

More on Links, Lists, and Layout

Chapter Objectives

In this chapter, you will learn how to ...

- Code relative hyperlinks to Web pages in folders within a Web site
- Configure a navigation layout list with CSS
- Configure a hyperlink to a named anchor internal to a Web page
- Configure three-column page layouts using CSS
- Add interactivity to Web pages with CSS pseudo-classes
- Configure CSS for both screen and print display
- Utilize the “cascade” in CSS

Now that you’ve had some experience coding XHTML and CSS, you’re ready to explore a variety of techniques in this chapter including XHTML relative hyperlinks and internal hyperlinks, CSS pseudo-classes, navigation list layout, three-column page layout, styling for print, and an overview of the “cascade” in CSS.

- When linking to a file that is in a folder on the same level as the current folder, the `href` value will use the `../` notation to indicate moving up one level and then down to the chosen folder. For example, to link to the `bathing.html` page in the `services` folder from the `collars.html` page in the `products` folder, code the anchor element as follows:

```
<a href="../../services/bathing.html">Dog Bathing</a>
```

Don't worry if the use of `../` notation and linking to files in different folders seems new and different. In most of the exercises in this book you will code either absolute links to other Web sites or relative links to files in the same folder.

Opening a Link in a New Browser Window

The **target** attribute can be used on the anchor to open a link in a new browser window. For example,

```
<a href="http://yahoo.com" target="_blank">Yahoo!</a>
```

will open Yahoo!'s home page in a new window. Why not create a test page and try it? The **target** attribute with the value `_blank` configures the Web page to open in a new browser window.

By now you should be comfortable with hyperlinks. You may have noticed that these links display the top of the Web page. Sometimes it is helpful to link to an exact position on a Web page instead of to the top of the page. Internal links are used for this function.

Internal Links

Internal links are sometimes called bookmarks, **named anchors**, or **named fragments**. They can be very useful when you need to provide the capability to link to a specific portion of a Web page. Lists of frequently asked questions (FAQs) often use this technique.

When using internal links remember that there are two components:

1. The anchor tag that identifies a bookmark or **named fragment** of a Web page. This requires two attributes: the `id` attribute (supported by modern browsers) and the `name` attribute (used for compatibility with old browsers such as Netscape 4).
2. The anchor tag that links to the bookmark or named fragment of a Web page. This uses the `href` attribute.

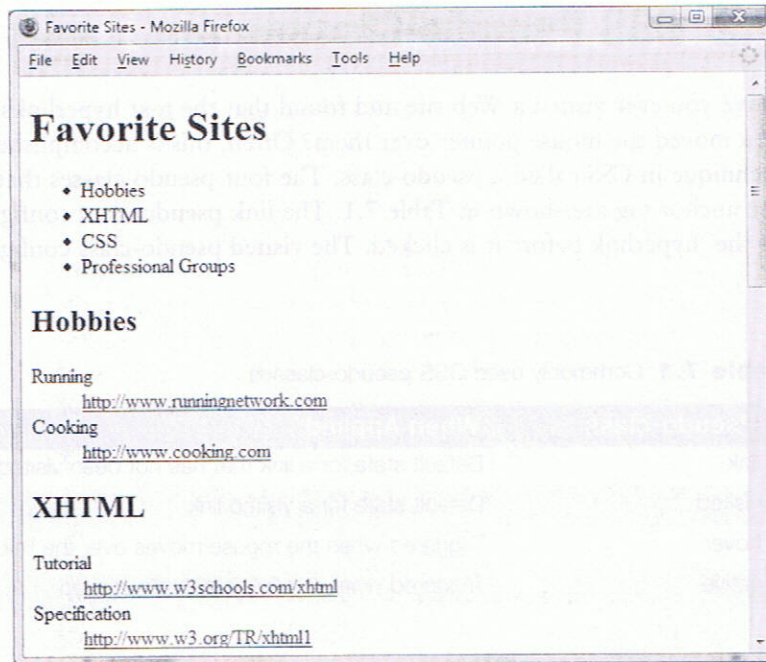
To see how these two components are used, consider that Web pages sometimes have links to the top of a page (see Figure 7.2). This is accomplished in two steps as follows:

1. **Establish Target.** Type an anchor element that configures the `id` and `name` attributes on a blank line under the `<body>` tag. The value of the `id` and `name` attributes should describe the bookmark. It's a good idea to use lowercase letters and avoid punctuation, symbols, and spaces. The value given to the `id` attribute should be unique within the document. Place the following code near the top of a Web page document:

```
<a id="top" name="top"></a>
```

Figure 7.3

You will add internal links to this Web page



immediately jump to the page area that has information related to that item. This could be a useful application of internal links!

