

# **How to Create Definition Lists in HTML**

**With Lon Hosford**

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This is a Visual Step by Step Workbook and voice transcript for accompanying video for this portion of the course.

# Introduction

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

HTML  
HyperText Markup Language

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

**HTML**  
HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

**CSS**  
Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

**HTTP**  
HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

**URL**  
Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

## Definition Lists



## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

**HTML**  
HyperText Markup Language  
HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

**CSS**  
Cascading Style Sheets  
CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

**HTTP**  
HyperText Transfer Protocol  
HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

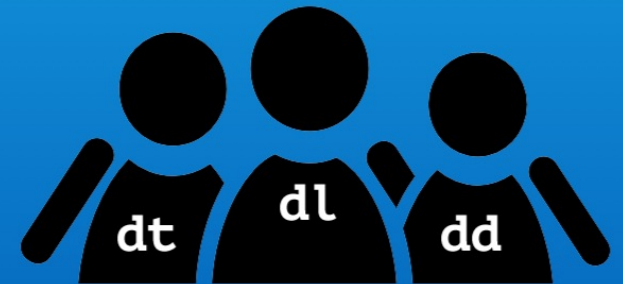
**URL**  
Uniform Resource Locator  
A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

In addition to the ordered and unordered list, HTML offers us the definition list. So let's take a look at how we can create one to list some terminology about the world wide web.

# Introduction

- \* **Apply the dl, dt and dd elements**
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```



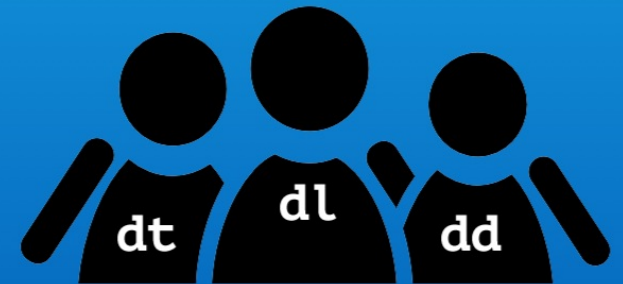
Definition lists have three elements that work together.

# Introduction

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

## definition list

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```



There is the container dl element for the definition list.

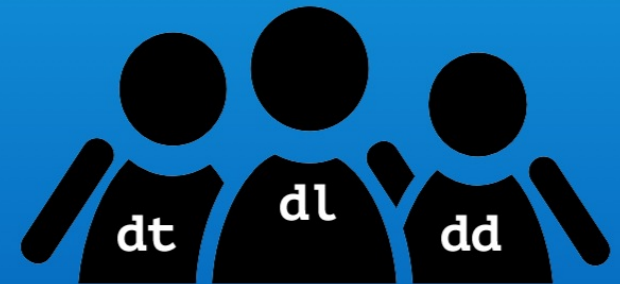


# Introduction

- \* **Apply the dl, dt and dd elements**
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

## definition term

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```



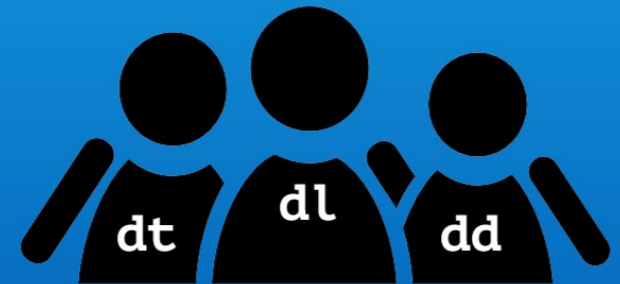
Then we have the dt element for the definition term.

# Introduction

- \* **Apply the dl, dt and dd elements**
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

## definition description

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```



And the dd element for the definition description.

# Introduction

- \* **Apply the dl, dt and dd elements**
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```



## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

Together they organize terms with indented descriptions.

# Introduction

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```



## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

#### HyperText Markup Language

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

#### Cascading Style Sheets

CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

#### HyperText Transfer Protocol

HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

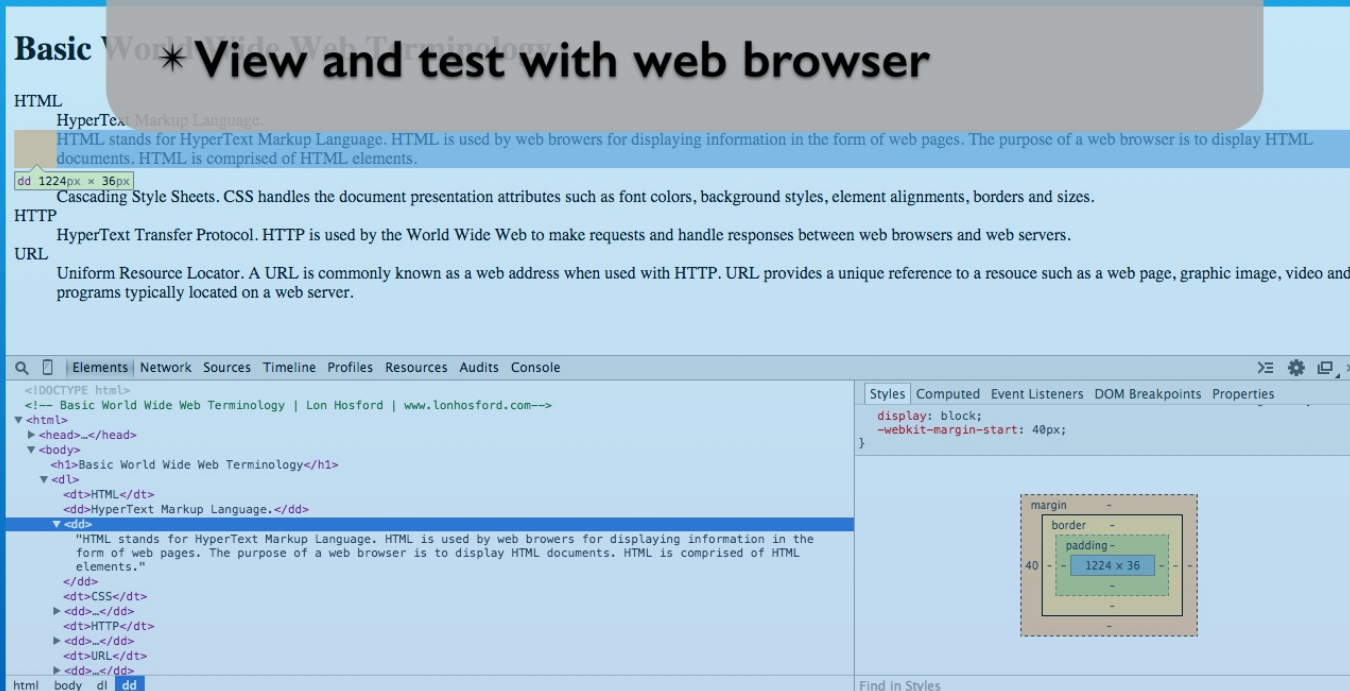
#### Uniform Resource Locator

A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

We also can use the dt and dd elements more than once. For example multiple terms with the same description.

