

Cover Navigation



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Agenda



Completed Project

Small Screen Navigation

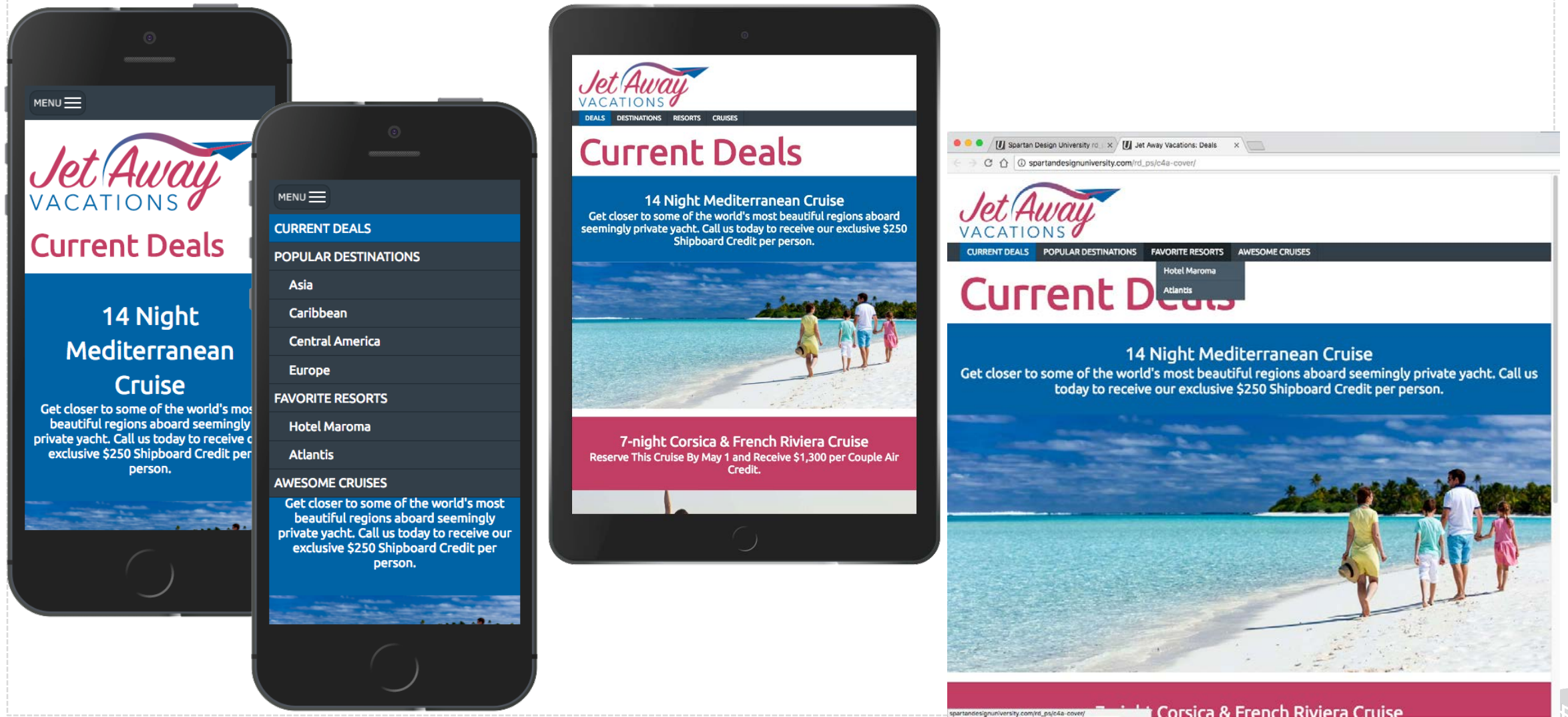
Medium and Large Screen Navigation

Add JavaScript

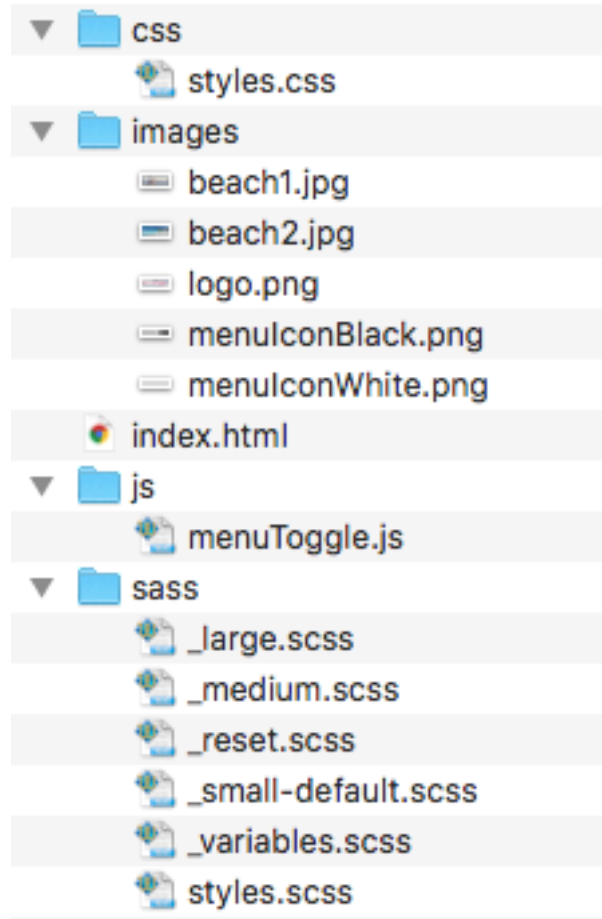
Testing



Completed Project



Demos



Open the index page and just after the opening nav tag, add an empty open and closing button tag.

Now switch to the small scss file and let's talk to the nav tag. Remember to add a comment to the closing curly

Please set the background color to the variable `$menuColor`. Remember that the menu color variable was created in the variables partial.

Now let's set the position to absolute and move it to the top of the screen using `top: 0` and set the width to 100% so it fills the screen.

Let's work on the button next.

Let's add a background image using the white icon

We also need to prevent it from repeating.

Since we can only see a part of the icon we need to resize the button and set the width and height.

Now we can have a big button.

Let's change the background color to be 10% black using `rgba`

The graphics is showing up but it's too large so we will resize it down to 86% and tell it to be centered in both directions.

Now that line around the button is a bit harsh so let's change it to 20% black and change the border radius to 10px. The last thing we need to do is add some margin around the button to move it away from the edges. Now that is a good looking button.



I have included the CSS for this button in the snippets file in case you don't want to type it all. Now lets move on to the navigation links.

We will start by styling all the anchors.

We want the items to be clickable across the entire width of the screen so change the display to Block.

Lets set the text color to white and remove the underline using text-decoration none

These are a little small for touching so lets increase the size with padding of .7rem top and bottom and 2% at the sides to match the hamburger icon above. A big part of good design is being consistent.

