# HTML <audio> Tag

<audio controls>  
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">  
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">  
  Your browser does not support the audio tag.  
</audio>

The <audio> tag is used to embed sound content in a document, such as music or other audio streams.

The <audio> tag contains one or more [<source>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_source.asp) tags with different audio sources. The browser will choose the first source it supports.

The text between the <audio> and </audio> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <audio> element.

There are three supported audio formats in HTML: MP3, WAV, and OGG.

<html>

<body>

<h1>The audio element</h1>

<p>Click on the play button to play a sound:</p>

<audio controls>

<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">

<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

Your browser does not support the audio element.

</audio>

</body>

</html>

HTML <video> Tag

<video width="320" height="240" controls>  
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">  
  Your browser does not support the video tag.  
</video>

The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams.

The <video> tag contains one or more [<source>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_source.asp) tags with different video sources. The browser will choose the first source it supports.

The text between the <video> and </video> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> element.

There are three supported video formats in HTML: MP4, WebM, and OGG.

Program

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>The video element</h1>

<video width="320" height="240" controls>

<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">

<source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">

Your browser does not support the video tag.

</video>

</body>

</html>

# CSS Lists

There are various CSS properties that can be used to control lists. Lists can be classified as ordered lists and unordered lists. In ordered lists, marking of the list items is with alphabet and numbers, whereas in unordered lists, the list items are marked using bullets.

We can style the lists using CSS. CSS list properties allow us to:

* Set the distance between the text and the marker in the list.
* Specify an image for the marker instead of using the number or bullet point.
* Control the marker appearance and shape.
* Place the marker outside or inside the box that contains the list items.
* Set the background colors to list items and lists.

The CSS properties to style the lists are given as follows:

* ****list-style-type:**** This property is responsible for controlling the appearance and shape of the marker.
* ****list-style-image:**** It sets an image for the marker instead of the number or a bullet point.
* ****list-style-position:**** It specifies the position of the marker.
* ****list-style:**** It is the shorthand property of the above properties.
* ****marker-offset:**** It is used to specify the distance between the text and the marker. It is unsupported in IE6 or Netscape 7.

## The list-style-type property

It allows us to change the default list type of marker to any other type such as square, circle, roman numerals, Latin letters, and many more. By default, the ordered list items are numbered with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.), and the items in an unordered list are marked with round bullets (•).

If we set its value to ****none,**** it will remove the markers/bullets.

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**CSS Lists**</title>**

**<style>**

      .num{

        list-style-type:decimal;

      }

      .alpha{

            list-style-type:lower-alpha;

      }

      .roman{

            list-style-type:lower-roman;

      }

      .circle{

        list-style-type:circle;

      }

      .square{

        list-style-type:square;

      }

      .disc{

        list-style-type:disc;

      }

**</style>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**

         Welcome to the javaTpoint.com

**</h1>**

**<h2>**

         Ordered Lists

**</h2>**

**<ol** class="num"**>**

**<li>**one**</li>**

**<li>**two**</li>**

**<li>**three**</li>**

**</ol>**

**<ol** class="alpha"**>**

**<li>**one**</li>**

**<li>**two**</li>**

**<li>**three**</li>**

**</ol>**

**<ol** class="roman"**>**

**<li>**one**</li>**

**<li>**two**</li>**

**<li>**three**</li>**

**</ol>**

**<h2>**

         Unordered lists

**</h2>**

**<ul** class="disc"**>**

**<li>**one**</li>**

**<li>**two**</li>**

**<li>**three**</li>**

**</ul>**

**<ul** class="circle"**>**

**<li>**one**</li>**

**<li>**two**</li>**

**<li>**three**</li>**

**</ul>**

**<ul** class="square"**>**

**<li>**one**</li>**

**<li>**two**</li>**

**<li>**three**</li>**

**</ul>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

## The list-style-position property

It represents whether the appearing of the marker is inside or outside of the box containing the bullet points. It includes two values.

****inside:**** It means that the bullet points will be in the list item. In this, if the text goes on the second line, then the text will be wrap under the marker.

****outside:**** It represents that the bullet points will be outside the list item. It is the default value.

## The list-style-image property

It specifies an image as the marker. Using this property, we can set the image bullets. Its syntax is similar to the background-image property. If it does not find the corresponding image, the default bullets will be used.

**<style>**

      .order{

        list-style-image: url(img.png);

      }

      .unorder{

        list-style-image: url(img.png);

      }

**</style>**

## The list-style property

It is the shorthand property that is used to set all list properties in one expression. The order of the values of this property is type, position, and image. But if any property value is missing, then the default value will be inserted.

**<style>**

      .order{

        list-style: lower-alpha inside url(img.png);

      }

      .unorder{

        list-style: disc outside;

      }

## Styling Lists with colors

To make the lists more attractive and interesting, we can style lists with colors. The addition of anything to the <ul> or <ol> tag will affect the entire list, whereas the addition to the individual <li> tag will affect the items of the corresponding list.

**<style>**

      .order{

        list-style: upper-alpha;

        background: pink;

        padding:20px;

      }

      .order li{

      background: lightblue;

      padding:10px;

      font-size:20px;

      margin:10px;

      }

      .unorder{

        list-style: square inside;

        background: cyan;

        padding:20px;

      }

      .unorder li{

      background: green;

      color:white;

      padding:10px;

      font-size:20px;

      margin:10px;

      }

**</style>**

NOTE:What is the difference between PX, EM and Percent? Pixel is a static measurement, while percent and EM are relative measurements. The size of an EM or percent depends on its parent. If the text size of body is 16 pixels, then 150% or 1.5 EM will be 24 pixels (1.5 \* 16).