TAGS IN HTML

1. `<br>`
   **FULL FORM** - BREAK THE LINE
   **USE** - It is used to break the line or insert a single line break and show the contents after this tag will appear on next line. It is an empty tag that means it has no end or closing tag.
   **CLOSING TAG** - No
   **ATTRIBUTES** - No
   **SYNTAX** - `<br>contents<br>contents`
   **EXAMPLE** - `<br>welcome<br>to<br>PACE<br>`
   **OUTPUT** -
   
   ```markdown
   welcome
   to
   PACE
   ```

2. `<b>`
   **FULL FORM** - BOLD
   **USE** - It is used to show the contents in bold
   **CLOSING TAG** - Yes
   **ATTRIBUTES** - No
   **SYNTAX** - `<b>contents</b>`
   **EXAMPLE** - `<b>welcome to PACE</b>`
   **OUTPUT** -
   
   ```markdown
   welcome to PACE
   ```

3. `<u>`
   **FULL FORM** - UNDERLINE
   **USE** - It is used to underline the contents
   **CLOSING TAG** - Yes
   **ATTRIBUTES** - No
   **SYNTAX** - `<u>contents</u>`
   **EXAMPLE** - `<u>welcome to PACE</u>`
   **OUTPUT** -
   
   ```markdown
   welcome to PACE
   ```
4. `<i>`

**FULL FORM**-ITALIC

**USE**-It is used to change the contents to italic style

**CLOSING TAG**-Yes

**ATTRIBUTES**-No

**SYNTAX**- `<i>contents</i>`

**EXAMPLE**- `<b>welcome to PACE</b>`

**OUTPUT**-

```
welcome to PACE
```

Example:

**CODE:**

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>
bold italic and underline effect
</title>
<body>
<b><u><i>WELCOME TO PACE</i></u></b>  
</body>
</html>
```

```
WELCOME TO PACE
```

5. `<sup>`

**FULL FORM**-SUPERSCRIPT

**USE**-It is used to display the superscript text. The tag we have to placed before the contents which we want to show as a superscript.

**CLOSING TAG**-Yes

**ATTRIBUTES**-No
6. `<sub>`

**FULL FORM:** SUBSCRIPT

**USE:** It is used to display the subscript text. The tag we have to placed before the contents which we want to show as a subscript.

**CLOSING TAG:** Yes

**ATTRIBUTES:** No

**SYNTAX:** `<sub>contents</sub>`

**EXAMPLE:** H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

**OUTPUT:**

```
Example:
CODE:  
<html>
  <head>
    <title>bold italic and underline effect</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    a<sup>2</sup>b
    <br>
    H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>
  </body>
</html>
```

**OUTPUT:**

![Image of output]

7. `<hr>`
FULL FORM-HORIZONTAL RULER
USE-It is used to get the line in the screen horizontally. It is used to make partitions in the screen.
CLOSING TAG-No
ATTRIBUTES-
- **Align**-this attribute can change the alignment on the screen.
  - Left
  - Right
  - Center
- **Size**-this attribute is used to set the thickness of line in percentage or pixels.
- **Noshade**-this attribute is used to remove the shading effects of line.
- **Width**-this attribute specifies the width of line in percentage or pixels.
- **Color**-we can set the color of horizontal line.
SYNTAX- `<hr attribute="value", attribute="value">`
EXAMPLE- `<hr width="90%", size="5", align="right", noshade, color="red">`
OUTPUT-

```
____________________
```

8. `<p>`

FULL FORM-PARAGRAPH TAG
USE-It is used to define the paragraph of the text.
CLOSING TAG-Yes
ATTRIBUTES-
- **Align**-this attribute can change the alignment on the screen.
  - Left
  - Right
  - Center
  - justify
SYNTAX- `<p attribute="value">contents</p>`
EXAMPLE- `<p align="center">Welcome to PACE. This tutorial is all about tags. Some tags have closing tags but some have not. Even we can write the comments in HTML</p>`
9. <pre>

**FULL FORM**- PREFORMATTING TAG

**USE**- It is used to preformatted the text means whatever is written in between this tag is displayed as it is. It preserves the line spaces, line breaks and other formatting characters.

**CLOSING TAG**- Yes

**ATTRIBUTES**- No

**SYNTAX**- `<pre>contents</pre>

**EXAMPLE**-

```html
<pre>
  1
  1 1 1
  1 1 1 1 1
  1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
</pre>
```

**OUTPUT**-

```
  1
  1 1 1
  1 1 1 1 1
  1 1 1 1 1 1 1
  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

Example: use of `<hr>`, `<p>` and `<pre>` tag.

