Coding HTML with NVDA -Part 8(Lists)

# Introduction

Hey guys, what’s up it’s your girl Thee Quinn here and I’m back with another awesome video in the html series. In today’s video we will be learning about all the different lists that you can put on your webpage using html. But before this video begins, I just want to let you guys know that there have been some new updates to my website so you can go and check them out. Also as usual, please be sure to like the video if you love the content, subscribe if you are new, and turn on my notification bell to be alerted whenever I post the next video. Also note that the instrumentals have been provided by Inner Sanctum Entertainment Ltd. But without further ado, let’s get right into it.

# Start of tutorial

So we all should already know what a list is. In html there are three types of lists: ordered, unordered and description lists. So let’s start with ordered lists.

# Ordered lists

Ordered lists are placed within the ol tag and each list item is placed in the li tag. so obviously, ol stands for ordered list, and li stands for list item. This is typically used when the sequence of items is important, for example when listing the steps in a process. The list items of the ordered list will be marked with numbers by default. The syntax is:

<ol>

  <li>item 1</li>

  <li>item 2</li>

  <li>item 3</li>

</ol>

Alright so let’s go ahead and try out this ordered list on our index.html file. So let me find that and open it. Now remember we were working with tables the last time. So let me down arrow to where that table tag was and remove it from our file. Awesome so right now we should be right under the link. So the first thing I am going to do is to put the opening ol tag. but let’s first see if there is any indentation on this line. There isn’t, and remember that this will be within the body tag so I am going to keep consistent with my two spaces. Then type the starting ol tag and lets list some names of animals. Note that I indent the li tags by four spaces because they are within the ol tag:

<ol>

<li>dog</li>

<li>pig</li>

<li>cat</li>

</ol>

And if you should save it and open the file in your browser, you should see the list looking like this:

1. Dog
2. Pig
3. Cat

And you should realize that the screen reader actually announces to you when you get into the list. But even though the list items are marked with numbers by default they can be marked by letters as well. The type of the marker in the ordered list can be changed by using the type attribute in the starting ol tag. here is the syntax of using the type attribute:

type="value"

Here are the possible values of the type attribute:

* type="1"

the list items will be marked with the default numbers

* type="A"

the list items will be marked with upper case letters

* type="a"

the list items will be marked with lower case letters

* type="I"

the list items will be marked with upper case roman numeral numbers

* type="i"

the list items will be marked with lower case roman numeral numbers

so let’s go ahead and try that out. So let’s try by changing them to common letters. So let’s go back over to our index.html file. And let’s go up to our starting ol tag. then go to the end of the line, and left arrow to go right in front of the greater than sign. Put a space, the word type, and within quotes put a common a. Your line should read:

<ol type="a">

Now if you save this and open it in the browser you should be seeing:

1. dog
2. pig
3. cat

awesome so you see that the list items are now marked by common letters. Apparently there is also a way to change the number that starts the list. This can be done by using the start attribute in the starting ol tag. The syntax is:

<ol start="value">

And you know right where the word value is, is where you would put the number where you want the list to start from. So let’s go ahead and try that in our index.html file. So let’s go to the end of the line with the starting ol tag, and left arrow to get in front of the greater than sign. Ok so the first thing that we need to do, is to change the type of the list to the regular numbers. So let’s do that by replacing the common a with the number one. Now let’s go back in front of the greater than sign, put a space, type the word start, and in quotes let’s put the number 5. Your line should read:

<ol type="1" start="5">

Now if you open this in your browser you should see something like this:

1. dog
2. pig
3. cat

awesome so you see that the list now starts at 5 instead of 1. Now let’s move on to unordered lists.

# Unordered

Unordered lists are placed within a ul tag and each list item is placed within the li tag. so the ul stands for unordered list, and the li stands for list item. This is typically used when the items that you are listing come in no specific order. The list items of the unordered list will be marked with bullets by default. The syntax is:

<ul>

  <li>item 1</li>

  <li>item 2</li>

  <li>item 3</li>

</ul>

So let’s go ahead and try this in our index.html file. So let’s go in the line above where we have the ordered list. Go to the end of the line and press enter to go into a new line. Indent by two spaces and type the starting ul tag. then go into a new line and let’s list some foods, remembering to indent by 4 spaces:

<ul>

<li>pizza</li>

<li>apple</li>

<li>pie</li>

</ul>

Now if you should open this in your browser, it should look something like this:

* pizza
* apple
* pie

Now you realize that it says bullet instead of saying number 1, or a. And of course when we start learning CSS, we will be able to change the style of the bullet that marks the list items for unordered lists. Also note that other elements can be contained in the li tag as well. These include links, images, and even another list. Yes lists can be nested within each other. It would look something like this:

<ol>

  <li>insects</li>

  <li>pets

    <ol>

      <li>dogs</li>

      <li>cats</li>

    </ol>

  </li>

  <li>reptiles</li>

</ul>

Awesome so let’s go ahead and try this nesting of lists in our index.html file. Let’s try this down in our ordered list. Alright now let’s put some colours of dogs. So it would be embedded within the list item with the dog in it, so let’s go to the end of that line. Then go right in front of the ending li tag, and press enter two times. Now go to the start of the line with the ending li tag in it, and indent it by 4 spaces just as the starting li tag above it. Then let’s go up into the blank line above this. Now remember that this list was indented in 4 spaces. So if I am going to nest a list within it, I m going to indent this by 6 spaces. Then put the starting ol tag for the sub list. Press enter to go into a new line, and indent the list item for the sub list by 8 spaces. And of course, when I get to showing you another editor that you can use to do your code, you will be able to experience some automatic spacing so you wont have to be pressing your spacebar key to indent every time. Now let’s put some colours for some dogs, keeping consistent with 8 space indentation for each list item. Then after that, go into a new line and close the sub list with the ending ol tag, indenting by 6 spaces just as the opening one. Your lines should read:

<ol type="1" start="5">

<li>dog

<ol>

<li>white</li>

<li>black</li>

<li>brown</li>

</ol>

</li>

<li>pig</li>

<li>cat</li>

</ol>

Now if you should save this and open it in your browser it should look like:

1. dog
2. white
3. black
4. brown
5. pig
6. cat

awesome so you see that there is a sub list within the list that we already created. Now let’s move on to the next type of list which is a description list.

# Description list

So a description list is basically a list of terms, with a description of each term. The description list is placed within the dl tag, and as you can tell, the dl stands for description list. The dt tag defines the name of the term and the dd tag is used to describe each term. The syntax is:

<dl>

  <dt>flower</dt>

  <dd>- smaller plant</dd>

  <dt>tree</dt>

  <dd>- larger plant</dd>

</dl>

Awesome now let’s go ahead and try this out on our index.html file. Let’s go above our unordered list. Then let’s go to the end of that line, and press enter to go into a new line. Now let’s stay consistent with two spaces and put our opening dl tag. then let’s add two terms, desktop and laptop, and let’s put their descriptions. Your lines should read:

<dl>

<dt>desktop</dt>

<dd>: a larger type of computer</dd>

<dt>laptop</dt>

<dd>: a smaller and more portable type of computer</dd>

</dl>

Now if you should save this and open it in your browser it should look something like this:

desktop

: a larger type of computer

laptop

: a smaller and more portable type of computer

# Conclusion

And that is it guys for html lists. Hopefully you guys enjoyed this video and hopefully you learned a lot. But that is it, as usual, remember to like the video if you love the content, subscribe if you are new, and turn on my notification bell to be alerted whenever I post the next video in the series. Thanks again for watching and I’ll see you next time.