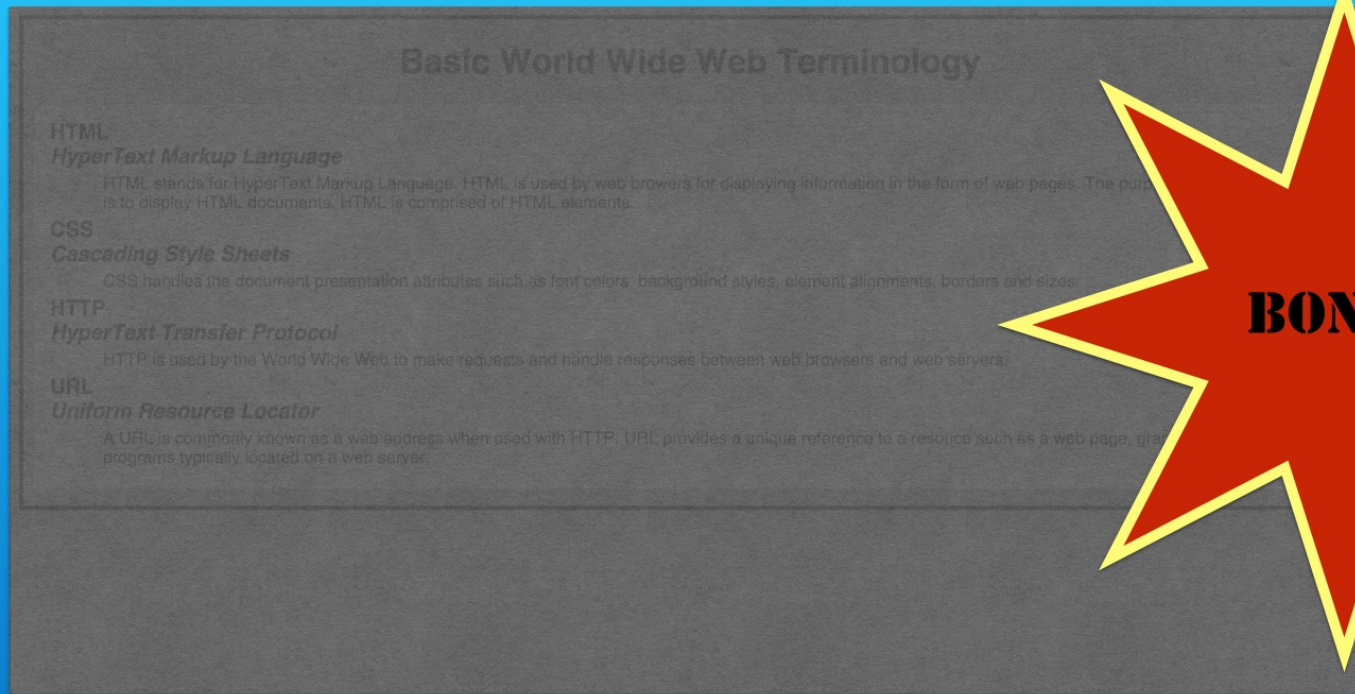
# Introduction

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser



As we go we will look at the box formatting for the definition list elements using the web developer tools.

# Bonus



Watch for the bonus CSS styling example that will appear before you are done.



# Introduction

## Four Interesting Owls

### Long Eared Owl

*Asio otus*, previously *Strix otus*

**Locations:** Europe, Asia, and North America.

**Characteristics:** It has erect blackish ear tufts located in the center of the head. It uses the ear tufts look larger when perched with other larger owl species.

### Barn Owl

*Tyto alba*

**Locations:** Most ubiquitous landbird found everywhere except Antarctica.

**Characteristics:** Heart shaped face. It has a pale color with some shades of grey through the forehead and back in some variations. It has long legs and long wings. The tail is described as squarish.

### Spectacled owl

*Pulsatrix perspicillata*

**Locations:** Mexico, Central America, Trinidad, Tobago and South America.

**Characteristics:** It has yellow eyes and palish beak. The upper parts, head and upper breast, are brown with white facial markings. Lower parts are whitish to yellowish-ochre.

### Eastern screech owl

*Pulsatrix perspicillata*

**Locations:** Eastern half of North America from Canada to Mexico.

**Characteristics:** Stocky broad winged with a short tail. Head is round. Eyes are yellow and the beak is also yellow like. Ears have a prominent tuft.



At the end you will be challenged to create this web page using only the definition list HTML elements.

# Setup



**html-how-create-lists-definition**

**start folder**

**practice.html**



**practice folder**



**practice/practice.html**  
**snippet.txt**

**This demo uses the Chrome Web Browser**

To follow the steps, copy the file in the start folder and open the listed files in an editor.



# Review The Starting Files

```
1 |html_lists_description | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Create definition list container.
4     IN practice.html TYPE IN body element AFTER h1 element
5 <dl>
6
7 </dl>
8
9 STEP 2: Add definition term
10    IN practice.html TYPE IN dl element.
11
12    <dt>HTML</dt>
13
14 STEP 3: Add definition description.
15    TYPE IN dl element AFTER dt element
16
17    <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
18
19 STEP 4: Replace definition description.
20    IN practice.html REPLACE dd element
21
22    <dd>HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
23    . HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of
24    web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents.
25    HTML is comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
26
27 STEP 5: Add remaining definition terms.
28    IN practice.html INSERT AFTER dd element
29
30    <dt>CSS</dt>
31    <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
32    attributes such as font styling, background styles, element alignments,
33    borders and sizes. </dd>
34    <dt>HTTP</dt>
35    <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
36    make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
37    </dd>
38    <dt>URL</dt>
```

snippets.txt

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->
3 <html>
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <title>Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
10 </body>
11 </html>
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

practice.html

We are using a very basic HTML file with no added CSS styling. The only display content item is the h1 element for the heading.

# Review The Starting Files

**Basic World Wide Web Terminology**

And this is the page rendered. We just have the heading and we will add our definition list under it.

