**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:**

**Example**

**<body>**

**<ol start =”4">  
  <li>Computer</li>  
  <li>Maths</li>  
  <li>English</li>  
</ol>**

**</body>**

**Ordered HTML List - The Type Attribute**

**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** |

**Numbers:**

**<ol type="1">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>**

**Uppercase Letters:**

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

**Lowercase Letters:**

**<ol type="a">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>**

**Uppercase Roman Numbers:**

**<ol type="I">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>**

# **HTML Un-ordered Lists**

**The HTML <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.**

## 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:**

### Example

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

## Unordered HTML List - Choose 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** |

### Example - Disc

**<ul ~~type=disc~~>  
  <li>Computer</li>  
  <li>Maths</li>  
  <li>English</li>  
</ul>**

### Example - Circle

**<ul type=circle>  
  <li>Computer</li>  
  <li>Maths</li>  
  <li>English</li>  
</ul>**

### Example - Square

**<ul type=square>  
  <li>Computer</li>  
  <li>Maths</li>  
  <li>English</li>  
</ul>**

**Nested HTML Lists**

**Lists can be nested (list inside list):**

### Example

**<body>**

**<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea  
    <ol type=”i”>  
      <li>Black tea</li>  
      <li>Green tea</li>  
    </ol>  
  </li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>**

# **HTML Images**

**Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.**

### Example

**<img src="pic\_trulli.jpg" alt="Italian Trulli">**

### Example

**<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket">**

### Example

**<img src="img\_chania.jpg" alt="Flowers in Chania">**

## HTML Images Syntax

**The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page.**

**Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.**

**The <img> tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.**

**The <img> tag has two required attributes:**

* **src - Specifies the path to the image**
* **alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image**

### Syntax

**<img src="*url*" alt="alternatetext">**

## The src Attribute

**The required src attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.**

**Note: When a web page loads, it is the browser, at that moment, that gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the image actually stays in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon and the alt text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.**

### Example

**<img src="img\_chania.jpg" alt="Flowers in Chania">**

## The alt Attribute

**The required alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).**

**The value of the alt attribute should describe the image:**

### Example

**<img src="img\_chania.jpg" alt="Flowers in Chania">**

**If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the alt attribute:**

### Example

**<img src="wrongname.gif" alt="Flowers in Chania">**

**Tip: A screen reader is a software program that reads the HTML code, and allows the user to "listen" to the content. Screen readers are useful for people who are visually impaired or learning disabled.**

## Image Size - Width and Height

**You can use the style attribute to specify the width and height of an image.**

### Example

**<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" style="width:500px;height:600px;">**

**Alternatively, you can use the width and height attributes:**

### Example

**<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" width="500" height="600">**

**The width and height attributes always define the width and height of the image in pixels.**

**Note: Always specify the width and height of an image. If width and height are not specified, the web page might flicker while the image loads.**

## Width and Height, or Style?

**The width, height, and style attributes are all valid in HTML.**

**However, we suggest using the style attribute. It prevents styles sheets from changing the size of images:**

### Example

**<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
img {  
  width: 100%;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" width="128" height="128">  
  
<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">  
  
</body>  
</html>**