

topicSix

HTML Lists

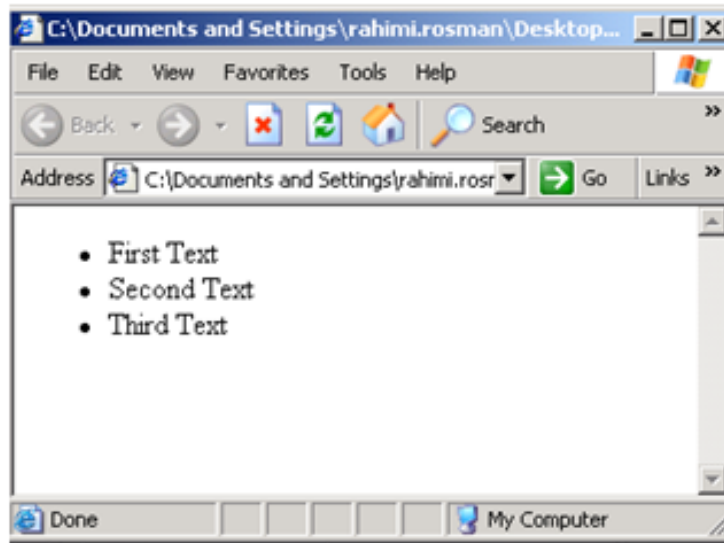
Learning Objectives

- At the end of this chapter the students should be able to:
 - Specify different types of lists in web page.
 - Using different types of lists appropriately
 - Customized different types of list in the web page.

Introduction

- To create a bulleted list you need to add a `` and a `` tag at the beginning and the end of the list.
- Numbered lists have `` tags instead of `` tags.
- To separate single list items we must use `` and `` tags.
- There are special settings that you can use to customize the lists on your page.

6.2 Bulleted (Unordered) Lists



Syntax	HTML	Text
<code></code> <code></code> <code></code>	<code></code> <code>First Text</code> <code>Second Text</code> <code>Third Text</code> <code></code>	1. First Text 2. Second text 3. Third Text

Bulleted List Formatting output

- Just as you can change the numbering style for an ordered list, you can change the default bullet style for an unordered list with the type attribute.
- The three possible values for an unordered list include:

Symbol	Syntax	Function
●	<code><ul type="disc"></code>	Starts a bulleted list using discs as bullets. (Default)
○	<code><ul type="circle"></code>	Starts a bulleted list using circles as bullets
■	<code><ul type="square"></code>	Starts a bulleted list using squares as bullets

Bulleted List Formatting output

- An *unordered list* is used when list items do not have any particular order.
- An unordered list is created with the `` tag. `` tag also is a two sided tag and closed with `` tag.
- You can also change the bullet type for individual list items by setting the type attribute with the `` tag:

```
<ul>
<li type="disc">Text 1</li>
<li type="square">Text 2</li>
<li type="circle">Text 3</li>
</ul>
```

That will produce the following:

- Ordered list
- Unordered list
- Definition list

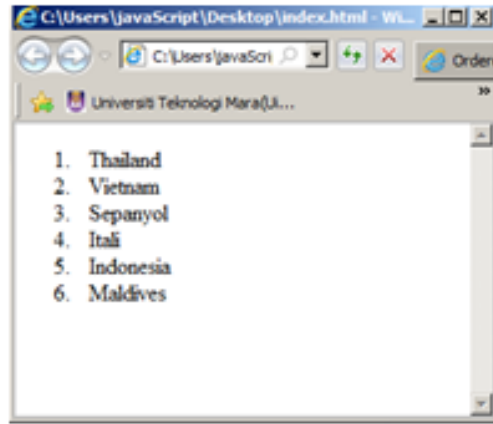
Numbered (Ordered) Lists

- An ordered list is a numbered list. An ordered list can be used whenever a list requires sequence.
- Let's assume we want to create an ordered list that displays your favorites vacation places, the most favorites is listed first and the next most important is listed second, and so on.
- To create such list, we would use an ordered list as:

```
<ol>  
<li>Thailand</li>  
<li>Vietnam</li>  
<li>Sepanyol</li>  
<li>Itali</li>  
<li>Indonesia</li>  
<li>Maldives</li>  
</ol>
```

Numbered (Ordered) Lists

- The `` tag starts an ordered list. The `` tag is a two-sided tag, which means that it also requires a closing tag ``.
- The `` tag instructs the browser that the ordered list has ended.
- The `` tag is used to list each item in the list.
- The `` tag is also a two-sided tag.
- Thus each item that needs to be placed in a list, should be placed inside the `` and `` tag