**CODE**:

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>
bold italic and underline effect
</title>
<body>
<p align="center">Welcome to PACE. This tutorial is all about tags. Some tags have closing tags but some have not. Even we can write the comments in HTML</p>
```
<hr width="90%", size="5", align="right", noshade, color="red">
<pre>
  1
  1 1 1
  1 1 1 1 1
  1 1 1 1 1 1 1
</pre>

OUTPUT:

Welcome to PACE. This tutorial is all about tags. Some tags have closing tags but some have not. Even we can write the comments in HTML.

10. <body>

FULL FORM-BODY TAG

USE-This tag is used to change or format the document style or color or links. It defines the document body.

CLOSING TAG-Yes

ATTRIBUTES-

- **background**- specifies the background image of a document.
- **bgcolor**- specifies the background color of a document.
- **text**- specifies the text color of the document.
- **vlink**- stands for visited link. Specifies the color of already visited links in the document or webpage.
- **alink**- stands for active link. Specifies the color of the active link in the document
- **link**- Specifies the color the unvisited link of the document.
- **Bgproperties**- this tag is used to scroll down only the text links and image part of the document but not the background image.

**SYNTAX**- `<body attribute="value", attribute="value">`

**EXAMPLE**- `<body background="C:\Users\Pallavi\Desktop\images.jpg">`

**OUTPUT**-

![Image]

11. `<h1>............<h6>`

**FULL FORM**- HEADING TAG

**USE**- This tag is used to define the heading. HTML defines 6 levels of heading. `<h1>` the largest heading while `<h6>` defines the smallest heading. The size is decreasing from `<h1>` to `<h6>`.

**CLOSING TAG**- Yes

**ATTRIBUTES**-

- **Align**- this attribute can change the alignment on the screen.
  - Left
  - Right
  - Center
  - justify

**SYNTAX**- `<h_n attribute="value">

**EXAMPLE**- `<h1>pace</h1><br>`
`<h2>pace</h2>`
`<h3 align="center">pace</h3>`
`<h4 align="justify">pace</h4>`
`<h5 align="right">pace</h5>`
`<h6 align="left">pace</h6>`

**OUTPUT**-
12. <font>

**FULL FORM**- FONT TAG

**USE**- This tag is used to change the font of the text like we can change face(times new roman, calibri etc), color, size.

**CLOSING TAG**- Yes

**ATTRIBUTES**-

- **size**- this attribute specifies the size of the text.
- **color**- this attribute specifies the color of the text. For specifying the color we can give rgb code or color name itself.
- **face**- this attribute specifies the style of the text.

**SYNTAX**- `<font attribute="value", attribute="value">contents</font>`

**EXAMPLE**- `<font face="calibri", color="red", size="10">Welcome to pace</font>`

**OUTPUT**-

```
Welcome to pace
```

Example: use of `<font>`, `<body>` and `<h_n>` tag.

**CODE:**
```
<html>
<head>
<title>
  bold italic and underline effect
</title>
```
Welcome to pace

hello world

13. `<small>`

**FULL FORM-SMALL TAG**

**USE**-It is used to make the one size smaller than the browser current font size.

**CLOSING TAG**-Yes

**ATTRIBUTES**-No

**SYNTAX**- `<small>contents</small>`

**EXAMPLE**- `<p>hello</p>`

```html
    <small>hello</small>
```

**OUTPUT**-

```
  hello
  hello
```
14. `<big>`

**FULL FORM**- BIG TAG

**USE**- It is used to make the one size larger than the browser current font size.

**CLOSING TAG**- Yes

**ATTRIBUTES**- No

**SYNTAX**- `<big>contents</big>`

**EXAMPLE**- `<p>hello</p>`

`<big>hello</big>`

**OUTPUT**-

