

# Android Html Class Tag Support

The Android *Html* class supports the following HTML tags and properties. The *HtmlCompat* class (AndroidX version 1.2.1) calls through to the framework version of *Html.fromHtml()*, so *HtmlCompat* supports the same tags as *Html* but ignores the *flags* argument for API versions below 24. The following is based upon an examination of the *Html* classes found in SDKs for API 23 and API 30.

## Supported Tags

Tag	Block-level? <sup>1</sup>	Limited Style? <sup>2</sup>	Notes
<a>			Supports the <i>href</i> tag.
<b>			
<big>			
<blockquote>	Y		
<cite>			
<del>			Supported API 24+.
<dfn>			
<div>	Y		
<em>			
<font>			Supports the <i>color</i> and <i>face</i> <sup>3</sup> properties.
<h1> ... <h6>	Y		
<i>			
<img>			Supports the <i>src</i> tag with <i>Html.ImageGetter</i> .
<li>	Y	Y	Supported API 24+.
<p>	Y	Y	
<s>			Supported API 24+.
<small>			
<span>		Y	Supported API 24+.
<strong>			
<strike>			Supported API 24+.
<sub>			
<sup>			
<tt>			
<u>			
<ul>	Y		Supported API 24+.
Other tags			Supported with <i>Html.TagHandler</i> .

<sup>1</sup> Block-level elements support the *text-align* style property. The supported values for text-align are: *start*, *center* and *end*. (*justify* is not supported.)

<sup>2</sup> “Limited style” indicates that the tag supports the *color*, *background[-color]* and *text-decoration* properties. The only supported value for *text-decoration* is *line-through*. See below for details on color support.

<sup>3</sup> *face* can be any typeface name supported by the *TypefaceSpan* class.

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## Html.fromHtml() Flags

Values for the *flags* argument of *Html.fromHtml()* are:

**FROM\_HTML\_SEPARATOR\_LINE\_BREAK\_BLOCKQUOTE**  
**FROM\_HTML\_SEPARATOR\_LINE\_BREAK\_DIV**  
**FROM\_HTML\_SEPARATOR\_LINE\_BREAK\_HEADING**  
**FROM\_HTML\_SEPARATOR\_LINE\_BREAK\_LIST**  
**FROM\_HTML\_SEPARATOR\_LINE\_BREAK\_LIST\_ITEM**  
**FROM\_HTML\_SEPARATOR\_LINE\_BREAK\_PARAGRAPH**

Each of the preceding flags specifies that the HTML processor should add a single newline after each named block-level element. If the flag is not set then the processor adds two newlines which is the legacy behavior.

For example: Setting **FROM\_HTML\_SEPARATOR\_LINE\_BREAK\_HEADING** will add one newline after a heading (<h1>, <h2>, etc.)

**FROM\_HTML\_MODE\_LEGACY:** If this flag is set, then two newlines will be added after each block-level element. Setting this flag is the same as passing zero.

**FROM\_HTML\_MODE\_COMPACT:** Use of this flag is the same as specifying all of the line break flags which will remove all extra newlines from block-level elements.

**FROM\_HTML\_OPTION\_USE\_CSS\_COLORS:** For named colors, use the CSS numeric values instead of the values defined by the Android *Color* class.

For instance, if "darkgray" is specified as the color and this flag is set then the color value will be the CSS value for "darkgray" (0xFFA9A9A9) instead of the value for "darkgray" defined in the *Color* class (0xFF444444). If this flag is not set then the value will be the value from the *Color* class.

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## CSS Colors

Colors defined in the Color class:

aqua, black, blue ,cyan, darkgray, darkgrey, fuchsia, gray, green, grey, lightgray, lightgrey, lime, magenta, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, yellow

CSS colors that differ from Android Color class colors are:

darkgray, darkgrey, gray, grey, lightgray, lightgrey, green

*Although “white” is defined as a valid color in the Color class, its value (0xFFFFFFFF) causes processing to ignore the color altogether. This is because the value returned for “white” by the Color class (0xFFFFFFFF) is interpreted as a “not found” condition (-1).*

*One work-around is to specify 0xFFFFFF for the color “white” and let the processing add the leading “FF”.*

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