

# HTML ol tag

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 [w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_ol.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp)

## Example

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Two different ordered lists (the first list starts at 1, and the second starts at 50):

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

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

## Definition and Usage

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

The **<li>** tag is used to define each list item.

**Tip:** Use CSS to [style lists](#).

**Tip:** For unordered list, use the **<ul>** tag.

## Browser Support

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### Element

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<ol>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
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## Attributes

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Attribute	Value	Description
<u>reversed</u>	reversed	Specifies that the list order should be reversed (9,8,7...)
<u>start</u>	<i>number</i>	Specifies the start value of an ordered list

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<u>type</u>	1	Specifies the kind of marker to use in the list
	A	
	a	
	i	
	I	
	i	

## Global Attributes

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The `<ol>` tag also supports the [Global Attributes in HTML](#).

## Event Attributes

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The `<ol>` tag also supports the [Event Attributes in HTML](#).

## More Examples

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### Example

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Set different list types (with CSS):

```
<ol style="list-style-type:upper-roman">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

```
<ol style="list-style-type:lower-alpha">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

### Example

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Display all the different list types available with CSS:

```
<style>
ol.a {list-style-type: armenian;}
ol.b {list-style-type: cjk-ideographic;}
ol.c {list-style-type: decimal;}
ol.d {list-style-type: decimal-leading-zero;}
ol.e {list-style-type: georgian;}
ol.f {list-style-type: hebrew;}
ol.g {list-style-type: hiragana;}
ol.h {list-style-type: hiragana-iroha;}
ol.i {list-style-type: katakana;}
```

```
ol.j {list-style-type: katakana-iroha;}
ol.k {list-style-type: lower-alpha;}
ol.l {list-style-type: lower-greek;}
ol.m {list-style-type: lower-latin;}
ol.n {list-style-type: lower-roman;}
ol.o {list-style-type: upper-alpha;}
ol.p {list-style-type: upper-latin;}
ol.q {list-style-type: upper-roman;}
ol.r {list-style-type: none;}
ol.s {list-style-type: inherit;}
</style>
```

## Example

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Reduce and expand line-height in lists (with CSS):

```
<ol style="line-height:80%">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

```
<ol style="line-height:180%">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

## Example

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Nest an unordered list inside an ordered list:

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

## Related Pages

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HTML tutorial: [HTML Lists](#)

HTML DOM reference: [OL Object](#)

CSS Tutorial: [Styling Lists](#)

## Default CSS Settings

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Most browsers will display the `<ol>` element with the following default values:

### Example

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```
ol {  
  display: block;  
  list-style-type: decimal;  
  margin-top: 1em;  
  margin-bottom: 1em;  
  margin-left: 0;  
  margin-right: 0;  
  padding-left: 40px;  
}
```