Modify the page as follows:

1. Code a named anchor for each `<h2>` element in the definition list. For example:
`<h2>Hobbies</h2>`
2. Add hyperlinks to the items in the unordered list so that each entry will link to its corresponding `<h2>`.
3. Add a named fragment near the top of the page.
4. Near the bottom of the favorites.html page add a link to the top of the page.

Save the file and test it. Compare your work with the sample found in the student files (Chapter7/favorites.html).

There may be times when you need to link to a named fragment on another Web page. To accomplish this, place the internal link after the file name in the anchor tag. So, to link to the "Professional Groups" (given that it is a named fragment called "groups") from any other page on the mywebsite Web, you could use the following XHTML:

```
<a href="favorites.html#groups">Professional Organizations</a>
```

FAQ

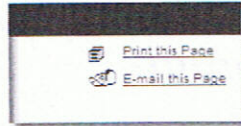
Why don't some of my internal links work?

A Web browser cannot display less than the height of the browser window. If there is not enough space left on the bottom of the page below the named reference, it cannot be displayed at the top of the page. Try adding some blank lines (use the `
` tag) to the lower portion of the Web page. Save your work and test your internal links again.

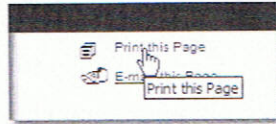
Figure 7.4

Using the hover pseudo-class

Text links are underlined by default.



The "hover" pseudo-class is triggered by the mouse. The browser no longer displays the underline below the link.



The tooltip was configured by using a title attribute on the anchor tag.



HANDS-ON PRACTICE 7.2

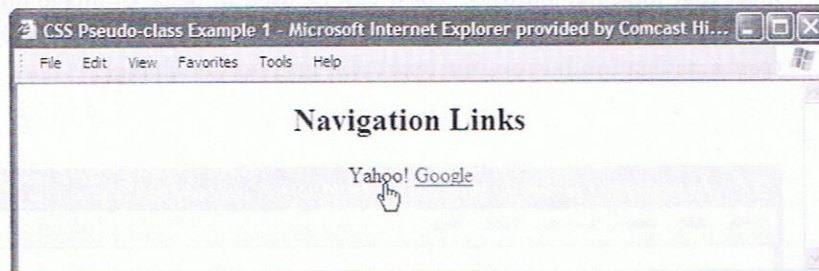
You will use pseudo-classes to create interactive hyperlinks in this Hands-On Practice as you create a series of pages that contain hyperlinks styled in different ways.

Part 1

The first page contains text links that you will configure to use CSS pseudo-classes. A sample is shown in Figure 7.5. When the mouse hovers over a link, it will change color and the underline will disappear. You will code embedded CSS to configure the link, visited, and hover pseudo-classes for the anchor selector.

Figure 7.5

The hyperlink's underline disappears when the mouse hovers



Launch Notepad and type the following XHTML:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>CSS Pseudo-class Example 1</title>
<style type="text/css">
body { margin: 0 auto;
       width: 400px;
       text-align: center;
}

```

Launch Notepad and type the following XHTML:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>CSS Pseudo-class Example 2</title>
<style type="text/css">
body { margin: 0 auto;
      width: 550px;
      text-align: center;
}
.button { border: 2px inset #CCCCCC;
         width: 100px;
         padding: 3px 15px;
         color: #FFFFFF;
         background-color: #006600;
         font-family: Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;
         font-size: 16px;
         font-weight: bold;
         text-align: center;
         text-decoration: none;
}
a.button: link { color : #FFFFFF; }
a.button: visited { color : #CCCCCC; }
a.button: hover { color : #66CC33;
                 border: 2px outset #CCCCCC;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div align="center">
  <h2>CSS Buttons!</h2>
  <a href="index.htm" class="button">Home</a>
  <a href="products.htm" class="button">Products</a>
  <a href="services.htm" class="button">Services</a>
  <a href="contact.htm" class="button">Contact</a>
  <a href="about.htm" class="button">About</a>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Save your file as link2.html. Test your page in a browser and compare it with Figure 7.6. The student files contain a sample solution at Chapter7/link2.html. The new technique here is to configure a class called button, which has all the initial properties of the navigation link. Because this example produced a button look, the width, border, and padding attributes were used. Then, CSS rules using an anchor selector with the button class and link, visited, and hover pseudo-classes were configured. The W3C prefers that the normal class names precede pseudo-classes in the selector. That is why the selector for the pseudo-classes use the a.button:hover notation. Finally, the class

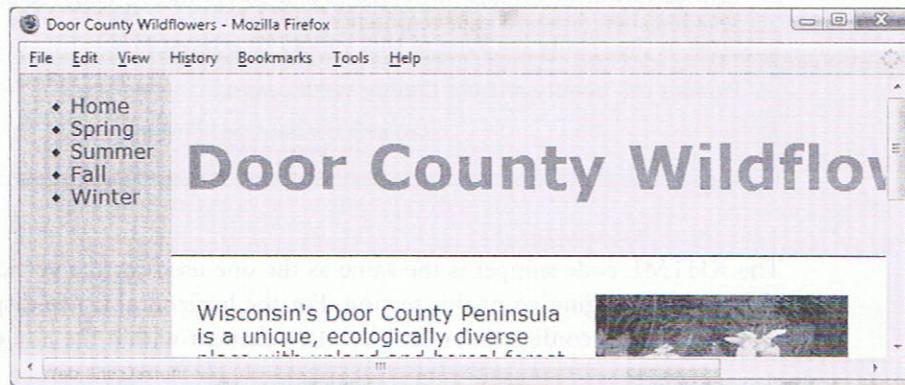
developers such as Eric Meyer, Mark Newhouse, Jeffrey Zeldman, and others have promoted the idea of using unordered lists to configure navigation menus. After all—a navigation menu is a list of links—semantically speaking it's a much better fit than coding links in separate paragraphs or using the `display:block` property on anchor tags.

Figure 7.8 shows the top portion of a revised `twocolumn.html` (the page you created in Hands-On Practice 6.6). In this version the CSS declaration for the `navBar` class was changed (`display:block` and `margin:15px` were removed), the left column was widened a bit, and the navigation links were coded in an unordered list. An XHTML code snippet follows:

