

Creating Lists: Unordered & Ordered List Tags

HTML has tags for creating ordered and unordered lists. `` is for unordered list, `` is for ordered list, and `` represents each list item.

Attributes	Description
type	Specifies the starting numbing style of the list.
type="A"	A - uppercase alphabetic.
type="a"	a - lowercase alphabetic.
type="I"	I - uppercase roman numerals.
type="i"	i - lowercase roman numerals.
type="l"	l - decimal number. Used by default

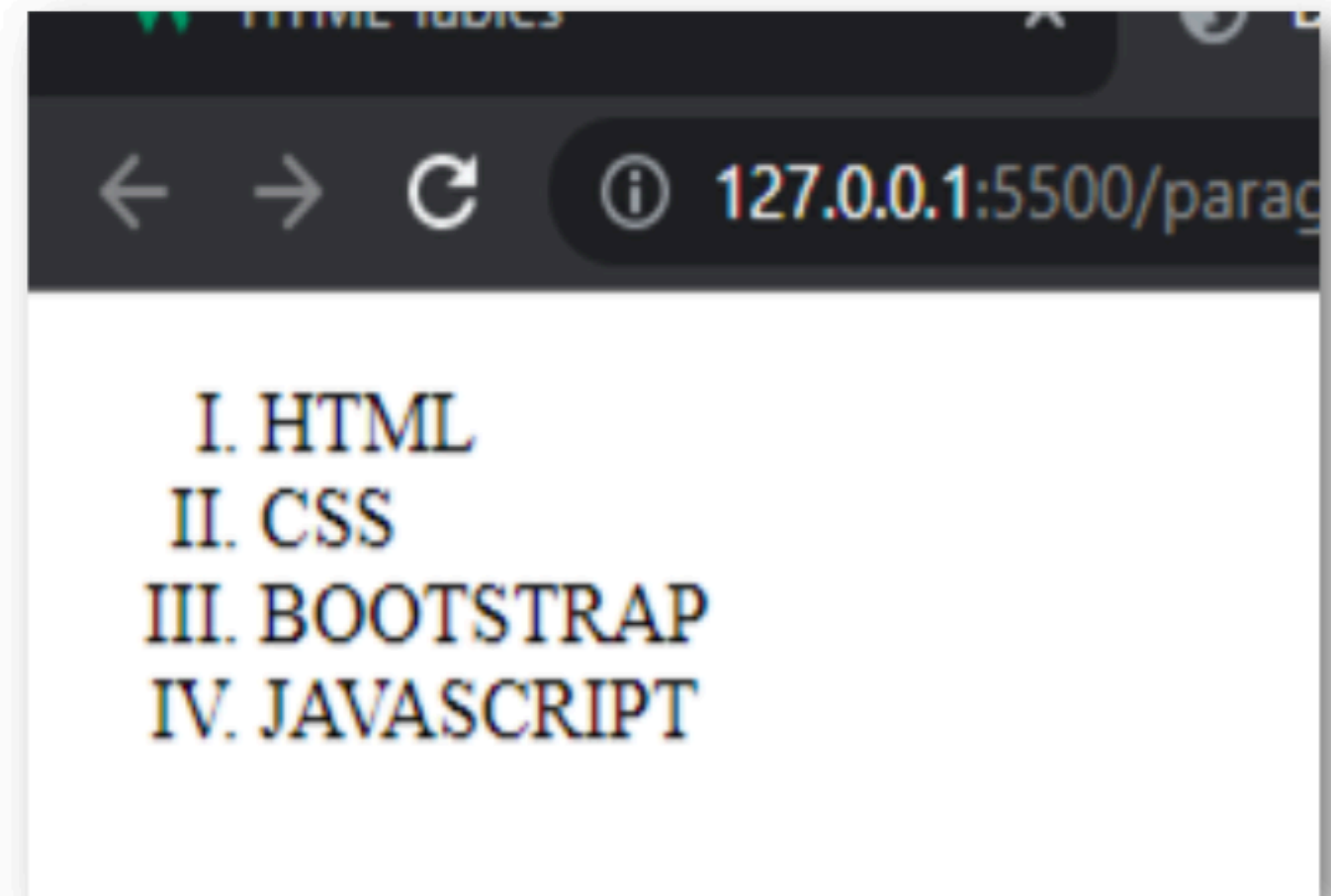
Attributes of Ordered List

Ordered List Example

Example:

```
<body>
  <ol type="I">
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
    <li>BOOTSTRAP</li>
    <li>JAVASCRIPT</li>
  </ol>
</body>
```

Output:



Unordered List

Attributes	Description
type	Specifies the style of bullets preceding list items.
type="disc"	● disc - a filled-in circle, used by default.
type="circle"	○ disc - a circle outline.
type="square"	◻ square - a square.

