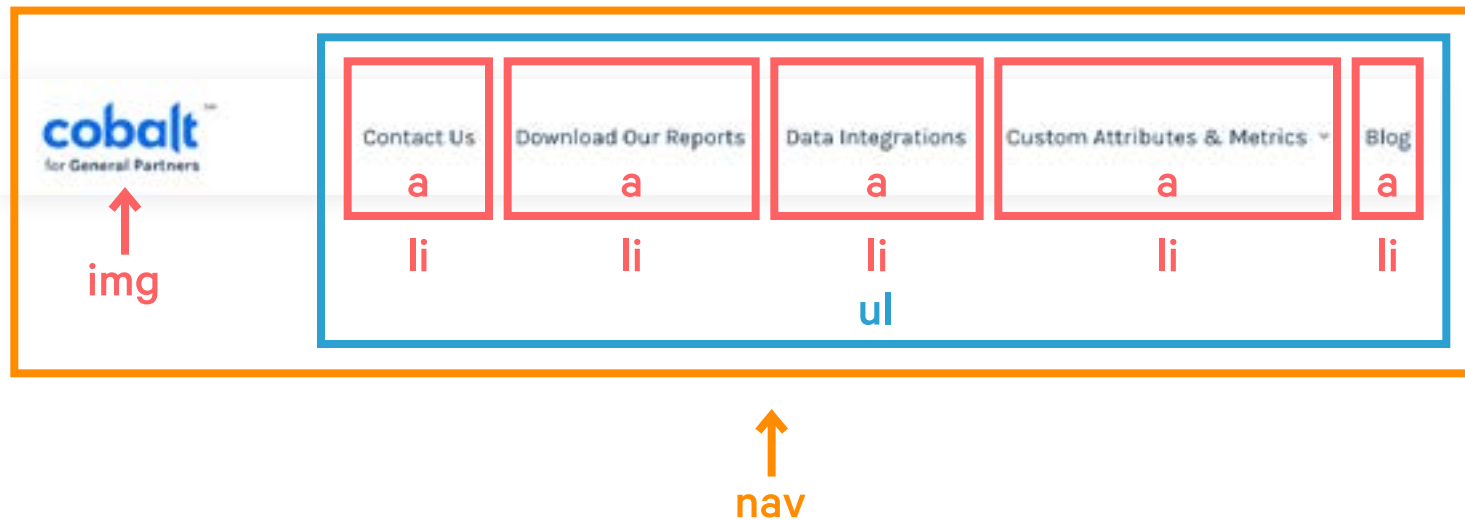
Each of these links is also a list-item

Example 1



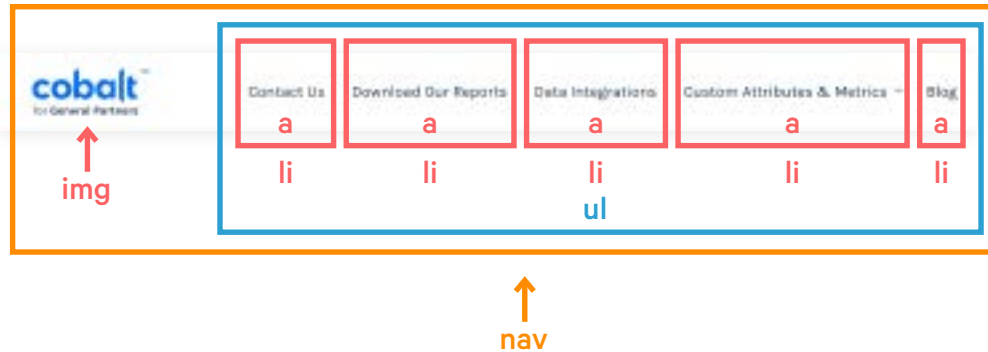
These list-items make up an unordered list.

Example 1



The image + the unordered list makes up the navigation bar.