Now lets add a border between the links to visually separate them using border-bottom and an rgba color for the line.

Now that look good but its a little hard to tell the main menu items from the sub menu items so lets add rule to the sub menu items of ul li ul li a. Now lets increase the padding on the left to 8%;

Between the upper case of the main menu items and the extra indent of the sub menu items, we have a good contrast.



remember that in the last video, we added a class = active to one of the primary menu links. Lets now add a rule that talks to the active menu item and change the background color to the primary color from our variables.



junk me



Now lets move on to the medium screen styling.

We are going to build a horizontal menu for the medium screens that is beneath the header.

add a nav open and close tag.

The first thing we will do is move the navigation to it's normal position in the flow of the page using position relative.

Next we will hide the button which we don't need using display none.

We need to change the menu to a vertical menu by having the list items float to the left.

Now that made a royal mess of our page because the nav bar collapsed.

Lets go back to the index file and add class="clearfix which we learned about in a previous course. It references this block of css a the bottom of the small scss file and prevents the nav from collapsing. Now we can see the menu items.

Notice that the first menu item is touching the left edge of the screen.

We will slide the ul over with margin left.



Now we need to do some serious work to the links.

First we need to remove the bottom border from the small screen css.

Then we need to add a border on the right to separate all the menu items

Lets also change the padding to .7rem which is the same as it was and .9rem at the sides

Now lets turn our attention to the sub menu items.

