

CHAPTER 4

Formatting and Phrase Tags

Learning Objectives:

After reading this INFORMATION SHEET, YOU MUST be able to:

- ❖ Communicate formatting commands to Web browsers by inserting HTML elements in the Web page;
- ❖ Define text with special meaning in web pages using formatting elements
- ❖ Indicate the structural meaning of a block of text using phrase tags.

This chapter demonstrates about the HTML Formatting and Phrase tags which are used to perform some specific operations.

CHAPTER 4.1: Formatting

If you use a word processor, you must be familiar with the ability to make text bold, italicized, or underlined, HTML itself having some default elements to format the text.

Bold Text

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

Example

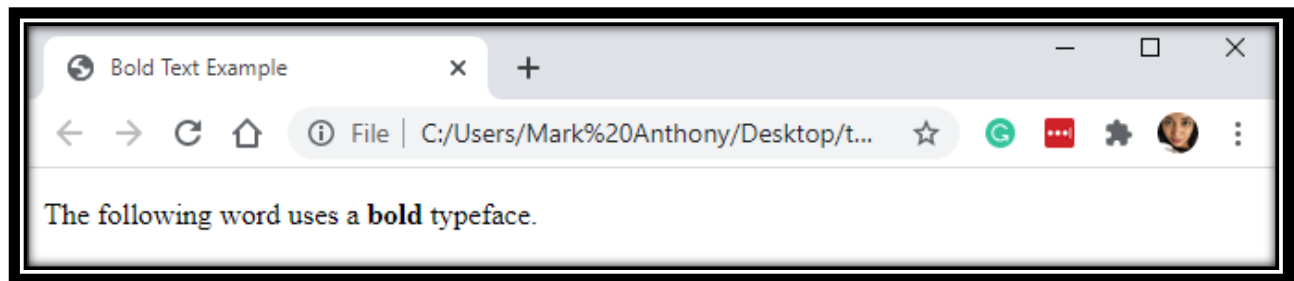
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Bold Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses a <b>bold</b> typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Italic Text

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

Example

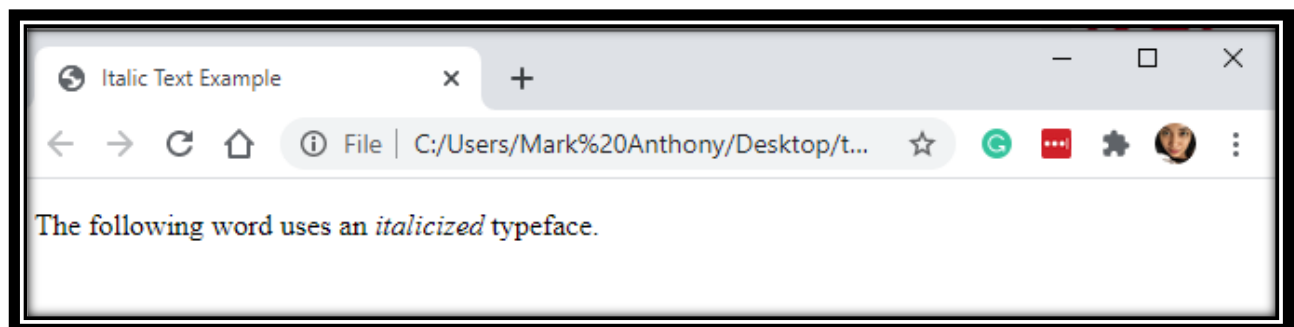
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Italic Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses an <i>italicized</i> typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Underlined Text

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

Example

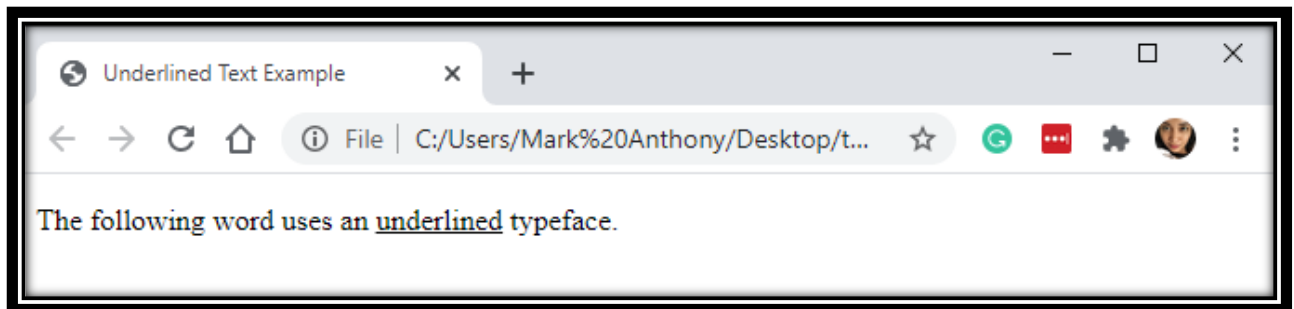
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Underlined Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses an <u>underlined</u> typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Strike Text