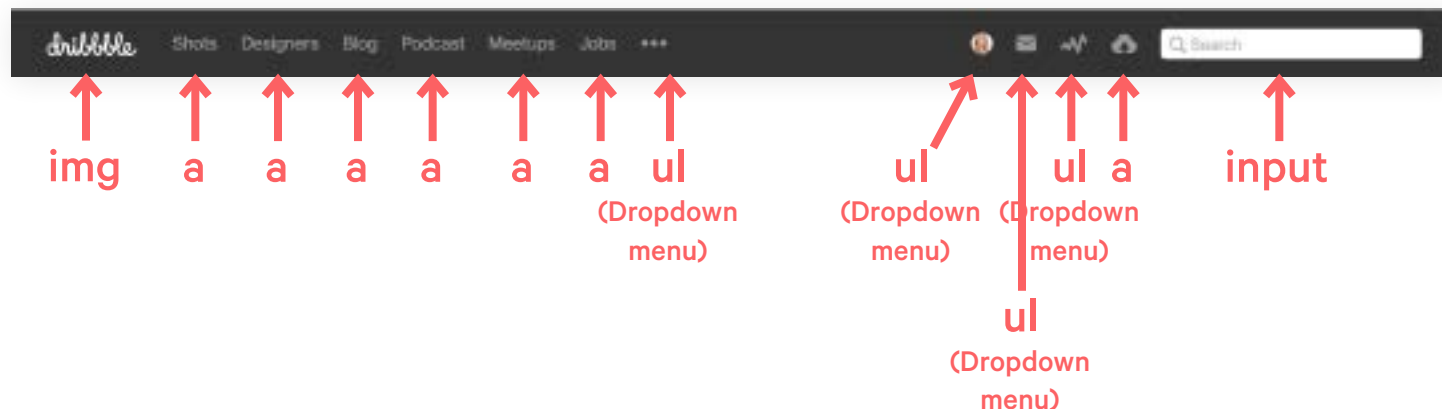
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📄 index.html

```
<nav>
  
  <ul>
    <li><a>Contact...</a></li>
    <li><a>Download...</a></li>
    <li><a>Data...</a></li>
    <li><a>Custom...</a></li>
    <li><a>Blog...</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

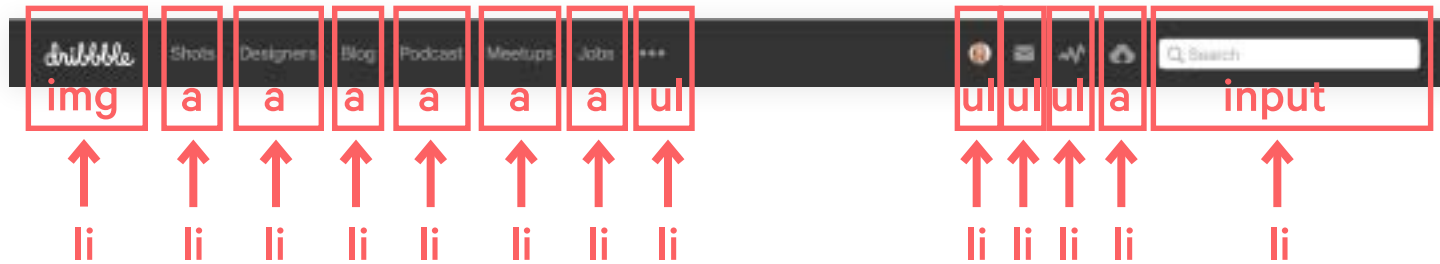
Example 2



There's a lot going on here so let's take it one by one.

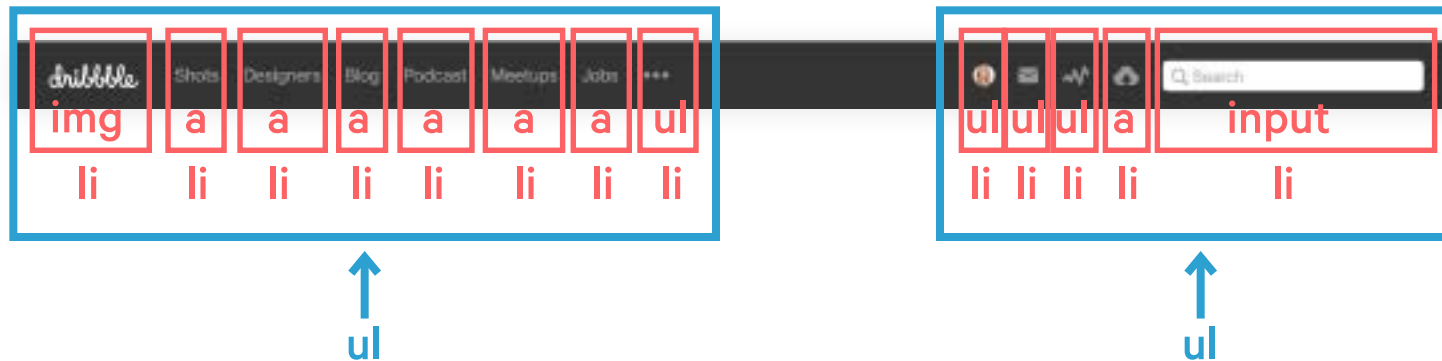
