

# SAYLANI WEB & MOBILE APP COURSE

LECTURE # 8

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# LISTS

A diagram showing a light blue rounded rectangle with a blue border, containing the text "Numbered lists". The rectangle is slightly offset to the right and bottom from a solid blue rounded rectangle behind it.

Numbered  
lists

A diagram showing a light blue rounded rectangle with a blue border, containing the text "Bullet lists". The rectangle is slightly offset to the right and bottom from a solid blue rounded rectangle behind it.

Bullet lists

A diagram showing a light blue rounded rectangle with a blue border, containing the text "Definition list". The rectangle is slightly offset to the right and bottom from a solid blue rounded rectangle behind it.

Definition  
list

- There are lots of occasions when we need to use lists. HTML provides us with three different types:
- ● **Ordered lists** are lists where each item in the list is numbered. For example, the list might be a set of steps for a recipe that must be performed in order, or a legal contract where each point needs to be identified by a section number.
- ● **Unordered lists** are lists that begin with a bullet point (rather than characters that indicate order).
- ● **Definition lists** are made up of a set of terms along with the definitions for each of those terms.

# ORDERED LIST

## <ol>

The ordered list is created with the <ol> element.

## <li>

Each item in the list is placed between an opening <li> tag and a closing </li> tag. (The li stands for list item.)

Browsers indent lists by default.

Sometimes you may see a type attribute used with the <ol> element to specify the type of numbering (numbers, letters, roman numerals and so on). It is better to use the CSS list-style-type property covered on pages 333-335.

chapter-03/ordered-lists.html

HTML

```
<ol>
  <li>Chop potatoes into quarters</li>
  <li>Simmer in salted water for 15-20
    minutes until tender</li>
  <li>Heat milk, butter and nutmeg</li>
  <li>Drain potatoes and mash</li>
  <li>Mix in the milk mixture</li>
</ol>
```

RESULT

1. Chop potatoes into quarters
2. Simmer in salted water for 15-20 minutes until tender
3. Heat milk, butter and nutmeg
4. Drain potatoes and mash
5. Mix in the milk mixture

Li stands for List Item

# UNORDERED LIST

## HTML

chapter-03/unordered-lists.html

```
<ul>
  <li>1kg King Edward potatoes</li>
  <li>100ml milk</li>
  <li>50g salted butter</li>
  <li>Freshly grated nutmeg</li>
  <li>Salt and pepper to taste</li>
</ul>
```

## RESULT

- 1kg King Edward potatoes
- 100ml milk
- 50g salted butter
- Freshly grated nutmeg
- Salt and pepper to taste

## <ul>

The unordered list is created with the <ul> element.

## <li>

Each item in the list is placed between an opening <li> tag and a closing </li> tag. (The li stands for list item.)

Browsers indent lists by default.

Sometimes you may see a type attribute used with the <ul> element to specify the type of bullet point (circles, squares, diamonds and so on). It is better to use the CSS list-style-type property covered on pages 333-335.

# DEFINITION LIST

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## <d1>

The definition list is created with the <d1> element and usually consists of a series of terms and their definitions.

Inside the <d1> element you will usually see pairs of <dt> and <dd> elements.

## <dt>

This is used to contain the term being defined (the definition term).

## <dd>

This is used to contain the definition.

Sometimes you might see a list where there are two terms used for the same definition or two different definitions for the same term.

chapter-03/definition-lists.html

HTML

```
<d1>
  <dt>Sashimi</dt>
  <dd>Sliced raw fish that is served with
    condiments such as shredded daikon radish or
    ginger root, wasabi and soy sauce</dd>
  <dt>Scale</dt>
  <dd>A device used to accurately measure the
    weight of ingredients</dd>
  <dd>A technique by which the scales are removed
    from the skin of a fish</dd>
  <dt>Scamorze</dt>
  <dt>Scamorzo</dt>
  <dd>An Italian cheese usually made from whole
    cow's milk (although it was traditionally made
    from buffalo milk)</dd>
</d1>
```

RESULT

Sashimi  
Sliced raw fish that is served with condiments such as shredded daikon radish or ginger root, wasabi and soy sauce

Scale  
A device used to accurately measure the weight of ingredients  
A technique by which the scales are removed from the skin of a fish

Scamorze  
Scamorzo  
An Italian cheese usually made from whole cow's milk (although it was traditionally made from buffalo milk)

# NESTED LIST

WMA LEC # 8

## HTML

chapter-03/nested-lists.html

```
<ul>
  <li>Mousses</li>
  <li>Pastries
    <ul>
      <li>Croissant</li>
      <li>Mille-feuille</li>
      <li>Palmier</li>
      <li>Profiterole</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Tarts</li>
</ul>
```

## RESULT

- Mousses
- Pastries
  - Croissant
  - Mille-feuille
  - Palmier
  - Profiterole
- Tarts

You can put a second list inside an `<li>` element to create a sub-list or nested list.

