

Identifichiamo il menu

Se nella tua pagina è presente un elenco non ordinato (``) questo apparirà (sarà formattato) esattamente come il menu— a meno che non cerchiamo di differenziarli.

La pagine web mostrata qui sotto non è ciò che vogliamo:

The image shows a browser window with a menu and a pet image. The menu is a horizontal list of links: "About Me", "My Favourite Games", "My Family", and "My Pets". The "My Pets" link is highlighted in yellow. Below the menu is a heading "My Pets" and a paragraph "I have five pets:". Below the paragraph is a black rectangular box, and below that is an image of a blue dog. Annotations include arrows pointing from the menu to the HTML code in the Notepad window, and from the black box to the CSS code in another Notepad window. The CSS code defines styles for the menu and the image.

sbagliato ✘

```

<!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>

```

```

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 a {
color: white;
text-decoration: none;
}
ul li.selected {
color: yellow;
}
ul li a:hover {
color: #99DDFF;
text-decoration: underline;
}

```

regole applicate a ul ←

Abbiamo bisogno di identificare il menu assegnandoli un attributo di classe.

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

Una volta che hai effettuato questa modifica, potrai modificare il foglio di stile CSS in modo che le regole di formattazione siano applicate solo agli elementi **ul** con l'attributo **class** uguale a **menu**.

Eccome come:

The image shows a browser window with a navigation menu and a list of pets. The menu items are: About Me, My Favourite Games, My Family, and My Pets. The list of pets is: a dog, a hamster, and three goldfish. A blue dog toy is shown below the list. The code snippets in Notepad show the HTML and CSS used to create these elements.

Browser View:

- Navigation menu: About Me, My Favourite Games, My Family, My Pets (highlighted in yellow)
- Section: My Pets
- Text: I have five pets:
- List:
 - a dog
 - a hamster
 - three goldfish
- Image: A blue dog toy

pets.html - Notepad:

```

<!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 class="menu">
<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>

```

simple.css - Notepad:

```

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

```

Annotations:

- ← ul.menu (points to the navigation menu)
- ← ul (points to the list of pets)
- ul.menu (points to the navigation menu code)
- ← ul (points to the list of pets code)
- regole applicate a ul.menu (points to the CSS rules for the navigation menu)

Corretto ✓