# Step 1 - Create Definition List Container

```
2
3 STEP 1: Create definition list container.
4     IN practice.html TYPE IN body element AFTER h1 element
5 <dl>
6
7 </dl>
8
9 STEP 2: Add definition term
10    IN practice.html TYPE IN dl element.
11
12    <dt>HTML</dt>
13
14 STEP 3: Add definition description.
15    TYPE IN dl element AFTER dt element
16
17    <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
18
19 STEP 4: Replace definition description.
20    IN practice.html REPLACE dd element
21
22    <dd>HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
23    . HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of
24    web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents.
25    HTML is comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
26
27 STEP 5: Add remaining definition terms.
28    IN practice.html INSERT AFTER dd element
29
30    <dt>CSS</dt>
31    <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
32    attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments,
33    borders and sizes. </dd>
34    <dt>HTTP</dt>
35    <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
36    make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
37    </dd>
38    <dt>URL</dt>
39    <dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address
```

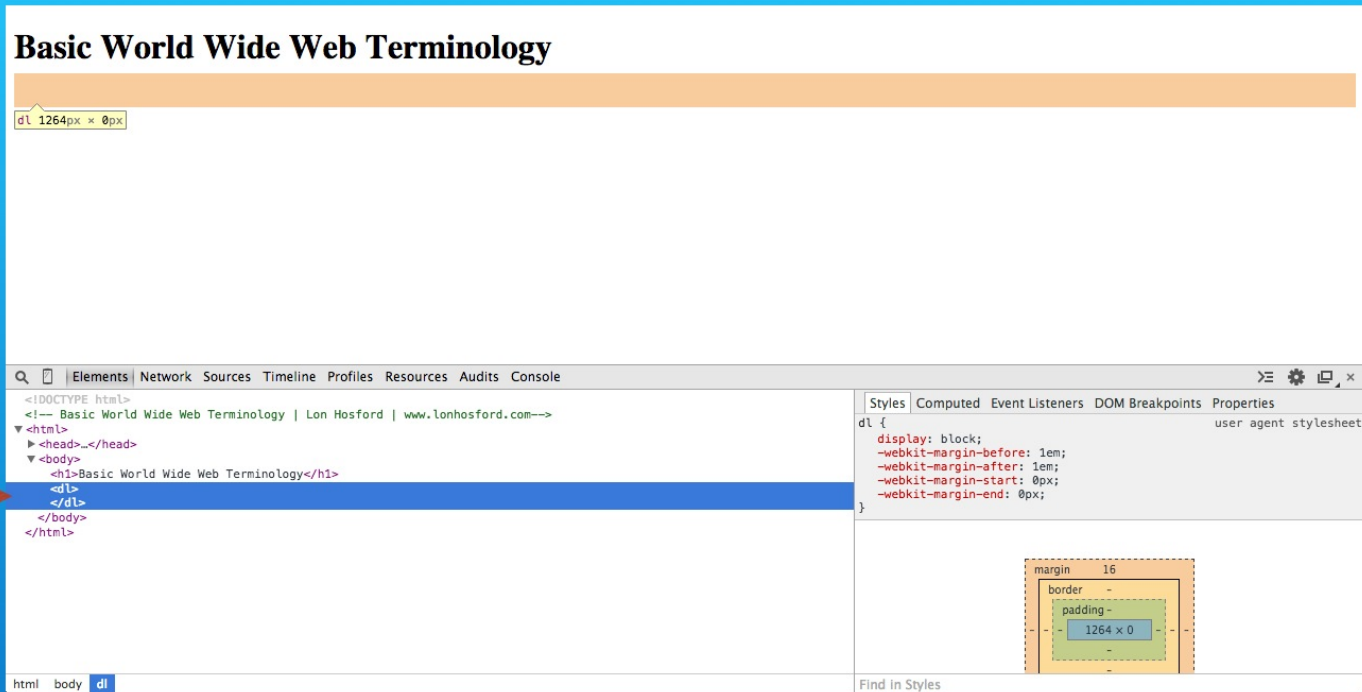
snippets.txt

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->
3 <html>
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <title>Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
10 <dl>
11
12 </dl>
13 </body>
14 </html>
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

practice.html

First we need the dl element which is the definition list container. Add that from step 2 and place under the h1 element.

# Testing in the Web Browser



Save and reload in the web browser. We have no new visible content, but you can inspect the `dl` element.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

dl 1264px x 0px

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools interface. The 'Elements' panel on the left displays the HTML structure of a page titled 'Basic World Wide Web Terminology'. The selected element is a `dl` tag, which is highlighted in blue. A red arrow points from the `dl` tag in the DOM to the box model diagram on the right. The box model diagram illustrates the element's dimensions and spacing: a central content box of 1264 x 0 pixels, surrounded by a padding area (green), a border area (orange), and a margin area (dashed orange). The margin is set to 16 pixels on all sides. The 'Styles' panel on the right shows the default user agent styles for the `dl` element, including `-webkit-margin-start: 0px;` and `-webkit-margin-end: 0px;`. The breadcrumb at the bottom indicates the path: `html > body > dl`.

Notice that the box model shows that there is a standing top and bottom margin. This came from the web browser style settings.

# Step I - Create Definition List Container

```
2
3 STEP 1: Create definition list container.
4     IN practice.html TYPE IN body element AFTER h1 element
```

```
5 <dl>
6
7 </dl>
```

```
8
9 STEP 2: Add definition term
10     IN practice.html TYPE IN dl element.
```

```
11     <dt>HTML</dt>
```

```
12
13
14 STEP 3: Add definition description.
15     TYPE IN dl element AFTER dt element
```

```
16     <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
```

```
17
18
19 STEP 4: Replace definition description.
20     IN practice.html REPLACE dd element
```

```
21
22     <dd>HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
23     . HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of
24     web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents.
25     HTML is comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
```

snippets.txt

```
26
27 STEP 5: Add remaining definition terms.
28     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER dd element
```

```
29     <dt>CSS</dt>
```

```
30     <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
31     attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments,
32     borders and sizes. </dd>
```

```
33     <dt>HTTP</dt>
```

```
34     <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
35     make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
36     </dd>
```

```
37     <dt>URL</dt>
```

```
38     <dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address
```

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->
3 <html>
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <title>Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
```

## dl Element Allowed Contents

- \* The dt and dl elements
- \* White space for code layout

practice.html

The dl element cannot contain any elements other than the dt and dl elements. You can use white space for code layout. All of this should seem similar to the ol and ul elements.



## Step 2 - Add definition term