We have an image, a series of links, a couple of dropdown links, and a search input.

Example 2



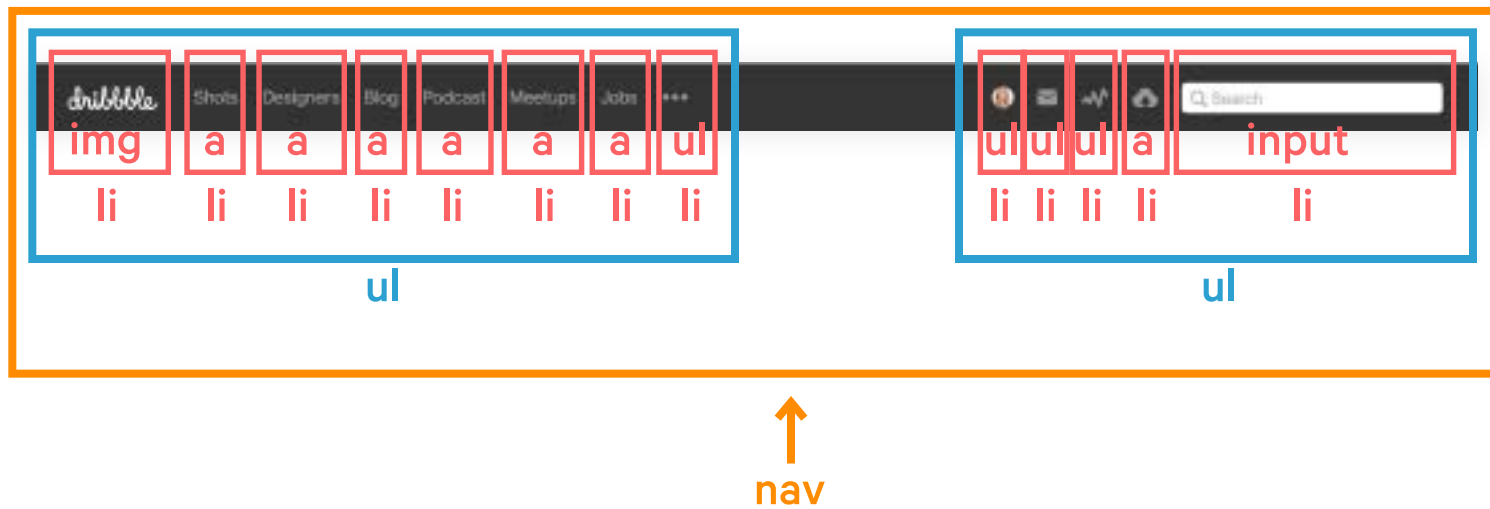
Each of these items is a list-item.

Example 2



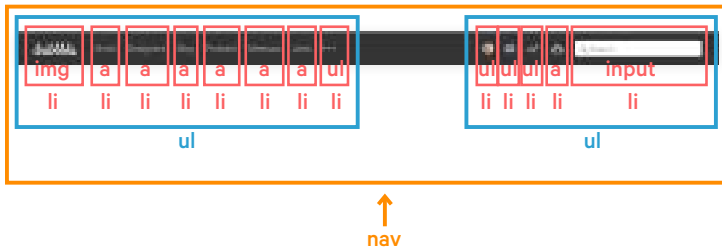
We have a list of navigation links on the left and then a list of secondary navigation links and a search bar on the right. Separating the two lists out help make styling the layout with CSS easier.

Example 2



The two lists together make up the whole navigation bar.

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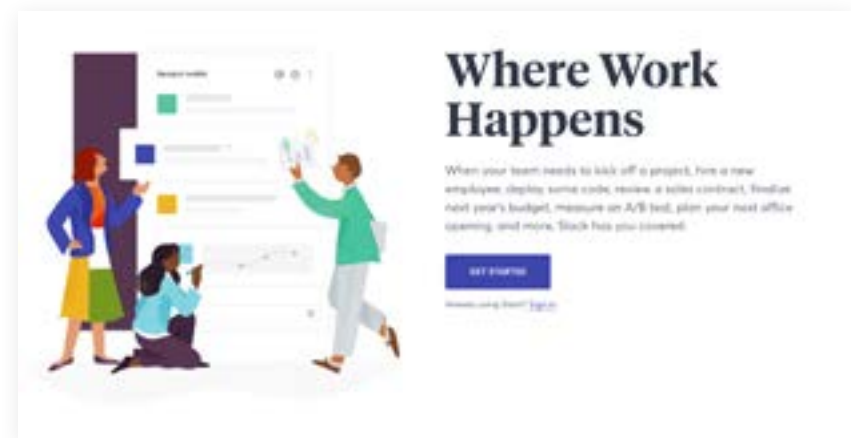