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

Example

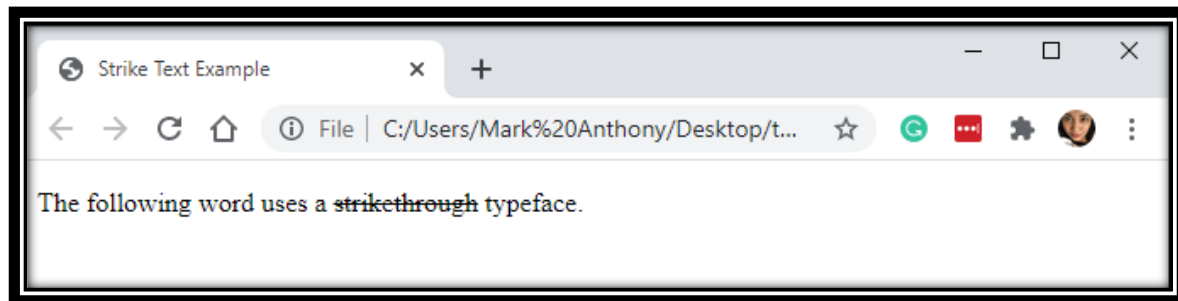
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Strike Text Example</title>
  </head>

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

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Monospaced Font

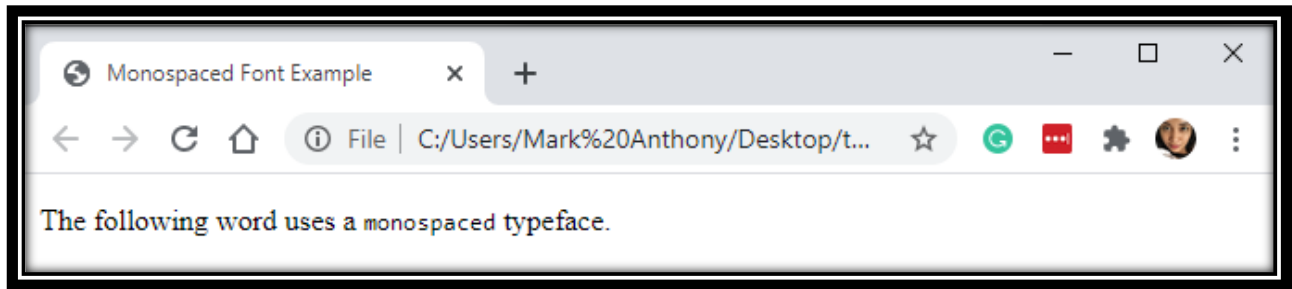
The content of a `<tt>...</tt>` element is written in monospaced font. Most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters are of different widths (for example, the letter 'm' is wider than the letter 'i'). In a monospaced font, however, each letter has the same width.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Monospaced Font Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses a <tt>monospaced</tt>
typeface.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



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.

Example

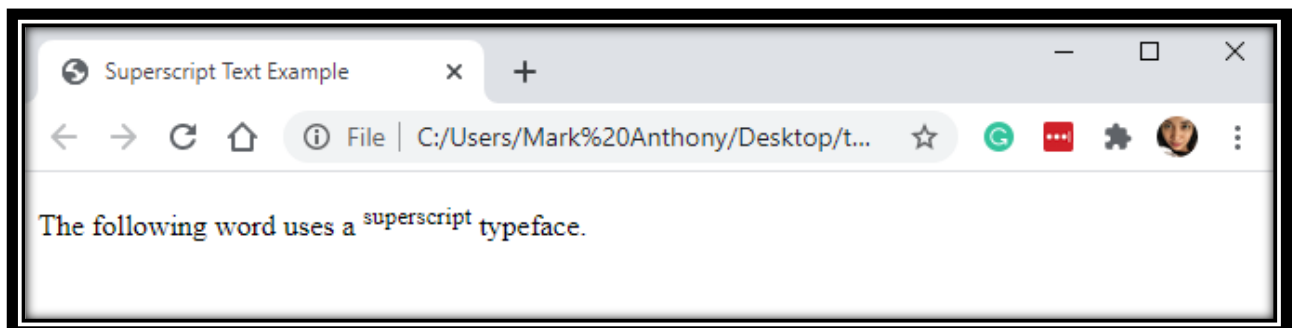
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Superscript Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses a <sup>superscript</sup>
typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



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.

