

Styling Lists

In this lesson, we will learn how to style lists in CSS.
Let's begin!

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- List properties
- [Exercise-10-04](#): Styling lists

When you create lists, you can apply additional style properties, as summarized in the table below:

List properties

Property	Description
<code>list-style</code>	This is a shorthand notation for specifying the <code>list-style-type</code> , <code>list-style-image</code> , and <code>list-style-position</code> property values.
<code>list-style-image</code>	Specifies an image to use for a bullet in a bulleted list. Use a URL value, as you learned in Chapter 9 .
<code>list-style-position</code>	Set this property to specify the position of bullets or numbers in a list. By default, these markers appear outside of the text, hanging off to the left. You can move them inside the text—exactly where the first letter of the first line normally begins.
<code>list-style-type</code>	With this property you can set the type of bullet for a list. Use the <code>disc</code> , <code>circle</code> , or <code>square</code> values for unordered lists, and <code>decimal</code> , <code>decimal-leading-zero</code> , <code>upper-alpha</code> , <code>lower-alpha</code> , <code>upper-roman</code> , <code>lower-roman</code> , or <code>lower-greek</code> for ordered lists. You can even turn an unordered list into an ordered list, and vice versa, by changing this property.

Instead of displaying a short code listing, I created a simple web application that you can find in the Exercise-10-04 folder below:

Exercise-10-04: Styling lists

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Styling lists</title>
  <style>
    body {
      font-family: Verdana, Helvetica, sans-serif;
      margin-left: 16px;
    }
    #markup {
      background-color: lightsteelblue;
      color: navy;
      font-size: 1.25em;
      font-weight: bold;
      padding: 4px 8px;
    }
    #lists {
      border: 2px solid dimgray;
      border-collapse: collapse;
    }
    #lists td {
      padding: 4px 16px 4px 4px;
      vertical-align: top;
    }
    #lists th {
      padding: 2px 8px;
      text-align: left;
    }
    #list th, td {
      width: 200px;
    }
    ol {
      background-color: lightsteelblue;
    }
  </style>
  <style id="addStyle">
</style>
<script>
  function applyStyle() {
    var image = document.getElementById('image').value;
    var type = document.getElementById('type').value;
    var position = document.getElementById('position').value;
    var rule = 'ul, ol {\n';
    if (image != '') {
      rule += '  list-style-image: url(./images/' + image + '); \n';
    }
    if (position != '') {
      rule += '  list-style-position: ' + position + ';\n';
    }
    if (type != '') {
      rule += '  list-style-type: ' + type + ';\n';
    }
    rule += '}\n';
    var styleTag = document.getElementById('addStyle');
    styleTag.innerHTML = rule;
    var markup = document.getElementById('markup');
    markup.innerHTML = rule;
  }
}
```