```
hello
hello
```
• **Width** - It specifies the width of the marquee contents.
• **Height** - It specifies the height of the marquee contents.

**SYNTAX** - `<marquee attribute="value", attribute="value">contents</marquee>

**EXAMPLE** - `<marquee bgcolor="yellow", direction="right", behvior="alternate", scrollamount="20", scrolldelay="100">welcome to pace</marquee>

**OUTPUT** -

```
+-------------------+--------+
|                   | welcome|
+-------------------+--------+
```

16. `<strong>`

**FULL FORM** - STRONG TAG
**USE** - It is used to define important text. Indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency. Browsers typically render the contents in bold type.
**CLOSING TAG** - Yes
**ATTRIBUTES** - No
**SYNTAX** - `<strong>contents</strong>

**EXAMPLE** - `<strong>PACE</strong>

**OUTPUT** -

```
PACE
```

17. `<em>`

**FULL FORM** - EMPHASIS TAG
**USE** - It is used to mark text that has stress emphasis. Browsers display the text within this tag is in italics.
**CLOSING TAG** - Yes
**ATTRIBUTES** - No
**SYNTAX** - `<em>contents</em>

**EXAMPLE** - `<em>PACE</em>

**OUTPUT** -

```
PACE
```
*NOTE:
1. The strong and emphasis elements add information to your text, detailing content that should be treated differently and emphasized when that content is spoken.
2. The `<strong>` tag is used when we want to indicate the importance, seriousness, or urgency of a word or section of content without changing the meaning of the content itself.
3. The `<em>` tag places stress emphasis on a particular piece of content in a way that changes the actual meaning of the content. Whenever we want to emphasize something in our markup with verbal stress, we should use `<em>` tags.

18. `<strike>`

**FULL FORM**-STRIKE TAG
**USE**-It is used to places the strikethrough(horizontally) over the text.
**CLOSING TAG**-Yes
**ATTRIBUTES**-No
**SYNTAX**- `<strike>contents</strike>`
**EXAMPLE**- `<strike>PACE</strike>`
**OUTPUT**- pace

19. `<a>`

**FULL FORM**-ANCHOR TAG
**USE**- This tag is used to define the hyperlink from where we can jump to other page.
**CLOSING TAG**-Yes
**ATTRIBUTES**-
- `<href(hypertext reference)>`-It specifies the URL of the page where to redirect.
- `<rel>`- It specifies the relation between current document and linked document.

**A URL SPECIFY THE ADDRESS OF REFERENCED DOCUMENT BY:**
- Link to a page on world wide web
  `<a href="http://www.google.com">click</a>`
- Link to an image by image as a link
  `<a href="img1.jpg"><img src="img2.jpg"></a>`
- Link using email with mailto keyword
  `<a href="mailto:name@html.com">contact us</a>`
- Link to the same page
  `<a href="#samepage">click</a>`
- Link to document located in different directory
  `<a href="c:\pcs\a.html">click</a>`

**SYNTAX**- `<a href="link">content</a>`

**EXAMPLE**- `<a href="http:\www.gmail.com">click here</a>`
  
  `<br>`
  `<a href="mailto:pallavithakur111@gmail.com">mail</a>`
  `<br>`
  `<a href="D:\pallavi\pallu docs\pallavi\download.png"><img src="D:\pallavi\pallu docs\pallavi\download.jpg"></a>`

**OUTPUT**-

![Image](D:\pallavi\pallu docs\pallavi\download.jpg)

20. `<img>`

**FULL FORM**- IMAGE TAG

**USE**- This tag is used to display images on the webpage

**CLOSING TAG**- No

**ATTRIBUTES**-

- **Src(source)**-It specifies the URL or location of an image.
- **alt(alternate text)**-It specifies the alternate text of an image. It is used when browser is unable to locate image.
- **height**-It specifies the height of an image in pixels or percentage.
- **width**-It specifies the width of an image in pixels or percentage.
- **Border**-It specifies the width of a border around the image.
- **Align**-It specifies the alignment of an image within the document or webpage. By default alignment is left.
  - Left
  - Top
  - Bottom
- Middle
- Right

- **Hspace** (horizontal space) - specifies the whitespace on left and right side of the image. It is in terms of pixels.
- **vspace** (vertical space) - specifies the whitespace on top and bottom side of the image. It is in terms of pixels.

**SYNTAX** - `<img src="link or url">`

**EXAMPLE** - `<img src="C:\Users\Pallavi\Desktop\images.jpg", alt="pace", height="100", width="300", hspace="100", vspace="100", border="20">`

**OUTPUT** -

Example: use of `<strike>`, `<strong>`, `<em>`, `<a>`, `<marquee>` and `<img>` tag

**CODE:**

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>
bold italic and underline effect
</title>
<body>
<br />
<marquee bgcolor="red", height="20">welcome to HTML tutorial</marquee>
<br />
<p align="center">
  <strong>PACE</strong><br />
  <em>PACE</em><br />
  <strike>pace</strike><br />
  <a href="hello.html">welcome</a><br />
</p>
<br />
<img src="C:\Users\Pallavi\Desktop\images.jpg", height="100", width="300", border="5">
</body>
</html>
```
21. `<dl>`