```
<ul class="navBar">
  <li><a class="navBar" href="home.html">Home</a></li>
  <li><a class="navBar" href="spring.html">Spring</a></li>
  <li><a class="navBar" href="summer.html">Summer</a></li>
  <li><a class="navBar" href="fall.html">Fall</a></li>
  <li><a class="navBar" href="winter.html">Winter</a></li>
</ul>
```

Figure 7.8

An unordered list to configure the navigation menu



Perhaps you would prefer that the bullets in the unordered list were not displayed. Use the `list-style-type` property to configure the list-item markers (bullets). The property `list-style-type:none` prevents the browser from displaying the bullets.

Figure 7.9 shows the effect of adding `list-style-type:none` to the `navBar` class.

If you would like a custom image to replace the bullet, use the `list-style-image` property. In Figure 7.10 an image named `arrow.gif` was configured to replace the bullets using: `list-style-image:url(arrow.gif)`. View the `twocolumn1.html` file in the `Chapter7` folder in the student files to examine the code.

Figure 7.9

An unordered list with `list-style-type:none`

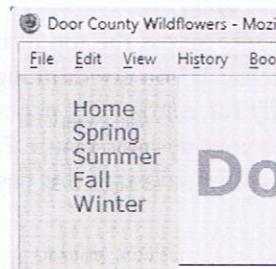


Figure 7.10

An unordered list with an image replacing the bullet

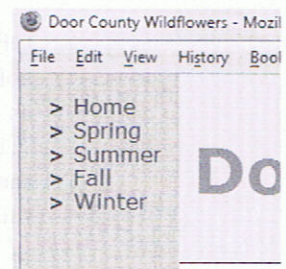
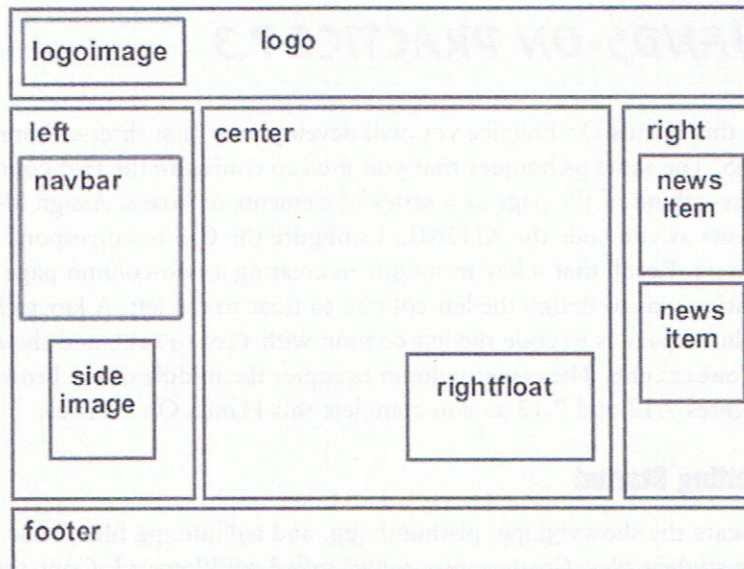


Figure 7.12

Sketch of three-column page layout

**Figure 7.13**

This three-column page layout is designed using CSS and no tables



See the
center
color insert

