


# **HTML BODY**

**DIFFERENT BODY TEXT ELEMENTS**



# **THE TEXT: BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENTS**

**DEFINITION & EXAMPLES**

# CATEGORY OF BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENTS

- **ADDRESS** Element
- **BLOCKQUOTE** Element
- **CENTER** Element
- **DIVISION** Element
- **HEADINGS** Element
- **HORIZONTAL RULES** Element
- **PARAGRAPH** Element
- **PREFORMATTED** Element

# ADDRESS ELEMENT

- The `<address>` element is used to supply contact information about a person, company or organization responsible for creating the document the user is viewing. By default, the text is displayed in italicized font style.

▶ Example

```
<address>
```

```
    Sherwin Caacbay<br \>
```

```
    Web Developer <br \>
```

```
    Cagayan, Philippines
```

```
</address>
```

# BLOCKQUOTE ELEMENT

- The `<blockquote>` element provides a long quotation from the work or review of the people. The blockquote element indents a block of text and set off longer quotations.

▶ Example

```
<blockquote>
```

```
    Sherwin Caacbay<br \>
```

```
    Web Developer <br \>
```

```
    Nattanzan, Iguig, Cagayan<br \>
```

```
    Cagayan, Philippines
```

```
</blockquote>
```

# CENTER ELEMENT

- The `<center>` element sets its content centered horizontally inside the web browser. It can be any content, including text, images, tables and so on.

## ▶ Example

```
<center>
```

```
Sherwin Caacbay<br \>
```

```
Web Developer <br \>
```

```
Cagayan, Philippines
```

```
</center>
```

# DIVISION ELEMENT

- The `<div>` element is used to organize the content in you document. It gives a logical division or sections that group and separate related content.

- ▶ Example

```
<div align =“left”>  
    Sherwin Caacbay</div>
```

```
<div align=“center”>  
    Web Developer</div>
```

```
<div align = “right”>  
    Cagayan, Philippines
```

```
</div>
```

# HEADINGS ELEMENT

- The `<h1>`,`<h2>`,`<h3>`,`<h4>`,`<h5>` and `<h6>` elements introduce new section of content as a title or a header. Each heading element are relative to the importance of a heading.

► Example

`<h1>Cagayan State University</h1>`

`<h2>Carig Campus</h2>`

`<h3>College of Information and Computing Sciences</h3>`

`<h4>BSIT</h4>`



# HORIZONTAL RULES ELEMENT

- The `<hr/>` elements inserts a horizontal line that divides contents. The `<hr>` element has no ending tag but instead must be closed with a trailing slash (`/>`).

▶ Example

```
<center>
```

```
  Sherwin Caacbay<br \>
```

```
  <hr />
```

```
  Web Developer <br \>
```

```
  Cagayan, Philippines
```

```
</center>
```

# PARAGRAPH ELEMENT

- The `<p>` element creates a paragraph. The `<p>` element is very helpful when you would like to separate group of sentences.

▶ Example

`<p>`

Paragraph 1:

`</p>`

`<p>`

Paragraph 2

`</p>`

# PREFORMATTED ELEMENT

- The `<pre>` element defines a block of preformatted text. Multiple spaces, carriage returns and tabs are all preserved exactly as they appear in your document.

## ▶ Example

```
<pre>
```

```
Sherwin Caacbay  
Web Developer  
Cagayan, Philippine
```

```
</pre>
```

A thick, wavy yellow line runs vertically along the left side of the slide, starting from the top and extending to the bottom. It has a slightly irregular, hand-drawn appearance.

# THE TEXT: INLINE-LEVEL ELEMENTS

**DEFINITION & EXAMPLES**

# CATEGORY OF INLINE ELEMENTS

- **ABBREVIATION** Element
- **ACRONYM** Element
- **BIDIRECTIONAL OVERRIDE** Element
- **BIG** Element
- **BOLD** Element
- **CITATION** Element
- **COMPUTER CODE** Element
- **EMPHASIZED** Element
- **ITALIC** Element
- ☐ **LINE BREAK** Element
- ☐ **SMALL** Element
- ☐ **SPAN** Element
- ☐ **SUBSCRIPT** Element
- ☐ **SUPERSCRIPT** Element
- ☐ **STRONG** Element
- ☐ **TELETYPE** Element
- ☐ **QUOTATION** Element
- ☐ **UNDERLINE** Element

# ABBREVIATION ELEMENT

- The `<abbr>` element is used to indicate that the text is a shortened form of a longer word or phrase.