index.html

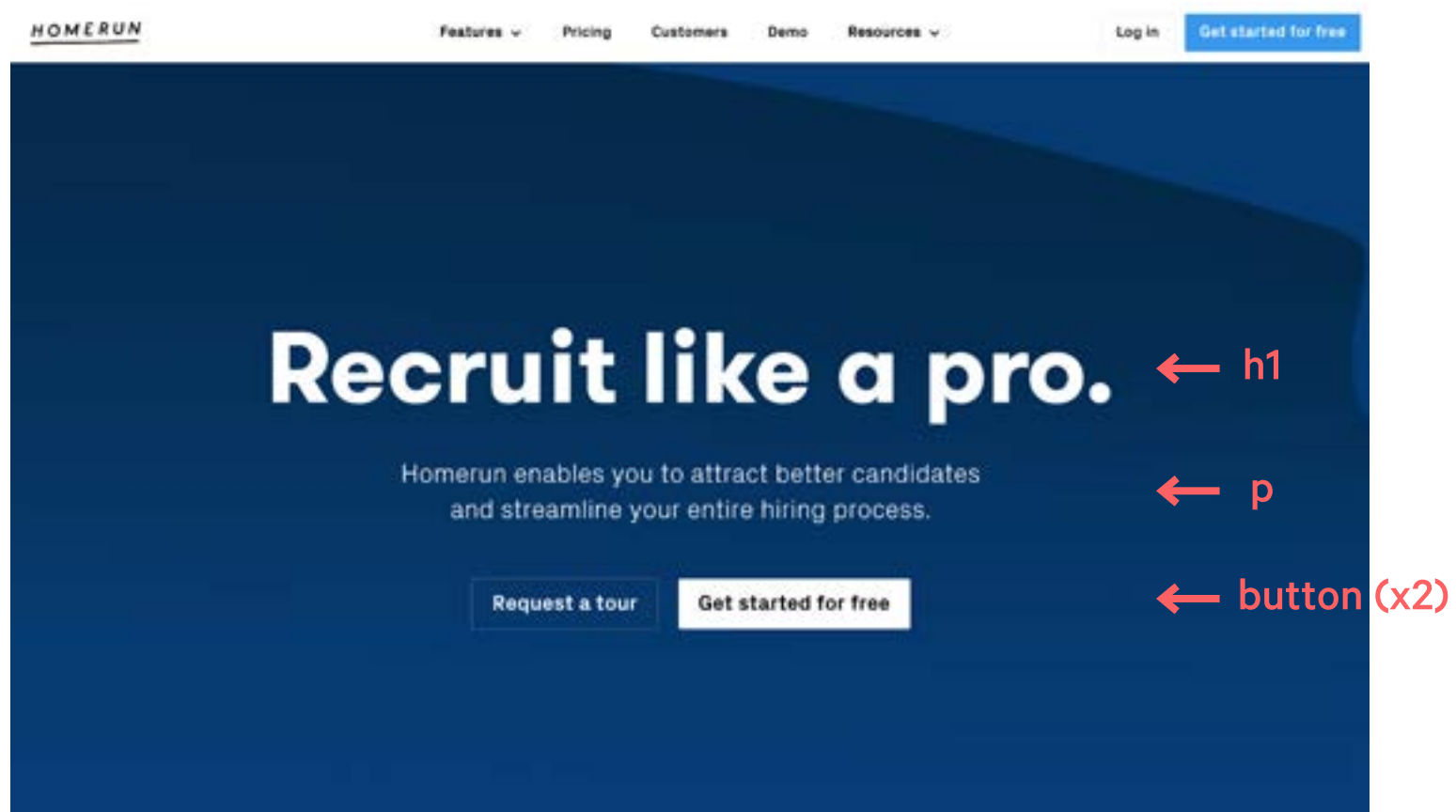
```
<nav>
  <ul class="primary-nav-list">
    <li><img></li>
    <li><a>Shots</a></li>
    <li><a>Designers</a></li>
    <li><a>Blog</a></li>
    <li><a>Podcast</a></li>
    <li><a>Meetups</a></li>
    <li><a>Jobs</a></li>
    <li><ul>...</ul></li>
  </ul>
  <ul>
    <li><ul>...</ul></li>
    <li><ul>...</ul></li>
    <li><a><img></a></li>
    <li><input>Search</input></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```


