HTML Lists and CSS Lists

An Unordered List:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An Ordered List:

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

Unordered HTML List

An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

The CSS `list-style-type` property is used to define the style of the list item marker:

Value	Description
disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)
circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
square	Sets the list item marker to a square
none	The list items will not be marked

```
<ul style="list-style-type:circle;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

o Coffee
o Tea
o Milk

Ordered HTML List

An ordered list starts with the `<ol>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

The `type` attribute of the <ol> tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

Type	Description
type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

```
<ol type="A">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

A. Coffee
B. Tea
C. Milk

HTML Description Lists

HTML also supports description lists.

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

Coffee
    - black hot drink
Milk
    - white cold drink

Styling List With Colors

We can also style lists with colors, to make them look a little more interesting.
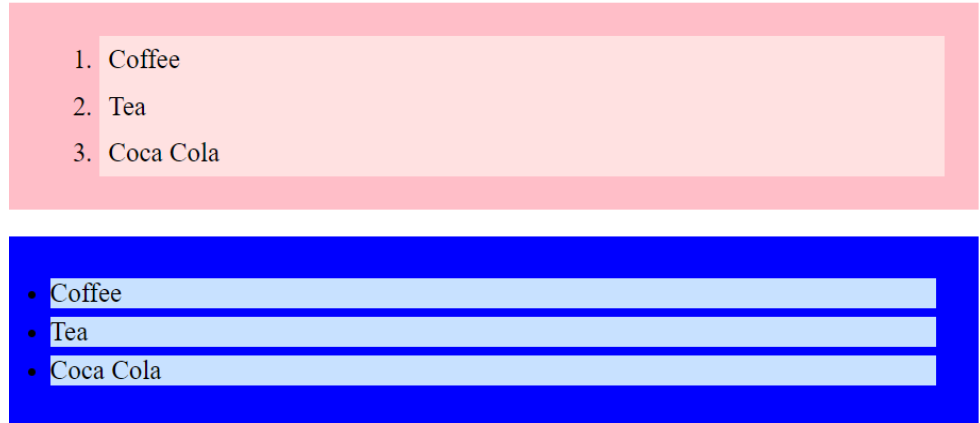
Anything added to the <ol> or <ul> tag, affects the entire list, while properties added to the <li> tag will affect the individual list items

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ol {
  background: pink;
  padding: 20px;
}

ul {
  background:blue;
  padding: 20px;
}

ol li {
  background: #ffe5e5;
  padding: 5px;
  margin-left: 35px;
}

ul li {
  background: #cce5ff;
  margin: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Styling Lists With Colors:</h1>

<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

List can be nested (lists inside lists):

```html
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- Coffee
- Tea
  - Black tea
  - Green tea
- Milk

Classes

The HTML `class` attribute is used to define equal styles for elements with the same class name. It starts with a period `.`   Reference using `class=`

So, all HTML elements with the same `class` attribute will get the same style.

Tip: The `class` attribute can be used on any HTML element.

Note: The class name is case sensitive!

```css
.cities {
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
```

```html
<div class="cities">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
  <h2>Paris</h2>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>
```

Different tags, like `<h2>` and `<p>`, can have the same class name and thereby share the same style:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
<body>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p class="city">Paris is the capital of France.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

HTML Id

The `id` attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element (the value must be unique within the HTML document). It starts with a period `#`   Reference using `id=`

In CSS, to select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element:

```
<style>
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>
```

Difference Between Class and ID

An HTML element can only have one unique id that belongs to that single element, while a class name can be used by multiple elements:

```
<style>
/* Style the element with the id "myHeader" */
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}

/* Style all elements with the class name "city" */
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>

<!-- A unique element -->
<h1 id="myHeader">My Cities</h1>

<!-- Multiple similar elements -->
<h2 class="city">London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
```

Video use this to include a video that you recorded - like an animation that you created

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
  <source src="fishhi.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
```

iFrame us this to include a youtube video

To embed a YouTube video:
- right-click on the video
- Select copy embed code
- Paste code into your code

Force a footer

.footer {

  position: fixed;

```
  left: 0;

  bottom: 0;

  width: 100%;

  background-color: limegreen;

  color: white;

  text-align: center;

}
```