HTML - Lists

HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain −

* **<ul>** − An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.
* **<ol>** − An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.
* **<dl>** − A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

## HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML **<ul>** tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

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

Use the <ul> tag together with the [<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp) tag to create unordered lists.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Unordered List</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Course List</h1>

<ul>

<li>BTECH</li>

<li>BCA</li>

<li>MCA</li>

<li>MBA</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

**Course List**

* BTECH
* BCA
* MCA
* MBA

## The type Attribute

You can use **type** attribute for <ul> tag to specify the type of bullet you like. By default, it is a disc. Following are the possible options −

<ul type = "square">

<ul type = "disc">

<ul type = "circle">

<ul type = "square">

**Course List**

* BTECH
* BCA
* MCA
* MBA

## HTML Ordered Lists

If you are required to put your items in a numbered list instead of bulleted, then HTML ordered list will be used. This list is created by using **<ol>** tag. The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Ordered List</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Course Detail</h1>

<ol>

<li>BTECH</li>

<li>BCA</li>

<li>MCA</li>

<li>MBA</li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>

**Course Detail**

1. BTECH
2. BCA
3. MCA
4. MBA

## The type Attribute

You can use **type** attribute for <ol> tag to specify the type of numbering you like. By default, it is a number. Following are the possible options −

<ol type = "1"> - Default-Case Numerals.

<ol type = "I"> - Upper-Case Numerals.

<ol type = "i"> - Lower-Case Numerals.

<ol type = "A"> - Upper-Case Letters.

<ol type = "a"> - Lower-Case Letters.

## Attributes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [reversed](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_ol_reversed.asp) | Reversed | Specifies that the list order should be reversed (9,8,7...) |
| [start](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_ol_start.asp) | *Number* | Specifies the start value of an ordered list |
| [type](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_ol_type.asp) | 1 A a I i |  |

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Ordered List</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Course Detail</h1>

<ol type = "A">

<li>BTECH</li>

<li>BCA</li>

<li>MCA</li>

<li>MBA</li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>

## The start Attribute

You can use **start** attribute for <ol> tag to specify the starting point of numbering you need. Following are the possible options −

<ol type = "1" start = "4"> - Numerals starts with 4.

<ol type = "I" start = "4"> - Numerals starts with IV.

<ol type = "i" start = "4"> - Numerals starts with iv.

<ol type = "a" start = "4"> - Letters starts with d.

<ol type = "A" start = "4"> - Letters starts with D.

## The list-style-type property specifies the type of list item marker.

## <!DOCTYPE html>

## <html>

## <head>

## <style>

## ul.one {

## list-style-type: circle;

## }

## 

## ul.two {

## list-style-type: square;

## }

## 

## ol.three {

## list-style-type: upper-roman;

## }

## 

## ol.four {

## list-style-type: lower-alpha;

## }

## </style>

## </head>

## <body>

## <h1>Course List ONE</h1>

## <ul class="one">

## <li>BTECH</li>

## <li>BCA</li>

## <li>MCA</li>

## <li>MBA</li>

## </ul>

## <h1>Course List Two</h1>

## <ul class="two">

## <li>M.COM</li>

## <li>B.Com</li>

## <li>BSC</li>

## <li>Arts</li>

## </ul>

## <h1>Course Detail Three</h1>

## <ol>

## <li>BTECH</li>

## <li>BCA</li>

## <li>MCA</li>

## <li>MBA</li>

## </ol>

## <h1>Course List Four</h1>

## <ul class="four">

## <li>M.COM</li>

## <li>B.Com</li>

## <li>BSC</li>

## <li>Arts</li>

## </ul>

## </body>

## </html>

## An Image as The List Item Marker

The list-style-image property specifies an image as the list item marker:

## <style>

## ul {

## list-style-image: url('myimg.gif');

## }

## </style>

## Styling List With Colors

We can also style lists with colors, to make them look a little more interesting.

Anything added to the <ol> or <ul> tag, affects the entire list, while properties added to the <li> tag will affect the individual list items:

## <style>

## ol {

## background: #ff9999;

## padding: 20px;

## }

## ul {

## background: #3399ff;

## padding: 20px;

## }

## ol li {

## background: #ffe5e5;

## color: darkred;

## padding: 5px;

## margin-left: 35px;

## }

## ul li {

## background: #cce5ff;

## color: darkblue;

## margin: 5px;

## }

## HTML Definition Lists

HTML and XHTML supports a list style which is called **definition lists** where entries are listed like in a dictionary or encyclopedia. The definition list is the ideal way to present a glossary, list of terms, or other name/value list.

Definition List makes use of following three tags.

* <dl> − Defines the start of the list
* <dt> − A term
* <dd> − Term definition
* </dl> − Defines the end of the list

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Definition List</title>

</head>

<body>

<dl>

<dt><b>HTML</b></dt>

<dd>This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language</dd>

<dt><b>HTTP</b></dt>

<dd>This stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol</dd>

</dl>

</body>

</html>

**HTML**

This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

**HTTP**

This stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

## Nested HTML Lists

List can be nested (lists inside lists):

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>A Nested List</h2>

<p>List can be nested (lists inside lists):</p>

<ul>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea

<ul>

<li>Black tea</li>

<li>Green tea</li>

</ul>

</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

## A Nested List

List can be nested (lists inside lists):

* Coffee
* Tea
  + Black tea
  + Green tea
* Milk

## 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:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>The start attribute</h2>

<p>By default, an ordered list will start counting from 1. Use the start attribute to start counting from a specified number:</p>

<ol start="50">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ol>

<ol type="I" start="50">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>

## Horizontal List with CSS

HTML lists can be styled in many different ways with CSS.

One popular way is to style a list horizontally, to create a navigation menu:

## <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> ul {   list-style-type: none;   margin: 0;   padding: 0;   overflow: hidden;   background-color: #333333; } li {   float: left; } li a {   display: block;   color: white;   text-align: center;   padding: 16px;   text-decoration: none; } li a:hover {   background-color: #111111; } </style> </head> <body> <ul>   <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>   <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>   <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>   <li><a href="#about">About</a></li> </ul> </body> </html>

## Navigation Menu

In this example, we use CSS to style the list horizontally, to create a navigation menu:

[Home](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_lists_menu#home)[News](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_lists_menu#news)[Contact](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_lists_menu#contact)[About](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_lists_menu#about)