First we will tell the sub menu ul to move way off the screen using left at -999em.

Now we need to insure that when they are displayed they are above everything else so lets set the z-index to 99 layers up.

Les also change the background color of the sub menus to 10% lighter than the menu bar using scss lighten.

In order to get them to come back on hover or touch, we need to set the sub menu to position absolute.

To get the sub menus to display, we will wait for a hover on the parent list item and change the submenu ul to left and auto

Now they look a little funny so lets talk to the sub menu list items and prevent them from floating. We can also turn off the border on the right since they are stacked vertically and we can add a border-bottom to separate the sub menu items from each other.

Notice that some menu items are wrapping to two lines. Lets set the width of the unordered list to 10rem and see what that does. Now they no longer wrap.



We are getting really close. I am sure that you have noticed that on my screen the menu bar is wrapping to two lines. This is completely unacceptable.

If we look at the index file we can see that I have added a span around the word in each menu item. If we hide the span then the menu links will be shorter and perhaps they will fit.

Set the ul li a span to display as none and sure enough they fit.

Now all we were missing is some fancy stuff.

Let's change the background color on the anchors when hovering to darken the menu color 10%

Right now the color instantly changes but we can slow down the change using a transition on the ul li anchor.

We will transition the background over .3 seconds using linear. We also have to add a webkit version for some incompatible browsers. You can see the slowed down transition really well on the sub menu items.



Now were ready for the large screen enhancements.

All we need to do here is bring back the longer menu item names now that we have more screen width. Lets talk to the ul li a span and display as inline.

Now we can view our work starting from the small to the medium to the large and see how seamlessly it works together.

But wait, were not done yet.

Lets say you needed this menu to match the red color scheme of your site.

Lets go back the the small file and change the background color of the nav to #900

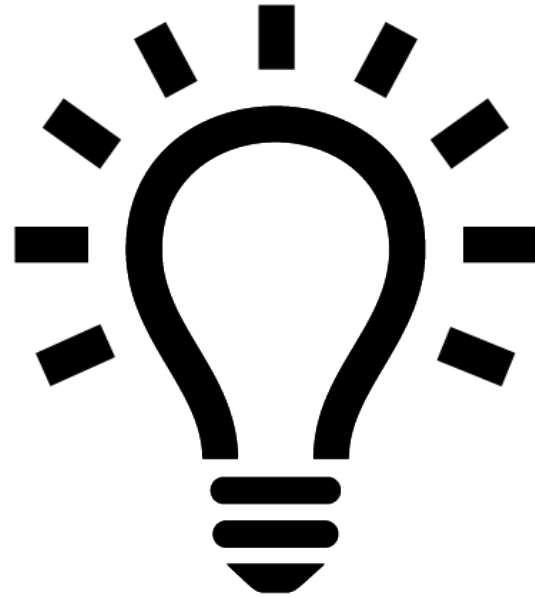
Wow, see how beautifully that works on all three versions or our site and it only took one change. You have to admit, this is pretty cool and it worked because we used sass lighten and darken and rgba colors. Now were ready for the javascript.



JUNK ME



Toggle



Open the index file and notice at the bottom of the page there is a link to the JavaScript file already in place for you.

Please open the menu toggle file and let's start with a function called Menu Toggle. It looks like this.

Before we get to the fancy stuff, let's test it using `console.log` and send the message "you clicked me".

Let's return to the chrome browser and open the inspect tools.

Select the console tab and clear any messages that may be there.

Click the menu and you see nothing happens. That is because we need to connect the button to the function. To do that we need to add two id's to the index of our page. An id is like giving a name to one of your children and JavaScript loves to work with id's.

Let's add an id of hamburger button to the hamburger button.

we will also add an id of primary navigation or nav for short to the unordered list.

Now we can communicate with our page using javascript.



Now you could add an `onclick="toggleMenu()"` to the button but then you have script mixed in with your html.

We will keep it separate by creating a variable called `x` and assigning it to get element by id for the item named hamburger button.

Now add `x.onclick = toggleMenu` which is the name of our function. This line of code is just waiting around for someone to click on the hamburger button so it can tell the function to run.

