Lesson Proper for Week 10

Lists

Lists are a very versatile group of elements in HTML, used for all sort of things, such as site and page navigation, tab controls, and simple lists of items such as for tasks or shopping basket contents.

You learned how to use the **<ul>** and **<li>** elements to create lists with bullet points *(also known as unordered lists)* and the **<ol>** and **<li>** elements to create numbered *(or ordered)* lists.

In this section you will learn about the CSS properties you can use to control lists.

Property	Purpose
list-style-type	Allows you to control the shape or appearance of the marker (the marker is another name for the bullet point or number).
list-style-position	When a list item takes up more than one line, this property specifies where the marker should appear in relation to the text.
list-style-image	Specifies an image for the marker rather than a bullet point or number.
list-style	Serves as shorthand for the preceding properties.
marker-offset	Specifies the distance between a marker and the text in the list.

The *list-style-type* Property

The ***list-style-type*** property allows you to control the shape or style of bullet point *(also known as a marker)* in the case of unordered lists and the style of numbering characters in ordered lists.

The table that follows shows the standard styles for an unordered list.

Value	Marker
none	None
disc (default)	A filled-in circle
circle	An empty circle
square	A filled-in square

disc

- crimson
- cobalt
- veridian
- umber
- ultramarine

circle

○ crimson
○ cobalt
○ veridian
○ umber
○ ultramarine

square

■ crimson
■ cobalt
■ veridian
■ umber
■ ultramarine

The `list-style-type` values `disc`, `circle`, and `square`

The table that follows shows values for ordered lists that are supported in most browsers.

Lettering and numbering system keywords in CSS2.1

Keyword	System
decimal	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ...
decimal-leading-zero	01, 02, 03, 04, 05...
lower-alpha	a, b, c, d, e...
upper-alpha	A, B, C, D, E...
lower-latin	a, b, c, d, e... (same as lower-alpha)
upper-latin	A, B, C, D, E... (same as upper-alpha)
lower-roman	i, ii, iii, iv, v...
upper-roman	I, II, III, IV, V...
lower-greek	α, β, γ, δ, ε...

The **list-style-type** property can either be used on the **<ul>** and **<ol>** elements (in which case it applies to the entire

The *list-style-type* property can either be used on the <ul> and <ol> elements (in which case it applies to the entire list) or on the individual *<li>* elements.

The following example demonstrates all these styles.

```
li.a {list-style-type:none;}
li.b {list-style-type:disc;}
li.c {list-style-type:circle;}
li.d {list-style-type:square;}
li.e {list-style-type:decimal;}
li.f {list-style-type:lower-alpha;}
li.g {list-style-type:upper-alpha;}
li.h {list-style-type:lower-roman;}
li.i {list-style-type:upper-roman;}
```

The *list style-position* Property

By default, the marker hangs outside the content area for the list item, displaying as a hanging indent. The *list-style-position* allows you to pull the bullet inside the content area so it runs into the list content.

Lists are indented into the page, and the **list-style-position** property indicates whether the marker should appear inside or outside of the box containing the main points. There are two values for this property, as you can see in the table that follows:

Value	Purpose
inside	The marker is inside the block of text (which is indented).
outside	The marker sits to the left of the block of text (this is the default value if this is not specified).

Here you can see how this property is written; in this case it is given on the <ul> or <ol> elements.

```
ul {list-style-position:outside;}
ol {list-style-position:inside;}
```

Outside   Inside

The `list-style-position` *property.*

The *list-style-image* Property

The ***list-style-image*** property allows you to specify an image so that you can use your own bullet style. The syntax is similar to the background - image property; the value starts with the letters url and is followed by the URL for the image in brackets and quotation marks.

```css
ul {
    list-style-image: url(/images/happy.gif);
    list-style-type: disc;
    list-style-position: outside;
}
```


Using an image as a marker.