Syntax	HTML	Text
<pre> </pre>	<pre> First Text Second Text Third Text </pre>	<pre>1. First Text 2. Second text 3. Third Text</pre>

Change numbering style for an ordered list

- The tag includes the type attribute that can be used to change numbering style for an ordered list.
- This attribute can be set to one of the following choices:

Symbol	Syntax	Types	Function
1, 2, 3...	<ol type="1">	Arabic numbers	To create list using Arabic numbers. This is the default type for an ordered list.
A, B, C, ...	<ol type="A">	uppercase letters	To create list using uppercase alphabet letters
a, b, c,	<ol type="a">	lowercase letters	To create list using lowercase alphabet letters
I, II, III,	<ol type="I">	uppercase Roman numerals	To create list using uppercase Roman Numerals
i, ii, iii, ...	<ol type="i">	lowercase Roman numerals	To create list using lowercase Roman Numerals.

Changing the list value for an ordered list

- With the start attribute you can set the value of the first element in the list.
- For example, if you wanted to start your list with the number 5, set the start attribute to 5 and the type attribute to 1, if necessary.
- You can also use the start attribute to change the list value of the first element for alphabetical or Roman numerical values.
- If, for example, you wanted to start your ordered list with the letter C, set the type attribute to A and the start attribute to 3.

Syntax	Output	Descriptions
<pre><ol type="A" start="7"> HTML VB.NET PHP </pre>	<pre>G. HTML H. VB.NET I. PHP</pre>	Starts the list at letter G because the starting value is set to 7.
<pre><ol type="i" start="5"> HTML ASP JavaScript </pre>	<pre>v. HTML vi. ASP vii. JavaScript</pre>	Starts the list with Roman numerical v because the start attribute is set to 5.
<pre> <li value="4">HTML <li value="8">ASP <li value="10">JavaScript </pre>	<pre>4. HTML 8. ASP 10. JavaScript</pre>	The value attribute can be used to change the numbering for all other list items

Custom Markers

- If you want your own unique markers you can easily use your own image.
- You should know that in order for the image to be visible, the image must be uploaded to the Internet (or within your folder), either to your own domain, to your blog or to one of the free picture hosting sites.
- Markers are approximately 15 x 15 pixels in size by default

Custom Markers

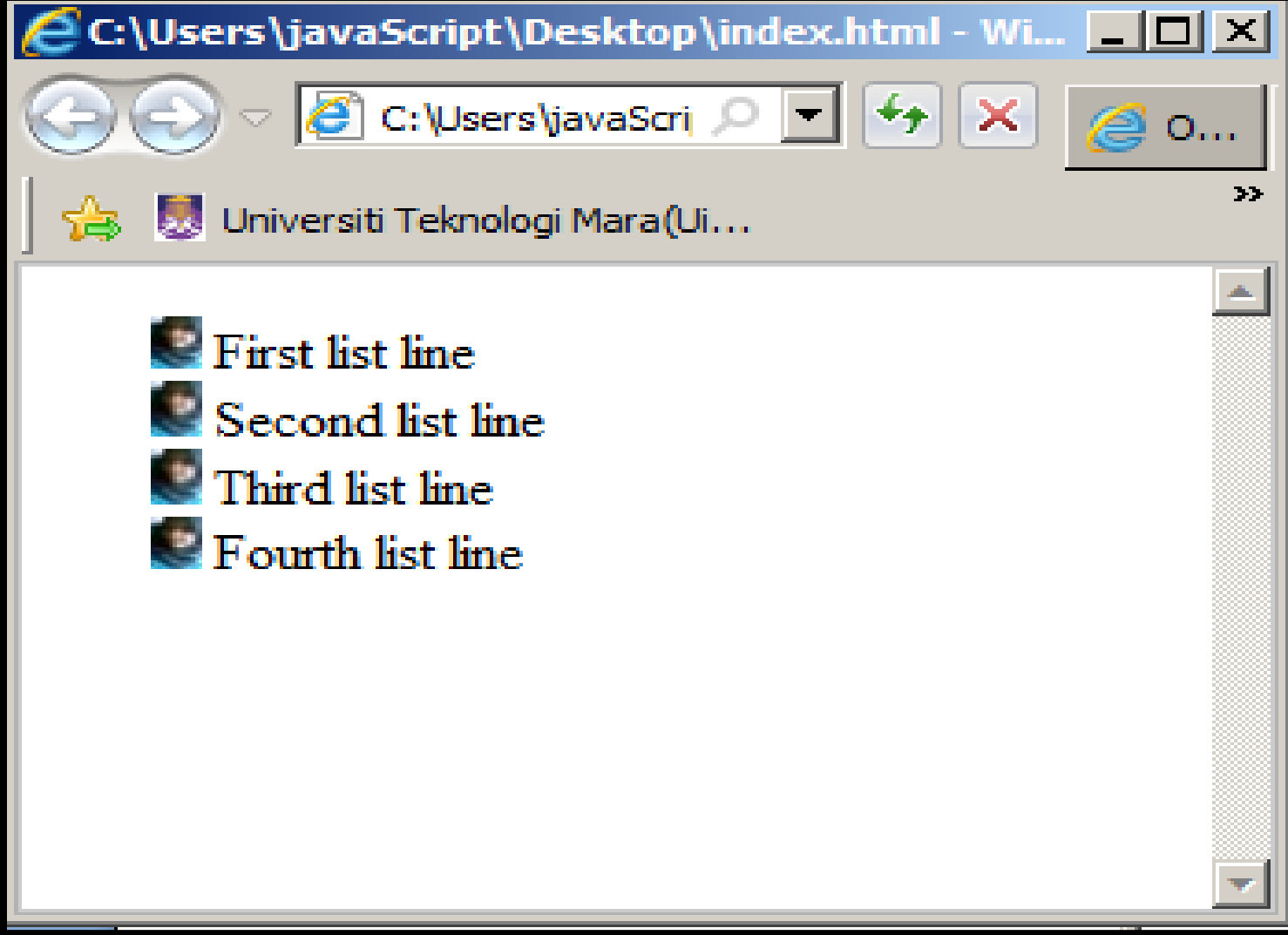
- If your marker image is larger than the '*default size*', some browsers will overlap them.
- In the code, there should be no spaces between url and the opening ().
- You should use either relative or absolute URLs for the marker location.
- To use custom marker, you must add a ***style*** attribute to the tag:

```
<ul>  
<li style="list-style-image:url(a.jpg)">First list line</li>  
</ul>
```