Lets save our work and see what happens in our browser when we click the hamburger icon. Do you see the message appearing. That means that JavaScript is talking to the button.

Now lets change what the function does.

remove the console log message

```
type document.getElementById("primaryNav").classList.toggle("closed");
```

This is going to toggle the class list of the primarynav which is our unordered list.

This will add the class `closed` if it is missing and remove it if it is there. Lets watch this in action.



Watching this is action is bit messy with live preview so turn it off and open the index page directly in your browser.

In the chrome tools click the elements tab
Right click to inspect the navigation
Look for the ul with an id of primary nav.

Click repeatedly on the hamburger icon and watch the class = closed be added and removed. Pretty cool right

Now all we have to do is tie the class to our css.
Open the small file and lets talk to the ul.closed and change the display to none.
reload the page abd click the hamburger several times.

The menu closes and open just like it should.
Did you notice that when the menu is closed that the top of our logo is covered up.
In the small css add margin-top of 44px to the header. refresh the page and the problem is solved. for small screens.



Have you noticed that when you refresh the page that the menu is open by default. Actually we want it closed by default so lets open the index file and add a class of closed to the ul. Now lets refresh the page and the menu starts out closed.

Now watch this next part closely.

When the navigation is showing on the small screen and we widen the browser, the navigation is still showing. So far so good.

However when the menu is closed and we widen the browser, the navigation disappears completely.

To correct this lets open the medium file and tell the ul when it has a class of closed to display it's self as a block.

Now when we widen the page the menu appears no mater what.

Lets upload this to my sandbox website and we can start running tests.



