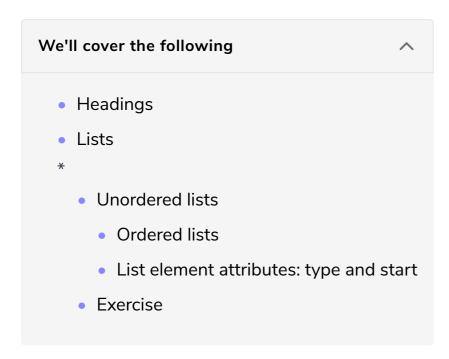
Headings + Lists

HTML Headers and List Elements



Headings

We've already seen the h1 element in use in the previous two lessons. The HTML standard has five additional text heading elements, appropriately named h2 through h6.

It should be noted that heading elements should not be used to manipulate the font size of a heading. Rather, the levels represent *semantically* the difference between a main header, sub-header, etc. We will learn more about HTML semantics, as well as how to change an element's font size with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), in subsequent sections.

To practice good style, you shouldn't skip heading levels when structuring your HTML pages. In other words, an h2 element should be used for a header one level below an h1 element, an h3 element should be used a level below h2, and so on.

HTML

Heading Level 1

output

Heading Level 2

Heading Level 3

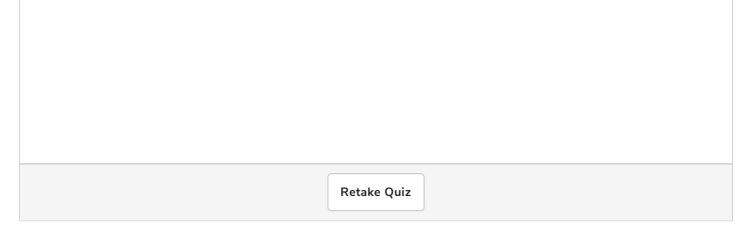




Check your Understanding



HTML header elements can be used to change the font size and style of web page content.



Lists

Often times we will want to include a bulleted or numbered list in web page content. This can be accomplished with **HTML lists**.

Unordered lists

We could create an **unordered list** to represent things like a list of to-dos or a list of grocery items. To do this, we must use the
 tag, with nested tags for the list items.

```
HTML
   khtm1>
                                                                  html
    <title>Things to Get from Grocery Store</title>
    </head>
    <body>
     <h1>Grocery Items</h1>
       Butter
       Milk
       Eggs
11
       Cereal
     12
   </body>
13
15
```

Grocery Items

- Butter
- Milk
- Eggs
- Cereal

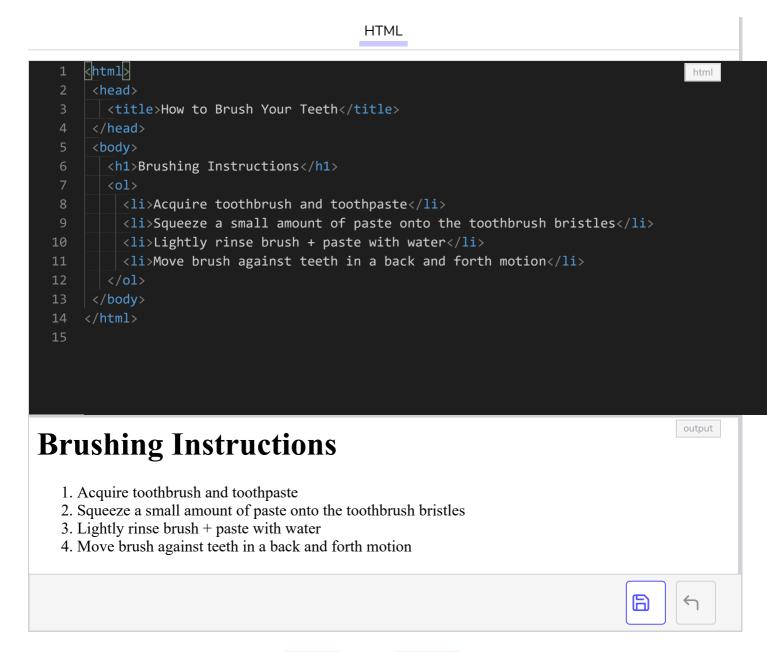
output





Ordered lists

An **ordered list** should be used when the items in the list go in a particular order, like turn-by-turn instructions on a navigation system, or steps in a recipe. An ordered list is fairly similar to an unordered list, except we will want to use the
 tag to declare the list. List items are still wrapped in an tag. The list items will be numbered, rather than the bulleted items we saw previously.