Page Header - <header>

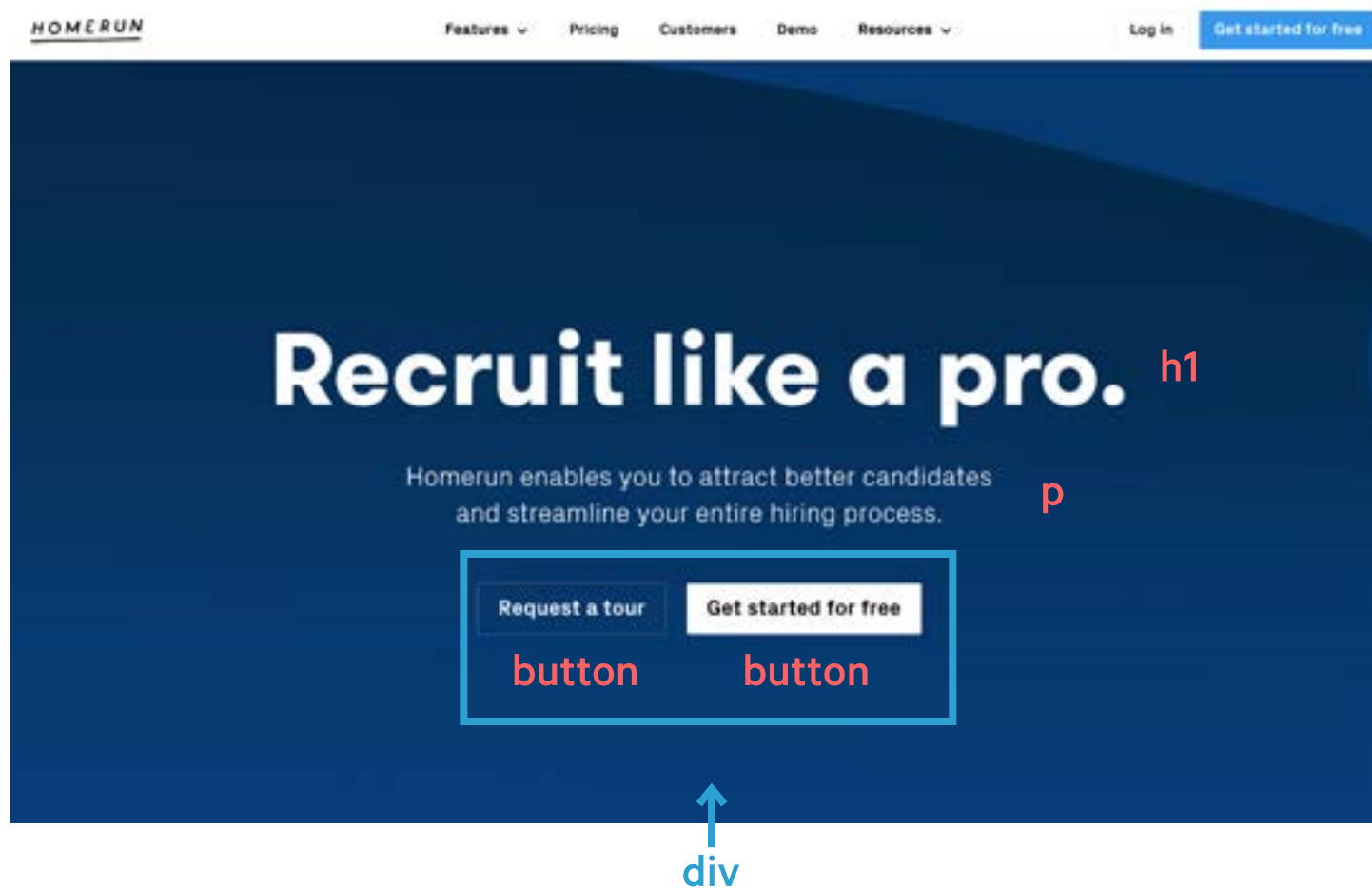
A really common web design pattern is having a header area.