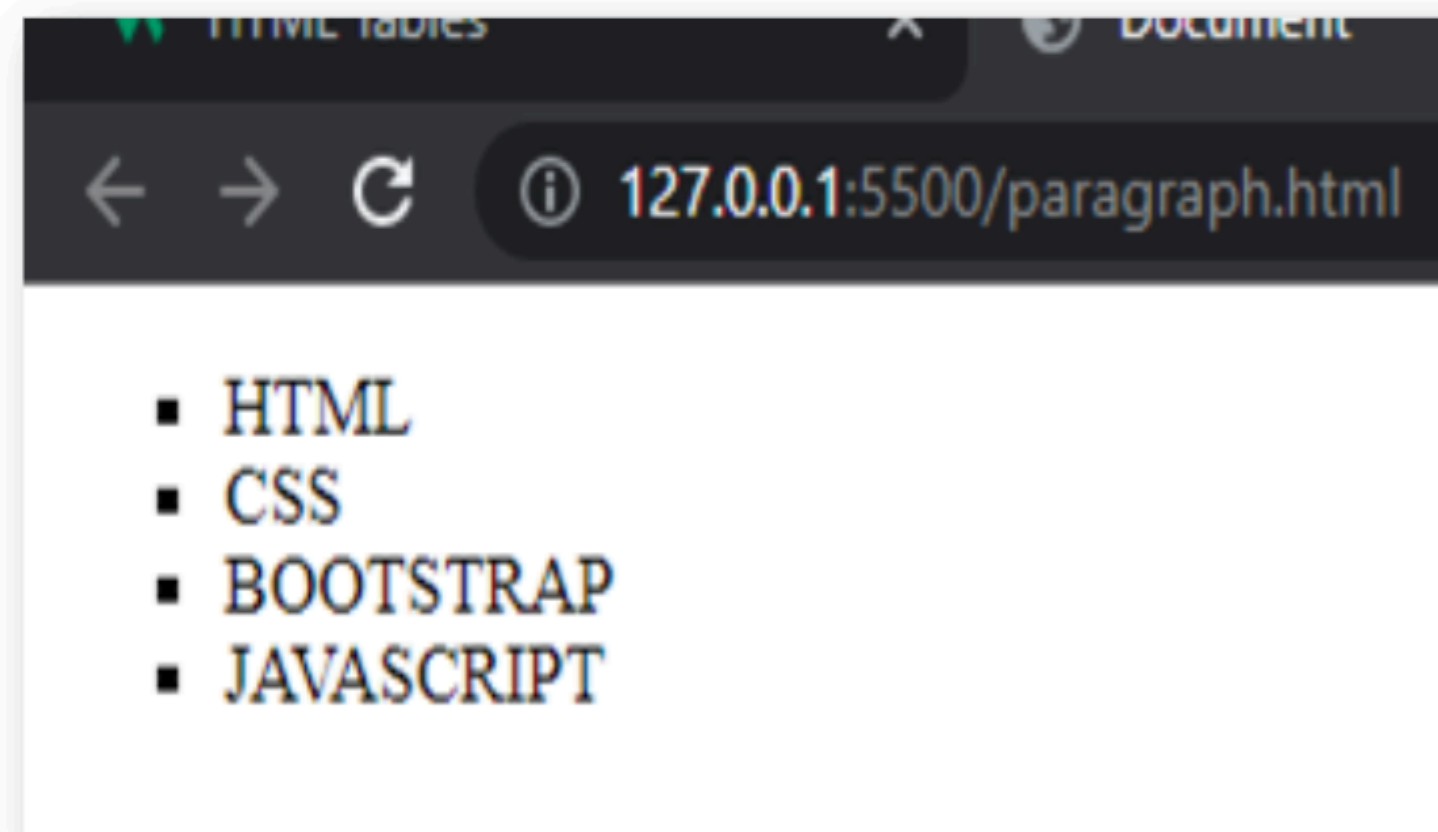
Attributes of Unordered List

Unordered List Example

Example:

```
<body>
  <ul type="square">
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
    <li>BOOTSTRAP</li>
    <li>JAVASCRIPT</li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

Output:



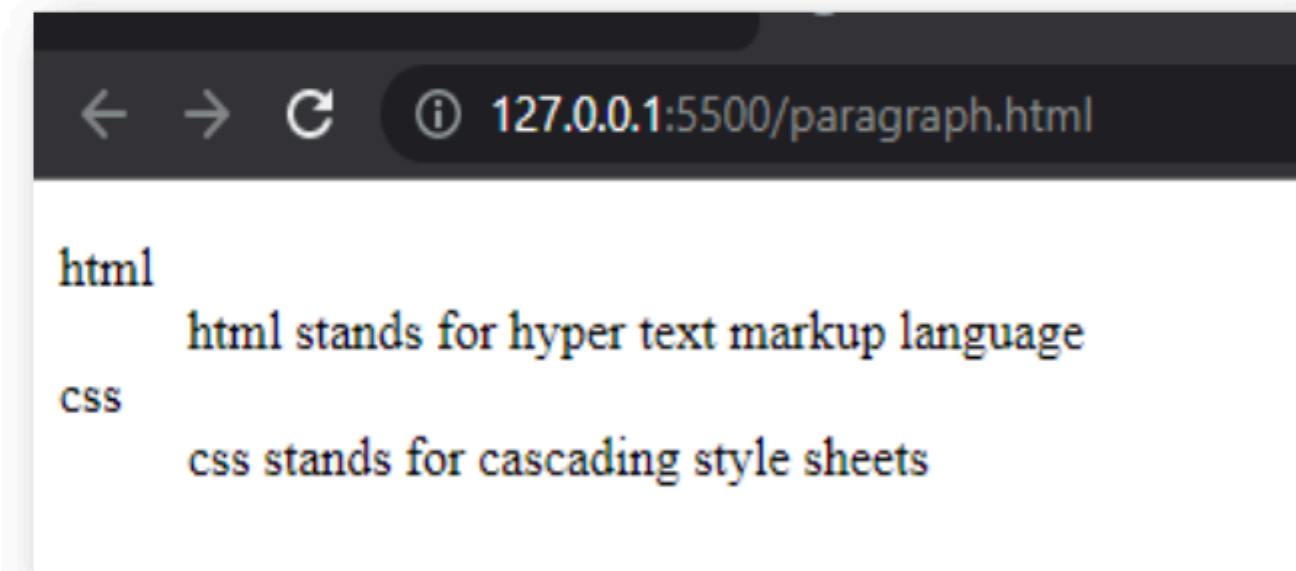
Creating Lists: Definition List

A definition List is often used to create lists of items on your webpage using a definition list, defined by `<dl></dl>`. `<dt>` is used for the heading, and `<dd>` for the definition.

Example:

```
<body>
  <dl>
    <dt>html</dt>
    <dd>html stands for hyper text markup language</dd>
    <dt>css</dt>
    <dd>css stands for cascading style sheets</dd>
  </dl>
</body>
```

Output:



Hyperlink Tag : <a> Anchor Tag

The <a> element in HTML is used to construct hyperlinks to other web pages, resources, or files. Web navigation relies on hyperlinks, which let users jump from page to page.

Syntax:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com">Link Text</a>
```

Attributes:

- **href attribute:** This attribute specifies the destination URL or the resource the link points to. It can be an absolute URL (e.g., *https://www.example.com*) or a relative URL (e.g., *page.html*). You can also use *mailto:* to create email links or *tel:* for telephone links.
- **Link Text:** The text between the opening <a> tag and the closing tag is what users see as the clickable link text. For example, *Click Here* in `Click Here`.

Hyperlink Tag : <a> Anchor Tag (contd.)

Attributes (Contd.) :

- **Target Attribute: (Optional):** The target attribute specifies how the linked resource should be displayed. Common values include:
 - **_self (default):** Opens the linked page in the same browser window or tab.
 - **_blank:** Opens the linked page in a new browser window or tab.
 - **_parent:** Opens the linked page in the parent frame or window.
 - **_top:** Opens the linked page in the full body of the window, canceling all frames.

Example usage of <a> element

```
<!-- Link to an external website -->
<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example.com</a>

<!-- Link to an internal page (relative URL) -->
<a href="about.html">About Us</a>

<!-- Create an email link -->
<a href="mailto:info@example.com">Contact Us</a>

<!-- Create a telephone link -->
<a href="tel:+1234567890">Call Support</a>
```

Heading Tags – Highlight Key Information

Heading tags in HTML are a set of elements used to define headings or titles for different sections of a web page, essential for structuring the content and providing hierarchy to the text on a webpage.