```
8
9 STEP 2: Add definition term
10     IN practice.html TYPE IN dl element.
11
12 <dt>HTML</dt>
13
14 STEP 3: Add definition description.
15     TYPE IN dl element AFTER dt element
16
17 <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
18
19 STEP 4: Replace definition description.
20     IN practice.html REPLACE dd element
21
22 <dd>HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
23 . HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of
24 web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents.
25 HTML is comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
26
27 STEP 5: Add remaining definition terms.
28     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER dd element
29
30 <dt>CSS</dt>
31 <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
32 attributes such as font styles, element alignments,
33 borders and sizes.</dd>
34 <dt>HTTP</dt>
35 <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
36 make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
37 </dd>
38 <dt>URL</dt>
39 <dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address
40 when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such
41 as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a
42 web server.</dd>
43
44 STEP 6: Add second description element to first definition
45     IN practice.html ADD close dd tag, new line AND open dd tag BEFORE
```

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->
3 <html>
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <title>Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
10 <dl>
11 <dt>HTML</dt>
12 </dt>
13 </body>
14 </html>
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

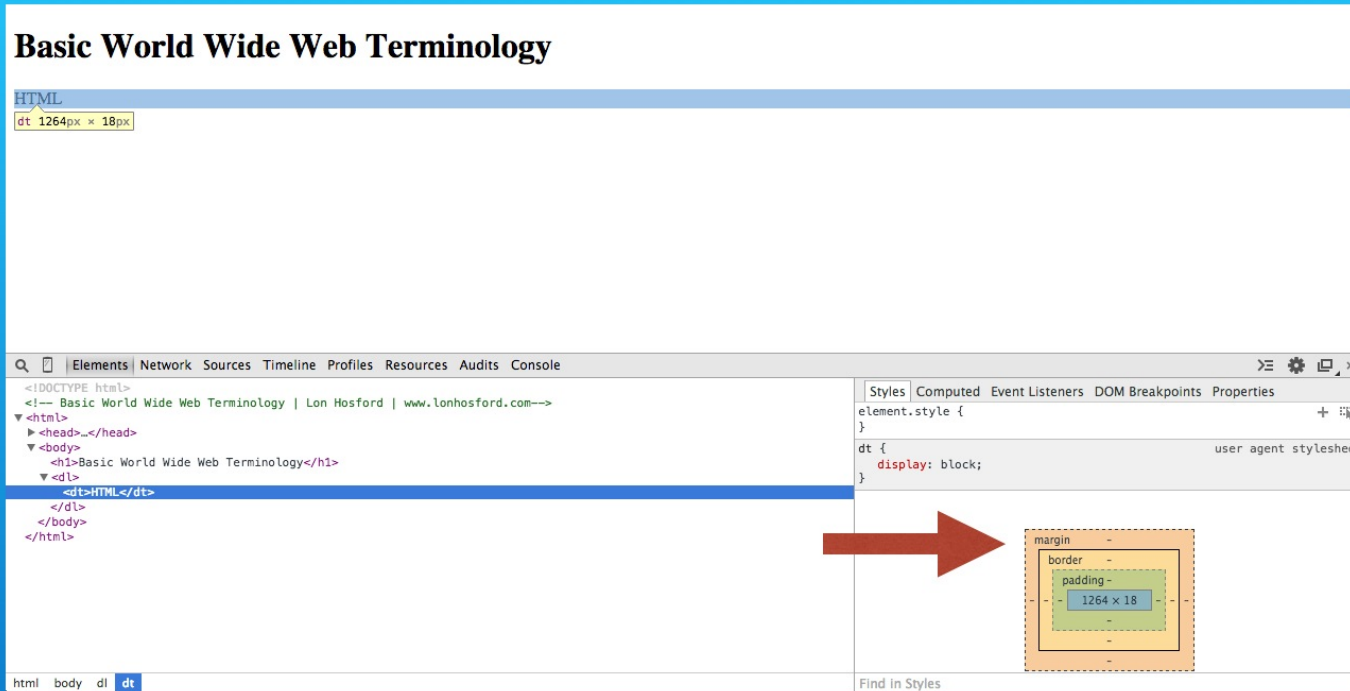


snippets.txt

practice.html

Step 2 adds our first dt element. Insert it within the dl element.

# Testing in the Web Browser



Save and check in the web browser. Selecting the `dt` element shows that it does not have any default web browser margin or padding style values.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

HTML

dl 1264px x 18px

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools interface. The top part of the browser window displays the page title "Basic World Wide Web Terminology" and the URL "www.lonhosford.com". Below the browser window, the developer tools are open, showing the "Elements" panel on the left and the "Styles" panel on the right. The "Elements" panel shows the HTML structure of the page, with the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com -->
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
    <dl>
      <dt>HTML</dt>
    </dl>
  </body>
</html>
```

The "Styles" panel on the right shows the default styles for the selected element, including:

- webkit-margin-start: 0px;
- webkit-margin-end: 0px;

Below the styles, a visual representation of the box model is shown, with a central box labeled "1264 x 18" and surrounding margins and padding. The margins are labeled "margin" and "padding", and the dimensions are "1264 x 18".

Select the dl container element and you still see default the top and bottom margin.

# Step 3 - Add definition description.

```
13
14 STEP 3: Add definition description.
15     TYPE IN dl element AFTER dt element
16
17 <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
18
19 STEP 4: Replace definition description.
20     IN practice.html REPLACE dd element
21
22 <dd>HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
23 . HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of
24 web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML
25 HTML is comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
26
27 STEP 5: Add remaining definition terms.
28     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER dd element
29
30 <dt>CSS</dt>
31 <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
32 attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments,
33 borders and sizes. </dd>
34 <dt>HTTP</dt>
35 <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
36 make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
37 </dd>
38 <dt>URL</dt>
39 <dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address
40 when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such
41 as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a
42 web server.</dd>
43
44 STEP 6: Add second description element to first definition
45     IN practice.html ADD close dd tag, new line AND open dd tag BEFORE
46     HTML stands as follows:
47
48 <dd>HyperText Markup Language.</dd>
49 <dd>HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web
50 browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The
```