```


</div>
<div id="right">
  <h4>The Ridges</h4>
  <p class="newsitem">The Ridges Nature Sanctuary offers wild
orchid hikes during the summer months. For more info, visit
<a href="http://www.ridgesanctuary.org">The Ridges</a>.</p>
  <h4>Newport State Park</h4>
  <p class="newsitem">The Newport Wilderness Society sponsors
free meadow hikes at 9am every Saturday. Stop by the park
office to register.</p>
</div>
<div id="center">
  <p>Wisconsin's Door County Peninsula is a unique,
ecologically diverse place with upland and boreal forest,
bogs, swamps, sand and rock beaches, limestone escarpments, and
farmlands.</p>
  <p>A wide array of wildflowers grow in the county because
of this variety of ecosystems.</p>
  
  <h3>Explore the beauty <br />of Door County Wildflowers....</h3>
  <p>With five state parks, tons of county parks, and private
nature sanctuaries, Door County is teeming with natural areas
for you to stalk your favorite wildflowers.</p>
</div>
<div class="footer">
  Copyright &copy; 2007 Door County Wild Flowers<br />
  Last Updated on 07/07/07
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Save your page as threecolumn.html in your wildflowers3 folder. Test the page in a browser. Your display will not look like Figure 7.13 since you have not yet configured the CSS. The top of your page should look similar to the page shown in Figure 7.14.

Part 2—Code the Basic CSS

For ease of editing, in this Hands-On Practice you will code the CSS as embedded styles in the header section of the Web page. However, if you were creating an entire Web site you would most likely use an external style sheet as you did in Hands-On Practice 6.5.

Launch Notepad and open threecolumn.html. Let's take a moment to consider the main elements used on the page shown in Figure 7.13: logo, left column, right column, center column, and footer. The left column will contain a navigation area and a small image. The center column will contain paragraphs, a heading, and a right-floating image. The right column will contain a series of headings and news items. Locate these areas on the sketch in Figure 7.12. Notice also that the same font is used throughout

```
font-weight: bold;
border-bottom: 2px solid #000000;
height: 100px;
background-image: url(showybg.jpg);
padding-left: 20px;
}
```

- 4. Left Column.** One of the keys to this three-column page layout is that the left column is designed to float to the left of the browser window. Configure a width of 150.

```
#left { float: left;
width: 150px;
}
```

- 5. Right Column.** One of the keys to this three-column page layout is that the right column is designed to float to the right of the browser window. Configure a width of 200 pixels.

```
#right { float: right;
width: 200px;
}
```

- 6. Center.** The center column will take up all the room that is available after the left and right columns float. The content area has a special need for margins since the left and right columns are floating on either side. Set the left margin to 150 pixels, the right margin to 200 pixels, and the remaining side margins to 0. Configure padding for this area, also. Set the background (#ffffff) and text (#006600) colors for this area.

```
#center { margin: 0 200px 0 150px;
padding: 1px 10px 20px 10px;
background-color: #ffffff;
color: #006600;
}
```

- 7. Footer.** Configure the page footer with very small text that is centered. Configure the background (#ffffff) and text (#006600) colors for this area. Set the top padding to 10 pixels. A `clear:both` is needed to clear the float of the right and left columns as follows:

```
.footer { font-size: .70em
text-align: center;
color: #006600;
background-color: #ffffff;
padding-top: 10px;
clear:both;
}
```

At this point you have configured the main elements of the three-column page layout. It's a good idea to save and do a quick test to make sure you are on the right track. Code the closing XHTML style tag: `</style>`.

Save the `threecolumn.html` file in the `wildflowers3` folder. Test your page in a browser. It should look similar to the one shown in Figure 7.15. Note that there is still some detail work to do but you are well on your way!

- 2. Left Column Image (sideimages).** Configure this class with a margin of 30 pixels as follows:

```
.sideimages { margin: 30px;}
```

Next, we'll configure the contents of the center column. Styles for paragraphs, heading elements, and an image that floats to the right need to be constructed.

- 3. p:** Configure the paragraph selector to use a margin of 20 pixels as follows:

```
p { margin: 20px; }
```

- 4. h3:** Configure the h3 selector with the same text color as the logo and the same background color as the main body of the page as follows:

```
h3 { color: #cc66cc;
     background-color: #FFFFFF;
}
```

- 5. Image Floating at the Right.** Set the floatright id to use a 10 pixel margin and float:right as follows:

```
#floatright { margin: 10px;
             float: right;
}
```

Now, we'll configure the styles for the contents of the right column. The announcements consist of a heading (contained within <h4> tags) and a paragraph (assigned to a class called newsitem).

- 6. h4:** Configure the heading to have a 1 pixel black solid bottom border, 2 pixels of padding at the bottom, a 10 pixel margin, the same text color as the logo, and the same background color as the right column:

```
h4 { padding-bottom: 2px;
     border-bottom: 1px solid #000000;
     margin: 10px;
     color: #cc66cc;
     background-color: #eeeeee;
}
```

- 7. News Items.** Configure a class called newsitem that uses a small font and has a 10 pixel margin as follows:

```
.newsitem { font-size:.9em;
           margin: 10px;
}
```

Save the threecolumn.html file in the wildflowers3 folder.

