

MIS3690 - Web Technologies



Lists

Types of lists

- Unordered lists
 - Bulleted list of items
- Ordered Lists
 - Numbered list of items
- Description Lists
 - List of terms and their descriptions

Syntax

- Unordered lists:
 - defined by `` and `` tags
 - each item on the list: `` and `` tags
 - **Syntax:**

```
<ul>  
  <li>...</li>  
  <li>...</li>  
</ul>
```

- Ordered lists:
 - defined by `` and ``
- Description lists:
 - defined by `<dl>` and `</dl>`

List examples:

```
<h2>Ingredients for Lemonade:</h2>
<ul>
  <li>1 3/4 cups white sugar</li>
  <li>1 1/2 cups lemon juice</li>
  <li>8 cups water</li>
</ul>

<h2>To-Do List Today:</h2>
<ol>
  <li>wake up</li>
  <li>eat</li>
  <li>sleep again</li>
</ol>

<h2>All About Web:</h2>
<dl>
  <dt>Web page</dt>
  <dd>A document which can be displayed in a web browser</dd>
  <dt>Website</dt>
  <dd>
    A collection of web pages which are grouped together and usually
    connected together in various ways.
  </dd>
  <dt>web server</dt>
  <dd>A computer that hosts a website on the Internet.</dd>
</dl>
```

Ingredients for Lemonade:

- 1 3/4 cups white sugar
- 1 1/2 cups lemon juice
- 8 cups water

To-Do List Today:

1. wake up
2. eat
3. sleep again

All About Web:

Web Page

A document which can be displayed in a web browser

Web Site

A collection of web pages which are grouped together and usually connected together in various ways.

web server

A computer that hosts a website on the Internet.

Nesting lists

```
<h3>Web technologies</h3>
<ul>
  <li>Basics
    <ol>
      <li>HTML
        <ul>
          <li>baisc elements</li>
          <li>tables</li>
          <li>forms</li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li>CSS</li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Scripting
    <ol>
      <li>JavaScript</li>
      <li>Web APIs</li>
    </ol>
  </li>
</ul>
```

Web technologies

- Basics
 1. HTML
 - baisc elements
 - tables
 - forms
 2. CSS
- Scripting
 1. JavaScript
 2. Web APIs
 3. Web Frameworks

Using CSS with lists

- You can format the text in a list using CSS
 - font, color, text, background, alignment etc.
- One specific formatting – using an image for the bullet in unordered lists
 - `ul {list-style-type: disc | circle | square;}`
 - You can set the bullet to any one of disc/circle/square
 - `ul {list-style-image: url (image-file-name);}`
 - e.g. if the bullet image you want is 😊 (*smiley.gif*)

```
ul {list-style-image: url(images/smiley.gif)};
```

In-class exercise

- Create *ex05.html*
- Add a nested unordered list of the courses you took last semester and this semester.
 - add "My Courses" as `h2`.
 - use "smiley.gif" as the bullet image for courses.
- Add an ordered list of the countries that ranked top 4 in 2018 FIFA World Cup.
 - add "2018 FIFA World Cup Ranking" as `h2`.
 - add national flag image before each country name (not as bullet image)
 - you can find the images under [resources/templates/images](#)
 - resize the flags, e.g. `height="30"`
- Check it using Chrome.

More on CSS

Block-level elements vs. inline elements

- Read about [block-level elements](#) and [inline elements](#)
 - what *[block-level elements](#)* have we used?
 - what about *[inline elements](#)*?
 - what is the difference?

Using Images as Background

- Using CSS, we can set background images for web pages or even part of web pages using the following properties:
 - `background-image: url("image_filename.jpg")`
 - `background-attachment: fixed | scroll`
 - `background-repeat: repeat | norepeat | repeat-x | repeat-y`
 - `background-position: center | top | bottom | left | right | (x,y)`
- You can set these independently or **all** at once:
 - example:

```
body {background: url(file.jpg) center fixed repeat};
```
 - more `background-image` property [examples](#)

Positioning images

- `float : none | left | right`
 - allows the image to move to one side and the rest of the content flows around it on the other side
 - `float` implies the use of the *block* layout
- `clear: both | left | right | none`
 - allows the side of the image to be clear of any other *floating* content (where the computed value of `float` is not `none`)
 - i.e., prevents content from flowing around on that side
- `float` and `clear` are not just for images.
 - see examples using `float` for [Horizontal Navigation Bar](#)

More positioning

- `float` does not let you specify where exactly you want the image to be
- The combination of the following two will allow you to do this:

```
{position: relative | absolute | static}  
{left: auto | distance-value (pt or px)}  
{top: auto | distance-value (pt or px)}
```

- more `position` property [examples](#)
- `z-index`
 - allows you to decide whether the element must be above or below other elements that overlap its position
 - `z-index` property [example](#)

In-class exercise: *ex05.html* (cont.)

- Add "*music.gif*" as the background image for the page.
- Add the image "*beaver.jpg*" and position it so that it is at - the bottom of the page and horizontally centered.
- Add the words "*Go Beavers!*" (as `h3`) and place it *over* the beaver image. Hints:
 - using different `z-index` for `img` and `h3`
 - using `h3 {position: relative; top: ?; z-index: ?}`
- Save the file *ex05.html*
- Update *sitemap.html*
- Commit and push to GitHub

Questions?