snippets.txt

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->
3 <html>
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <title>Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
10 <dl>
11 <dt>HTML</dt>
12 <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
13 </dl>
14 </body>
15 </html>
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
```

practice.html

Step 3 has the description for the term. We use the dd element for that. Add it after the dt element.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

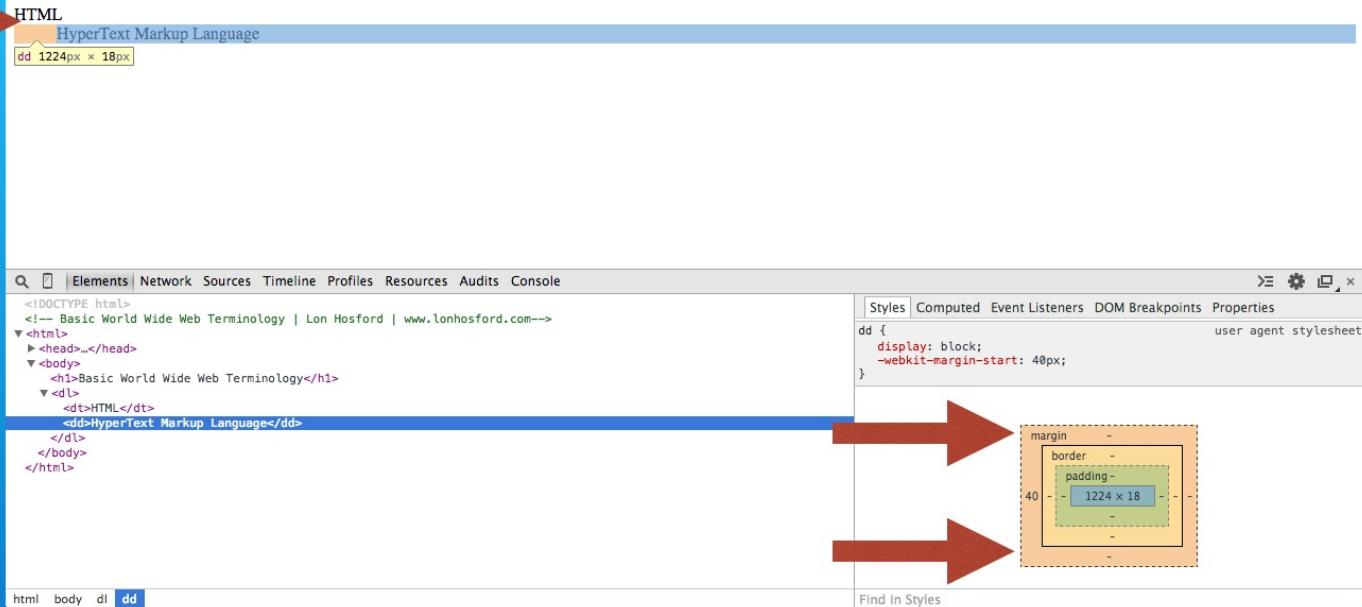
HTML  
HyperText Markup Language



Save and reload. First notice that there is no spacing between the lines of the term and its description.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology



This is because for both the `dt` and `dd` elements the web browser did not apply default margins or padding for the top and bottom.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

HTML

HyperText Markup Language

dd 1224px × 18px

The screenshot displays the developer tools of a web browser. The top section shows the page title 'Basic World Wide Web Terminology' and the URL 'www.lonhosford.com'. The 'Elements' panel on the left shows the HTML structure: a root `<html>` tag containing a `<head>` tag and a `<body>` tag. Inside the `<body>` tag, there is a `<h1>` tag with the text 'Basic World Wide Web Terminology' and a `<dl>` tag. The `<dl>` tag contains a `<dt>` tag with the text 'HTML' and a `<dd>` tag with the text 'HyperText Markup Language'. The `<dd>` tag is selected, and its dimensions are shown as 'dd 1224px × 18px'. The 'Styles' panel on the right shows the default user agent styles for the `dd` element, including `display: block;` and `-webkit-margin-start: 40px;`. A diagram on the right illustrates the box model for the `dd` element, showing a blue box with a width of 1224px and a height of 18px, surrounded by a green border and a yellow margin. A red arrow points from the 'Basic World Wide Web Terminology' title to the 'HTML' text, and another red arrow points from the 'HyperText Markup Language' text to the box model diagram.

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com -->
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
    <dl>
      <dt>HTML</dt>
      <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
    </dl>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles Computed Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties

```
dd {
  display: block;
  -webkit-margin-start: 40px;
}
```

margin -  
border -  
padding -  
1224 x 18

Find in Styles

But you do see that there is a default left margin giving us the indentation.

# Step 4: Replace definition description.

```
18
19 STEP 4: Replace definition description.
20     IN practice.html REPLACE dd element
21
22 <dd>HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
    . HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of
    web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents.
    HTML is comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
23
24 STEP 5: Add remaining definition terms.
25     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER dd element
26
27 <dt>CSS</dt>
28 <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
    attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments,
    borders and sizes. </dd>
29 <dt>HTTP</dt>
30 <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
    make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
    </dd>
31 <dt>URL</dt>
32 <dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address
    when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such
    as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a
    web server.</dd>
33
34 STEP 6: Add second description element to first definition
35     IN practice.html ADD close dd tag, new line AND open dd tag BEFORE
    HTML stands as follows:
36
37 <dd>HyperText Markup Language.</dd>
38 <dd>HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web
    browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The
    purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is
    comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
39
40 STEP 7: Create two definition terms.
41     IN practice.html CHANGE dd element TO dt element for <dd>HyperText
```

snippets.txt

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->
3 <html>
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <title>Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
10 <dl>
11     <dt>HTML</dt>
12     <dd>HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
        . HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of
        web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents.
        HTML is comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
13 </dl>
14 </body>
15 </html>
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
```

practice.html

Now lets add a bit more content to our definition. Replace the dd element with the code snippet in step 4.

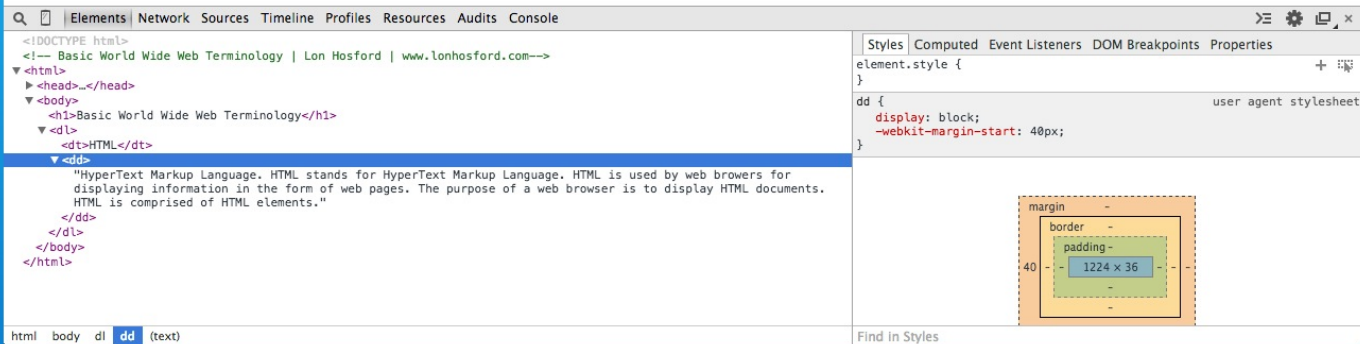


# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.