**FULL FORM** - DESCRIPTION/DEFINITION LIST TAG

**USE** - This tag is used to declare the definition list. In a definition list, each list item contains two entries a term and a description.

**CLOSING TAG** - Yes

**SUBTAGS** -

1. `<dt>` (definition or data term) - It uses inside the `<dl>` tag. It is used to represent the term.

2. `<dd>` (data definition or definition description) - It is used to describe the term that is given in the `<dt>` tag. Here we can put line breaks, links, images, and paragraphs, etc.

**ATTRIBUTES** - No

**SYNTAX** - `<dl>`

```html
<dt>Protocols</dt>
<dd>Protocols are rules by which computer communicates</dd>
<a href="x.html">click</a>
```
<dt> Byte</dt>
<dd><b>Byte</b> is a group of 8 bit<br><br><br><img src="D:\pallavi\pallu docs\pallavi\download.png">
</dd>

OUTPUT-

**Terms related to computer**

Protocols

**Protocols** are rules by which computer communicates

Click

Byte

**Byte** is a group of 8 bit

---

**LIST (ORDERED AND UNORDERED)**

22. `<ol>`

**FULL FORM-** ORDERED LIST TAG

**USE** - This tag is used to create the list with n number of items in ordered format (using Numbers, alphabets, roman numbers, etc). It helps to arrange the data in ordered Way. By default list will be numbered as 1, 2, 3, ....... Each element of an unordered list is declared inside the `<li>` tag.

**CLOSING TAG** - Yes

**SUBTAG** - 1. `<li>` It is used to define list items.

**ATTRIBUTES** -

- type
  - `<ol type=A>` - list starts from A, B, C, .......
  - `<ol type=A>` - list starts from a, b, c, .......

- <ol type="i"> list starts from i,ii,iii.....
- <ol type="I"> list starts from I,II,III.....

- Start: It specifies any number from where we can start the list
- Value: It specifies the particular number given to any list item

SYNTAX- <ol type="value">
  <li>contents</li>
  "
  "
  "
</ol>

EXAMPLE 1- <ol type="a">
  <li>apple</li>
  <li>banana</li>
  <li>orange</li>
  <li value="10">pomengranate</li>
  <li>chikoo</li>
  <li>papaya</li>
  <li>watermelon</li>
</ol>

OUTPUT-

a. apple
b. banana
c. orange
d. pomengranate
e. chikoo
f. papaya
g. watermelon

EXAMPLE 2- <ol start="7">
  <li>apple</li>
  <li>banana</li>
  <li>orange</li>
  <li>pomengranate</li>
</ol>
<li> chikoo</li>
<li> papaya</li>
<li> watermelon</li>
</ol>

OUTPUT:

7. apple
8. banana
9. orange
10. pomengranate
11. chikoo
12. papaya
13. watermelon

NESTED ORDERED LIST (It means there are list within list)

EXAMPLE: <ol start="7">
    <li> apple</li>
    <li> banana</li>
    <li> orange</li>
    <ol type="a">
        <li> pomengranate</li>
    </ol>
    <li> chikoo</li>
    <li> papaya</li>
</ol>

OUTPUT:

INNER ORDERED LIST BLOCK
OUTER ORDERED LIST BLOCK
SEPARATE ORDERED LIST
22. <ul>

FULL FORM- UNORDERED LIST TAG

USE- This tag is used to create the list with n number of items in unordered format (using bullets like disc, circle, square). It groups the collection of items having no Numerical order. Each element of an unordered list is declared inside the <li> tag.