Part 4—Test the Page

Now that your styles are coded, test the threecolumn.html page again. Your page should look similar to the screenshot shown in Figure 7.13. If there are differences, verify the id and class values in your XHTML. Also check the syntax of your CSS. You may find the W3C CSS validator at <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator> helpful when verifying CSS syntax. The student files contain a copy of threecolumn.html in the Chapter7 folder.



control the text on the printout. You can also use styles to configure areas in the document, such as detailed contact info, that are only printed out and do not appear in the browser window. Figure 7.16 shows the print preview of the content page you created in Hands-On Practice 6.5 (see Figure 6.16). Notice that the print preview includes the navigation area. Figure 7.17 displays an alternate version of the page that uses CSS to prevent the navigation area from printing. You will explore this technique in the next Hands-On Practice.

Figure 7.16

Print preview of the page displayed in Figure 6.16

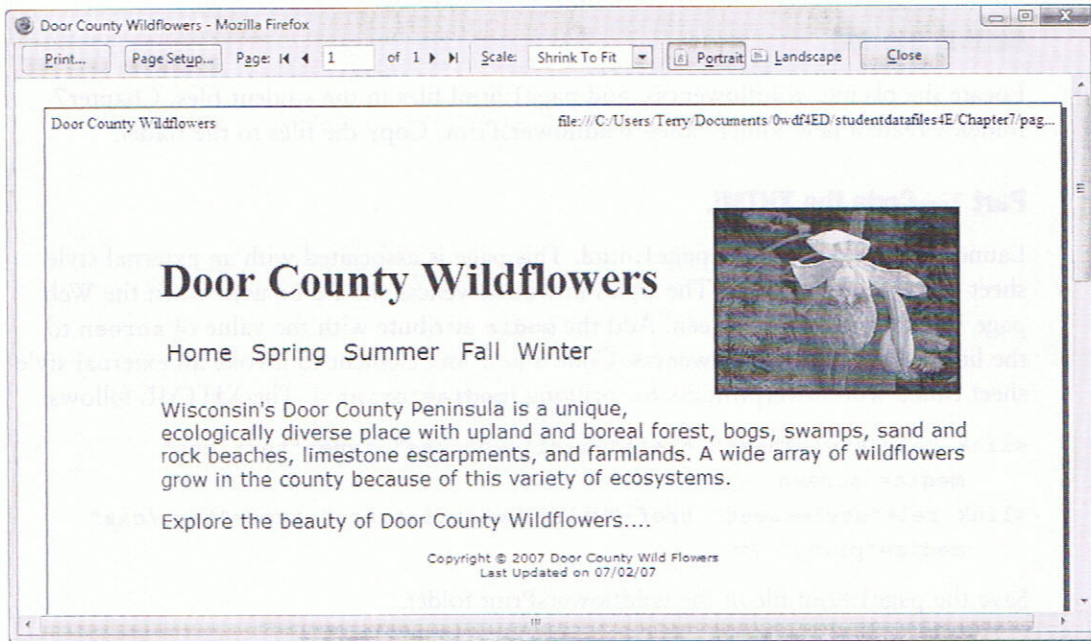
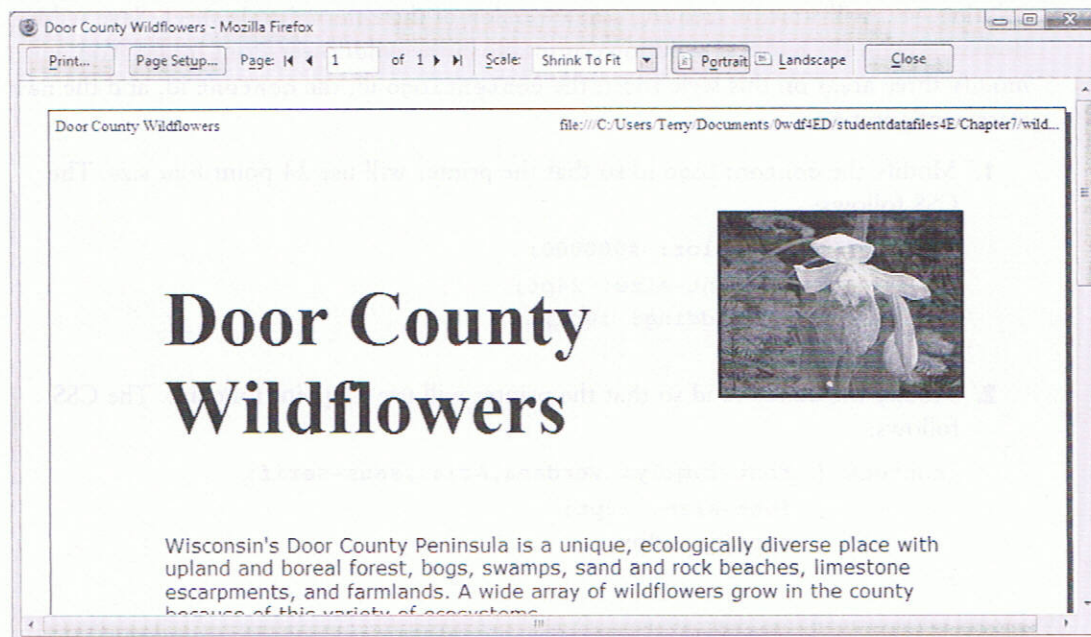


