

WEB PRESENTATION FOR NAVIGATION

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

HISTORY

- Website navigation didn't exist (web-"sites" didn't exist)
 - Just hyperlinks to other documents
 - Embedded in the text or in a **list** of citations (1991-1995)
- TBL's idea: create an "index" webpage which **listed** all the author's documents in one place
 - Thus, "index.html"
 - Web server software: automatically load **index.html** page (if it existed)

THE FIRST WEBSITES AND THE FIRST NAVIGATION

Marketing: groups of webpages

- Brochures, online
- Brochures – salesy: multiple pages, logo/branding, company style

Unified design - “common look and feel”

“Navigation” a **list** of webpages that belonged together

Evolution of the Common Look and Feel

- Headers, Footers, Navigation bars (originally vertical only)

Evolution of the “C-Clamp”

- The “side-bar” – home of the navigation bar (originally, always vertical)

NAVIGATION EVOLVES

Vertical → Horizontal

JavaScript (early 2000s) and
advanced CSS

- Pull-down, pop-up, fly-out menus
- Mega menus
- Persistent menus (à la Snowfall)
- Eyebrow menus
- Hamburger menus

GENERAL USABILITY RULES FOR NAVIGATION

Fundamental for Good Navigation

Where can I go?
Where am I now?

Create Affordance

The “intuitive button”
Click it – something happens
Hover is less than a click, but indicates
...something!

Principle of Least Astonishment

Menu items that look the same should act the same
HTML pages link to HTML pages

- Warn before linking to something else (e.g. PDFs; other websites)
- Other resources open in a new window/tab

Normal = same look and feel

- Page elements (especially navigation) don't move from page to page

NAVIGATION CODE

Still based on the concept of a **list**

```
<nav>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="products.html">Products</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="services.html">Services</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="about.html">About Us</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact Us</a></li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</nav>
```

ADVANCED NAVIGATION CODE

Sub-menus

Notice: the secondary UL goes *inside* a LI (not between them!)

```
...
<li>
  <a href="products.html">Products</a>
  <ul>
    <li>
      <a href="product1.html">Product 1</a>
    </li>
    <li>
      <a href="product2.html">Product 2</a>
    </li>
    <li>
      <a href="product3.html">Product 3</a>
    </li>
    <li>
      <a href="product4.html">Product 4</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</li>
...
```

“JUMP LISTS” A.K.A. IN-PAGE NAVIGATION

Note: hyperlinks can be used *within* a single webpage

```
<nav>
  Contents of this Webpage...
  <ul>
    <li>
      <a href="#history">History of the Company</a>
    </li>
    <li>
      <a href="#products">Our Products</a>
    </li>
    <li>
      <a href="#meettheteam">Meet the Team</a>
    </li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

```
<!-- later in the same html document -->
<div id="history">Lorem ipsum...

<div id="products">Lorem ipsum...

<div id="meettheteam">Lorem ipsum...
```


CSS RECIPE FOR NAVIGATION

1. Remove default styles for Unordered Lists
 - Bullets
 - Margins (top and bottom)
 - Padding (left)
 - Block (top-over-bottom)
2. Remove default styles for hypertext (anchor tags)
 - Text decoration (underline)
 - Color

For Horizontal Menu Bars

3. Add new styles (new CSS file)
 - Target everything in CSS using a single class and lots of descendent selectors
 - Create a side-by-side layout
 - ~~HTML table, floated list items~~
 - Inline-block (old fashioned, but usable)
 - Flex (the new way!)
 - Style: hypertext (anchor tags) to look like buttons
 - Turn from Inline to Block elements (so we can use the Box Model)
 - Add padding (make a bigger click target)
 - Change color (differentiate from other hypertext)

CURRENT PAGE HIGHLIGHTER

Good Navigation

- Where can I go?
- Where am I now?

HTML

```
<nav class="menu">
  <ul>
    <li><a href="index.html">About</a></li>
    <li><a href="early-years.html">Early Ye
    <li><a class="is-current" href="life.ht
    <li><a href="more-info.html">More Info<
  </ul>
</nav>
```

CSS

```
.menu .is-current {
  background-color: silver;
  color: white;
}
```

Lab 7 - Shakespeare

Robert

file:///Users/rkostin/OneDrive/Documents/UR/2016%203.%20Fall%20-%20CSC%20170/Lecture%2...

William Shakespeare


That guy who wrote things

About	Early Years	Life	More Info
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relates to...

Life

William Shakespeare was the son of John Shakespeare, an alderman and a successful glover originally from Snitterfield, and Mary Arden, the daughter of an affluent landowning farmer. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and baptised there on 26 April 1564. His actual date of birth remains unknown, but is traditionally observed on 23 April, Saint George's Day. This date, which can be traced back to an 18th-century scholar's mistake, has proved appealing to biographers, since Shakespeare died 23 April 1616. He was the third child of eight and the eldest surviving son.



Home sweet home

Although no attendance records for the period survive, most biographers agree that Shakespeare was probably educated at the King's New School in Stratford, a free school chartered in 1553, about a quarter-mile from his home. Grammar schools varied in quality during the Elizabethan era, but grammar school curricula were largely similar, the basic Latin text was standardised by royal decree, and the school would have provided an intensive education in grammar based upon Latin classical authors.

Citations

From Wikipedia: [William Shakespeare](#) and [Shakespeare's plays](#). This webpage, by Robert M Kostin