Body tag =>

The body tag is used to enclose all the visible content of a webpage. In other words, the body content is what the browser will show on the front-end.

It is always enclosed within <html>tag. The <body> tag is the last child of <html> tag. A body tag contains starting as well as an ending tag.

<body> Body Contents... </body>

Paragraph: These tags help us to write paragraph statements on a webpage. They start with the tag and ends with .

 Content

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
    <p>A Computer Science portal for geeks.</p>
    <p>It contains well written, well thought articles.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

When we look at the webpage, we see that there are few spaces added before and after a paragraph. HTML does this by default.

the tag automatically adds space before and after any paragraph, which is basically margins added by the browser.

If a user adds multiple spaces, the browser reduces them to a single space.

If a user adds multiple lines, the browser reduces them to a single line.

By default, the display of the Paragraph element is set to “block” which you can change using CSS. This means that if you add another paragraph to the webpage the next paragraph will be inserted in the next line on the webpage.

 tag specifically supports the alignment attribute and allows us to align our paragraphs in left, right, or center alignment.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
    <p align="center">
        Welcome Geeks
    </p>
    <p align="left">
        A Computer Science portal for geeks.
    </p>
    <p align="right">
        It contains well written, well thought articles.
    </p>
</body>

</html>
```

Break: – These tags are used for inserting a single line type break. It does not have any closing tag. In HTML the break tag is written as
.

By way HTML know where the browser needs to change the lines by using the
 tag. These tags do not have any closing tag. So, just a single opening tag will change the line

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
    <p>
        This paragraph has multiple
        <br />lines. But HTML reduces them
        <br />to a single line, omitting
        <br />the carriage return we have used.
    </p>
</body>

</html>
```

pre tag: We have seen how the paragraph tag ignores all the changes of lines and extra spaces within a paragraph, but there is a way to preserve this by the use of the <pre> tag. It also contains an opening and a closing tag. It displays a text within a fixed height and width and preserves the extra lines and spaces we use.

<pre> Content </pre>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
    <pre>
     This paragraph has multiple
     lines. But it is displayed
     as it is unlike the paragraph
     tag.
    </pre>

    <pre>
     This     paragraph has multiple
     spaces. But     it is displayed
     as it is    unlike the paragraph
            tag.
    </pre>
</body>

</html>
```

Favicon in HTML=>

Step 1: Create a small square image (e.g., 16×16 pixels or 32×32 pixels) to serve as your favicon. Save it in a suitable format like PNG, GIF, or ICO.

Step 2: Save the image with a suitable filename, such as “favicon.png” or “favicon.ico”.

Step 3: Upload the favicon image to your website’s server or hosting directory.

Step 4: In the <head> section of your HTML document, add the following code.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="favicon.png.ico">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Horizontal Line: The <hr> tag is used to break the page into various parts, creating horizontal margins with help of a horizontal line running from the left to right-hand side of the page. This is also an empty tag and doesn't take any additional statements.

```
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Hii To All</h1>
  <p>
    hello <br>
    hello <br>
    hello <br>
  </p>
  <hr>
  <p>
    hello <br>
    hello <br>
    hello <br>
  </p>
  <hr>
  <p>
    hello <br>
    hello <br>
    hello <br>
  </p>
  <hr>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Images: The image tag is used to insert an image into our web page. The source of the image to be inserted is put inside the <img src="source_of_image"> tag.

Image can be inserted in the image tag in two formats: –

If the image is in the same folder, then we can just write the name of the image and the format as the path.

If the image is in another folder, then we do need to mention the path of the image and the image name as well as the format of the image.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>DD</title>
</head>

<body>
  <img src="https://www.insidehighered.com/sites/default/files/media/
  iStock-1012331444.jpg">
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Comments =>

<!-- Comments here -->

Single-line comment <!-- -->

Multi-lines comment <!-- -->

Using <comment> tag => The <comment> tag is not supported by modern browsers.

HTML Heading =>

An HTML heading tag is used to define the headings of a page. There are six levels of headings defined by HTML. These 6 heading elements are h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6; with h1 being the highest level and h6 being the least.

Text formatting tags
<b> - Bold text

 - Important text

<i> - Italic text

 - Emphasized text => emphasize the text, with added semantic importance.

