1.HTML – Lists

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) provides various list elements to display content in an organized and structured manner. Lists are used to group related items, such as steps in a process, a list of ingredients, or navigation menus.

Types of HTML Lists

HTML supports three main types of lists:

**1. Ordered List (<ol>)**

* **Purpose**: Displays items in a numbered format.
* **Use Case**: Use when the order or sequence of items matters (e.g., step-by-step instructions).

**Syntax**:

<ol>

<li>Step 1: Preheat the oven to 180°C.</li>

<li>Step 2: Mix flour and sugar.</li>

<li>Step 3: Add eggs and milk.</li>

</ol>

**Output**:

1. Step 1: Preheat the oven to 180°C.
2. Step 2: Mix flour and sugar.
3. Step 3: Add eggs and milk.

**Attributes**:

* type: Defines the type of numbering (e.g., 1, A, a, I, i)

<ol **type="A"**>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

</ol>

. start: Specifies the starting number of the list

<ol start="5">

<li>Item 5</li>

<li>Item 6</li>

</ol>

2. **Unordered List (<ul>)**

 **Purpose**: Displays items in a bulleted format.

 **Use Case**: Use when the order of items doesn’t matter (e.g., shopping lists or feature lists).

 **Syntax**:

**<ul>**

**<li>Milk</li>**

**<li>Bread</li>**

**<li>Butter</li>**

**</ul>**

 **Output**:

* Milk
* Bread
* Butter

**Attributes**:

* type: Defines the bullet style (e.g., circle, square, disc).

**<ul type="square">**

**<li>Option 1</li>**

**<li>Option 2</li>**

**</ul>**

#### ****3.Description List (****<dl>****)****

* **Purpose**: Used for creating a list of terms with their descriptions.
* **Use Case**: Ideal for glossaries, definitions, or FAQs.
* **Syntax**:

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

<dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>

<dt>CSS</dt>

<dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>

</dl>

* **Output**:
  + HTML
    - HyperText Markup Language
  + CSS
    - Cascading Style Sheets
* **Elements**:
  + <dt>: Defines the term.
  + <dd>: Provides the description of the term.

### **Nested Lists**

* HTML allows nesting one type of list inside another (ordered or unordered).
* Example:

<ul>

<li>Fruits

<ul>

<li>Apples</li>

<li>Oranges</li>

</ul>

</li>

<li>Vegetables

<ul>

<li>Carrots</li>

<li>Spinach</li>

</ul>

</li>

</ul>

* **Output**:
  + Fruits
    - Apples
    - Oranges
  + Vegetables
    - Carrots
    - Spinach

2.HTML – Anchor Tag

The HTML anchor tag (<a>) is one of the most essential elements used in web development. It is primarily used to create hyperlinks that connect different pages, resources, or sections within the same document.

### **Definition**

The <a> (anchor) tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to navigate users to another webpage, section within the same page, email address, file, or any URL.

Syntax:

**<a href="URL">Link Text</a>**

**Attributes**:

* href: Specifies the URL of the page or resource the link points to.
* Link Text: The clickable text visible to the user.

Attributes of Anchor Tag:

**href (Hyperlink Reference)**

* The href attribute specifies the destination URL.
* Examples:

<a href="https://www.google.com">VisitGoogle</a>

<a href="/about.html">About Us</a>

Hyperlink Types

**1.Absolute Links**

* Contain the full URL, including the protocol (e.g.,https://).
* Example:

**<a href="https://www.example.com">Go to Example</a>**

**2.Relative Links**

* Contain only the path relative to the current document.
* Example:

**<a href="/contact.html">Contact Us</a>**

**3.Email Links**

* Use mailto: in the href attribute to create links that open the user's email client.
* Example:

**<a href="mailto:example@example.com">Send Email**

**</a>**

**4.Phone Links**

* Use tel: to create clickable phone numbers for mobile users.
* Example:

**<a href="tel:+1234567890">Call Us</a>**