Save, reload. Narrow your web browser window so you can see the description text word wrapping.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

dd 1224px x 36px

The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools interface. The top part displays the HTML structure of the page, which is a definition list. The `dd` element is selected, and its dimensions are shown as 1224px x 36px. The bottom part shows the CSS styles for the selected element, including `display: block;` and `-webkit-margin-start: 40px;`. A visual representation of the box model is shown on the right, with a 40px margin, a border, padding, and the content area of 1224 x 36.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
    <dl>
      <dt>HTML</dt>
      <dd>
        "HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements."
      </dd>
    </dl>
  </body>
</html>
```

html body dl dd (text)

Find in Styles

There also appears to be a hanging left indent you find in word processors. But really it is just that the `dt` element has no left margin and the `dd` element has a 40 pixel left margin.



# Step 5: Add remaining definition terms

```
23
24 STEP 5: Add remaining definition terms.
25     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER dd element
26
27     <dt>CSS</dt>
28     <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
29     attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments,
30     borders and sizes. </dd>
31     <dt>HTTP</dt>
32     <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
33     make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
34     </dd>
35     <dt>URL</dt>
36     <dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address
37     when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such
38     as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a
39     web server.</dd>
40
41 STEP 6: Add second description element to first definition
42     IN practice.html ADD close dd tag, new line AND open dd tag BEFORE
43     HTML stands as follows:
44
45     <dd>HyperText Markup Language.</dd>
46     <dd>HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web
47     browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The
48     purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is
49     comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
50
51 snippets.txt
52
53 STEP 7: Create two definition terms.
54     IN practice.html CHANGE dd element TO dt element for <dd>HyperText
55     Markup Language.</dd> as follows:
56
57     <dt>HyperText Markup Language.</dt>
58
59 STEP 8: Repeat for remaining definitions.
60     IN practice.html REPLACE remaining terms as FOLLOWS:
61
62     <dt>CSS</dt>
```

```
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
10 <dl>
11     <dt>HTML</dt>
12     <dd>HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
13     . HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of
14     web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents.
15     HTML is comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
16
17     <dt>CSS</dt>
18     <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
19     attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments,
20     borders and sizes. </dd>
21
22     <dt>HTTP</dt>
23     <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
24     make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
25     </dd>
26
27     <dt>URL</dt>
28     <dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address
29     when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such
30     as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a
31     web server.</dd>
32
33 </dl>
34 </body>
35 </html>
36
```

practice.html

Next lets pop in a few more terms for our web page. Paste the snippet for step 5 after the current dd element.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

**HTML**  
HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

**CSS**  
Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

**HTTP**  
HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

**URL**  
Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

dl 1264px x 180px

The screenshot shows the browser's developer tools with the 'Elements' panel on the left and the 'Styles' panel on the right. The 'Elements' panel displays the HTML structure of a definition list (dl) with four terms: HTML, CSS, HTTP, and URL. The 'Styles' panel shows the default CSS styles for the dl element, including margin and padding. A diagram on the right illustrates the box model for the dl element, showing a 1264px x 180px box with a 16px margin and 16px padding.

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Styles Computed Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties

Find in Styles

Save and reload. Now we have all the terms. You can better see the dl element's top and bottom margin defaults.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

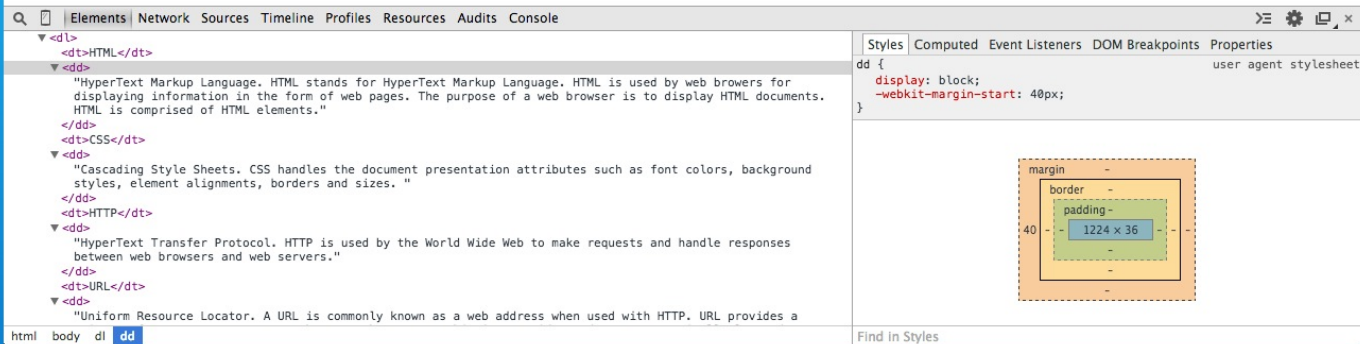
Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.



You also can better see the lack of spacing between the terms and their descriptions. CSS styling will allow you to change that to meet your own design needs.



# Step 6: Add second description element to first definition

```
33
34 STEP 6: Add second description element to first definition
35     IN practice.html ADD close dd tag, new line AND open dd tag BEFORE
36     HTML stands as follows:
37
38     <dd>HyperText Markup Language.</dd>
39     <dd>HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web
40     browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The
41     purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is
42     comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
43
44 STEP 7: Create two definition terms.
45     IN practice.html CHANGE dd element TO dt element for <dd>HyperText
46     Markup Language.</dd> as follows:
47
48     <dt>HyperText Markup Language.</dt>
49
50 STEP 8: Repeat for remaining definitions.
51     IN practice.html REPLACE remaining terms as FOLLOWS:
52
53     <dt>CSS</dt>
54     <dt>Cascading Style Sheets</dt>
55     <dd>CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font
56     colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes. </dd>
57     <dt>HTTP</dt>
58     <dt>HyperText Transfer Protocol</dt>
59     <dd>HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle
60     responses between web browsers and web servers.</dd>
61     <dt>URL</dt>
62     <dt>Uniform Resource Locator</dt>
63     <dd>A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL
64     provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic
65     image, video and programs typically located on a web server.</dd>
```

snippets.txt

```
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
10 <dl>
11     <dt>HTML</dt>
12     <dd>HyperText Markup Language.</dd>
13     <dd>HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web
14     browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The
15     purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is
16     comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
17     <dt>CSS</dt>
18     <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
19     attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments,
20     borders and sizes. </dd>
21     <dt>HTTP</dt>
22     <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
23     make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
24     </dd>
25     <dt>URL</dt>
26     <dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address
27     when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such
28     as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a
29     web server.</dd>
30 </dl>
31 </body>
32 </html>
33
34
35
36
```

practice.html

The HTML definition lists allow multiple uses of the dt and dl elements. In step 6 we split the first description into two lines. Just replace the existing dd element with the snippet.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

#### HyperText Markup Language.

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.



Once you reload, select the first dd element and you can see it occupies its own box area. We still have the left margin.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

HyperText Markup Language.

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### dd 1224px x 36px

Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

The screenshot displays the developer tools of a web browser. The 'Elements' panel on the left shows the HTML structure of the page. The 'Styles' panel on the right shows the CSS rules applied to the selected element. A red arrow points from the 'dd' element in the HTML structure to the 'Styles' panel, and another red arrow points from the 'Styles' panel to a box model diagram.

The HTML structure shows the following elements:

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`
- `<!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->`
- `<html>`
- `<head>...</head>`
- `<body>`
- `<h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>`
- `<dl>`
- `<dt>HTML</dt>`
- `<dd>HyperText Markup Language.</dd>`
- `<dt>CSS</dt>`
- `<dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.</dd>`
- `<dt>HTTP</dt>`
- `<dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.</dd>`
- `<dt>URL</dt>`
- `<dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.</dd>`

The 'Styles' panel shows the following CSS rules:

- `display: block;`
- `-webkit-margin-start: 40px;`

The box model diagram shows the following dimensions:

- margin: 40px
- border: 1px solid black
- padding: 1224px x 36px

Select the second dd element. It is also a self contained box with a left margin.

# Step 7: Create two definition terms.

