Paragraph Tag:-

- A paragraph can be created by enclosing text within paragraph codes <p> and </p>.

- Remember that browser will ignore any "paragraphs" you created by pressing enter while working on HTML code in a text editor.

- You must specifically define a paragraph in the code by using a paragraph tag.

Paragraph Tag:-

- The <p> tag defines a paragraph.
- Browsers automatically add some space (margin) before and after each <p> element. The margins can be modified with CSS (with the margin properties).

- For eg:-
- <p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>

-

- <html>
- <body>

- <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
- <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
- <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

- </body>
- </html>

Output:-

- This is a paragraph.
- This is a paragraph.
- This is a paragraph.

For eg:-

- <p> this is first paragraph; it's code
- Continues over several lines, but will be
- Displayed as a single paragraph in a
- Browser.</p> <p>and this is second paragraph
- That will also be displayed as such in
- A browser.</p>

List tags:-

- <LI>is list tag.
- There are three main type of lists:
- -1) unordered list.
- -2) ordered list.
- -3) definition list.

1) unordered list:-

- Ordered list are numbered in some fashion , while unordered lists are bulleted.

- Both ordered & unordered lists require start and end tags as well as the use of a special element to indicate where each list item begins i.e. the <LI> tag.

- Unordered lists can be preceded by one of the several bullet styles like a closed circle (), an open circle (O), or a square ( ).

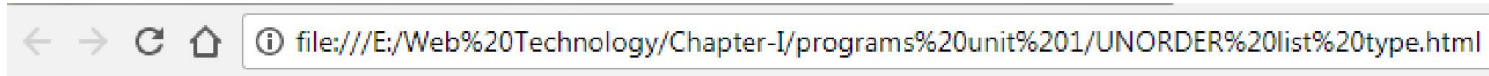❑The tags for unordered lists are <UL> and </UL>

Example:-

- <UL>
- <LI>Eggs.
- <LI>Milk.
- <LI>Apples.
- </UL>

- Both <UL> and <LI> have same set of attributes:-
- TYPE="CIRCLE"
- TYPE="DISC"
- TYPE="SQUARE"

- <UL TYPE="SQUARE">
- <LI>COLLEGE
- <LI> COLLEGE NAME
- <LI TYPE="CIRCLE"> COMPUTER
- </UL>

file:///E:/Web%20Technology/Chapter-I/programs%20unit%201/UNORDER%20list%20type.html
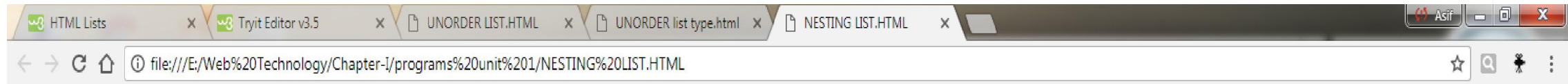
- COLLEGE
- COLLEGE NAME
- COMPUTER

NESTING LIST:-

- One important aspect of list is that you can nest one list inside another to create a sublist.
- For eg.:-
- <UL>
- <LI> BODY
- <UL>
- <LI>HEAD
- <LI>HAND
- <UL>
- <LI>FINGER
- <LI>THUMB
- </UL>
- </UL>
- </UL>

OUTPUT:-

- BODY
  - HEAD
  - HAND
    - FINGER
    - THUMB

2) Ordered List:-

- ORDERED LISTS can be preceded by upper case or lower case Roman numerals, or upper case or lower case alphanumeric characters.

- The tag for an ordered lists are <OL> and </OL>.

- For eg.:-

- <OL>

- <LI> MILK

- <LI> BREAD

- <LI> CHEESE

- </OL>

1. MILK
2. BREAD
3. CHEESE

- Here are the attributes that you can use with ordered lists:-
  - TYPE="I"   (upper case roman number).
  - TYPE="i"   (lower case roman number).
  - TYPE="a"   (lower case alpha.).
  - TYPE="A"   (uppercase alpha.)
  - START="5".

  - The START attribute allows you to establish the beginning of lists number sequence .