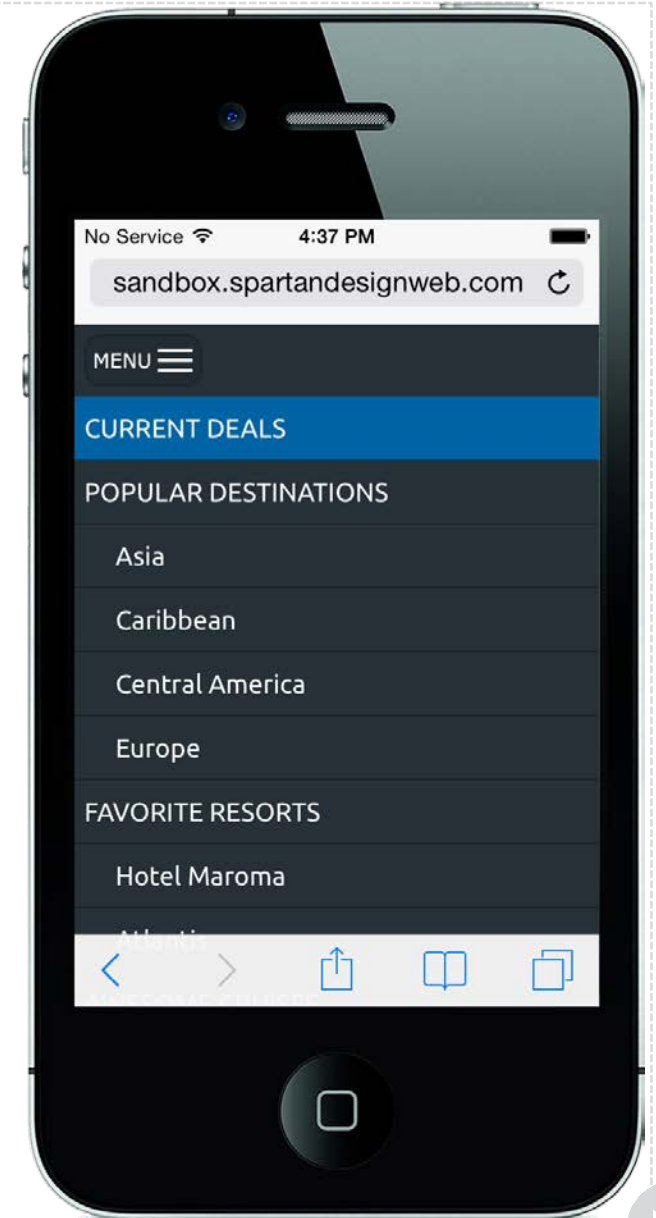
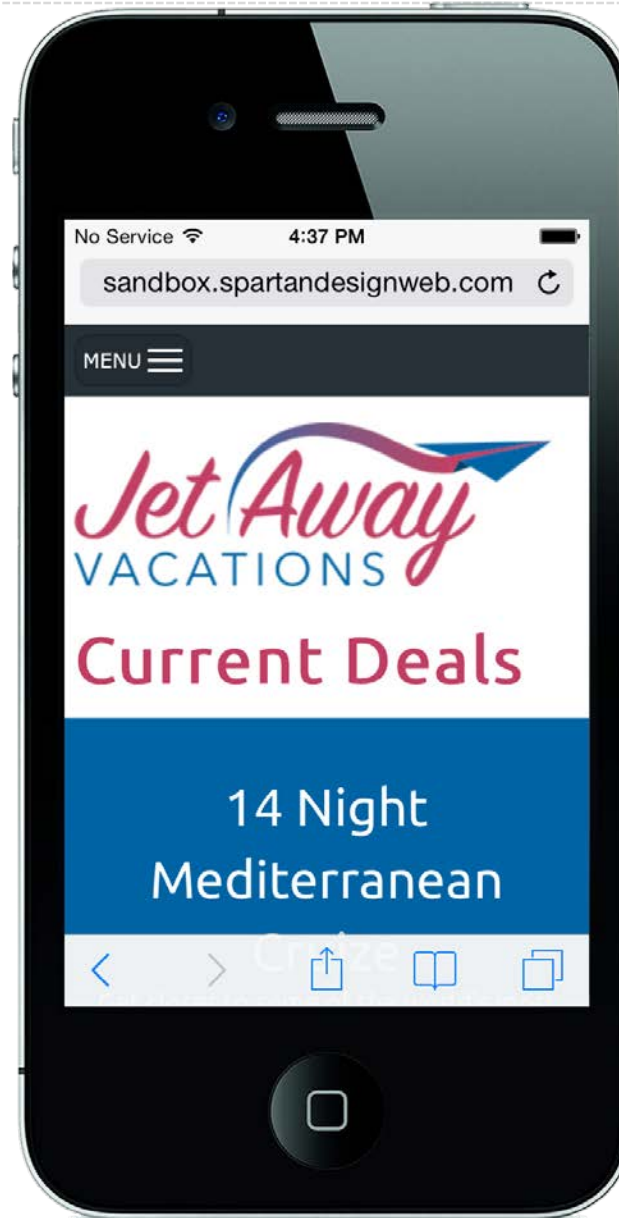
Junk Me