Browsers display nested lists indented further than the parent list. In nested unordered lists, the browser will usually change the style of the bullet point too.

# SIBLING CHILD PARENT IN NESTED ELEMENTS

01

All tags are siblings

02

Tag within a tag is a  
child

03

Tag that contain  
other tags is the  
**Parent**



# SUMMARY

- ▶ There are three types of HTML lists: ordered, unordered, and definition.
- ▶ Ordered lists use numbers.
- ▶ Unordered lists use bullets.
- ▶ Definition lists are used to define terminology.
- ▶ Lists can be nested inside one another.

# LINKS

Links are the defining feature of the web because they allow you to move from one web page to another — enabling the very idea of browsing or surfing. You will commonly come across the following types of links:

- Links from one website to another
- Links from one page to another on the same website
- Links from one part of a web page to another part of the same page
- Links that open in a new browser window
- Links that start up your email program and address a new email to someone

# ADDING LINKS IN HTML

- Links are created using the `a` element. Users can click on anything between the opening tag and the closing tag. You specify which page you want to link to using the `href` attribute.

Href = hypertext reference



Diagram illustrating the syntax of an HTML link tag:

THIS IS THE PAGE THE LINK TAKES YOU TO

THIS IS THE TEXT THE USER CLICKS ON

```
<a href="http://www.imdb.com">IMDB</a>
```

OPENING LINK TAG

CLOSING LINK TAG

The diagram shows the HTML code `<a href="http://www.imdb.com">IMDB</a>` with annotations. Brackets above the code identify the `href` value as the destination page and the `IMDB` text as the clickable text. Brackets below the code identify the opening `<a href="http://www.imdb.com">` and closing `</a>` tags.

# SYNTAX

## LINKS (CONT.)

- The text between the opening tag and closing tag is known as link text. Where possible, your link text should explain where visitors will be taken if they click on it (rather than just saying "click here"). Below you can see the link to IMDB that was created on the previous page.

# LINKS EXAMPLE

WMA LEC # 8

## <a>

Links are created using the <a> element which has an attribute called href. The value of the href attribute is the page that you want people to go to when they click on the link.

Users can click on anything that appears between the opening <a> tag and the closing </a> tag and will be taken to the page specified in the href attribute.

When you link to a different website, the value of the href attribute will be the full web address for the site, which is known as an **absolute** URL.

Browsers show links in blue with an underline by default.

chapter-04/linking-to-other-sites.html

HTML

```
<p>Movie Reviews:
  <ul>
    <li><a href="http://www.empireonline.com">
      Empire</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://www.metacritic.com">
      Metacritic</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://www.rottentomatoes.com">
      Rotten Tomatoes</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://www.variety.com">
      Variety</a></li>
  </ul>
</p>
```

RESULT

Movie Reviews:

- [Empire](http://www.empireonline.com)
- [Metacritic](http://www.metacritic.com)
- [Rotten Tomatoes](http://www.rottentomatoes.com)
- [Variety](http://www.variety.com)

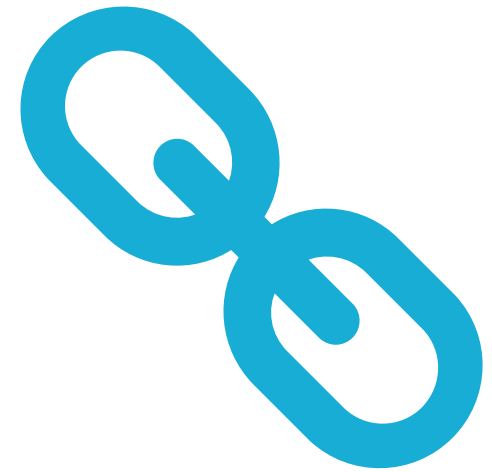


# ABSOLUTE URL

- An absolute URL starts with the domain name for that site, and can be followed by the path to a specific page. If no page is specified, the site will display the homepage.

