

HTML Basics

Lists in HTML

HTML supports several elements for making lists. They can be divided into two types: **Glossary** lists and **Regular** lists. Glossary Lists are denoted by the element **<DL>**, while regular lists are denoted by the elements ****, ****, **<MENU>** and **<DIR>**. Lists can be nested. Thus you can have a regular list within a regular list, a regular list within a glossary list and so on. Most HTML lists are created in the following:

```
<LIST TYPE>
<ITEM> First item in list
<ITEM> Second item in list
<ITEM> Third item in list
</LIST TYPE>
```

Each of the items appear on its own line and the **<ITEM>** tag itself is generally responsibly for inserting either a bullet point or the appropriate number depending on the type of list that's been defined. It is also possible that the **<ITEM>** tag could insert no special characters (bullets or otherwise), as is the case with definition listings.

Unordered List:

A list of items which may appear in any particular order. It is usually displayed as a bulleted list of items.

```
<UL>
<LI> Apples
<LI>Oranges
</UL>
```

Output:

- Apples
- Oranges

UL Element—TYPE Attribute

The browser supports a **TYPE** attribute to the UL element for specifying the type of bullet to be used with the list items. Possible values are "disc" (filled disc), "circle" (open circle) and "square" (open square).

Ordered List:

A List of items can be displayed in a particular order. These are usually numbered when displayed.

```
<OL>
<LI> Apples
<LI>Oranges
</OL>
```

OUTPUT :

1. Apples
2. Oranges

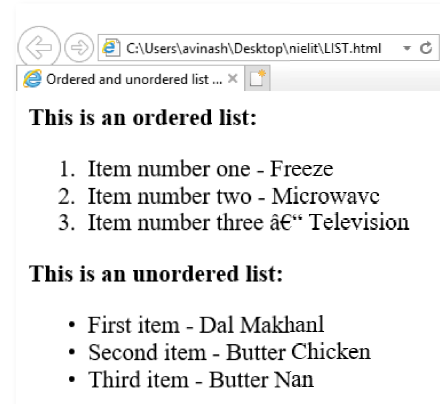
OL Element—START and TYPE Attributes

These attributes control the numbering of ordered lists.

1. **START:** Specifies the starting number for a numbered list. Thus **START = "4"** means that the list will start with the number 4.
2. **TYPE = "A", "a", "I", "i" or "1":** Specifies how the items are numbered. "A" or "a" indicate letter ordering (upper or lower case), while "I" or "i" indicate roman numerals (upper or lowercase). "1" is the default and indicates numerical ordering.

Let us consider the following HTML code (LIST.HTML) for demonstrating a simple ordered and unordered list elements.

```
<!--List example -->
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE>Ordered and unordered list testing page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<B>This is an ordered list:</B>
<OL type="1">
<LI> Item number one - Freeze
<LI> Item number two - Microwave
<LI> Item number three – Television
</OL>
<B>This is an unordered list: </B>
<UL>
<LI> First item - Dal Makhani
<LI> Second item - Butter Chicken
<LI> Third item - Butter Nan
</UL>
</BODY></HTML>
```

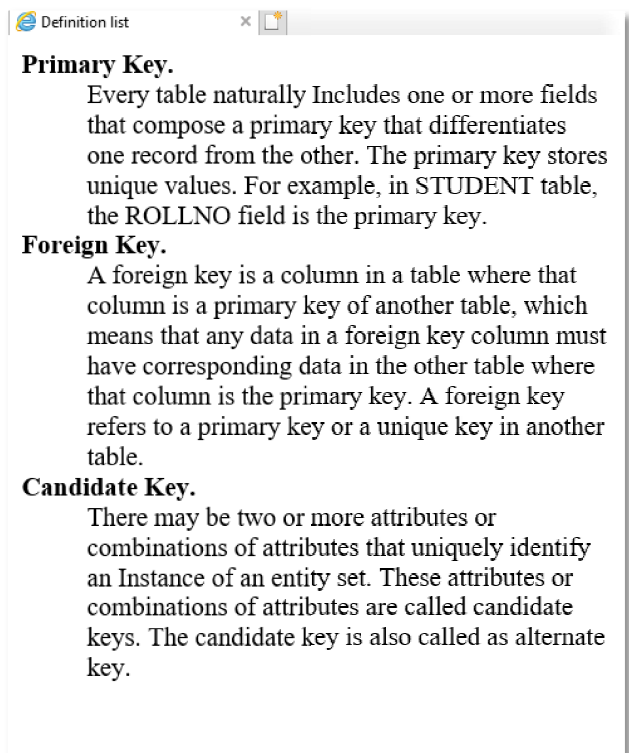


Definition Lists

The tags for this list are the container tag `<DL>` (definition list) and two empty tags, `<DT>` (definition term) and `<DD>` (definition). The `<DT>` tag is designed (ideally) to fit on a single line of your Web page, although it will wrap to the beginning of the next line if necessary. The `<DD>` tag will accept a full paragraph of text, continuously indented beneath the `<DT>` term.

The following HTML code (DEFI.HTML) is an example of all three tags :

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Definition list</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DL>
<DT><B>Primary Key.</B></DT>
<DD>Every table naturally Includes one or more fields that
compose a primary key that differentiates one record from the
other. The primary key stores unique values. For example, in
STUDENT table, the ROLLNO field is the primary key. </DD>
<DT><B>Foreign Key.</B></DT>
<DD>A foreign key is a column in a table where that column is a
primary key of another table, which means that any data in a
foreign key column must have corresponding data in the other
table where that column is the primary key. A foreign key refers
to a primary key or a unique key in another table. </DD>
<DT><B>Candidate Key.</B></DT>
<DD>There may be two or more attributes or combinations of
attributes that uniquely identify an Instance of an entity set.
These attributes or combinations of attributes are called
candidate keys. The candidate key is also called as alternate key.
</DD>
</DL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



Exercise:

- 1: What is the Definition list in html code?
- 2: Write difference between `` and `` tag?
- 3: Write HTML code line to set that list ordered in roman number.