Custom Markers

- You can use custom markers for the whole list or for only special lines of the list.
- You can also remove custom markers by using this code in the style sheet:

```
list-style-image:none
```



How to Control Where Markers Hang

- By default all lists are indented from the left margin.
- However, you can have your markers either begin halfway to the right of the starting point or flush with the rest of the text.
- This last '*hang*' is referred to as '*inside*'. To control where your markers hang, you will need to include this bit of code for the desired list or list item:

```
list-style-position:place
```

- **Place** in the above tag denotes the position.
- If you want the markers to begin halfway to the right of the starting point, you would use '**inside**' for place.
- However, if you wanted the markers to display to the left of the list item text you would use '**outside**' (default).

```
<ul>

<li style="list-style-image:url(a.jpg);list-style-position:inside">First list
line</li>

<li style="list-style-image:url(a.jpg)">Second list line</li>

<li style="list-style-image:none;list-style-position:outside">Third list
line</li>

<li style="list-style-image:url(a.jpg);list-style-position:inside">Fourth list
line</li>

</ul>
```

list-style: outside;

- This is a sample list. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum
- There are three elements in it. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum
- It's a UL list. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum

list-style: inside;

- This is a sample list. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum
- There are three elements in it. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum
- It's a UL list, but may be numbered by the styles. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum. Lorem ipsum sit dolor amum

Definition Lists

- Definition lists group terms and definitions into a single list require three different elements to complete the list:

Tag	Function
<code><dl></code>	Holds the list definitions
<code><dt></code>	Defines a term in the list.
<code><dd></code>	Defines a definition for a term.

Definition Lists

- Definition list is used for displaying terms and each followed by a definition list.
- A definition list starts with the `<dl>` tag.
- Each term in the definition list is listed with the `<dt>` tag.
- Finally, the definition for the term is listed with the `<dd>` tag.
- You can have as many terms (defined by `<dt>`) in a list as you need.

- Each term can have one or more definitions (defined by <dd>).
- To create a definition list with two items requires elements and content in the following order:

<dl>

<dt>

First term name.

</dt>

<dd>

Content for the definition of the first item.

</dd>

<dt>

Second term name.

</dt>

<dd>

Content for the definition of the second item.

