



# Lists and Interlinking pages



# Lecture CheckList

1. Introduction to lists in HTML
2. Types of Lists
3. Introduction to Links
4. Uses of Links
5. Attributes

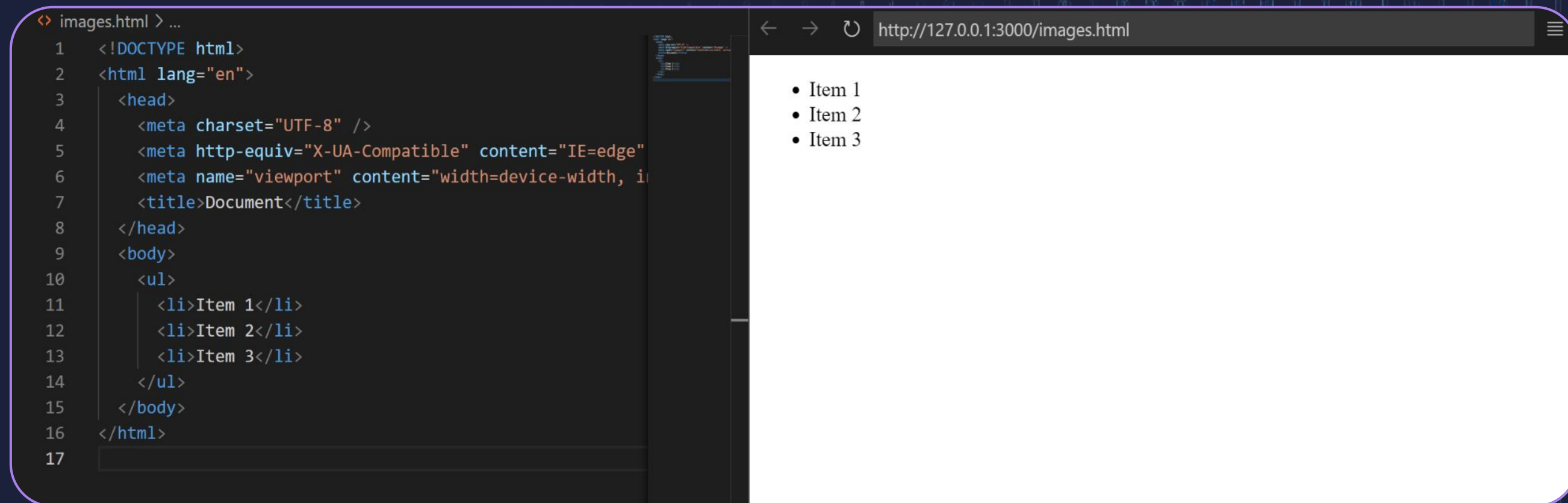
# Types of Lists in HTML

1. Unordered List.
2. Ordered List.
3. Description List.



# Unordered List

An unordered list in HTML is a list of items that are displayed in no specific order. Unordered lists are created using the `<ul>` element in HTML, and each item in the list is represented by an `<li>` element.



The image shows a code editor on the left and a web browser on the right. The code editor displays the HTML code for an unordered list, and the browser shows the rendered output.