- ▶ Example:

`<abbr title="Before the Birth of Christ">`

B.C

`</abbr>`

# ACRONYM ELEMENT

- The `<acronym>` element is used to indicate that the text is pronounceable word formed the initial letter of the several words.

▶ Example:

```
< acronym title="Complementary Metal Oxide Semi  
Conductor">
```

```
CMOS
```

```
</acronym>
```

# BIDIRECTIONAL OVERRIDE ELEMENT

- The `<bdo>` element is used to reversed the direction of the text from its original direction.

▶ Example:

```
< bdo dir="RTL">
```

```
WebDev
```

```
</bdo>
```



# BIG ELEMENT

- The `<big>` element is used to make its text bigger. Each `<big>` element increases the text by one side.

▶ Example:

Bachelor of Science in `<big>` Information Technology  
`</big>`

# BOLD ELEMENT

- The `<b>` element is used to set a boldfaced text.

▶ Example:

Cagayan**State** University

# CITATION ELEMENT

- The `<cite>` element is used to provide a bibliographic citation or reference, such as person, the title of a book poem. Song or movie. It may also be the name of a magazine, newspaper or website.

▶ Example:

Love is blind. `<cite>Dagul</cite>`

# COMPUTER CODE ELEMENT

- The `<code>` element is used to designate text to be displayed as program code. The `<code>` element used a monospace font as its default.

▶ Example:

```
<code>
```

```
public class java { <br/>
```

```
public static void main(String args[]){ <br/>
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
</code>
```

# EMPHASIZED ELEMENT

- The `<em>` element is used to emphasize a word or phrase. The text within the `<em>` element are displayed in an italicized font style.

▶ Example:

He graduated as `<em>`Cum Laude `</em>` in his class.

# ITALIC ELEMENT

- The `<i>` element used to set an italicized font

▶ Example:

`<i>`Bachelor of Science in Information Technology `</i>`

# LINE BREAK ELEMENT

- The `<br>` element is used to create a line break and to tell the web browser that a new line should begin.

▶ Example:

Cagayan<br> State <br>University

# SMALL ELEMENT

- The `<small>` element is used to make its text slightly smaller. Each `<small>` element decreases the text by one size.

▶ Example:

Cagayan `<small>State</small>` University



# SPAN ELEMENT

- The `<span>` element is used to group inline elements in your document and apply cascading style sheets (CSS).

▶ Example:

`<span style="font-size:20px;">Nokia</span>`, the world's largest cell phone maker.

# SUBSCRIPT ELEMENT

- The `<sub>` element is used to set the text as subscript in which the text is raised slightly lower. The `<sub>` element is useful if the content you're writing is all about mathematics or chemistry

▶ Example:

`H<sub>2</sub>O`

# SUPERSCRIPT ELEMENT

- The `<sup>` element is used to set the text as superscript in which the text is raised slightly higher.

▶ Example:

25r<sup>2</sup>

# STRONG ELEMENT

- The `<strong>` element is used to give strong emphasis to the text. The `<strong>` element displays its text as a boldfaced font.

▶ Example:

An article on the wall says: `<br/>`

`<strong>`Games that annoy get more tempting with  
Web`</strong>`

# TELETYPE ELEMENT

- The `<tt>` element is used to display text in a monospace typeface font.

▶ Example:

Q: It serves as an interface between the software and the hardware.

`<tt>`

A: Operating System

`</tt>`

# QUOTATION ELEMENT

- The `<q>` element is used to display short inline quotations. The text inside the `<q>` element are started and ended with double quotes.

- ▶ Example:

Manny `<q>Pacman</q>` Pacquiao

# UNDERLINE ELEMENT

- The `<u>` element is used to set an underlined text.

▶ Example:

`<u>CSU</u>`

# OTHER TEXT FORMATTING ELEMENT

- `<mark>` - highlight
- `<del>` - strikethrough
- `<ins>` - underline