HTML - Formatting

If you use a word processor, you must be familiar with the ability to make text bold, italicized, or underlined; these are just three of the ten options available to indicate how text can appear in HTML and XHTML.

Bold Text

Anything that appears within ... element, is displayed in bold as shown below −

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <head>
      <title>Bold Text Example</title>
   </head>
   <body>
      <p>The following word uses a <b>bold</b> typeface.</p>
   </body>
</html>
```

Italic Text

Anything that appears within <i>...</i> element is displayed in italicized as shown below −

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <head>
      <title>Italic Text Example</title>
   </head>
   <body>
      <p>The following word uses an <i>italicized</i> typeface.</p>
   </body>
</html>
```

Underlined Text

Anything that appears within <u>...</u> element, is displayed with underline as shown below −

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <head>
      <title>Underlined Text Example</title>
   </head>
   <body>
      <p>The following word uses an <u>underlined</u> typeface.</p>
   </body>
</html>
```

Strike Text

Anything that appears within <strike>...</strike> element is displayed with strikethrough, which is a thin line through the text as shown below −

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <head>
      <title>Strike Text Example</title>
```

```
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>The following word uses a <strike>strikethrough</strike> typeface.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Monospaced Font

The content of a <tt>...</tt> element is written in monospaced font. Most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters are of different widths (for example, the letter 'm' is wider than the letter 'i'). In a monospaced font, however, each letter has the same width.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Monospaced Font Example</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>The following word uses a <tt>monospaced</tt> typeface.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Superscript Text

The content of a ^{...} element is written in superscript; the font size used is the same size as the characters surrounding it but is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Superscript Text Example</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>The following word uses a <sup>superscript</sup> typeface.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Subscript Text

The content of a _{...} element is written in subscript; the font size used is the same as the characters surrounding it, but is displayed half a character's height beneath the other characters.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Subscript Text Example</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>The following word uses a <sub>subscript</sub> typeface.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Inserted Text

Anything that appears within <ins>...</ins> element is displayed as inserted text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Inserted Text Example</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>
```

```
        </body>
</html>
```

Deleted Text

Anything that appears within ~~...~~ element, is displayed as deleted text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Deleted Text Example</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Larger Text

The content of the <big>...</big> element is displayed one font size larger than the rest of the text surrounding it as shown below −

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Larger Text Example</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>The following word uses a <big>big</big> typeface.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Smaller Text

The content of the <small>...</small> element is displayed one font size smaller than the rest of the text surrounding it as shown below −

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Smaller Text Example</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>The following word uses a <small>small</small> typeface.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Grouping Content

The <div> and <span> elements allow you to group together several elements to create sections or subsections of a page.

For example, you might want to put all of the footnotes on a page within a <div> element to indicate that all of the elements within that <div> element relate to the footnotes. You might then attach a style to this <div> element so that they appear using a special set of style rules.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Div Tag Example</title>
    </head>
```

```
    <body>
        <div id = "menu" align = "middle" >
            <a href = "/index.htm">HOME</a> |
            <a href = "/about/contact_us.htm">CONTACT</a> |
            <a href = "/about/index.htm">ABOUT</a>
        </div>
        <div id = "content" align = "left" bgcolor = "white">
            <h5>Content Articles</h5>
            <p>Actual content goes here.....</p>
        </div>
    </body>
</html>
```

The <span> element, on the other hand, can be used to group inline elements only. So, if you have a part of a sentence or paragraph which you want to group together, you could use the <span> element as follows.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Span Tag Example</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>This is the example of <span style = "color:green">span tag</span>
            and the <span style = "color:red">div tag</span> along with CSS</p>
    </body>
</html>
```