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
7     <title>Document</title>
8   </head>
9   <body>
10    <ul>
11      <li>Item 1</li>
12      <li>Item 2</li>
13      <li>Item 3</li>
14    </ul>
15  </body>
16 </html>
17

```

The browser window shows the rendered output of the HTML code, which is an unordered list with three items:

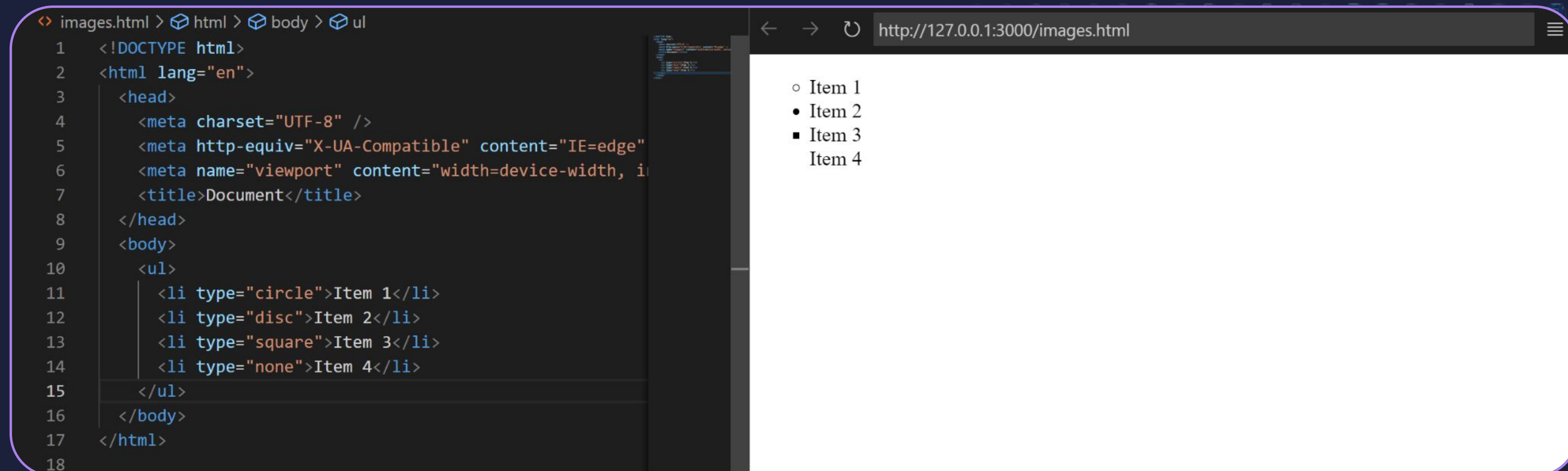
- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

# Unordered List

There can be 4 kinds of markers for unordered lists:

- disc
- circle
- square
- None

The markers can be applied both on `<ul>` and `<li>` tags using the 'type' attribute.