# RELATIVE URL

When you are linking to other pages within the same site, you do not need to specify the domain name in the URL. You can use a shorthand known as a relative URL.





# RELATIVE URL EXAMPLE

WMA LEC # 8

HTML

chapter-04/linking-to-other-pages.html

```
<p>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="about-us.html">About</a></li>
    <li><a href="movies.html">Movies</a></li>
    <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</p>
```

RESULT

- [Home](#)
- [About](#)
- [Movies](#)
- [Contact](#)

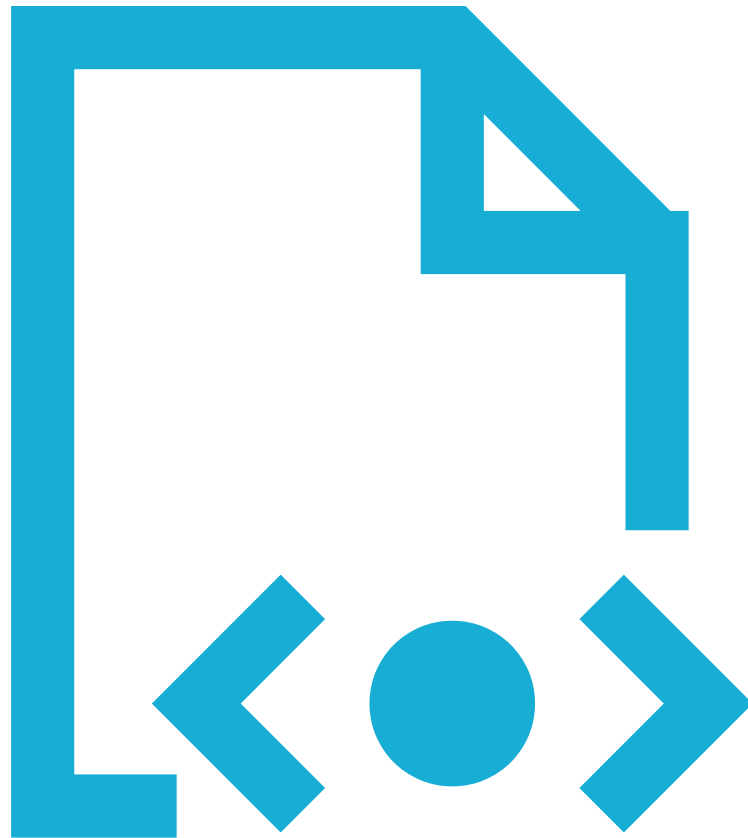
```
<h1 id="top">Film-Making Terms</h1>
<a href="#arc_shot">Arc Shot</a><br />
<a href="#interlude">Interlude</a><br />
<a href="#prologue">Prologue</a><br /><br />
<h2 id="arc_shot">Arc Shot</h2>
<p>A shot in which the subject is photographed by an
  encircling or moving camera</p>
<h2 id="interlude">Interlude</h2>
<p>A brief, intervening film scene or sequence, not
  specifically tied to the plot, that appears
  within a film</p>
<h2 id="prologue">Prologue</h2>
<p>A speech, preface, introduction, or brief scene
  preceding the the main action or plot of a film;
  contrast to epilogue</p>
<p><a href="#top">Top</a></p>
```

LINK ON  
SAME PAGE

# SUMMARY LINKS

WMA LEC # 8

- ▶ Links are created using the `<a>` element.
- ▶ The `<a>` element uses the `href` attribute to indicate the page you are linking to.
- ▶ If you are linking to a page within your own site, it is best to use relative links rather than qualified URLs.
- ▶ You can create links to open email programs with an email address in the "to" field.
- ▶ You can use the `id` attribute to target elements within a page that can be linked to.



# IMAGES IN HTML

# IMAGES SYNTAX

- To add an image into the page you need to use an `<img>` element. **This is an empty element** (which means there is no **closing tag**). It must carry the following two attributes:
- Src
- Alt

# IMAGE ATTRIBUTES

- **src** This tells the browser where it can find the image file. This will usually be a relative URL pointing to an image on your own site.
- **alt** This provides a text description of the image which describes the image if you cannot see it.
- **Title** You can also use the title attribute with the <img> element to provide additional information about the image. Most browsers will display the content of this attribute in a tool tip when the user hovers over the image.

chapter-05/adding-images.html

HTML

```

```

RESULT