By default the list starts with disc.

CLOSING TAG- Yes

SUBTAG- 1. li(list) It is used to define list items.

ATTRIBUTES-

- type
  - <ol type="disc"> means a filled circle
  - <ol type="square"> means a filled square
  - <ol type="circle"> means unfilled circle

SYNTAX- <ul type="value">
  <li>contents</li>
  
</ul>

EXAMPLE 1- <ul>
  <li>apple</li>
  <li>banana</li>
  <li>orange</li>
<li>watermelon</li>
</ul>

OUTPUT-

• apple
• banana
• orange
• watermelon

EXAMPLE 2- <ul type="square">
  <li>apple</li>
  <li>banana</li>
  <li>orange</li>
  <li>pomengranate</li>
</ul>

<ul type="circle">
  <li>chikoo</li>
  <li>papaya</li>
  <li>watermelon</li>
</ul>

OUTPUT-

• apple
• banana
• orange
• pomengranate
  ○ chikoo
  ○ papaya
  ○ watermelon
NESTED UNORDERED LIST (It means there are list within list)

**EXAMPLE:**
```
<ul type="square">
  <li>apple</li>
  <li>banana</li>
  <ul type="disc">
    <li>orange</li>
    <li>pomengranate</li>
    <ul type="circle">
      <li>watermelon</li>
      <li>guava</li>
    </ul>
  </ul>
</ul>
```

**OUTPUT:**
```
- apple
- banana
  - orange
  - pomengranate
    - watermelon
    - guava
```

**EXAMPLE 1 OF ORDERED AND UNORDERED LIST**
```
<UL type="disc">
  <LI>INPUT DEVICES</LI>
  <OL>
    <LI>Key Board</LI>
    <LI>Mouse</LI>
  </OL>
  <LI>STORAGE DEVICES</LI>
  <OL>
    <LI>Floppy Disc</LI>
    <LI>Compact Disc</LI>
  </OL>
</UL>
```

**OUTPUT:**
```
- INPUT DEVICES
  - Key Board
  - Mouse
- STORAGE DEVICES
  - Floppy Disc
  - Compact Disc
```
EXAMPLE 2 OF ORDERED AND UNORDERED LIST

<h2>college</h2>
<ul>
<li>Arts
  <ol type="a">
  <li>History</li>
  <li>politics</li>
  <li>language
    <ol type="i">
    <li>English</li>
    <li>Marathi
      </ol>
      </li>
      </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Science
    <ol type="a">
    <li>Physics</li>
    <li>Chemistry</li>
    <li>Biology
      </ol>
      </li>
      </ol>
    </li>
    <li>Commerce
      <ol type="a">
      <li>Accounts</li>
      </ol>
      </li>
      </ul>

OUTPUT:
23. `<table>`

**FULL FORM**- TABLE TAG

**USE**- This tag is used to create tables. The table allows us to arrange text, data, images, list in the form of rows and columns.

**CLOSING TAG**- Yes

**SUBTAG**-  
1. `<tr>` (table row)- It is used to create table row. There must be at least one row in the table. `<tr>` tag contains `<th>` and `<td>` tags.

**ATTRIBUTES**- 
- **Align**- This attribute is used to make alignment of the text. 
  - Left
  - Right
  - Center
  - justify
- **bgcolor**- This attribute is used to set the background color of each cell within the row.
- **Valign (vertical align)**- This attribute is used to vertically align the contents in the table row.
2. **th(table heading)**- It is used to define the header cell and table header within the table.

