

Additional Markup Tags

The preceding is sufficient to produce simple HTML documents. For more complex documents, HTML has tags for several types of lists, preformatted sections, extended quotations, character formatting, and other items.

Lists

HTML supports unnumbered, numbered, and definition lists.

Unnumbered Lists

To make an unnumbered list,

1. Start with an opening list `` tag.
2. Enter the `` tag followed by the individual item. (No closing `` tag is needed.)
3. End with a closing list `` tag.

Below an example two-item list:

```
<UL>
<LI> apples
<LI> bananas
</UL>
```

The output is:

- apples
- bananas

The `` items can contain multiple paragraphs. Just separate the paragraphs with the `<P>` paragraph tags.

Numbered Lists

A numbered list (also called an ordered list, from which the tag name derives) is identical to an unnumbered list, except it uses `` instead of ``. The items are tagged using the same `` tag. The following HTML code

```
<OL>
<LI> oranges
<LI> peaches
<LI> grapes
</OL>
```

produces this formatted output:

1. oranges
2. peaches
3. grapes

Definition Lists

A definition list usually consists of alternating a term (abbreviated as DT) and a definition (abbreviated as DD). Web browsers generally format the definition on a new line.

The following is an example of a definition list:

```
<DL>
<DT> NCSA
<DD> NCSA, the National Center for Supercomputing Applications,
      is located on the campus of the University of Illinois
      at Urbana-Champaign. NCSA is one of the participants in the
      National MetaCenter for Computational Science and Engineering.
<DT> Cornell Theory Center
<DD> CTC is located on the campus of Cornell University in Ithaca,
      New York. CTC is another participant in the National MetaCenter
      for Computational Science and Engineering.
</DL>
```

The output looks like:

NCSA

NCSA, the National Center for Supercomputing Applications,
is located on the campus of the University of Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign. NCSA is one of the participants in the
National MetaCenter for Computational Science and Engineering.

Cornell Theory Center

CTC is located on the campus of Cornell University in Ithaca,
New York. CTC is another participant in the National MetaCenter
for Computational Science and Engineering.

The `<DT>` and `<DD>` entries can contain multiple paragraphs (separated by `<P>` paragraph tags), lists, or other definition information.

Nested Lists

Lists can be arbitrarily nested, although in practice you probably should limit the nesting to three levels. You can also have a number of paragraphs, each containing a nested list, in a single list item.

An example nested list:

```
<UL>
<LI> A few New England states:
  <UL>
    <LI> Vermont
    <LI> New Hampshire
  </UL>
<LI> One Midwestern state:
  <UL>
    <LI> Michigan
  </UL>
```


The nested list is displayed as

A few New England states:

Vermont

New Hampshire

One Midwestern state:

Michigan

Preformatted Text

Use the <PRE> tag (which stands for "preformatted") to generate text in a fixed-width font and cause spaces, new lines, and tabs to be significant. (That is, multiple spaces are displayed as multiple spaces, and lines break in the same locations as in the source HTML file.) This is useful for program listings. For example, the following lines

```
<PRE>
#!/bin/csh
cd $SCR
cfs get mysrc.f:mycfmdir/mysrc.f
cfs get myinfile:mycfmdir/myinfile
fc -02 -o mya.out mysrc.f
mya.out
cfs save myoutfile:mycfmdir/myoutfile
rm *
</PRE>
```

display as

```
#!/bin/csh
cd $SCR
cfs get mysrc.f:mycfmdir/mysrc.f
cfs get myinfile:mycfmdir/myinfile
fc -02 -o mya.out mysrc.f
mya.out
cfs save myoutfile:mycfmdir/myoutfile
rm *
```

Hyperlinks can be used within <PRE> sections. You should avoid using other HTML tags within <PRE> sections, however.

Note that because <, >, and & have special meaning in HTML, you have to use their escape sequences (<; >; and &; respectively) to enter these characters. See the section "Special Characters" on page 10 for more information.

Extended Quotations

Use the <BLOCKQUOTE> tag to include quotations in a separate block on the screen. Most browsers generally indent to separate it from surrounding text.

An example:

```
<BLOCKQUOTE>
I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the
American dream.<P>
```

```
I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and  
live out the true meaning of its creed. We hold these truths  
to be self-evident that all men are created equal.<P>  
</BLOCKQUOTE>
```

The result is:

I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.
I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true
meaning of its creed. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are
created equal.

Addresses

The `<ADDRESS>` tag is generally used to specify the author of a document and a means of contacting the author (e.g., an email address). This is usually the last item in a file.

For example, the last line of the online version of this guide is

```
<ADDRESS>  
A Beginner's Guide to HTML / NCSA / pubs@ncsa.uiuc.edu  
</ADDRESS>
```

The result is

A Beginner's Guide to HTML / NCSA / pubs@ncsa.uiuc.edu

NOTE: `<ADDRESS>` is not used for postal addresses. See "Forced Line Breaks" [in the "Character Formatting" section] to see how to format postal addresses.

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