Lecture 8

HTML

HTML Lists

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are two different types of HTML lists:

1. **Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)**
2. **Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)**

We can create a list inside another list, which will be termed as nested List.

An unordered HTML list:

- **Item**
- **Item**
- **Item**
- **Item**

An ordered HTML list:

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

HTML Unordered Lists

The HTML <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) 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>
```

Unordered HTML List - Choose List Item Marker

The CSS list-style-type property is used to define the style of the list item marker. It can have one of the following values:

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

HTML Ordered Lists

The HTML <ol> tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical. 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>
```

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Ordered HTML List - The Type Attribute

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

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

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Nested HTML Unordered Lists

Lists can be nested (list inside list). A list item (<li>) can contain a new list, and other HTML elements, like images and links, etc.

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

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Control List Counting

By default, an ordered list will start counting from 1. If you want to start counting from a specified number, you can use the start attribute:

```
<ol start="50">
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

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Nested HTML Ordered Lists

Lists can be nested (list inside list). A list item (<li>) can contain a new list, and other HTML elements, like images and links, etc.

```
<ol>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea
     <ol>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
     </ol>
    </li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

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HTML class Attribute

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element. Multiple HTML elements can share the same class. The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name is case sensitive. HTML elements can belong to more than one class. To define multiple classes, separate the class names with a space. Different Elements Can Share Same Class. In the following example we have two <span> elements with a class attribute with the value of "note". Both <span> elements will be styled equally according to the .note style definition in the head section:

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HTML class Attribute

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.note {
  font-size: 120%;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

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HTML id Attribute

The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element. You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document. The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document. The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id. The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}. The id name is case sensitive! he id name must contain at least one character, cannot start with a number, and must not contain whitespaces (spaces, tabs, etc.).

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HTML id Attribute

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

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