```

</script>
</head>
<body>

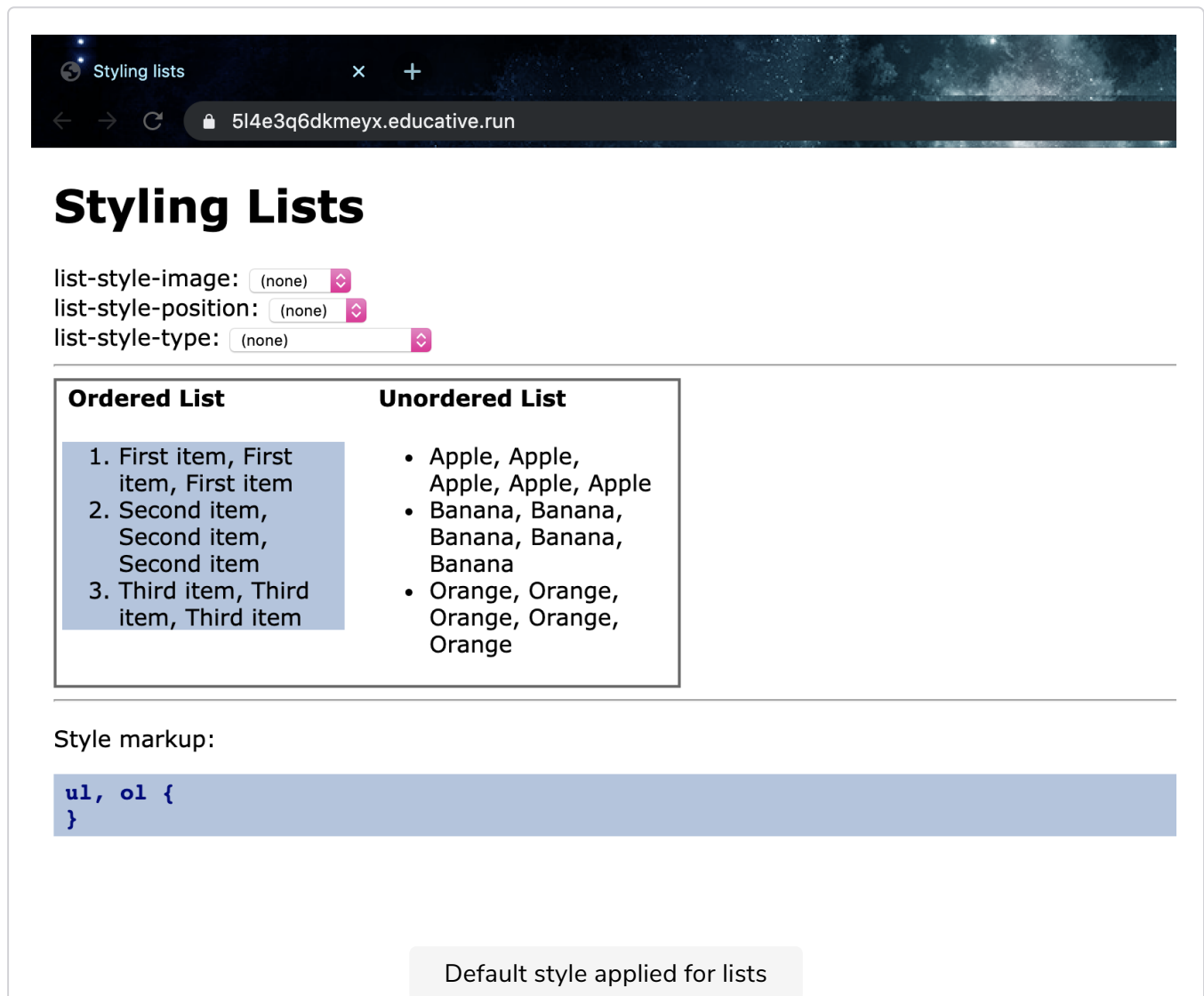
<h1>Styling Lists</h1>
list-style-image:
<select id="image" onchange="applyStyle()">
  <option value="" selected>(none)</option>
  <option value="cancel.png">Cancel</option>
  <option value="heart.png">Heart</option>
  <option value="tick.png">Tick</option>
  <option value="dummy.png">(invalid)</option>
</select>
<br/>
list-style-position:
<select id="position" onchange="applyStyle()">
  <option value="" selected>(none)</option>
  <option value="inside">inside</option>
  <option value="outside">outside</option>
</select>
<br/>
list-style-type:
<select id="type" onchange="applyStyle()">
  <option value="" selected>(none)</option>
  <option>disc</option>
  <option>circle</option>
  <option>square</option>
  <option>decimal</option>
  <option>decimal-leading-zero</option>
  <option>upper-alpha</option>
  <option>lower-alpha</option>
  <option>upper-roman</option>
  <option>lower-roman</option>
  <option>upper-greek</option>
  <option>lower-greek</option>
  <option>(invalid)</option>
</select>
<hr />
<table id="lists">
  <tr>
    <th>Ordered List</th>
    <th>Unordered List</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      <ol>
        <li>First item, First item, First item</li>
        <li>Second item, Second item, Second item</li>
        <li>Third item, Third item, Third item</li>
      </ol>
    </td>
    <td>
      <ul>
        <li>Apple, Apple, Apple, Apple, Apple</li>
        <li>Banana, Banana, Banana, Banana, Banana</li>
        <li>Orange, Orange, Orange, Orange, Orange</li>
      </ul>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
<hr />
<p>Style markup:</p>
<pre id="markup">(not set)</pre>

```

```
</body>
</html>
```

This app uses the same approach that you can find in Listing 9-9, namely, it dynamically builds up a style that is applied on `` and `` tags.

The image below shows the default style applied for lists.



This app uses a shaded background to mark an ordered list (with a style rule for `ol`). The reason is that it clearly shows that changing the `list-style-type` property to a bullet type used by an unordered list visually changes an ordered list as if it were unordered, as shown in the image below. You can also see the effect of setting the `list-style-position` value to `inside`.

Styling Lists

list-style-image: (none)

list-style-position: (none)

list-style-type: disc

Ordered List

- First item, First item, First item
- Second item, Second item, Second item
- Third item, Third item, Third item

Unordered List

- Apple, Apple, Apple, Apple, Apple
- Banana, Banana, Banana, Banana, Banana
- Orange, Orange, Orange, Orange, Orange

Style markup:

```
ul, ol {  
  list-style-type: disc;  
}
```

Changing an ordered list visually mimic an unordered list

 Show Useful Info

In the *next lesson*, we will learn how to use web fonts in our CSS code.