

# Navigation with CSS

Webpage Design

# Media Stylesheets

The MA Web Design & Content Planning programme takes graduates from many disciplines and provides them with the hands-on skills necessary to plan, design, build and promote an effective website in relation to the needs of a business, profession, government office or organisation. The programme is also suitable for those who are considering a future in freelance web design. Applicants should have an interest in design and a working familiarity with the software employed in a modern office environment. See [Our students](#) for more information.

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The technical aspects of the programme provide an understanding of the wide range of tools and technologies that are available for the design and development of websites. This includes the creation of semantically correct XHTML and CSS based design using web standards.

The functional aspects focus on the creation of websites using good information architecture and that demonstrate best practice in accessibility, usability and findability. Students develop an understanding of how people use the web, how they like to navigate and search for information and the importance of SEO. See [Design principles](#) for more information.

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### Flexible teaching mode

The timetable is designed to make it easy for those in full-time employment to attend the programme and students have the option of a full-time (one day per week) or part-time (one half day per week) mode of study. Although contact time is relatively short, students should be aware that there will be a substantial amount of course work, project work and reading to be completed in their own time. See [Programme details](#) for more information.

We believe our programme is unique in offering a balanced blend of the technical, functional and aesthetic aspects of web design and we are the only university in London offering such a focused programme at masters level.

### Need to know more?

If after reading through this website, you still have some questions about the MA Web Design & Content Planning programme, please get in touch using our [contact form](#) and we'll do our best to answer your questions.

Site Navigation | University of Greenwich | MA Web Design & Content Planning | University of Greenwich

**<div id="footer">**

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Programme details  
**<div id="content-sub">**

MA Web Design & Content Planning

## Study web design in London at the University of Greenwich

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**#content-sub { display:none; }**  
**#footer { display:none; }**

**<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen" href="/style/default.css" />**  
**<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="print" href="/style/print.css" />**

# Turn off styles to test integrity

**MA Web Design & Content Planning**

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Your site should read equally well with styles turned off  
Pay particular attention to content order and readability

[Skip to content](#)

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### Apply now

MA Web Design & Content Planning (full-time and part-time modes) now recruiting for **September 2010**.  
[Find out more...](#)

### Redesign this site

Select one of the colour options below to change the way this site looks. [How does this work?](#)

- 
- 
- 

### Frequently asked questions

- [Which day do we attend?](#)
- [What do students do after graduation?](#)
- [Do I need to know HTML?](#)
- [How much study time will I need each week?](#)
- [Where can I get financial advice?](#)
- [Will we learn how to use Dreamweaver?](#)

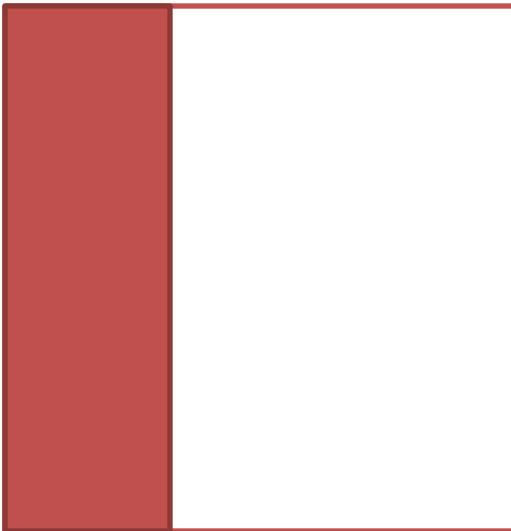
[More FAQs...](#)

# Semantic class and id names

Give **weight** to some text.

```
<span class="red">weight</span>
```

```
<span class="important">weight</span>
```



```
<div id="left_nav">navigation</div>
```

```
<div id="main_nav">navigation</div>
```



# Semantics for navigation

Link 1 | Link 2 | Link 3

```
<p id="primary_navigation">  
<a href="#">Link 1</a> | <a href="#">Link 2</a> | <a href="#">Link 3</a>  
</p>
```

```
<ul id="primary_navigation">  
<li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
</ul>
```



```
<div id="primary_navigation">  
<p><a href="#">Link 1</a></p>  
<p><a href="#">Link 2</a></p>  
<p><a href="#">Link 3</a></p>  
</div>
```

# List + CSS = Navigation

```
<ul id="primary_navigation">
<li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>
</ul>
```

- [Link 1](#)
- [Link 2](#)
- [Link 3](#)



```
#primary_navigation {
list-style:none;
}
```

[Link 1](#)  
[Link 2](#)  
[Link 3](#)



```
#primary_navigation {
list-style:none;
}
#primary_navigation li {
display:inline;
}
```

[Link 1](#) [Link 2](#) [Link 3](#)

# List + CSS = Navigation

```
#primary_navigation {  
list-style:none;  
}  
#primary_navigation li {  
display:inline;  
border-left:1px solid #215968;  
}
```

[| Link 1](#) | [| Link 2](#) | [| Link 3](#)



```
#primary_navigation {  
list-style:none;  
background-color:#4BACC6;  
}  
#primary_navigation li {  
display:inline;  
border-left:1px solid #215968;  
}
```

[| Link 1](#) | [| Link 2](#) | [| Link 3](#)



# List + CSS = Navigation

```
#primary_navigation {  
list-style:none;  
background-color:#4BACC6;  
padding:5px 0;  
margin-left:0;  
}  
#primary_navigation li {  
display:inline;  
border-left:1px solid #215968;  
padding-left:10px;  
padding-right:7px;  
}
```



| [Link 1](#) | [Link 2](#) | [Link 3](#)

A horizontal navigation bar with a teal background. It contains three blue underlined links: "Link 1", "Link 2", and "Link 3". The links are separated by vertical bars, and there is no padding or margin between the links or between the links and the bars.



| [Link 1](#) | [Link 2](#) | [Link 3](#)

A horizontal navigation bar with a teal background. It contains three blue underlined links: "Link 1", "Link 2", and "Link 3". The links are separated by vertical bars, and there is padding between the links and between the links and the bars. A thin border is visible on the left side of the first link.

Set both padding and margin to zero in order to work in all browsers. You could do this with a reset.

# List + CSS = Navigation

```
#primary_navigation {  
list-style:none;  
background-color:#4BACC6;  
padding:5px 0;  
margin-left:0;  
font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```



| [Link 1](#) | [Link 2](#) | [Link 3](#)

```
#primary_navigation li {  
display:inline;  
border-left:1px solid #215968;  
padding-left:10px;  
padding-right:7px;  
}
```

```
#primary_navigation li a {  
color:#FFF;  
text-decoration:none;  
}
```



| Link 1 | Link 2 | Link 3

# List + CSS = Navigation

```
#primary_navigation {  
list-style:none;  
background-color:#4BACC6;  
padding:5px 0;  
margin-left:0;  
font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

```
#primary_navigation li {  
display:inline;  
border-left:1px solid #215968;  
padding-left:10px;  
padding-right:7px;  
}
```

```
#primary_navigation li.first {  
border:none;  
}
```

```
#primary_navigation li a {  
color:#FFF;  
text-decoration:none;  
}
```



```
<ul id="primary_navigation">  
<li class="first"><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
</ul>
```

Link 1 | Link 2 | Link 3

# A modern alternative

```
#primary_navigation {  
list-style:none;  
background-color:#4BACC6;  
padding:5px 0;  
margin-left:0;  
font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}  
#primary_navigation li {  
display:inline;  
padding-left:10px;  
padding-right:7px;  
}  
#primary_navigation li+li {  
border-left:1px solid #215968;  
}  
#primary_navigation li a {  
color:#FFF;  
text-decoration:none;  
}
```



```
<ul id="primary_navigation">  
<li class="first"><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
</ul>
```

```
<ul id="primary_navigation">  
<li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
</ul>
```

Link 1 | Link 2 | Link 3

Sibling selector not understood by IE6  
Works fine in IE7/8/9 and FF etc.

# Add a hover effect

```
#primary_navigation li a {  
color:#FFF;  
text-decoration:none;  
}
```

→ #primary\_navigation li a:hover {  
background-color:#317182;  
}

```
<ul id="primary_navigation">  
<li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>  
<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>  
</ul>
```



The hover effect on the background colour only displays in the background of the anchor element. If we want it to fill the full height of the bar, we need to take a slightly different approach...

# Enhancing the navigation bar

```
#primary_navigation {  
font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
list-style:none;  
background-color:#4BACC6;  
padding-left:0;  
margin-left:0;  
width:100%;  
float:left;  
}  
#primary_navigation li {  
display:inline;  
}
```

```
#primary_navigation li a {  
color:#FFF;  
text-decoration:none;  
padding:5px 10px;  
border-left:1px solid #5BD1F1;  
border-right:1px solid #367C8F;  
float:left;  
}  
#primary_navigation li a:hover {  
background-color:#4092A8;  
}
```



# Adding a background image

```
#primary_navigation {  
font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
list-style:none;  
background:url(nav-back.png) #4BACC6;  
padding-left:0;  
margin-left:0;  
width:100%;  
float:left;  
}  
#primary_navigation li {  
display:inline;  
}
```

```
#primary_navigation li a {  
color:#FFF;  
text-decoration:none;  
padding:5px 10px;  
border-left:1px solid #5BD1F1;  
border-right:1px solid #367C8F;  
float:left;  
}  
#primary_navigation li a:hover {  
background-color:#4092A8;  
}
```