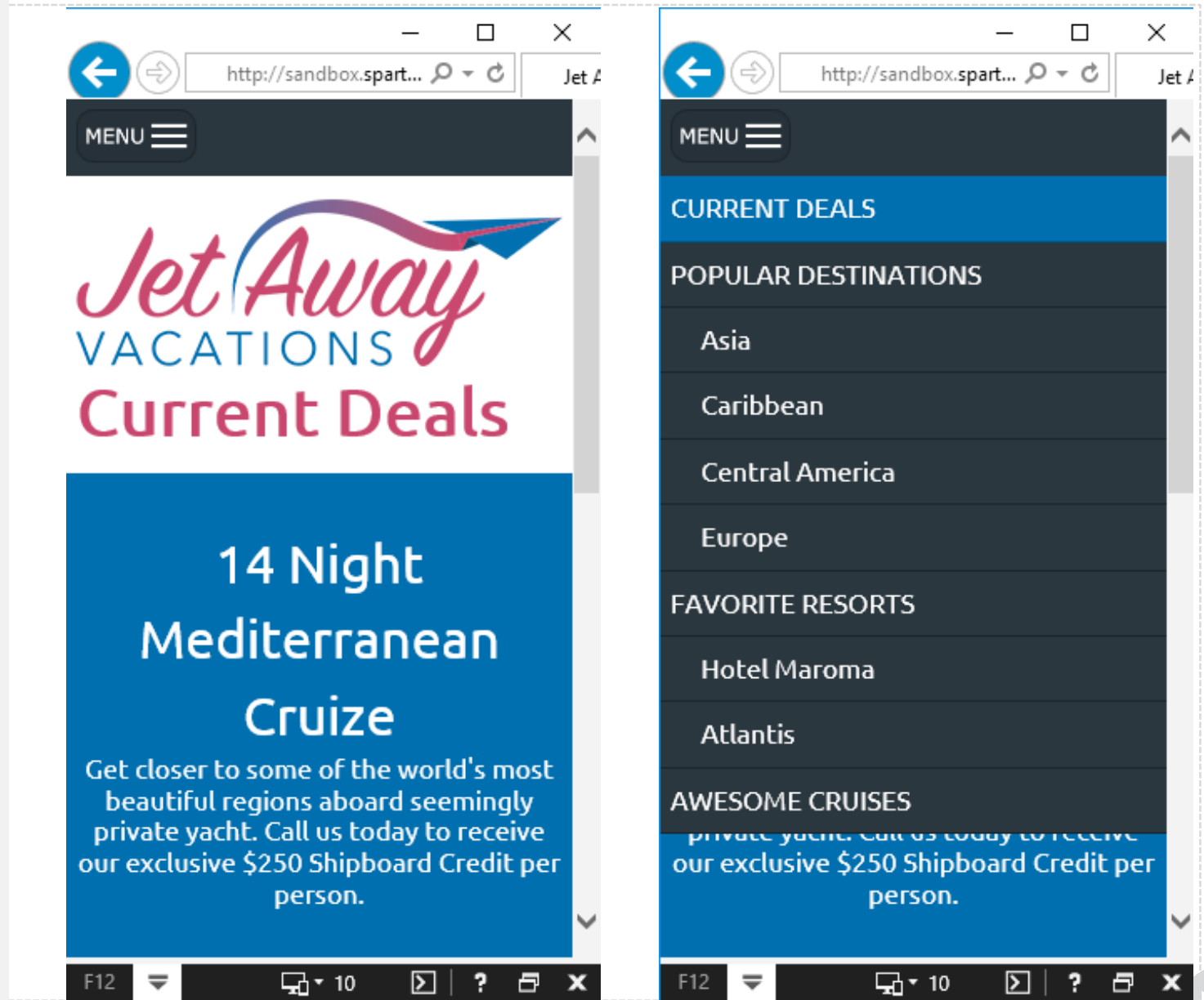
Testing



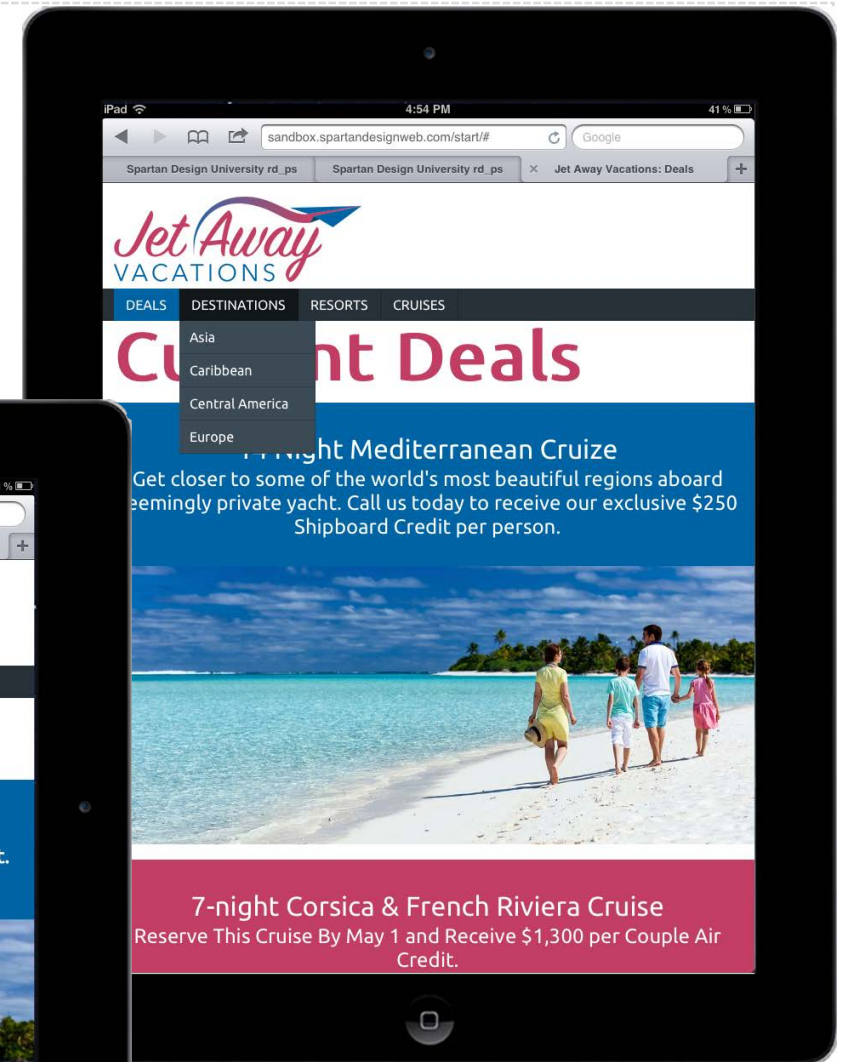
