



Design web 1 (DW1 / CW1)

Notes du cours 8

Ordered and unordered lists

A list is an items serie grouped under one theme. It can be ordered or unordered and lists contribute to contents hiarchy. Itss tags are very commonly used to create menus along with CSS.

Unordered list

An unordered list is one where the items are preceeded by a bullet.

Example :

- Item
- Item
- Item

**** (*unordered list*) is used to define an unordered list and each of the items are defined by **** (*listed item*).

**** automatically generates an indent (like a tab). Used within such a list, **** creates a bullet and a change of line.

Bullets type can be changed using the attribute **type=""** and the values: **disc** (défaut), **circle**, **square** or **none** producing respectively a round shape, a circle, a square or nothing at all.

The attribute **type=""** can also be applied to **** if only this item needs to have a certain type of bullet.

It is also possible to nest lists one into another in order to create sublists.

Ordered list

**** is used just like ****, but its ****, instead of creating bullets, creates an order using numbers, letters or roman numbers. The attribute type will then need to use the following values: **1**, **a**, **A**, **i**, **I**.

Example :

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item

```
<ul type="disc">
  <li>Item</li>
  <li>Item</li>
  <li>Item</li>
</ul>
```

```
<ul type="disc">
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <ul type="disc">
    <li>Item</li>
    <li>Item</li>
    <li>Item</li>
  </ul>
  <li type="square">Item</li>
  <li>Item</li>
</ul>
```

```
<ol type="I">
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Third iecond item</li>
  <li>Fourth item</li>
</ol>
```

Definition list

Definition list describes a term.

To create a definition list, `<dl>` (*definition list*) is used.

The term to be defined is specified between `<dt>`/`</dt>` (definition term) and the definition itself is specified within `<dd>`/`</dd>`.

```
<dl>
<dt>Term to define</dt>
<dd>Definition of the term</dd>
<dt>Term to define</dt>
<dd>Definition of the term</dd>
</dl>
```

Horizontal list

List tags, as already mentioned, are often used to create navigation menus. Listed items uses one line each because they are block types. to make then spread horizontally, all that's necessary is to change their display to inline or inline-block (**float: left** also works).

Horizontal menu

The following codes creates a vertical list of hyperlinks preceded by bullets.

```
<ul>
<li><a href="#">Item 1</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Item 2</a></li>
<li><a href="#">Item plus long</a></li>
</ul>
```

Eliminate default's bullet :

To eliminate the bullets, use the CSS : **list-style-type:none**.

Specific selectors :

The specific selector «**ul li a**» signifies that the style will be applied to all `<a>` between ``/`` within ``/`` excluding all other `<a>`.

Custom buttons :

You can style button easily, but you can also use a background-image for this tag in order to have original buttons.

```
ul {
    padding: 0;
    margin: 0;
    list-style-type: none;
}

li {
    margin-left: 2px;
    float: left; /*pour IE*/
}

ul li a {
    display: block;
    float: left;
    width: 100px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    color: black;
    text-decoration: none;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 5px;
    border: 2px solid;
}

ul li a:hover {
    background-color: blue;
}
```

Essential selectors

#

The hashtag create a CSS id.

```
<p id="term"> </p>
```

. (period)

The period creates a CSS class.

```
<p class="terme"> </p>
```

Descending selector

Defines condition(s). the last selector must be contained in the preceeding (separated by a space). In the example, all italic contained in within paragraph tags would be blue.

* (asterisk)

The asterisk means «all selectors».

It can also be used to define *infants* of a *parent* tag.

In the example, all selectors within paragraph tags would be blue.

```
#term {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
.term {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
p i {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

```
p * {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

Essential selectors (suite)

Pseudo-class (link states)

A pseudo-class is preceeded by colon. It allows the modification to be made to an already styled selector based on certain conditions.

In the example, the different states of hperlinks are defined (links, active links and visited links).

```
a:link {color: blue;}
a:visited {color: purple;}
a:active {color: red;}
```

Adjacent selector

Using the plus (+) sign, this allows to select the first infant of a parent selector.

In the example, only the first paragraphs of every <div> would be red.

```
div + p {
    color: red;
}
```

Direct infants selector

Using the «>» sign, this allows to select specific infants of a parent selector.

In the example, Only paragraph tags within <div> would be red.

Donc, dans le html ci-contre, le texte placé dans la balise <i> ne sera pas affiché en rouge.

```
div > p {
    color: red;
}

<p>
This text would be red
<i>This text would not be red</i>
</p>
```

Combiner brothers

Using «~», this allows to apply a style to every occurrences of a parent's specific infant.

In the example, red would be applied to all paragraphs' contents within paragraph tags using a certain class (intro).

```
.intro ~ p {
    color: red;
}
```

Essential selectors (suite)

Attribute selector

This allows to target tags using a certain attribute.

In the example, red would be applied to all anchor tags using a certain attribute (title).

Selecting specific attribute and value :

In the example, only links using CDI College url would be red.

Being more specific using the asterisk :

In the example, all links which url contains «cdi» would be red.

Being even more specific :

In the example (using ^), red would be applied to all links which url start with «http».

In the following example (using \$), red would be applied to all links ending with «jpg».

Pseudo-class «:not»

Allows to exclude an element from the selection.

In the example, red would be applied to all <div> occurrences except those using the «intro» class.

```
a[title] {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
a[href="http://www.collegecdi.ca"] {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
a[href*="cdi"] {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
a[href^="http"] {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
a[href$=".jpg"] {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
div:not(intro) {  
    color: red;  
}
```

Essential selectors (suite)

Pseudo-elements

Using double colons (::) and applied to block selectors, pseudo-elements allows to select a specific part of a selector's content (e.g. first line of first letter of a paragraph).

::first-letter

Selects the first letter of a selector.

::first-line

Selects the first text line of a selector.

::before ou **::after**

Allows to place an image before or after a selector.

::selection

Allows to apply a style to the content selected on screen by a user.

In the example, the text selected on screen by a user would be red and the background would be yellow.

```
p::first-letter {  
    font-size: 2em;  
}  
  
p::first-line {  
    font-weight: bold;  
}  
  
h1::before {  
    content: url(smiley.gif);  
}  
  
body::selection {  
    color: red;  
    background: yellow;  
}
```