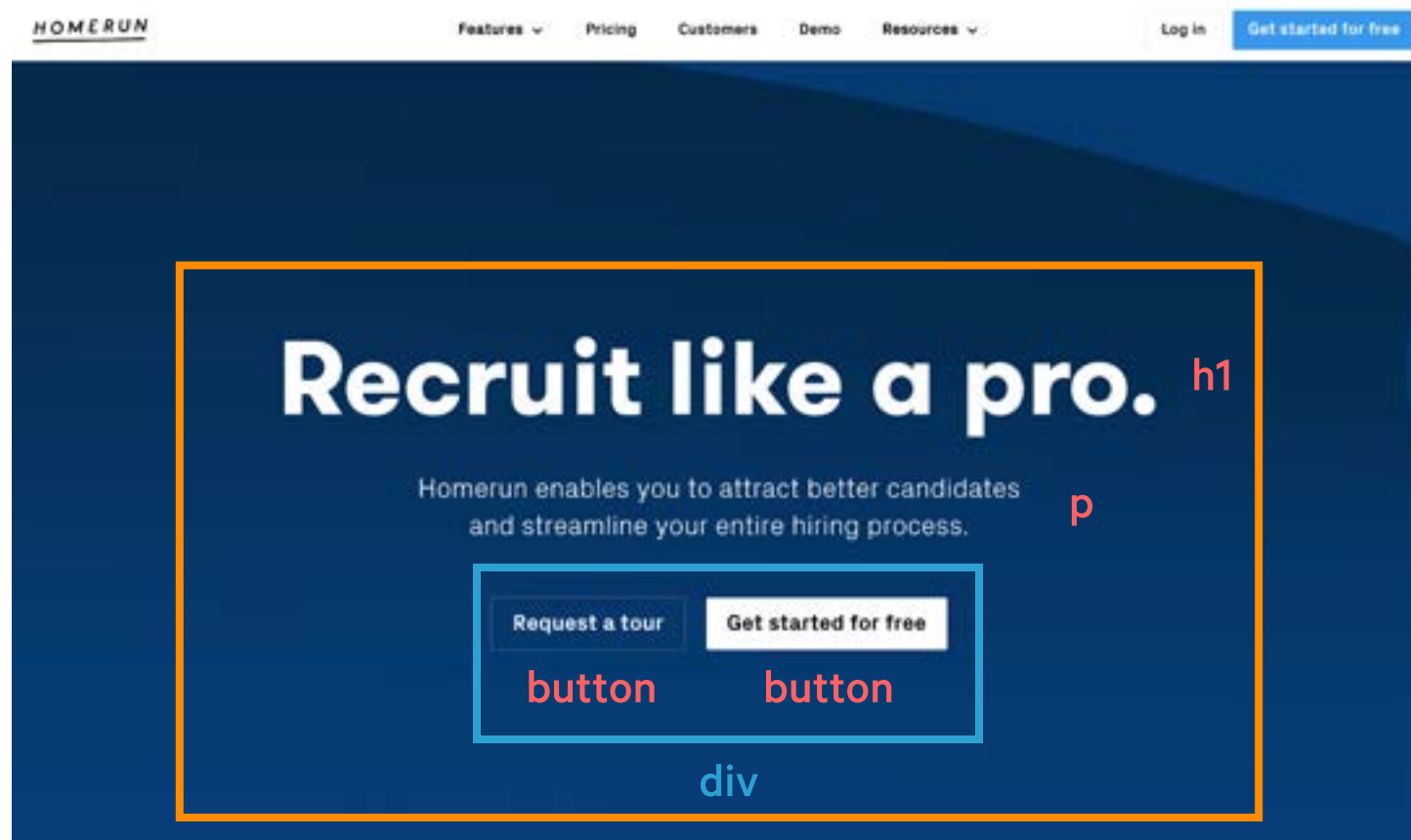
Example 1



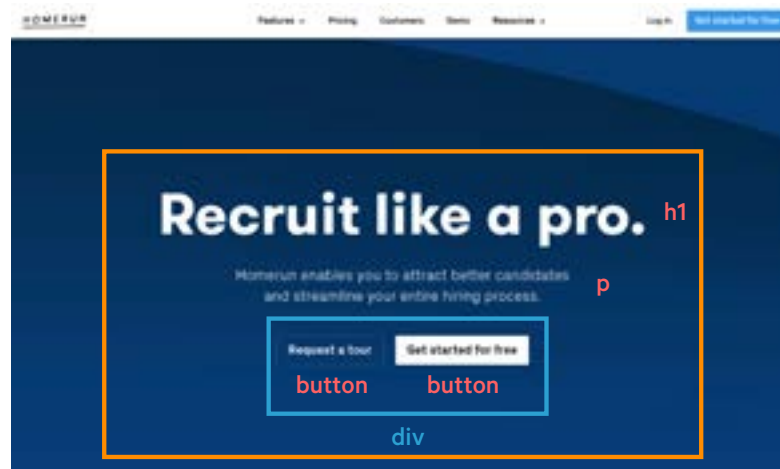
Example 1



Example 1



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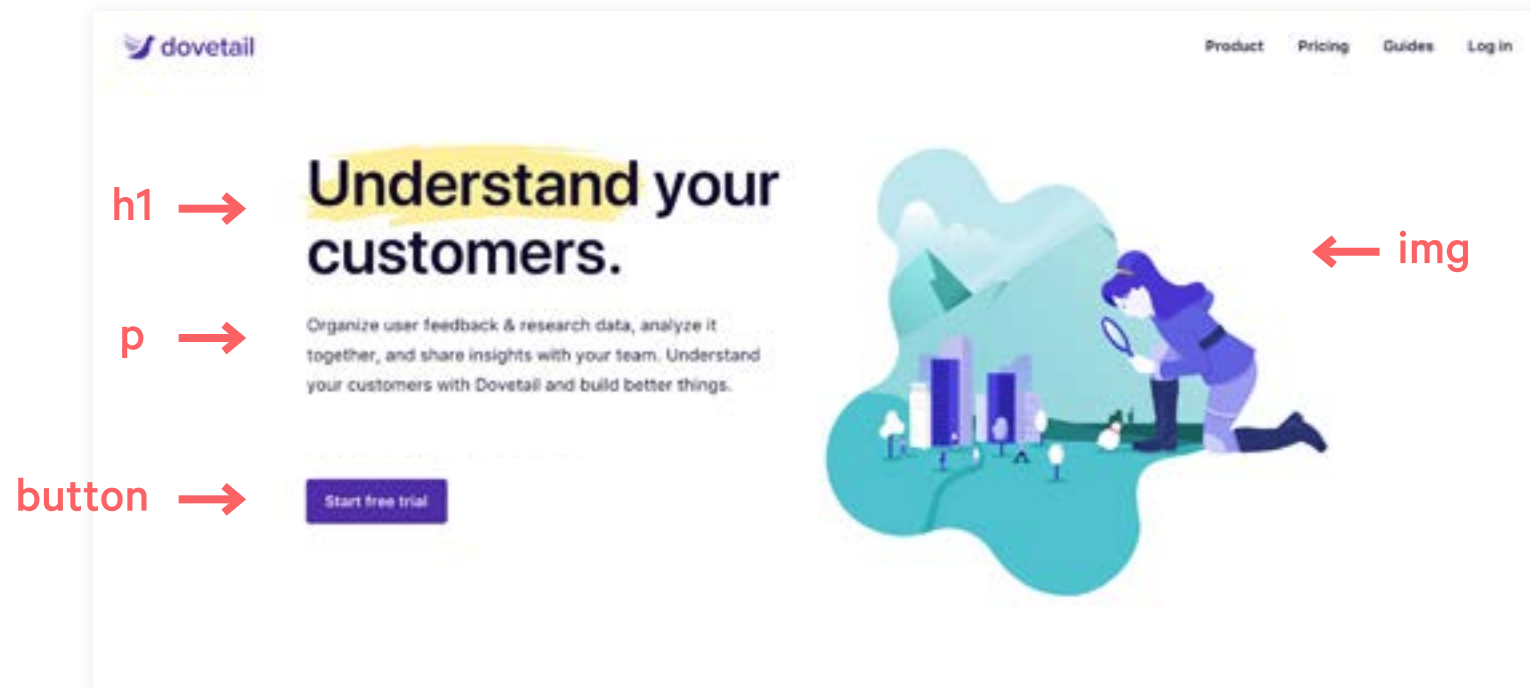