```
39
40 STEP 7: Create two definition terms.
41     IN practice.html CHANGE dd element TO dt element for <dd>HyperText
42     Markup Language.</dd> as follows:
43     <dt>HyperText Markup Language.</dt>
44
45 STEP 8: Repeat for remaining definitions.
46     IN practice.html REPLACE remaining terms as FOLLOWS:
47
48     <dt>CSS</dt>
49     <dt>Cascading Style Sheets</dt>
50     <dd>CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font
51     colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes. </dd>
52     <dt>HTTP</dt>
53     <dt>HyperText Transfer Protocol</dt>
54     <dd>HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle
55     responses between web browsers and web servers.</dd>
56     <dt>URL</dt>
57     <dt>Uniform Resource Locator</dt>
58     <dd>A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL
59     provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic
60     image, video and programs typically located on a web server.</dd>
```

snippets.txt

```
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
10 <dl>
11     <dt>HTML</dt>
12     <dt>HyperText Markup Language.</dt>
13     <dd>HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web
14     browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The
15     purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is
16     comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
17     <dt>CSS</dt>
18     <dd>Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation
19     attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments,
20     borders and sizes. </dd>
21     <dt>HTTP</dt>
22     <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to
23     make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.
24     </dd>
25     <dt>URL</dt>
26     <dd>Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address
27     when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such
28     as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a
29     web server.</dd>
30 </dl>
31 </body>
32 </html>
```

practice.html

We can repeat the dt element as well. What we will do is just change the first dd element to a dt element.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

#### HyperText Markup Language

**dt** 1264px × 18px stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.



Once you reload, you see it aligns to the left along with the dt element above it. This result may not be very interesting from a styling perspective.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

#### HyperText Markup Language

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol

### URL

Uniform Resource Locator  
programs typically located

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

#### HyperText Markup Language

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

#### Cascading Style Sheets

CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

#### HyperText Transfer Protocol

HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

#### Uniform Resource Locator

A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

We can improve the visual appearance of definition lists. For example we could style the first and second dt element differently as shown in this version.

# Step 8: Repeat for remaining definitions.

```
44
45 STEP 8: Repeat for remaining definitions.
46     IN practice.html REPLACE remaining terms as FOLLOWS:
```

```
47
48 <dt>CSS</dt>
49 <dt>Cascading Style Sheets</dt>
50 <dd>CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font
51 colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes. </dd>
52 <dt>HTTP</dt>
53 <dt>HyperText Transfer Protocol</dt>
54 <dd>HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle
55 responses between web browsers and web servers.</dd>
56 <dt>URL</dt>
57 <dt>Uniform Resource Locator</dt>
58 <dd>A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL
59 provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic
60 image, video and programs typically located on a web server.</dd>
```

snippets.txt

```
9 <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
10 <dl>
11 <dt>HTML</dt>
12 <dt>HyperText Markup Language.</dt>
13 <dd>HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web
14 browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The
15 purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is
16 comprised of HTML elements.</dd>
17 <dt>CSS</dt>
18 <dt>Cascading Style Sheets</dt>
19 <dd>CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font
20 colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes. </dd>
21 <dt>HTTP</dt>
22 <dt>HyperText Transfer Protocol</dt>
23 <dd>HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle
24 responses between web browsers and web servers.</dd>
25 <dt>URL</dt>
26 <dt>Uniform Resource Locator</dt>
27 <dd>A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL
28 provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic
29 image, video and programs typically located on a web server.</dd>
30 </dl>
31 </body>
32 </html>
```

practice.html

To finish up we will make all our definitions appear the same. Just replace the code snippet for step 8 for the last three definitions.

# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

#### HyperText Markup Language

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

#### Cascading Style Sheets

CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

#### HyperText Transfer Protocol

HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

#### Uniform Resource Locator

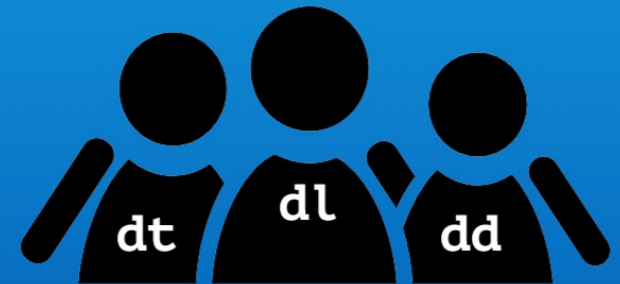
A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

Save and check out the finished definition list reloaded in the web browser.

# Summary

- \* **Apply the dl, dt and dd elements**
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```

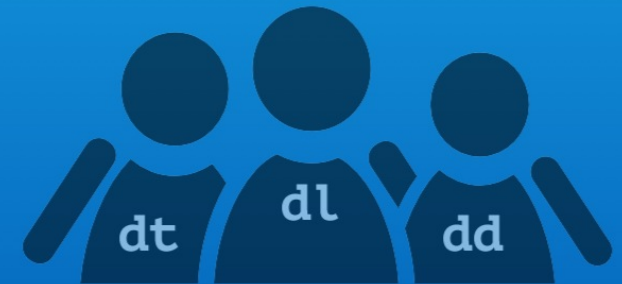


Well that wraps up this demo. You saw that the dl, dt and dd elements work together to structure data as a definition list.

# Summary

- \* **Apply the dl, dt and dd elements**
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```



The `dl` element is a container element for the `dt` and `dd` elements.

# Summary

- \* dl Element Allowed Contents

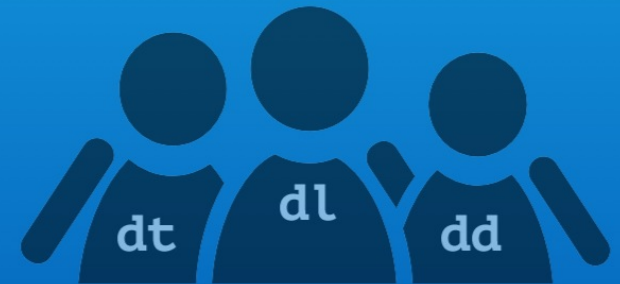
- \* The dt and dd elements
- \* White space for code layout
- \* View and test with web browser

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```

dl

li

eat



The dl element cannot contain any other content or HTML elements.



# Summary

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements

- \* dl = definition list container

- \* dt = definition term

- \* dd - definition description

- \* View and test with web browser