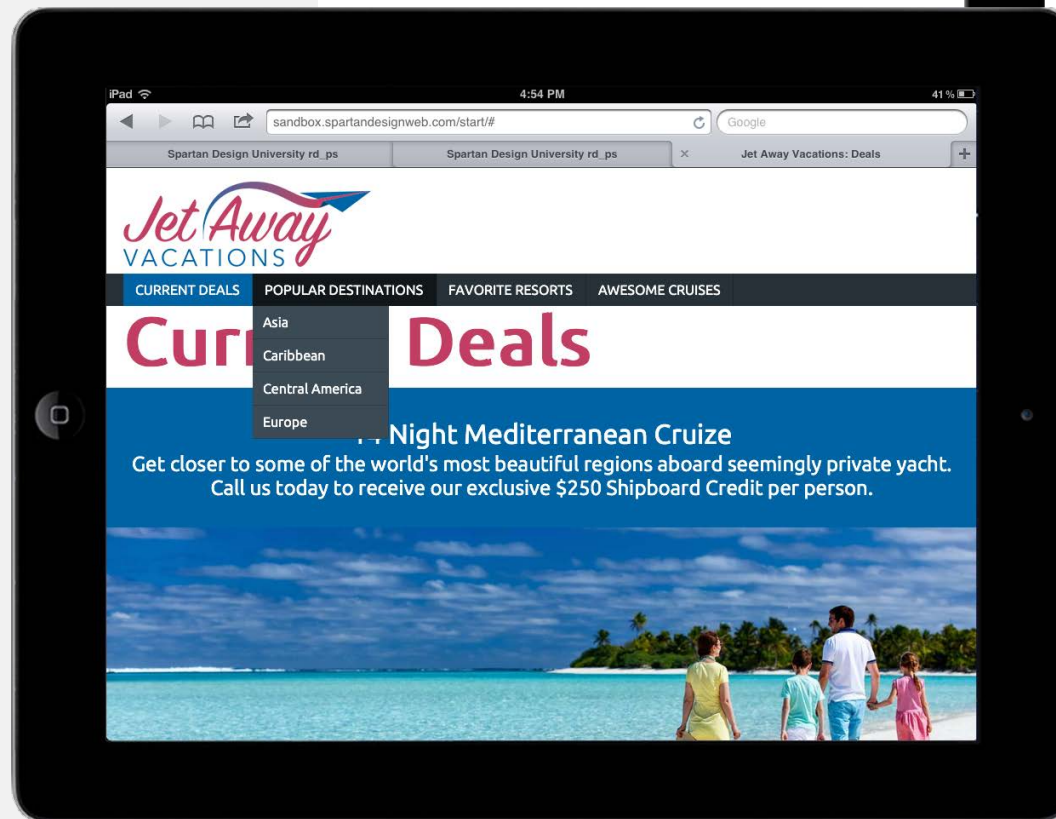
iPhone 4