<mark> - Marked text => <mark>Hello</mark>

<small> - Smaller text => <small>Hello</small>

<del> - Deleted text => ~~Hello~~

<ins> - Inserted text => The <ins> element is used to underline a text marking the part as inserted or added.
<ins>Hello</ins>

<sub> - Subscript text =>

```
<p>Hello
   <sub>GeeksforGeeks</sub>
</p>
```

<sup> - Superscript text =>

```
<p>Hello
   <sup>GeeksforGeeks</sup>
</p>
```

HTML Quotations tags => The <q> element is used to set a set of text inside the quotation marks.
<q>The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog</q>

Blockquote => Instead of putting the text in quotes, it adds space before the start of the sentence, with this tag, we can also indent the start of the new paragraph.
<blockquote>The quick brown fox jumps</blockquote>

Address => Using the <address> element, we can define an address in a webpage and the text put inside the address tag will be emphasized. Usually, the line break is added before and after the address tag and the content inside this tag is generally renders in italic format.

```
<address>
  <p>
     Address:<br>
    710-B new place for you,<br>
    Sector-1, there you live – 209705
   </p>
</address>
```

Abbr tag=>

The <abbr> element is used to define a text as an abbreviation.

```
<p>The name of the person is <abbr title="hello">ABCD</abbr></p>
```

Table tags =>

table row – tr
table head – th
table data – td
thead
tbody
tfoot

Table Headers =>

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
```

Table Borders =>

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
```

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid white;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  background-color: #96D4D4;
}
```

```
th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-radius: 10px;
}
```

Border Color =>

```
th, td {
  border-color: #96D4D4;
}
```

Table Sizes => Table Width

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
```

Table Row Height=>

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr style="height:200px">
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
```

Vertical Table Headers =>

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Eve</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
  </tr>
```

Align Table Caption =>

```
<style>
  table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
  }
  th {
    text-align: left;
  }
  </style>
  </head>
  <body>
  <table style="width:100%">
    <tr>
      <th>Firstname</th>
      <th>Lastname</th>
      <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
```

Table Caption =>

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Multiple Columns =>

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
```

Rowspan =>

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <td>Jill</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
    <td>555-1234</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>555-8745</td>
```

Table - Zebra Stripes =>

```
tr:nth-child(even) {
  background-color: #D6EEEE;
}
```

The :nth-child(n) selector matches every element that is the nth child of its parent. n can be a number, a keyword (odd or even), or a formula (like an + b).

Table - Vertical Zebra Stripes =>

```
td:nth-child(even), th:nth-child(even) {
  background-color: #D6EEEE;
}
```

Horizontal Dividers =>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    table, tr {
      border-collapse: collapse;
      width: 100%;
    }
    tr {
      border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <th>Firstname</th>
      <th>Lastname</th>
      <th>Savings</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Peter</td>
      <td>Griffin</td>
      <td>$100</td>
```

Hoverable Table =>

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}

th, td {
  padding: 8px;
  text-align: left;
  border-bottom: 1px solid #DDD;
}

tr:hover {background-color: #D6EEEE;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Table Colgroup =>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table style="width: 100%;">
<colgroup>
  <col span="2" style="background-color: #D6EEEE">
</colgroup>
<tr>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUE</th>
<th>WED</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
```

Cell Padding =>

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  padding: 15px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
```

```
th, td {
  padding-top: 10px;
  padding-bottom: 20px;
  padding-left: 30px;
  padding-right: 40px;
}
```

Cell Spacing =>

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
table {
  border-spacing: 30px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
```

HTML Lists =>

unordered list

 list of items

The <ul> attributes are not supported by HTML5. Instead of using this attribute we can use CSS list-style-type Property

```
<ul>
  <li>Data Structures & Algorithm</li>
</ul>
```

```
<body>
    <h1 style="text-align: center; color: yellow">
        list-style-type: disc;
    </h1>
    <p>Sorting Algorithms</p>
    <ul class="mine">
        <li>Bubble Sort </li>
        <li>Merge Sort</li>
        <li>Insertion Sort</li>
    </ul>
</body>
```

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">

<ul style="list-style-type: circle">

<ul style="list-style-type: square">

<ul style="list-style-type: none">

The **list-style-type** property in CSS specifies the appearance of the list item marker (such as a disc, character, or custom counter style) if 'list-style-image' has the value 'none'.

Syntax:

```
list-style-type: disc|circle|square|decimal|lower-roman|upper-roman|
lower-greek|lower-latin|upper-latin|lower-alpha|upper-alpha|none|
inherit;
```

Nested Unordered List

```
<ul>
    <li>DSA</li>
    <ul>
      <li>Array</li>
      <li>Linked List</li>
      <li>stack</li>
      <li>Queue</li>
    </ul>
</ul>
```

ordered list

```
  <ol type="1">
    <li>Bread</li>
  </ol>

<ol type="A">
<ol type="a">
<ol type="I">
<ol type="i">
```

Nested ordered list

```
<ol>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li> Tea
      <ol>
        <li>Black tea</li>
        <li>Green tea</li>
      </ol>
     </li>
</ol>
```

Description List

<dl> Contents... </dl>

- <dl> tag: This tag defines the description list.
- <dt> tag: This tag defines the data terms inside the list.
- <dd> tag: This tag defines the description of data.

```
<body>
<h1>Defination list</h1>
<dl>
<dt>HTML</dt>
<dd>“We cannot solve problems with the kind of thinking we employed when we came up with them.”</dd>

<dt>CSS</dt>
<dd>“We cannot solve problems with the kind of thinking we employed when we came up with them.”</dd>
</dl>
```