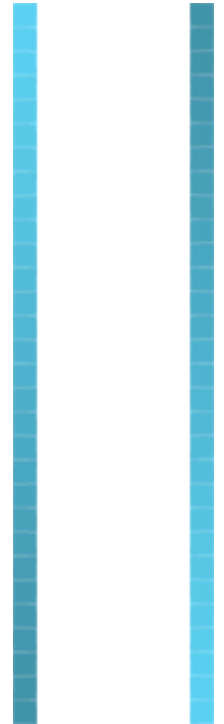


# Hover image (rollover)

```
#primary_navigation {  
font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
list-style:none;  
background:url(nav-back.png) #4BACC6;  
padding-left:0;  
margin-left:0;  
width:100%;  
float:left;  
}
```



```
#primary_navigation li a:hover {  
background:url(nav-back-hover.png) #4092A8;  
}
```



This navbar uses two background images but this could be done with a single “sprite”, with the rollover effect created by changing the background position.



# Using a sprite

```
#primary_navigation {  
background:url(sprite.png) #4BACC6;  
}  
#primary_navigation li a:hover {  
background:url(sprite.png) bottom #4092A8;  
}
```



Using a single image is much more efficient than using two images and it gives a better user experience (no lag). Of course, this same effect can be created without images using CSS3 but not all browsers support it. There are problems even with recent versions of Internet Explorer – but there are workarounds.



# Using CSS3

```
#primary_navigation li a:hover {  
background: #4093a9; /* Old browsers */  
background: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #4093a9 0%, #5bd1f1 100%); /* FF3.6+ */  
background: -webkit-gradient(linear, left top, left bottom, color-stop(0%,#4093a9), color-stop(100%,#5bd1f1)); /* Chrome,Safari4+ */  
background: -webkit-linear-gradient(top, #4093a9 0%,#5bd1f1 100%); /* Chrome10+,Safari5.1+ */  
background: -o-linear-gradient(top, #4093a9 0%,#5bd1f1 100%); /* Opera 11.10+ */  
background: -ms-linear-gradient(top, #4093a9 0%,#5bd1f1 100%); /* IE10+ */  
background: linear-gradient(top, #4093a9 0%,#5bd1f1 100%); /* W3C */  
filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.gradient( startColorstr='#4093a9', endColorstr='#5bd1f1',GradientType=0 ); /* IE6-9 */  
}
```



Above is the CSS3 gradient for the hover effect. Notice that there are a lot of vendor-specific prefixes. This code was generated at [Ultimate CSS Gradient Generator](#) – it's safer than trying to write it yourself! Eventually, only the W3C version will be required plus a fix for older versions of IE. Although it's currently complex, it is more efficient because no image is used. See [Speed Up with CSS3 Gradients](#) for more information.



# Option without floats

```
#primary_navigation {  
font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
list-style:none;  
background:url(sprite.png) #4BACC6;  
padding-left:0;  
margin-left:0;  
}  
#primary_navigation li {  
display:inline;  
line-height:30px;  
margin-right:-4px; /* remove 4px gap between il */  
}  
#primary_navigation li a {  
color:#FFF;  
text-decoration:none;  
padding:5px 10px 5px 10px;  
border-left:1px solid #5bd1f1;  
border-right:1px solid #367c8f;  
}  
#primary_navigation li a:hover {  
background:url(sprite.png) bottom #4092a8;  
}
```

The previous version works very well in most situations but if you need a navigation bar that does not use floats, you could style it using the CSS on the left. The resulting effect is identical.

We use line-height on the list item to set the height of the bar and we also need a negative right margin to remove the gap between list items.



# Layering image roll-overs



Normal state



Hover state

## The markup

```
<div id="branding">  
<a href="/" accesskey="1">  
<img src= "/style/images/logo.png" alt="MA Web Design & Content Planning" />  
</a>  
</div> <!-- close branding -->
```

`logo.png` is a foreground image that only displays for printing or when CSS is turned off. What we actually see is `logo-default.png`, which is a CSS background image.

# Background position

```
#branding {  
  height:144px;  
  background-image:url(images/logo-default.png);  
  background-repeat:no-repeat;  
}
```

Display background image

```
#branding a {  
  display:block;  
  height:143px;  
  background:url(images/home.png) no-repeat 110% 0%;  
}
```

Preload and hide

```
#branding a:hover {  
  background:url(images/home.png) no-repeat 100% 0%;  
  border:none;  
}
```

Display on hover

```
*html #branding a:hover {  
  height:141px; /* Hack to stop "jogging" in IE6 */  
}
```

```
#branding img {  
  display:block;  
  width:0;  
  border:0;  
}
```

Hide foreground image

</presentation>