```
<dl>
  <dt>. . . </dt>
  <dd>. . . </dd>
  <dt>. . . </dt>
  <dd>. . . </dd>
</dl>
```

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

You use the dt element for the terms in the definition list.

# Summary

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements

- \* dl = definition list container

- \* dt = definition term

- \* dd - definition description

- \* View and test with web browser

```
<dl>
  <dt>. . . </dt>
  <dd>. . . </dd>
  <dt>. . . </dt>
  <dd>. . . </dd>
</dl>
```

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

HyperText Markup Language. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

You use the dd element for description content. These appear with a left indent.

# Summary

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements

- \* Working with

- \* View and test v

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

#### *HyperText Markup Language*

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

#### *Cascading Style Sheets*

CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles,

### HTTP

#### *HyperText Transfer Protocol*

HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web servers and clients.

### URL

#### *Uniform Resource Locator*

A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique location for a resource on a web server.

We can use styling to get a better visual appearance for the content. Just the simple addition of bold text and italics goes a long way.

# Bonus

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

#### *HyperText Markup Language*

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

#### *Cascading Style Sheets*

CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

#### *HyperText Transfer Protocol*

HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

#### *Uniform Resource Locator*

A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

**BONUS**

**bonus folder**

**practice\_styled.html**

**practice\_styled.css**

```
dl{  
  background-color:#fff; /*ever */  
  padding:15px;  
}  
dt{  
  font-size:20px;  
  font-weight:bold;  
}  
dd{  
  padding-top:5px;  
  margin-bottom:5px;  
  margin-left:50px;  
}
```

In your bonus folder you will find this basic example using CSS styling that targets the dl, dt and dd elements. Ask your self how was the left margin set for the definition descriptions?

# Summary

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

```
<dl>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dt>. . . </dt>  
  <dd>. . . </dd>  
</dl>
```



## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

#### HyperText Markup Language

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display HTML documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

#### Cascading Style Sheets

CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

#### HyperText Transfer Protocol

HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

#### Uniform Resource Locator

A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web page, graphic image, video and programs typically located on a web server.

You also discovered that we can use multiple dt and dd elements for the lists.



# Summary

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

HTML

dl 1264px x 18px

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>
    <dl>
      <dt>HTML</dt>
    </dl>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles | Computed | Event Listeners | DOM Breakpoints | Properties

```

-webkit-margin-start: 0px;
-webkit-margin-end: 0px;
}
```

margin 16  
border -  
padding -

We used the web inspection panels to learn about the default box model properties. The dl element received a default top and bottom margin from the web browser.

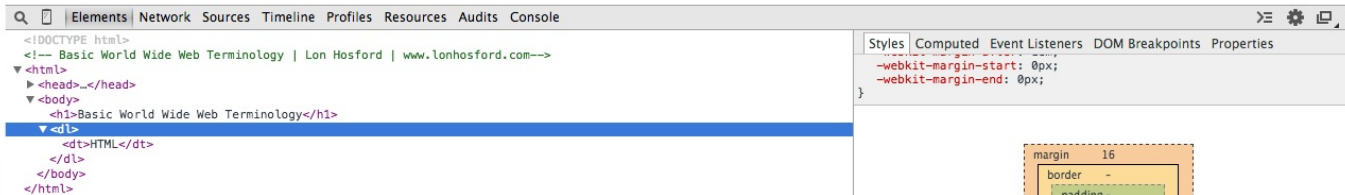
# Summary

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

HTML

dl 1264px x 18px



The dt element had no margins or borders.

# Summary

- \* Apply the dl, dt and dd elements
- \* Working with multiple dt and dd elements
- \* View and test with web browser

## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

dl 1264px x 18px



## Basic World Wide Web Terminology

### HTML

HyperText Markup Language.

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the form of web pages. The purpose of a web browser is to display documents. HTML is comprised of HTML elements.

### CSS

Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the document presentation attributes such as font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes.

### HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is used by the World Wide Web to make requests and handle responses between web browsers and web servers.

### URL

Uniform Resource Locator. A URL is commonly known as a web address when used with HTTP. URL provides a unique reference to a resource such as a web program typically located on a web server.

Q Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->

<html>

<head>...</head>

<body>

<h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

</dl>

</body>

</html>

Q Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<!-- Basic World Wide Web Terminology | Lon Hosford | www.lonhosford.com-->

<html>

<head>...</head>

<body>

<h1>Basic World Wide Web Terminology</h1>

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

<dd>HyperText Markup Language.</dd>

</dl>

"HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used by web browsers for displaying information in the

Styles Computed Event Listeners DOM B

display: block;  
-webkit-margin-start: 40px;  
}

margin -  
border -  
padding -

The dd elements had a default left margin value. All of these box properties were dependent on the default web browser settings. Ultimately we will want to control them using our own CSS styles.

# Challenge

## Four Interesting Owls

### Long Eared Owl

*Asio otus*, previously *Strix otus*

**Locations:** Europe, Asia, and North America.

**Characteristics:** It has erect blackish ear tufts located in the center of the head. It uses the ear tufts look larger when perched with other larger owl species.

### Barn Owl

*Tyto alba*

**Locations:** Most ubiquitous landbird found everywhere except Antarctica.

**Characteristics:** Heart shaped face. It has a pale color with some shades of grey through brown in some variations. It has long legs and long wings. The tail is described as squarish.

### Spectacled owl

*Pulsatrix perspicillata*

**Locations:** Mexico, Central America, Trinidad, Tobago and South America.

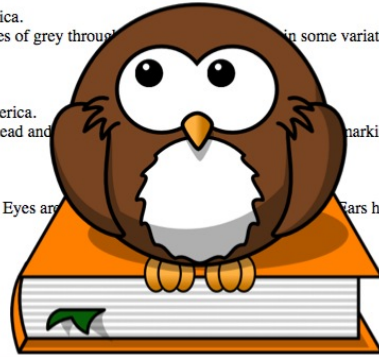
**Characteristics:** It has yellow eyes and palish beak. The upper parts, head and back have dark brown markings. Lower parts are whitish to yellowish-ochre.

### Eastern screech owl

*Pulsatrix perspicillata*

**Locations:** Eastern half of North America from Canada to Mexico.

**Characteristics:** Stocky broad winged with a short tail. Head is round. Eyes are red. Ears have a prominent tuft.



**dl, dt, dd, b, i**

**CHALLENGE**

**start folder**

**four\_interesting\_owls.txt**  
**four\_interesting\_owls.html**



**practice folder**

Now its time for you to go to work with this definition list about owls. Only use the dl, dt and dd elements. Use the b and i elements for the text styling. The text file has the content so can copy and paste.

# **How to Create Definition Lists in HTML**

**With Lon Hosford**

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This is a Visual Step by Step Workbook and voice transcript for accompanying video for this portion of the course.