

# Lesson 6 – Creating Lists



- In this lesson, you will learn to use HTML to organize your text into lists.

# Lesson 6 – Creating Lists



## Types of Lists

- One way to organize the text in your Web pages is with lists.
- In addition to the obvious benefit of being able to list items on a page, they also provide a design benefit by enabling you to break up long pages of ordinary paragraphs.

## Creating Lists con't



- HTML recognizes the following list types and has tags that correspond to each:
  - Bulleted (unordered) lists
  - Numbered/lettered (ordered) lists
  - Definition lists

## Tip



- You should use ordered lists when the items in the list must be followed in a specific order, and use unordered lists when they do not.
- You generally use definition lists for terms and their definitions, but they can have other uses as well.

# Bulleted List



- A bullet (usually a solid circle) appears in front of each item in an unordered list.
- HTML automatically creates the bullet when you use the unordered list tag (`<ul>`) together with the list item tag (`<li>`).
- Although the following sample HTML shows each list item as a single line of text, your list items can be as long as you want:

# Bulleted Lists con't



- `<ul>`
- `<li>first item in the list</li>`
- `<li>second item in the list</li>`
- `<li>third item in the list</li>`
- `</ul>`

# Formatting Bulleted Lists



- HTML automatically adds a solid circle in front of each list item as a bullet, but you have two other choices.
- Using style sheet tags you can select one of two other bullet types: a square or a hollow circle.

# Con't

- `<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd"><html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en"><head><title>Bullet Options</title</head>`
- `<body>`
- `<ul class="square">`
- `<li>a list item</li>`
- `<li>another list item</li>`
- `</ul>`
- `<ul class="images/dot.gif">`
- `<li>a list item</li><li>another list item</li>`
- `</ul>`
- `</body></html>`

# Numbered Lists



- If the items in your list should follow a specific order, as in recipes or instructions, you want to use the ordered list tag (`<ol>`). With this tag, HTML automatically numbers or letters your items for you. Here's an example:
  - `<ol>`
  - `<li>first item in the list</li>`
  - `<li>second item in the list</li>`
  - `<li>third item in the list</li>`
  - `</ol>`
- Notice how similar the two list samples are. Both the `<ul>` and `<ol>` tags call for the individual list items to be identified with the `<li>` tag.

# Creating lists con't



- Like the `<ul>` tag, HTML has an automatic style for the list items within the `<ol>` tag. HTML automatically numbers the items with the familiar Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, and so on). What's more, it automatically renumbers the list items if you decide to add or delete items later.

# Setting a Start Value



- There might be times when you'd like to start an ordered list with a number other than one. Many times when writing instructions, you need to interrupt a numbered list with some other material (such as text or examples), and then continue with the numbered list.
- To do this in HTML, close the first list, add the additional materials that you need, and then start a new list, using the list item's value attribute to set the beginning number for the new list. Look at the following code:

# Numbered List con't

- `<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd"><html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en"><head><title>Ordered Lists</title><style type="text/css"></style></head>`
- `<body>`
- `<p>It's Payday!</p>`
- `<ol>`
- `<li>Turn in your timecard.</li>`
- `<li>Receive your paycheck.</li>`
- `<li>Endorse your paycheck.</li>`
- `</ol>`
- `<p>Congratulations! You're almost there.</p>`
- `<ol>`
- `<li value="4">Put the check in the bank.</li>`
- `</ol>`
- `</body></html>`

# Definition Lists



- If you need it, HTML has one more type of list available to you: the definition list, which uses the `<dl>` tag. Rather than using the usual `<li>` tag to specify the items in the list, this type of list uses the `<dt>` tag (for definition terms) and the `<dd>` tag for their definitions.
- `<dl>`
- `<dt>The Definition Term</dt>`
- `<dd>Is defined below the term.</dd>`
- `</dl>`

# Summary



In this lesson, you've learned:

- HTML recognizes three different list types: unordered (bulleted), ordered (numbered), and definition.
- Rather than the default bullet style (a solid circle), style sheets enable you to select three other bullet types: a square, a hollow circle, or an image of your own.
- The value attribute of the `<ol>` tag sets the beginning number for your list.

# Lesson 7 – Creating Tables



- In this lesson, you will learn how to build tables using HTML, and how to control the layout and appearance of a Web page using tables.

# Simple Tables

- Traditionally, tables have been used for displaying tabular data (such as numbers) in rows and columns. The flexibility of HTML, however, enables Web developers to create tables that display more than just numbers. In fact, as important as the capability to display tabular data is, even more important to Web designers is the capability to control the layout of other document elements (such as text and images).

# Caution



- Although HTML tables look similar to your favorite spreadsheet, HTML tables don't perform mathematical functions.

# Tables con't



- HTML tables are not difficult to create, but they do require some organization. All HTML tables begin with the `<table>` tag and end with the `</table>` tag.
- In between those tags are three other tags to be aware of, as follows:

# Tables con't



- `<tr>` defines a horizontal row.
- `<td>` defines a data cell within that row.
- `<th>` specifies a data cell as a table heading. In newer browsers, a table heading cell is formatted as centered and bold.

## Tip



- The World Wide Web Consortium's Web site ([www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/struct/tables.html](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/struct/tables.html)) has detailed descriptions of all the attributes available for tables, as well as examples of how you can use them.

## What's a pixel

- A pixel is the size of a single dot of color on your monitor. The monitor's display resolution affects the size of a pixel. A display resolution of 800x600 means that your monitor displays 800 pixels in width by 600 pixels in height. The pixel size on a monitor that displays at a resolution of 1024x800 would be much smaller than one on a monitor with a resolution of 800x600.
- A table with a width attribute fixed at 800 pixels fills a screen that is set to a resolution of 800x600, but only fills a portion of a screen that is set to 1024x800.

# Advanced Tables



- **HTML contains two more attributes that you should be aware of when formatting tables. The colspan (which causes a cell to span two or more columns) and rowspan (which causes a cell to span two or more rows) attributes are invaluable when creating complex tables, although I don't consider that an essential of HTML.**

# Using Tables for Layout



Look at the source code for some of your favorite Web pages and I bet that you'll find they were created using tables. Following are some of my favorite Web pages that use tables to control the page layout:

- [www.ibm.com/us/](http://www.ibm.com/us/) The columns of search categories are created with tables.
- [www.cnn.com/](http://www.cnn.com/) This site is essentially a three column table.
- [www.microsoft.com/ office/ editions/ prodinfo/ default.msp](http://www.microsoft.com/office/editions/prodinfo/default.msp) Microsoft, too, uses tables to design the layout of its Web site.
- [www.idolnfox.com/](http://www.idolnfox.com/) The Americal Idol Web site demonstrates another creative use of tables in layout.

## Tip



- Even if you don't plan to place a border around the cells in your table, it's much easier to see how your HTML commands are interpreted by your Web browser when you have the borders turned on (`<table border="1">`).
- After you are satisfied that the table is formatted correctly and your content is where you want it to be, you can remove the border attribute, leaving just the `<table>` tag.

# Summary



**In this lesson, you've learned:**

- **Tables can control the layout of HTML document elements (such as text, navigation, and images).**
- **Extra spaces in your HTML documents help you keep track of the table tags. Web browsers ignore any extra spaces.**