Figure 7.17

Print preview using CSS to remove the navigation from the printout



3. Configure the nav class to not be printed with the page. Delete all styles associated with the nav class and replace them with the following CSS:

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

Save your file in the wildflowersPrint folder.

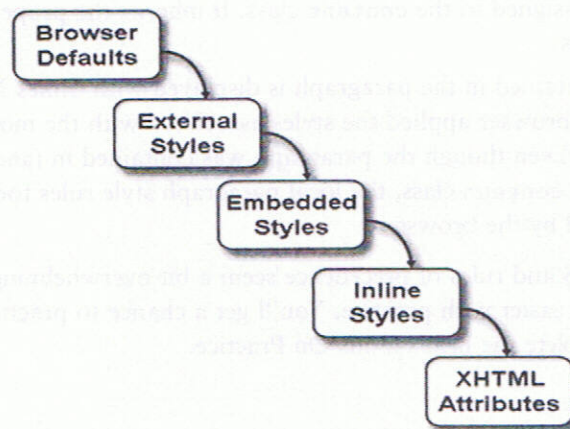
Part 3—Test Your Work

Test your page1.html file in a browser. Select Print, Preview. Your display should look similar to the page shown in Figure 7.17. The logo and content font sizes have been configured. The navigation does not display. The student files contain a copy of page1.html and wildflowerprint.css in the Chapter7/wildflowersPrint folder.

7.6 The “Cascade”

Figure 7.18 shows the “cascade” (rules of precedence) that applies the styles in order from outermost (external styles) to innermost (actual XHTML coded on the page). This way site-wide styles can be configured but overridden when needed by more granular (or page-specific) styles.

Figure 7.18
The “cascade” of
Cascading Style
Sheets



External styles can apply to multiple pages. If a Web page contains both a link to an external style sheet and embedded styles, the external styles will be applied first, and then the embedded styles will be applied. This allows a Web developer to override global external styles on selected pages.

If a Web page contains both embedded styles and inline styles, the embedded styles are applied first, and then the inline styles are applied. This allows a Web developer to override page-wide styles for particular XHTML tags or classes.

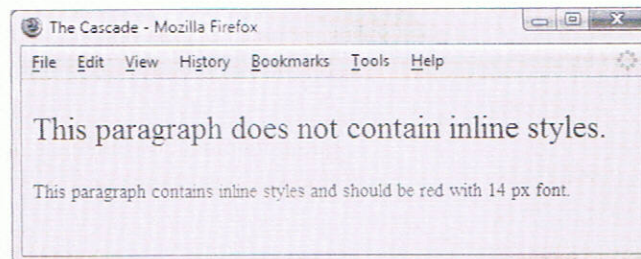
Any XHTML tag or attribute will override styles. For example, a `` tag will override corresponding font-related styles configured for the page. If no attribute or style is applied to an element, the browser default is applied. The appearance of the browser default may vary by browser and you might be disappointed with the result. Specify the properties of your text and Web page elements using CSS. Avoid depending on the browser default.

any styles. The XHTML used to code the second paragraph will use inline styles to set the text color to red and the font-size to 14px. The code for mypage1.html follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>External Styles</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="site.css" type="text/css" />
  <style type="text/css">
    body { color: #0000FF;
  }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This paragraph does not contain inline styles.</p>
<p style="color:#FF0000;font-size:14px">This paragraph contains inline
styles and should be red with 14 px font</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Save both site.css and mypage1.html in the same folder. Display mypage1.html in a browser. Your page should look similar to the sample shown in Figure 7.19. The student files contain a sample solution at Chapter7/mypage1.html.

Figure 7.19
Mixing external,
embedded, and
inline styles



Take a moment to examine the mypage1.html Web page and compare it with its source code. The Web page picked up the yellow background and the 24px font size from the external style. The embedded style configured the text to be the color blue. The first paragraph in the Web page does not contain any inline styles, so it inherits the style rules in the external and embedded style sheets. The second paragraph contains an inline style of red text color and 14px font size—these settings override the corresponding external and embedded styles.