↑
header

index.html

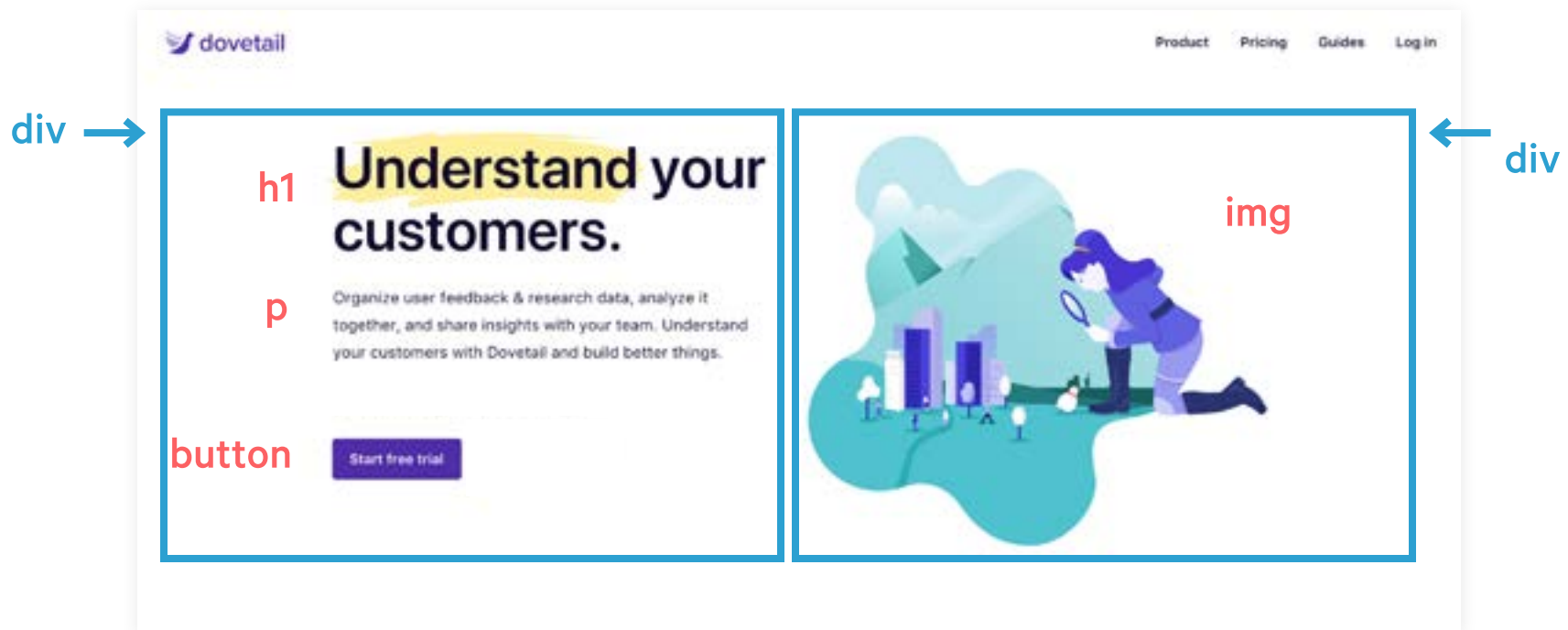
```
<header>
  <h1>Recruit...</h1>
  <p>Homerun...</p>
  <div class="button-group">
    <button>Request...</button>
    <button>Get...</button>
  </div>
</header>
```