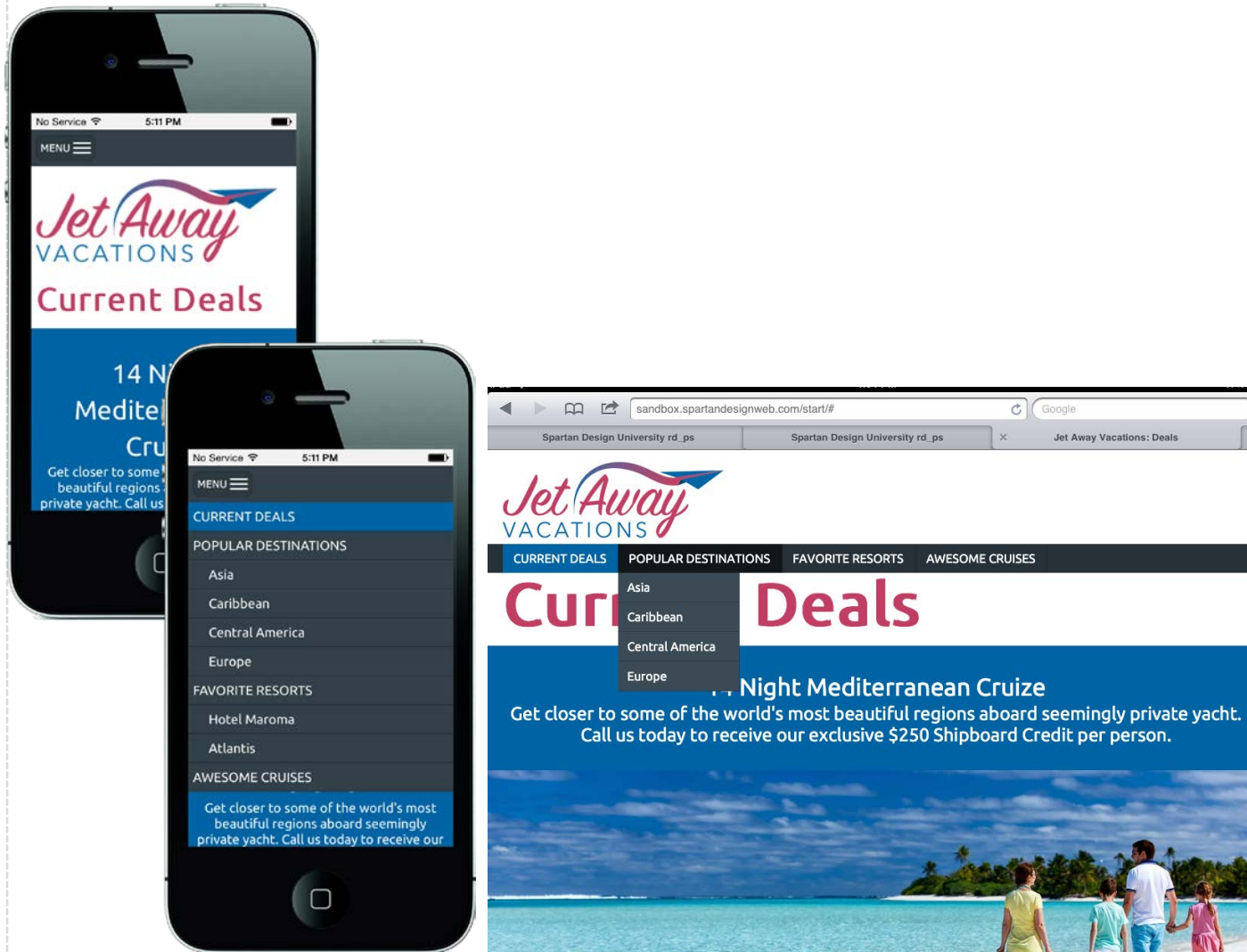
Internet Explorer 10



iPad



Application



Twelve Items

Avoid Scrolling

Primary and Secondary

Horizontal Navigation



Summary



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Medium and Large Screen Navigation

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Introduction

Coding the Navigation

Cover Navigation

Expanding Navigation

Footer Navigation

Expand on Touch I

Expand on Touch II

Icon Navigation