- <OL TYPE="I">
-                                     <LI> MILK
-                                     <LI> BREAD
-                                     <LI> CHEESE
-                          </OL>

I. MILK
II. BREAD
III. CHEESE

- <OL START="5">
- <LI> MILK
- <LI> BREAD
- <LI> CHEESE
- </OL>
- OUTPUT.:-
- 5.MILK
- 6.BREAD
- 7.CHEESE

3.DEFINATION LIST:-

- The definition list element uses <DL> start tag and </DL> end tag to create a definition list.
- This list is rendered (submitted) without bullets.
- <DT> tag is used for definition terms i.e. name or title of the item you are defining .
- The <DD> tag is used for the definition themselves (thyself).

Eg.:-

<DL>

-   <DT> Term A
-   <DD> Definition of term A
- <DT> Term B
- <DD> Definition of term B
- </DL>

- Output:-
- Term A
- Definition of term A
- • Term B
- Definition of term B

HR tag:-

- A web page can be divided into separate section by using horizontal rule,<HR> tag.

- It is also called as horizontal line.

- This tag is mostly used for decorative purposes.

- The <HR> tag takes several optional attributes.

- For example, you can specify lines thickness and how much of the browsers window. such as

- <hr size="30">

- <hr align="left" width="50%">

- <html>
- <body>

- <p>A normal horizontal line:</p>
- <hr>

- <p>A horizontal line with a width of 50%:</p>
- <hr width="50%">

- </body>
- </html>

Heading tags:-

- A web page can have a maximum of six levels of headings.
- They are <H1>,<H2>, <H3>,<H4>, <H5>,<H6>th .
- The first level heading is displayed in larger, bolder font than a low level heading .
- HTML headings can be used in any order.
- Normally the first level heading is used at highest level and sixth level at the lowest level.

For Eg:-

- <H1> Heading1 </H1>
- <H2> Heading1 </H2>
- <H3> Heading1 </H3>
- <H4> Heading1 </H4>
- <H5> Heading1 </H5>
- <H6> Heading1 </H6>

- `<h1 align="center">This is heading 1</h1>`
- `<h2 align="left">This is heading 2</h2>`
- `<h3 align="right">This is heading 3</h3>`
- `<h4 align="justify">This is heading 4</h4>`

Div tag:-

- The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The <div> tag is used to group block-elements to format them with CSS.
-

- <body>

- <p>This is some text.</p>

- <div style="color:#0000FF">
-   <h3>This is a heading in a div element</h3>
-   <p>This is some text in a div element.</p>
- </div>

- <p>This is some text.</p>

- </body>

This is some text.

This is a heading in a div element

This is some text in a div element.

This is some text.

Span tag:-

- Span used on single part of data where div used for group portion of data.
- In HTML, span and div elements are used to define parts of a document so that they are identifiable when no other HTML element Is suitable.
- While other HTML elements such as P(Paragraph), on so on a represent the effect of the content.
- The span and div leads to better accessibility for readers and easier maintainability.
- Where no existing HTML element is applicable, span and div can valuably represent parts of a document.

- <html>
- <body>

- <p>My Friend has blue eyes and My Closed Friends has dark green eyes.</p>

- </body>
- </html>

My friends has **blue** eyes and my closed friends has **dark green** eyes.

Font tag:-

- This is font tag.
- It used to format the size , typeface, color of the enclosed text.
- The <FONT> attribute can be used with three different attributes: SIZE, FACE, COLOR.
- The SIZE attribute can be specified in absolute or relative values ranging from 1 to 7.
- Using a relative font size i.e. by putting a plus or minus sign before the number will change the font size relative to the default font size.

- <FONT SIZE="+4">
- Makes the font size four steps bigger than the current size.
- The seven different font sizes are shown compared to default font size.
- The COLOR attribute is specified with RGB value, or you can also specify a color name.
- The FACE attribute specifies a typeface that you would like to use for the text enclosed by the font element.
- You can use single type face ,such as Arial or courier or a list of typefaces.

- <html>
- <body>

- <p>This is some text!</p>

- <p>This is some text!</p>

- <p>This is some text!</p>

- </body>
- </html>

Address tag:- <A>

- <A> is another tag .
- It is used to create links (or hyperlinks).
- Links points to different files on the web.
- The text or image enclosed within <A> and </A> tag is a link.
- This is clickable graphical browser.
- With most browsers, text within the anchor tags is displayed in a different color, underlined.

Eg:-

- <A HREF="linking page.com">
- This is a link tag.