FAQ

Is there a quick way to apply the same styles to more than one XHTML tag or more than one class?

Yes, you can apply the same style rules to multiple selectors (such as XHTML elements, classes, or ids) by listing the selectors in front of the rule. The code sample below shows the font-size of 1em being applied to both the paragraph and line item elements.

```
p, li { font-size: 1em; }
```

CHAPTER SUMMARY



This chapter explored a variety of Web development topics including XHTML relative hyperlinks and internal hyperlinks, CSS pseudo-classes, navigation list layout, three-column page layout, styling for print, and an overview of the “cascade” in Cascading Style Sheets.

Visit the textbook Web site at <http://www.webdevfoundations.net> for examples, the links listed in this chapter, and updated information.

Key Terms

active pseudo-class
the “cascade”
hover pseudo-class
internal links
link pseudo-class

`list-style-type` property
`list-style-image` property
media attribute
named anchor
named fragment

pseudo-class
rules of precedence
`target` attribute
visited pseudo-class

Review Questions

Multiple Choice

- Which of the following anchor tag attributes define an internal bookmark or named reference in a page?
 - `id` and `name`
 - `name` and `bookmark`
 - `internal` and `id`
 - `id` and `bookmark`
- How would you link to the bookmark `#jobs` on the page `employ.html` from the home page of the site?
 - `Employment Opportunities`
 - `Employment Opportunities`
 - `Employment Opportunities`
 - none of the above
- Which of the following causes an object not to display either in the browser window or on a printed page?
 - `display:block;`
 - `display: 0px;`
 - `display:none;`
 - this cannot be done with CSS
- Which property and value is used to configure an unordered list item so that the bullet does not display?
 - `list-bullet:none;`
 - `list-style-type:none;`
 - `list-style-type:off;`
 - `list-marker:none;`
- How would you define an internal bookmark or named fragment at the top of a page, called “top”?
 - ``
 - ``
 - ``
 - `id` and `bookmark`
- Which of the following is true if a Web page contains both a link to an external style sheet and embedded styles?
 - embedded styles will be applied first, then the external styles will be applied
 - the inline styles will be used
 - external styles will be applied first, and then the embedded styles will be applied
 - Web page will not display

```

.nav { text-decoration: none;
      font-size: 1.2em;
}
a.nav:link {color: #eeeeee; }
a.nav:visited {color: #778899; }
a.nav:hover {color: #3399CC; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Trillium Media Design</h1>
<ul>
  <li class="navBar"><a class="nav" href="index.html">
  Home</a></li>
  <li class="navBar"><a class="nav" href="about.html">
  About</a></li>
  <li class="navBar"><a class="nav" href="services.htm">
  Services</a></li>
</ul>
<p>Our professional staff takes pride in its working
relationship with our clients by offering personalized services
that listen to their needs, develop their target areas, and
incorporate these items into a well presented web site that
works.
</p>
<div>Contact <a
href="mailto:web@trilliumtechnologies.com">Trillium</a><br />
Copyright &copy; 2008 Trillium Media Design
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

- 2. Fill in the Missing Code.** This Web page should be configured so that the left navigation column has a light pastel background color and floats on the left side of the browser window. Instead, the navigation displays with a white background color. CSS properties and values, indicated by "_" (underscore), are missing. Fill in the missing code to correct the error.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title>Fill in the Missing</title>
<style type="text/css">
body { background-color: #d5edb3;
      color: #000066;
      font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
}
#leftcolumn { float: left;
              width: 120px;
}

