

HTML Lists and Tables

Lists organise related items. Tables represent information with meaningful row and column relationships.

Unordered and ordered lists

```
<ul>
  <li>Team registration</li>
  <li>Match results</li>
  <li>Leaderboard</li>
</ul>

<ol>
  <li>Choose a fictional dataset.</li>
  <li>Validate its headings.</li>
  <li>Import valid rows.</li>
</ol>
```

Use an ordered list when sequence matters. Do not create visual bullets with hyphens and line breaks.

Description list

```
<dl>
  <dt>Administrator</dt>
  <dd>Imports and manages fictional tournament data.</dd>
  <dt>User</dt>
  <dd>Views processed results and statistics.</dd>
</dl>
```

Accessible table

```

<div class="table-wrap">
<table>
  <caption>Fictional team standings</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th scope="col">Team</th>
      <th scope="col">Wins</th>
      <th scope="col">Points</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th scope="row">Falcons</th>
      <td>4</td>
      <td>12</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
</div>

```

The caption identifies the table. Header cells and `scope` communicate relationships to assistive technology.

Do not use tables for page layout. For narrow screens, keep the semantic table and place it inside a horizontally scrollable wrapper.

Check

- ☐ List type matches the content.
- ☐ Table has a caption.
- ☐ Header cells use suitable scope.
- ☐ Values remain understandable without colour.
- ☐ Layout tables are avoided.
- ☐ Screenshots have meaningful alternative text or are marked decorative.

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