From `<h1>` to `<h6>`, heading tags are the highest level (main heading) and lowest level (subheading). Common heading tags are:

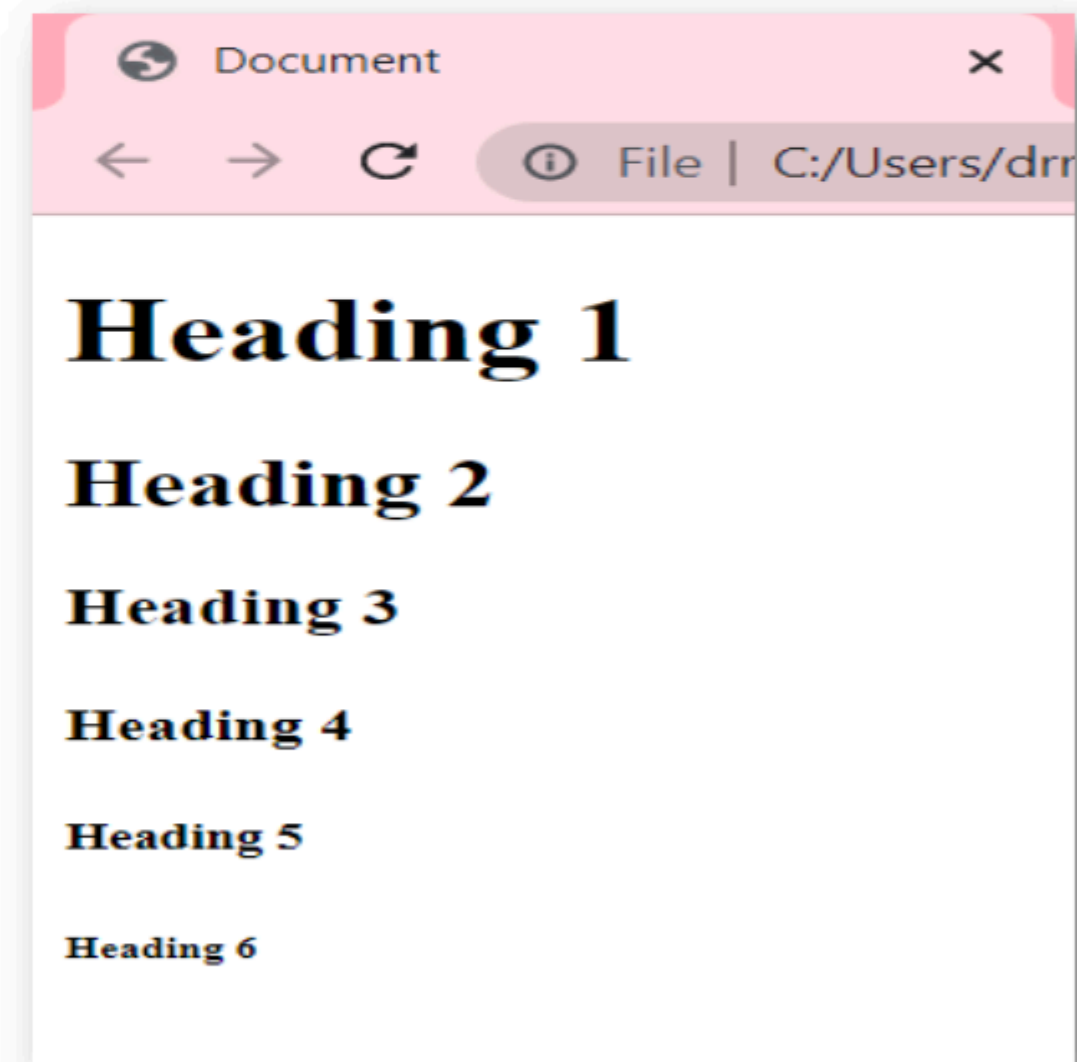
- **`<h1>`:** The top-level heading tag is primarily used for the web page's major title or heading. Each page should have one `<h1>` that explains its main topic or purpose.
- **`<h2>`:** It is used for supplementary headings or subheadings on the page. Although less critical than `<h1>`, it is commonly used to separate text into significant sections.
- **`<h3>` to `<h6>`:** These tags are used for further subheadings within the content, and to create a hierarchical structure based on their level of importance, with `<h3>` being higher than `<h4>`, and so on.

Heading Tags – Highlight Key Information (contd.)

Example:

```
<body>
  <h1>Heading 1</h1>
  <h2>Heading 2</h2>
  <h3>Heading 3</h3>
  <h4>Heading 4</h4>
  <h5>Heading 5</h5>
  <h6>Heading 6</h6>
</body>
```

Output:



From Words to Stories: <p> Tag's Significance

In HTML, a paragraph is represented by the <p> tag, which stands for "paragraph" and defines a block of text or content. It's a staple of web page formatting and structure, and one of the most fundamental HTML tags.

Syntax:

```
<p> // Block of text or content </p>
```

- The <p> tag is a block-level element, which means it typically starts on a new line and takes up the full width available within its containing element (like a <div> or the main body of an HTML document).
- Paragraphs are used to structure textual content on web pages, including articles, blog posts, descriptions, etc.

Example:

```
<body>  
  <h1>paragraph1:</h1>  
  <p>this is an example of how paragraph tag works</p>  
  <h1>Paragraph2</h1>  
  <p>this is an example of how paragraph tag works</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output:

