

Primary index for Blog

The web pages test specific aspects of web page construction, for example: references, images, The directory for experiments.

1. The Blog directory gives example for web page design

Each page shows a particular aspect of the design of a web page:

- pages in languages other than english,
- references in text from a standard bibliography,
- references with sources locally added,
- images

The pages serve as convenient test to check for the listed features.

2. Explanation for *Index Pages*

The index pages list automatically all the directories and the markdown files (`md` extension) in a directory.

The list gives first the subdirectories and then the files. The order for each of the two groups is determined by the value given for `indexSort`. Possible sort orders are:

- `filename`
- `date` or `reversedate`

For each directory it uses the YAML header of the sub-directory and shows:

- the title (from the `title` keyword¹)
- the abstract (from the `abstract` keyword)
- the date (from the `date` keyword)

¹The filename does not show in the list and can be used to achieve the desired order of items shown by preceding the filenames with numerals, e.g. 001, 003, 010...

- the author if it is not listed as a suppressed author in the `settings` file.

Part I.

The "002layout" example: colons and quotes

An example abstract with fixed line breaks. Note: a title with "colon" requires quotes and how to format a list in abstract.

Rules for the YAML header are strict. After the keyword follows a colon and then a text. This text MUST NOT contain a colon (":") or set in quotes (single or double).

A formatted list:

- first
- second

Part II.

010 WithReference

Example with references from the standard bibliography.

3. References from standard biblio

References from a bib text file which is stored in `resources/BibTexLatex.bib`, listed under `bibliography`, but not included as default value. It MUST be listed in each `md` file which uses references²

References in markdown are in `[...]` and start with `@` followed by the the bibtex-key. Examples

With a reference to (Frank, 2009) which is written as `"@"` followed by `"frank09geo"`.

References which should be inserted in the bibliography but are not cited in the text can be listed as `nocite`, here `@navratil08` (note the need to precede the bibtex key with `@`).

The references to (Frank, 2014) and (Frank, 2009) are given in the biblio and will be listed in the bibliography at the end of the text.

The bibliography style³ and the style for reference anchors inserted in the text⁴ can be set in the header.

The title for the reference section is given in the YAML header with `reference-section-title: Reference`.

²Include also the 'reference-section-title which fits to the language of the text!

³Typically a `cs1` file.

⁴Check the [Biber manual](#)

Part III.

06 withPDF: post including a pdf file

This example shows how to include a pdf file in a blog as a reference.
The pdf file is opened in a separate window!

4. In this example a reference to a pdf file is included

Some text without meaning includes a pdf file. The file will be opened in a separate window.

The [pdf_file](#) is given as an absolute reference `/Blog/resources/blogtest.pdf` and shown in a separate window. Equivalend is the alternative relative reference given as `./resources/blogtest.pdf` and shown as [alternate](#)

Part IV.

02german: Mein erster Blog

Ein Blog ohne Sinn auf Deutsch mit einemm Doppelpunkt im Titel (innerhalb Anfuhrungszeichen) und mit einem ae im Abstract und weiteren Zeilen im abstract.

```
<!-- todo here some processing happens on the abstract ... -->
```

5. 01blog1 level1 Titel

Ein Blog ohne Sinn und dem einzigen Zweck, zu testen, wie ein Blog in deutscher Sprache dargestellt wird.

Hier wird der Titel fuer die Literaturliste deutsch gesetzt!

Eine einfaches Hilfsprogramm setzt "ae", "oe" und "ue" in "ä", "ö" und "ü" um; es vermeidet Aenderungen fuer die Faelle, in denen der Umlaut nicht zulaessig ist (z.B. Koeffizient).

5.1. level2 Dies ist der Abschnitt unter dem ersten

und auch ein bischen text mit einer Referenz[(Frank, 2009)].

5.1.1. level3 mit einem unterabschnitt

hier ist der text für den unterabschnitt. und der

level 4 und dann

level 5 Mehr in den naechsten Beispielen!

Part V.

The "01blog1" example of levels of titles

An example blog title and a long, multi-line abstract without fixed line breaks.

6. level1 Titel

Some nonsense text under level 1⁵

6.1. level2 Two

Some text.

6.1.1. level3

The tufte style does discourage the use of multiple levels of titles; the styles for the levels 3, 4 and 5 do not have sensible defaults and should be adapted⁶ if intended to be used!

level 4 textfor level 4

level 5 and level 5

To show list, references and images are explained in the next examples.

Part VI.

050withImage

Image referenced absolute or relative

⁵Technically, it will be rendered as level 2 title, given that the title is level1.

⁶Probably in the `theme/templates/static/tufte.css` file



The 1st image is referenced absolutely with `/Blog/resources/1IMG.JPG`, and produces for `makePDF` an error but the same ref is shown in HTML (understood as absolute reference relative to web root)



test 2nd image : `Blog/resources/2IMG.JPG` is incorrect relative reference and therefore not shown in HTML, but shown in PDF - interpreted relative to `cwd` .



test 3rd image `resources/3IMG.JPG`
is relative reference to position of .md file. shown in HTML but not in PDF .

Part VII.

051withImage

How to include an image in a blog; references can be absolute or relative

7. Images in the banner

An arbitrary image can be inserted in the banner page, as an absolute (possibly relative) reference after the keyword **image:** in the header. The size of the image is scaled to the height of the banner⁷.

The image is in `/home/frank/Workspace11/daino/docs/site/dough/Blog/resources/120-2026_IMG.JPG` of which `/Blog/resources/120-2026_IMG.JPG` is the part **relative to the web root**⁸.

Attention: the file extension is case sensitiv; i.e. `JPG` and `jpg` are considered different!

⁷Images which are wide and not high work well, e.g. 1000 by 330 pixel work well.

⁸The web root is the directory `dough`

8. Absolute reference

The image can be referenced absolutely with `/Blog/resources/120-2026_IMG.JPG`,



for example

9. Relative reference

The image can be referenced relatively with `./resources/120-2026_IMG.JPG` as in



10. Considerations

Absolute references remain valid, even when the source for a web pages is moved to another directory. Relative references are useful, if a web page and the images referenced are in a directory and the directory as whole is moved; then the relative relation between reference and referencee remains the same.

11. Image in the margin

The Tufte-style permits images in the margin, inserted as a "footnote". For example⁹.

12. Image size

The size of an image rendered is by default set to the width of the column it is set to and adapts to the screen size automatically.

References

- Frank, Andrew U. (2009). "Geo-Ontologies Are Scale Dependent (abstract only)". In: *European Geosciences Union, General Assembly 2009, Session Knowledge and Ontologies*. Ed. by Tuija Pulkkinen. URL: <http://publik.tuwien.ac.at/files/PubDat-175453.pdf>.
- (2014). *Machbarkeit eines InformaInformations für geographische Daten*. Tech. rep. Geoinformation, Technische Universitaet Wien.



9

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