Example 2



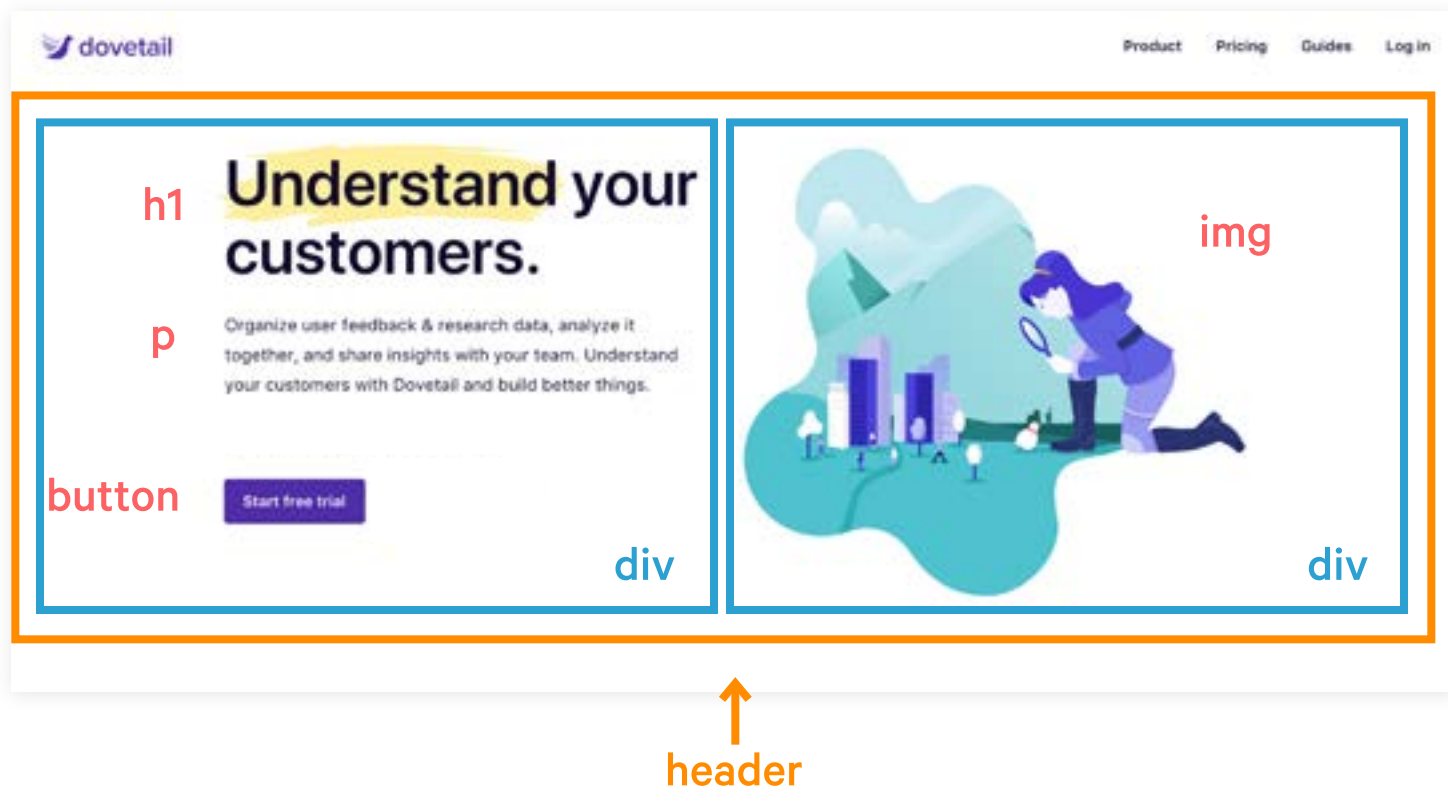
This header gets a little more complex with the added image and layout. We have a large heading, two paragraphs, a button and an image.

Example 2



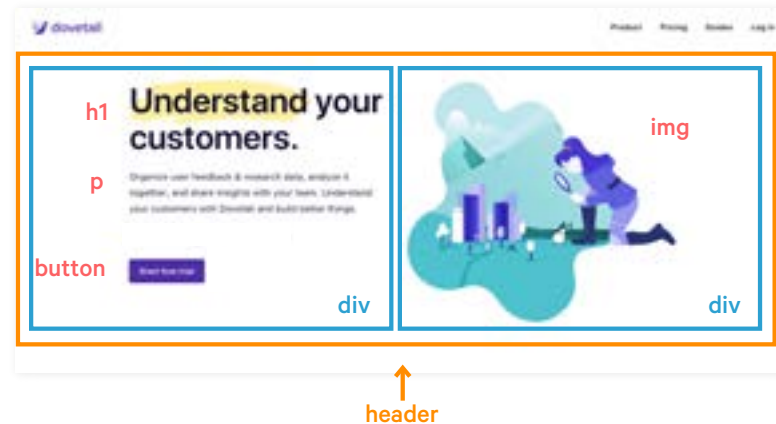
We can group the content on the right in it's own div, and the image in another. This will help us control the layout of the two groups of content.

Example 2



These two div groups make up the one header.

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📄 index.html

```
<header>
  <div class="text">
    <h1>Recruit...</h1>
    <p>...</p>
    <button>Get...</button>
  <div class="img-container">
    
  </div>
</header>
```

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Don't get too hung up on using the correct elements 100% of the time, or if you're organizing your HTML the exact same way as someone else.

The HTML examples I've outlined are just one way you could structure your HTML.

Focus on identifying the individual elements and work your way up to structuring them by their layout within each other and then on the page itself.

When in doubt, use a generic `` for pieces of text or elements on the same line and a generic `<div>` for groups of elements.

Remember, you can add a class to any element in your HTML!