The list-style Property (the Shorthand)

The ***list-style*** property is a way of expressing more than one of these properties at once. They can appear in any order. For example:

```css
ul { list-style: url(/images/happy.gif) disc outside; }

ul { list-style: disc outside; url(/images/happy.gif) }

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

Remember that you can also set the `border`, `padding`, and `margin` properties for `<ul>`, `<ol>`, `<li>`, `<dl>`, `<dt>`, and `<dd>` elements, as each element has its own box in CSS.

Common CSS Table Properties

We can apply style on HTML tables for better look and feel. There are some CSS properties that are widely used in designing table using CSS:

- **border** - Sets the width, style, and color for all four sides of an element's border.
- **border-collapse** - Specifies whether table cell borders are connected or separated.
- **padding** - Sets the padding on all four sides of the element.
- **width** - Specify the width of an element.
- **height** - Specify the height of an element.
- **text-align** - Sets the horizontal alignment of inline content.
- **color** - Specify the color of the text of an element.
- **background-color** - Defines an element's background color.

Property	Example	Explanation

background-color	th {
	    background-color: #F5F5F0;
	}
		Displays the table header with a light gray background

border	table, th, td {
	    border: 0.1em solid #000000;
	}
		Displays the table, table header, and data cells with a thin solid black border

border-collapse	table {
	    border-collapse: collapse;
	}
		Collapses borders in the table so that adjacent cells share borders

color	caption {
	    color: #003300;
	}
		Displays the table caption in dark green text

height	td {
	    height: 2em;
	}
		Sets the height of a table data cell to 2em

margin	table {
	    margin-top: 2em;
	}
		Applies a 2em top margin to the table

padding	caption, th, td {
	    padding: 1em;
	}
		Applies 1em of padding to the table caption, header, and data cells

text-align	td {
	    text-align: center;
	}
		Aligns the table data in the center of the cell

vertical-align	td {
	    vertical-align: center;
	}
		Aligns the table data vertically in the middle of the cell

width	table {
	    width: 80%;
	}
		Sets the width of the table to 80% of the page width

border-collapse Property

The border-collapse property allows you to remove this space completely, and for finer control, the border-spacing property allows you to specify the spacing.
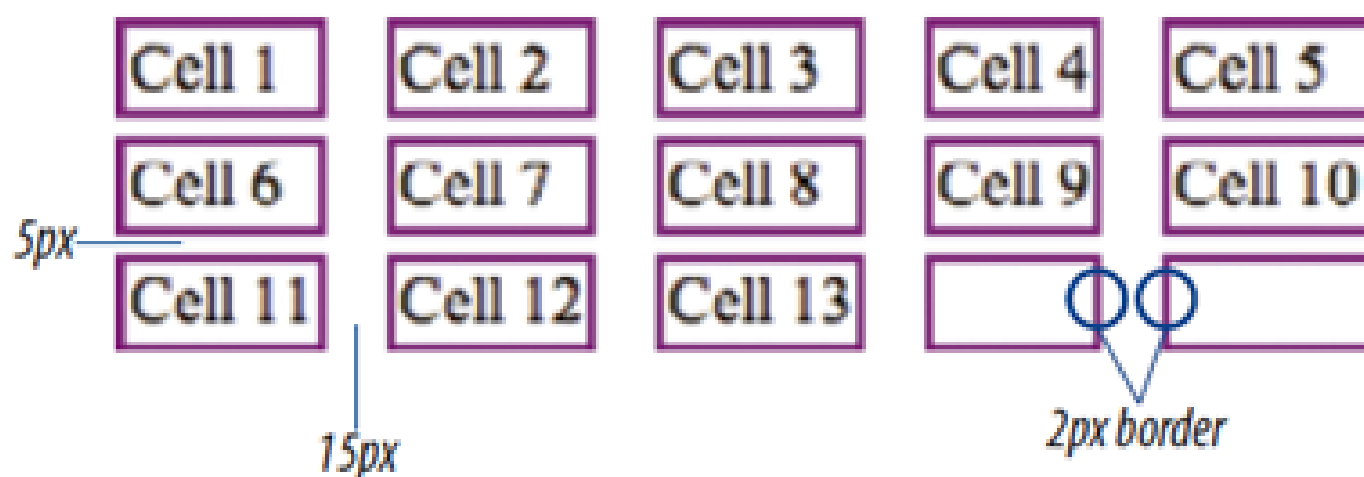
The following table outlines the `border-collapse` property and its values.

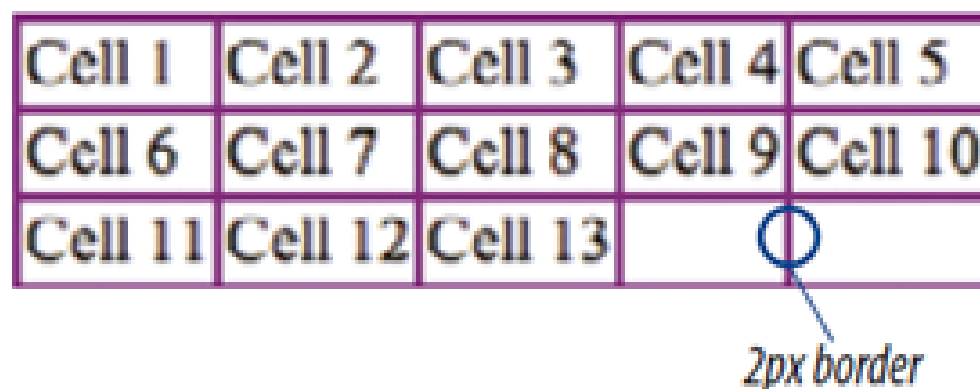| PROPERTY	VALUE
border-collapse	collapse | separate Initial value: separate

Normally, table cells have their own distinct borders and are separated by the distance set with the border-spacing property. If the borders are set to collapse instead, the cells share borders, and any value for the border-spacing property is ignored.

table { border-collapse: collapse; }

border-collapse: separate;

Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5
Cell 6	Cell 7	Cell 8	Cell 9	Cell 10
Cell 11	Cell 12	Cell 13		

5px

15px

2px border

border-collapse: collapse;

Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5
Cell 6	Cell 7	Cell 8	Cell 9	Cell 10
Cell 11	Cell 12	Cell 13		

2px border

Separated borders (top) and collapsed borders (bottom).

border-spacing Property

The border-spacing property specifies the distance that separates adjacent cells'. borders. It can take either one or two values; these should be units of length.

If you provide one value, it will applies to both vertical and horizontal borders. Or you can specify two values, in which case, the first refers to the horizontal spacing and the second to the vertical spacing.

The following table outlines the border-spacing property and its values.

PROPERTY	VALUE
border-spacing	`<length> <length>?` Initial value: 0

This property can be specified with either one or two length values. With two values, the first one sets the horizontal spacing, and the second one sets the vertical spacing.