**ATTRIBUTES**-
- **Align**-This attribute is used to make alignment of the text.
  - Left
  - Right
  - Center
  - justify
- **bgcolor**-This attribute is used to set the background color of each header cell.
- **Valign(vertical align)**-This attribute is used to vertically align the Contents in the table row.
  - top
  - middle
  - bottom
  - baseline
- **Colspan**- This attribute specifies the number of columns header cell spans.
- **rowspan**- This attribute specifies the number of rows header cell spans.
- **Height**- This attribute specifies the height of table header cell.
- **Width**- This attribute specifies the width of table header cell.

3. **td(table data)**- It is used to define the table data cell. By default the Data is aligned left and vertically centered.

**ATTRIBUTES**-
- **Align**-This attribute is used to make alignment of the text.
  - Left
  - Right
  - Center
• justify
• bgcolor-This attribute is used to set the background color of each header cell.
• Valign(vertical align)-This attribute is used to vertically align the Contents in the table row.
  ➢ top
  ➢ middle
  ➢ bottom
  ➢ baseline

• Colspan- This attribute specifies the number of columns cell spans. Used if we want to merge two or more columns.
• rowspan- This attribute specifies the number of rows cell spans. Used if we want to merge two or more rows.
• Cellpadding- represents the space between the cell border and the contents within the cell. By default value is 1.
• Cellspacing- represents the whitespaces between adjacent cells. By default value is 2.
• Border- is used to put border across all the cells. By default value is 0
• bgcolor- This attribute is used to set the background color of table.
• Background- This attribute is used to set the background image of the table
• Bordercolor- This attribute is used to set the bordercolor of the table
• Height- This attribute specifies the height of table. It is
in terms of pixels or percentage.

- **Width**-This attribute specifies the width of table. It is in terms of pixels or percentage.

- **Caption**- This attribute is used to set the title for the table. It shows at the top of the table.

- **Align**-This attribute is used to make alignment of the text.
  - **Left**
  - **Right**
  - **Center**

**SYNTAX** - `<table attribute="value",attribute="value",........>
<tr attribute="value"........>
<th attribute="value","............>contents</th>
<td attribute="value">contents</td>
``
``
</table>

**EXAMPLE 1** - **TABLE WITH BORDER**

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>TABLE</title>
<body>
<table border=5>
<tr align="center">
<th>name</th>
<th>rollno</th>
<th>marks</th>
</tr>
<tr align="center">
<th>ankush</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
<tr align="center">
<th>diya</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>50</th>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```
EXAMPLE 2 - TABLE WITHOUT BORDER

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>TABLE</title>
</head>
<body>
<table>
<tr align="center">
<th>name</th>
<th>rollno</th>
<th>marks</th>
</tr>
<tr align="center">
<th>ankush</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>20</th>
</tr>
<tr align="center">
<th>diya</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>50</th>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```
EXAMPLE 1 - 

```
<html>
<head>
<title>TABLE</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border=1, cellspacing="20">
<tr align="center">
<td colspan="3">STREAM</td>
</tr>
<tr align="center">
<td><a href="science.html">SCIENCE</a></td>
<td><a href="commerce.html">COMMERCE</a></td>
<td><a href="art.html">ART</a></td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>rollno</th>
<th>marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ankush</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

EXAMPLE 2 - 

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATIONARY</th>
<th>ERASER</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PENCIL</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEN</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOK</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V.I.P Sales
### EXAMPLE 3-

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>TABLE</title>
</head>
<body>

<table border=5, cellspacing="20", CELLPADDING="10", BGCOLOR="GREEN">
  <tr align="center">
    <td COLSPAN="3">
      <ol>
        <li>A</li>
        <li>B</li>
        <li>C</li>
      </ol>
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr align="center">
    <td>
      <UL>

```
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTPUT:**

1. A
2. B
3. C

- A
- B
- C
- D
NOTE:

1. Some of the tags are empty tag means they have no closing tag.

2. Some of the tags are container tags means they have closing tag.

3. Attributes within the tag are always written by using commas or space.

4. Value for attribute is to be written either between double quotes or without double quotes.

5. HTML is not a case sensitive language that means either we can write the code in capital letters or small letters.

6. We can give comments in HTML using<!-- comment -->.