</dd>

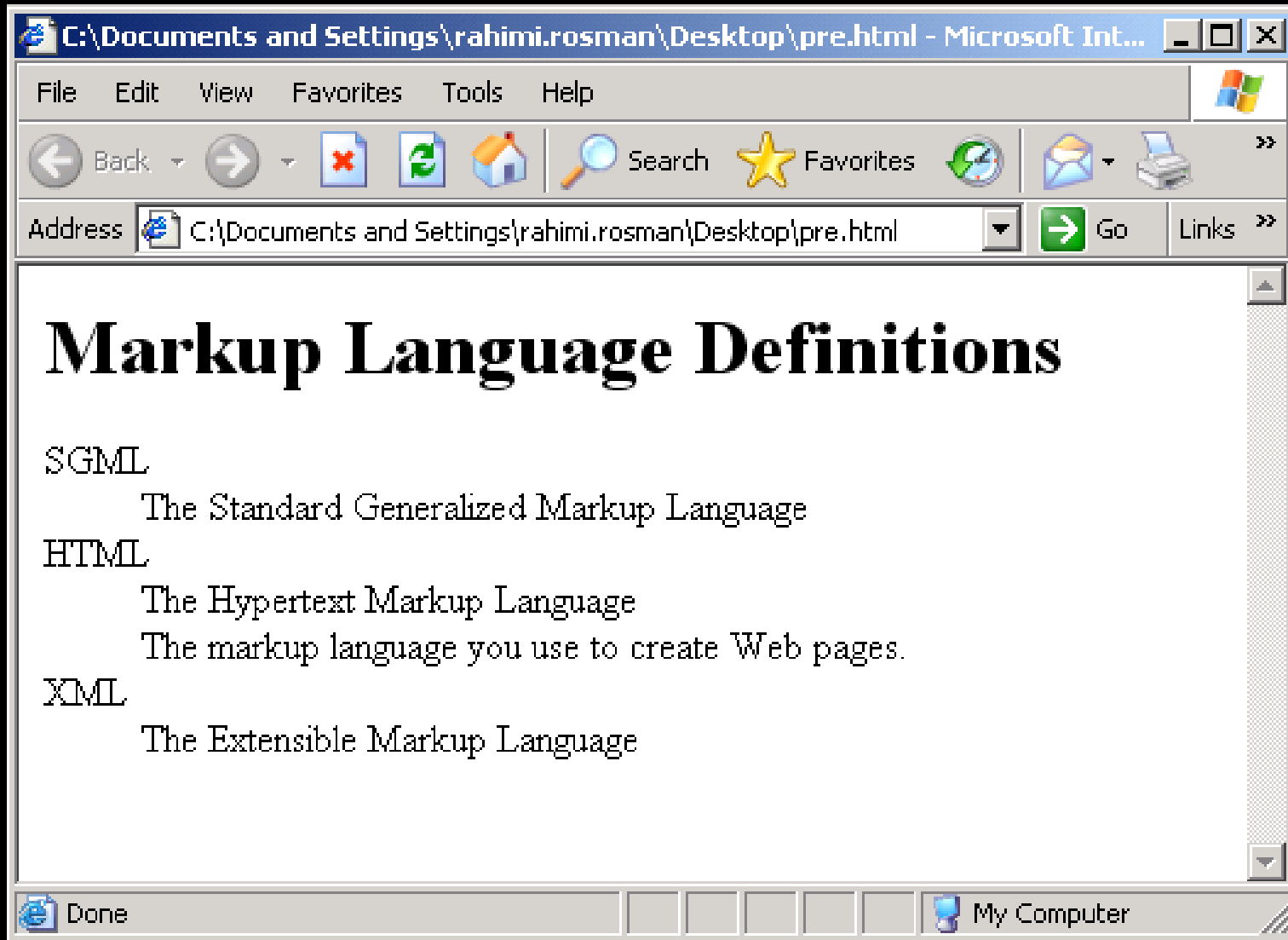
</dl>

Syntax	HTML
<code><dl></code>	<code><dl></code>
<code><dt>...</dt></code>	<code><dt>HTML</dt></code>
<code><dd>....</dd></code>	<code><dd>Hypertext Markup Language</dd></code>
<code></dl></code>	<code></dl></code>

```

<html><head><title></title></head>
<body>
<h1>Markup Language Definitions</h1>
<dl>
<dt>SGML</dt>
<dd>The Standard Generalized Markup Language</dd>
<dt>HTML</dt>
<dd>The Hypertext Markup Language</dd>
<dd>The markup language you use to create Web pages.</dd>
<dt>XML</dt>
<dd>The Extensible Markup Language</dd>
</dl>
</body>
</html>

```



Nested list

- Lists can be nested, meaning one list can be placed inside of another.
- A nested list, for example, can be used to create an outline.
- The following shows an example of a nested list:

- HTML
 1. Meta tags
 2. anchor tag
- ASP
 - Arithmetic operators
 - Relational operators
- JavaScript

```
<ul>
<li>HTML
<ol>
<li>Meta tags</li>
<li>anchor tag</li>
</ol>
</li>
<li>ASP
<ul>
<li>Arithmetic operators</li>
<li>Relational operators</li>
</ul>
</li>
<li>JavaScript</li>
</ul>
```