```
.spacing {
    border-spacing: 5px 10px;
}
```

border-spacing is a property of the table, not the cells, so it is applied to the **<table>** element as in the following example:

```
<table class="spacing">
```

```
<table class="spacing">
    <caption>My Table</caption>
    <tr>
        <td>1st cell, 1st row</td>
        <td>2nd cell, 1st row</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>1st cell, 2nd row</td>
        <td>2nd cell, 2nd row</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

This table. is illustrated in Figure 24-1, with a solid border applied to the <td> elements.

My Table

1st cell, 1st row	2nd cell, 1st row
1st cell, 2nd row	2nd cell, 2nd row

Figure 24-1. *Example table*

caption-side Property

The caption-side property allows you to specify where the content of a **<caption>** element should be placed in relationship to the table.

The following table shows the `caption-side` property and its values.

PROPERTY	VALUE
caption-side	top | bottom Initial value: top

A caption is ordinarily displayed at the top, but it can also be positioned below the table using the **caption-side**

A caption is ordinarily displayed at the top, but it can also be positioned below the table using the **caption-side** property. This property applies to the **<caption>** element, but it can also be set for the **<table>** element since it inherits.

caption { caption-side: bottom; }

table-layout Property

The table-layout property is supposed to help you control how a browser should render or lay out a table.

The table-layout property determines whether the width of table cells should be fixed or flexible. Unlike the other table properties, table-layout is not inherited.

The following table outlines the `table-layout` property and its values.

PROPERTY	VALUE
table-layout	auto | fixed Initial value: auto

This property is initially set to auto, which means that the width of table cells automatically expands to fit their content, even if that means going beyond their set width. To enforce a table's specified width, the table-layout can instead be set to fixed. The horizontal layout then depends only on the table's set width, not on the content of the cells.

/* Enforce table width */

.fixed { table-layout: fixed; }

A fixed table layout has the added benefit that the browser can render the table more quickly because it knows the dimension of the table as soon as the first row is received.

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