```

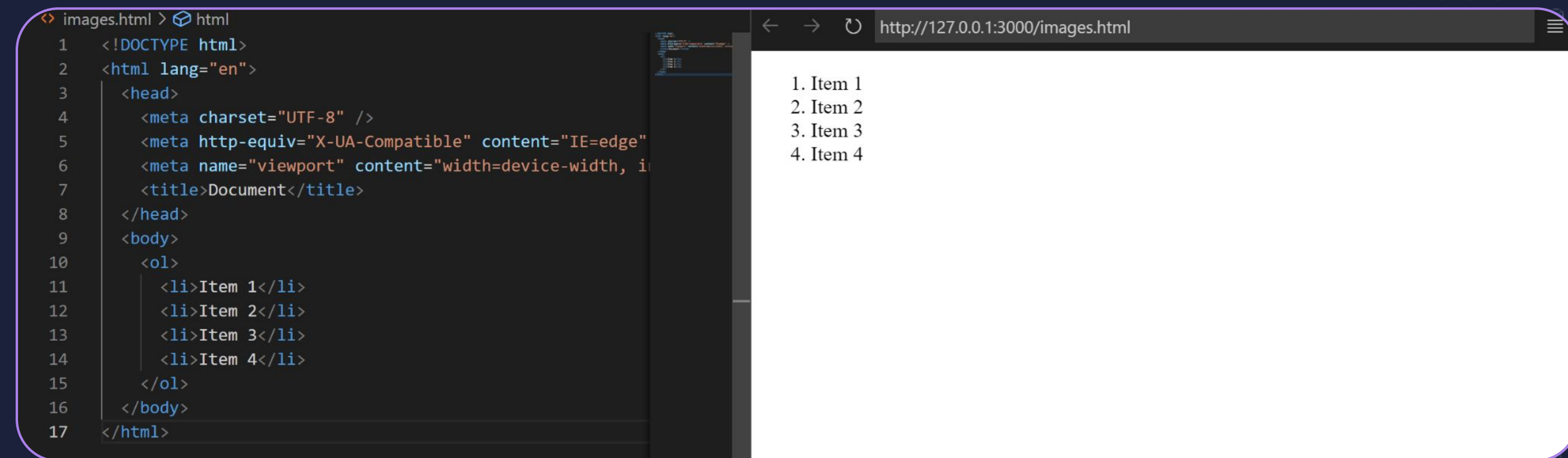
<> images.html > html > body > ul
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
7      <title>Document</title>
8    </head>
9    <body>
10     <ul>
11       <li type="circle">Item 1</li>
12       <li type="disc">Item 2</li>
13       <li type="square">Item 3</li>
14       <li type="none">Item 4</li>
15     </ul>
16   </body>
17 </html>
18

```



# Ordered List

An ordered list in HTML is a list of items that are displayed in a specific numerical or alphabetical order. Ordered lists are created using the `<ol>` element in HTML, and each item in the list is represented by an `<li>` element.



The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL `http://127.0.0.1:3000/images.html`. The browser shows a simple ordered list with four items: "1. Item 1", "2. Item 2", "3. Item 3", and "4. Item 4". To the left of the browser window, the HTML code for the page is visible in a dark-themed editor. The code is as follows:

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
7      <title>Document</title>
8    </head>
9    <body>
10     <ol>
11       <li>Item 1</li>
12       <li>Item 2</li>
13       <li>Item 3</li>
14       <li>Item 4</li>
15     </ol>
16   </body>
17 </html>

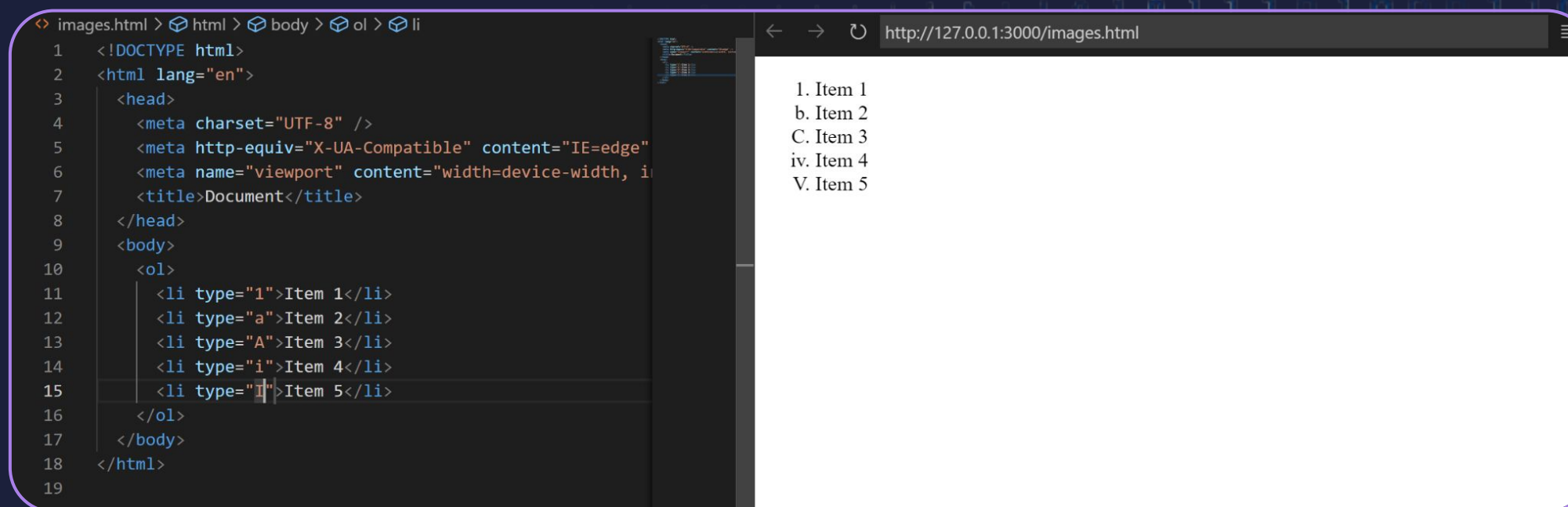
```