List element attributes: type and start

The type attribute allows us to change the style of either the bullets for unordered lists or the numbering scheme for ordered lists.

Unordered list type values include circle, disc, and square.

1.178.41

```
HIML
   khtm1>
                                                      html
     <title>Things to Get from Grocery Store</title>
    <body>
     <h1>Grocery Items</h1>
     Butter
      Milk
 11
      Eggs
 12
 13
      Cereal
     17
       Butter
       Milk
       Eggs
       Cereal
 21
 22
 23
    </body>
 25
                                                     output
Grocery Items
```

- Butter
- Milk
- Eggs
- Cereal

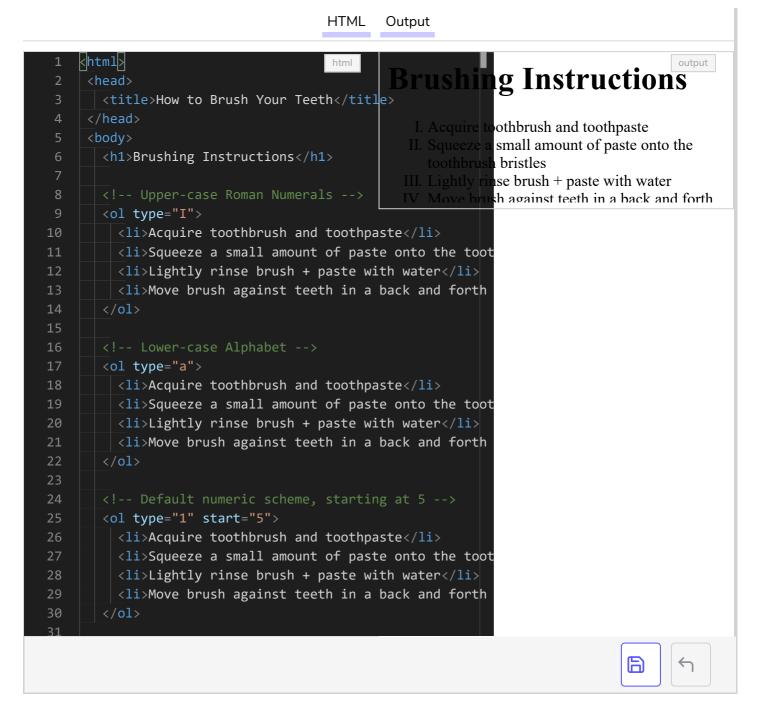




Ordered list type values can be used to change the numbering scheme, and include the following:

- 1: Default numeric scheme
- I: Upper-case Roman numerals
- i: Lower-case Roman numerals
- A: Upper-case Alphabet
- a: Lower-case Alphabet

Ordered lists have an additional start attribute, that can be used to start the numbering at a value other than the default of 1.

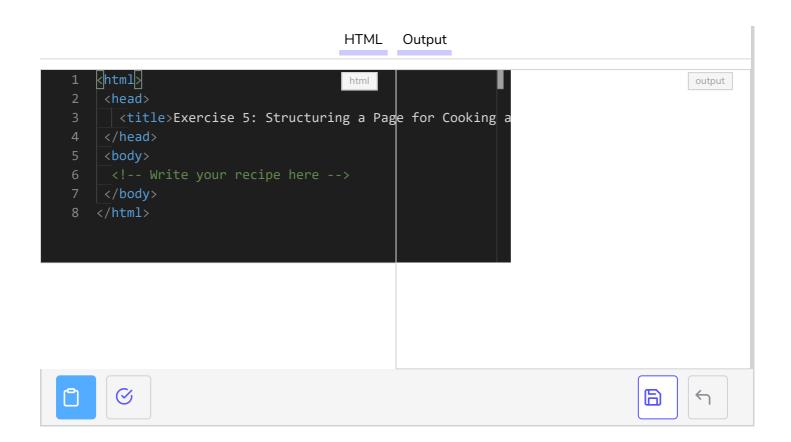


Exercise

Create a page that showcases a recipe for making omelets.

- Use a main-level header for the recipe name
- Use two sub-headers:
 - 1. One named Ingredients
 - 2. One named Instructions
- Create an **unordered list** with *square bullets* containing the ingredients
- Create an **ordered list** with *lower-case Roman numerals* with the instructions for cooking the omelet

力



Now that you have learned about adding headings and lists in a HTML page, let's learn to add inline and block elements and to create sections through the use of div tag. See you in the next lesson.