

Identify the menu

If we have an unordered list within our page it will be formatted in the same way as the menu – unless we can distinguish between them.

The web page shown below is NOT what we want –

The image shows a Firefox browser window displaying a website titled "My Pet". The navigation menu at the top contains links for "About Me", "My Favourite Games", "My Family", and "My Pets" (which is highlighted in yellow). Below the menu, the page content says "I have five pets:" followed by a black rectangular placeholder and a blue toy dog image. Handwritten blue arrows point from the menu and the image to the code windows.

The "pets.html - Notepad" window shows the following HTML code:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My Pet</title>
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="css/simple.css"/>
<meta charset="utf-8"/>
</head>
<body>
<ul>
<li><a href="about-me.html">About Me</a></li>
<li><a href="games.html">My Favourite Games</a></li>
<li><a href="family.html">My Family</a></li>
<li class="selected">My Pets</li>
</ul>
<h1>My Pets</h1>
<p>I have five pets:</p>
<ul>
<li>a dog</li>
<li>a hamster</li>
<li>three goldfish</li>
</ul>
<p></p>
</body>
</html>

```

The "simple.css - Notepad" window shows the following CSS code:

```

body {
font-family: sans-serif;
}
ul {
border-style: solid;
border-width: 1px;
padding: 0.5em;
border-radius: 0.5em;
background-color: black;
}
ul li {
list-style-type: none;
display: inline;
margin-right: 0.5em;
margin-left: 0.5em;
}
ul li a {
color: white;
text-decoration: none;
}
ul li.selected {
color: yellow;
}
ul li a:hover {
color: #99DDFF;
text-decoration: underline;
}

```

Handwritten notes include "wrong x" in red, and "rules applying to ul" in blue with an arrow pointing to the CSS code.

We need to identify the menu by giving it a class attribute.

```
<ul class="menu"> ... </ul>
```

Once we have done this we can modify the CSS stylesheet so that the menu formatting rules are only applied to the `ul` elements which have a `class` attribute with a value of `menu`.

Here's how –

The image shows a browser window displaying a website titled "My Pet". The navigation menu is highlighted in black with yellow text: "About Me", "My Favourite Games", "My Family", and "My Pets". Below the menu, there is a section titled "My Pets" with the text "I have five pets:" followed by a list: "a dog", "a hamster", and "three goldfish". A blue dog figurine is shown below the list.

Three Notepad windows show the code for the website:

- pets.html - Notepad:** Shows the HTML structure. The navigation menu is enclosed in `<ul class="menu">` tags. The list of pets is enclosed in `` tags. A blue box highlights the menu code, and a red box highlights the list code.
- simple.css - Notepad:** Shows the CSS rules. A blue box highlights the rules for `ul.menu` and `ul.menu li`, which are applied to the navigation menu. A red box highlights the rules for `ul`, which are applied to the list of pets.

Handwritten annotations include:

- A red arrow pointing to the navigation menu in the browser with the text `ul.menu`.
- A red arrow pointing to the list of pets in the browser with the text `ul`.
- A red arrow pointing to the `ul class="menu"` code in the Notepad window with the text `ul.menu`.
- A red arrow pointing to the `` code in the Notepad window with the text `ul`.
- A blue box around the CSS rules for `ul.menu` with the text "rules applying to `ul.menu`".
- A blue box around the CSS rules for `ul` with the text `ul`.
- The text "right ✓" is written in blue at the bottom left.