# Ordered List

There can be 5 kinds of markers for the ordered list:

- Numbers [ 1 ]
- Lowercase Alphabets [ a ]
- Uppercase Alphabets [ A ]
- Lowercase Roman Numbers [ i ]
- Uppercase Roman Numbers [ I ]

The markers can be applied both on `<ol>` and `<li>` tags using the 'type' attribute.



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying an ordered list. The browser's address bar shows the URL `http://127.0.0.1:3000/images.html`. The list items are: 1. Item 1, b. Item 2, C. Item 3, iv. Item 4, and V. Item 5. The browser's developer tools are open, showing the HTML code for the list. The code is as follows:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
6     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
7     <title>Document</title>
8   </head>
9   <body>
10    <ol>
11      <li type="1">Item 1</li>
12      <li type="a">Item 2</li>
13      <li type="A">Item 3</li>
14      <li type="i">Item 4</li>
15      <li type="I">Item 5</li>
16    </ol>
17  </body>
18 </html>
19

```



# Description List

A description list in HTML is a way to display a list of terms and their corresponding descriptions. It is similar to a dictionary, where each term is followed by its definition. Description lists are created using the `<dl>` element, with each term represented by an `<dt>` element and each description represented by an `<dd>` element..

images.html > html > body > dl > dd

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"
6      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, i
7      <title>Document</title>
8    </head>
9    <body>
10     <dl>
11       <dt>Popular Software Domains</dt>
12       <dd>Web Development</dd>
13       <dd>App Development</dd>
14       <dd>Data Science</dd>
15       <dt>Popular Software Companies</dt>
16       <dd>Google</dd>
17       <dd>Apple</dd>
18       <dd>Amazon</dd>
19     </dl>
20   </body>
21 </html>

```

http://127.0.0.1:3000/images.html

Popular Software Domains

Web Development

App Development

Data Science

Popular Software Companies

Google

Apple

Amazon



# Introduction to Links

Links (also known as hyperlinks) are used in websites to allow users to navigate from one web page to another. When a user clicks on a link, they are taken to the destination page specified by the link.

# Introduction to lists in HTML

A list is a group of related items that are displayed in a specific order.

Lists are useful in websites for several reasons:

1. Lists can help to organize content in a clear and logical way, making it easier for users to understand and navigate.
2. Lists can be used to break up large blocks of text and make the content more visually appealing and easier to read.
3. Lists can be used to highlight important points or information, making it easier for users to find and reference specific pieces of content.
4. Lists can be used to create navigation menus, allowing users to easily move between different pages or sections of a website.



# Use cases for links in HTML

1. Navigation
2. External references
3. Downloadable content
4. E-commerce
5. Social media

The `<a>` element, also known as the anchor tag, is used in HTML to create a hyperlink. The `<a>` element allows you to specify the destination of the link using the href attribute.



```
1 <a href="http://www.example.com">Example</a>
```



Links can also be used to open emails or to download files. Here is an example of a link that opens an email client:



```
1 <a href="mailto:info@example.com">Send an email</a>
```

Here is an example of a link that allows the user to download a file.



```
1 <a href="/files/myfile.pdf" download>Download My File</a>
```



# Attributes

1. href
2. target: This attribute specifies where the linked document should be opened.
  - \_blank
  - \_self
  - \_parent
  - \_top

# Attributes

- 3. **download:** This attribute specifies that the linked document should be downloaded rather than opened in the browser.
- 4. **title:** This attribute specifies a short description of the link, which is often displayed as a tooltip when the user hovers over the link.





▶ THANK YOU ◀