```

```

#maincontent { padding: 20px 150px 20px 20px;
                background-color: #ffffff;
                color: #000000;
            }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="rightcolumn">
    <ul>
        <li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="spring.html">Spring</a></li>
        <li><a href="summer.html">Summer</a></li>
        <li><a href="fall.html">Fall</a></li>
        <li><a href="winter.html">Winter</a></li>
    </ul>
</div>
<div id="maincontent">
    <h1>Trillium Media Design</h1>
    <p>Our professional staff takes pride in its working
    relationship with our clients by offering personalized
    services that listen to their needs, develop their target
    areas, and incorporate these items into a well presented web
    site that works.</p>
    <div>Contact <a href="mailto:web@trilliumtechnologies.com">
    web@trilliumtechnologies.com</a>
    <br />Copyright &copy; 2008 Trillium Media Design
    </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Hands-On Exercises

1. Write the XHTML to create a named anchor or bookmark at the beginning of a Web page designated by “top”.
2. Write the XHTML to create an internal link to the named anchor designated by “top”.
3. Write the XHTML to associate a Web page with an external style sheet named myprint.css to configure a printout.
4. Write the CSS to configure an image file named myimage.gif as the “bullet” in an unordered list.
5. Write the CSS to configure an unordered list not to display a “bullet”.
6. **Extending Hands-On Practice 7.3.** In Hands-On Practice 7.3 you created files for a version of the Door County Wildflowers Web site. These files are also available in the Chapter7 folder in the student files. In this exercise, you will create two additional content pages for the Door County Wildflowers site, called spring.html and summer.html. Be sure that all CSS is placed in an external style sheet, called

Web Research

You've been working a lot with navigation links in this chapter. There is one aspect that we did not discuss—using background images in navigation links. There are numerous tutorials on the Web that present this technique. Visit the following sites and choose a tutorial you find easy to read.

- <http://www.cssplay.co.uk/menus/menu5teen.html>
- <http://superfluousbanter.org/archives/2004/05/navigation-matrix-reloaded>
- <http://www.alistapart.com/articles/sprites>
- http://www.wpdfd.com/issues/73/film-strip_rollovers_a_simpler_way_to_do_rollovers
- http://css.maxdesign.com.au/listutorial/roll_introduction.htm
- http://www.shapeshed.com/journal/overlapping_tabbed_navigation_in_css/

Choose and follow one of the tutorials listed above. Create a Web page that uses this new technique. The Web page should provide the URL of your tutorial, the name of the Web site, and a description of the new technique you discovered. Place your name in the e-mail address at the bottom of the Web page. Print the external style sheet (if you used one), the Web page source code (from Notepad), and the browser view of your Web page.

Focus On Web Design

Take a few moments and visit the CSS Zen Garden at <http://www.csszengarden.com>. Explore the site and note the widely different designs. What thought processes and decisions are needed as a person creates a new design for this site? Visit <http://www.stopdesign.com/articles/process>, <http://www.mikepick.com/news/archives/000086.html>, or <http://www.bobbyvandersluis.com/articles/gardenparty.php> for a behind-the-scenes look at how Web developers have approached this task. Reflect on their stories and suggestions. Write a one page (double-spaced) essay that describes ideas about the design process you'll be able to use as you begin to design Web sites for personal or professional use. Be sure to include the URL of the resources you used.

WEB SITE CASE STUDY:

Navigation Links in a List

Each of the following case studies continues throughout most of the text. This chapter configures the main navigation in your Web sites to utilize an unordered list.

JavaJam Coffee House

See Chapter 2 for an introduction to the JavaJam Coffee House Case Study. Figure 2.26 shows a site map for the JavaJam Web site. The pages were created in earlier chapters. You will use the existing Web site in the `javajamcss` folder (unless your instructor specifies otherwise) as a start and create a new version that configures the main navigation using an unordered list.

on the left side of the main navigation links, use CSS to configure the unordered list to have 0 margin and padding on the left side.

3. Modify the `index.html`, `services.html`, and `testimonials.html` Web pages to display the main navigation links in an unordered list.
4. Launch a browser and test the pages in the `paintercss` folder. Modify your `painter.css` file as needed to configure your pages. Be sure to test in more than one browser.

Prime Properties

See Chapter 2 for an introduction to the Prime Properties Case Study. Figure 2.38 shows a site map for the Prime Properties Web site. The pages were created in earlier chapters. You will use the existing Web site as in the `primecss` folder (unless your instructor specifies otherwise) as a start and create a new version that configures the main navigation using an unordered list.

Hands-On Practice Case

1. Review Section 7.2 CSS Pseudo-classes and Links and Section 7.3 CSS Navigation Layout using Lists.
2. Modify the `prime.css` file as needed to configure the main navigation links in an unordered list without “bullets”. Also remove the image buttons and, instead, configure CSS buttons with text that changes color when the mouse hovers over them. *Hint:* To eliminate the extra space on the left side of the main navigation links, use CSS to configure the unordered list to have 0 margin and padding on the left side.
3. Modify the `index.html`, `financing.html`, and `listings.html` Web pages to display the main navigation links in an unordered list.
4. Launch a browser and test the pages in the `primecss` folder. Modify your `prime.css` file as needed to configure your pages. Be sure to test in more than one browser.

Web Project

See Chapters 5 and 6 for an introduction to the Web Project case. You will modify the main navigation to use an unordered list. If appropriate, also add interactivity to the main navigation area with CSS pseudo-classes.

Hands-On Practice Case

1. Review Section 7.2 CSS Pseudo-Classes and Links and Section 7.3 CSS Navigation Layout Using Lists.
2. Modify your project’s external CSS file and Web page files as needed to configure the main navigation in an unordered list.
3. Optional: Modify your project’s external style sheet to configure CSS link and hover pseudo-classes for your main navigation hyperlinks.
4. Launch a browser and test the Web pages. Modify your files as needed to configure your pages. Be sure to test in more than one browser.