Example

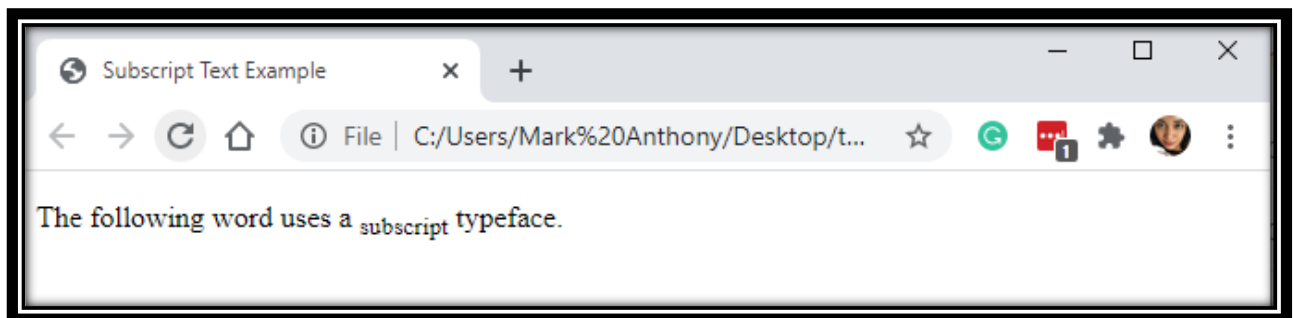
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Subscript Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses a <sub>subscript</sub>
typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Inserted Text

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

Deleted Text

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

Example

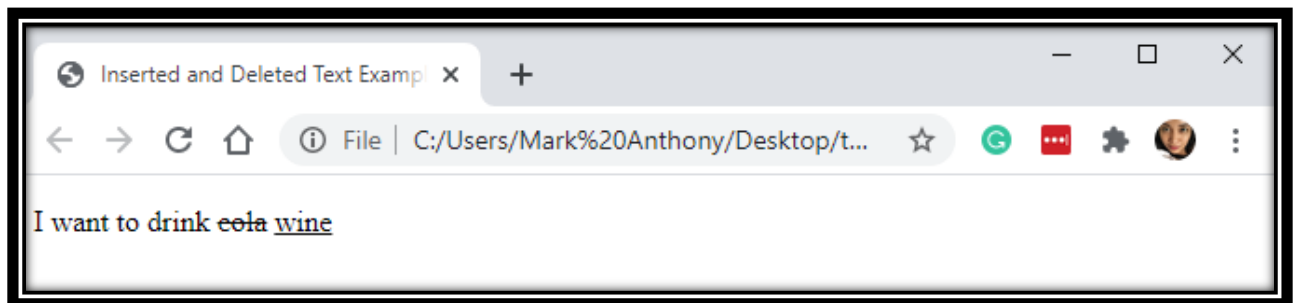
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Inserted and Deleted Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



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 –

Example

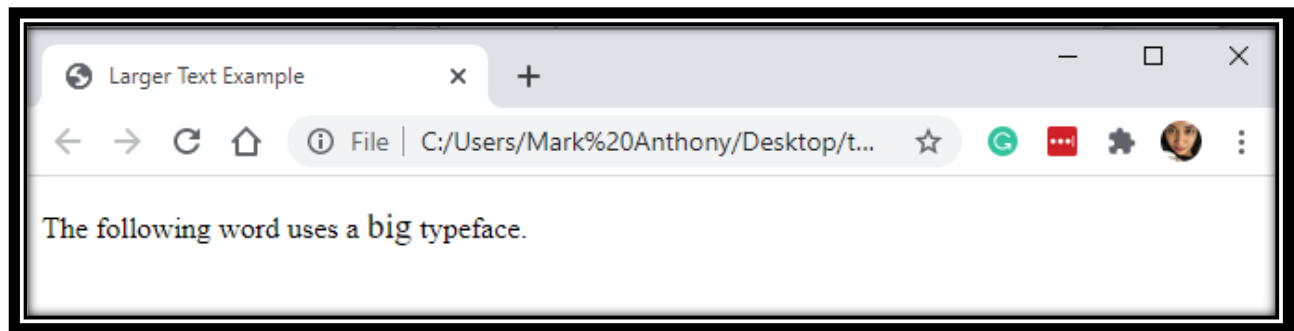
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Larger Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses a <big>big</big> typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



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 –

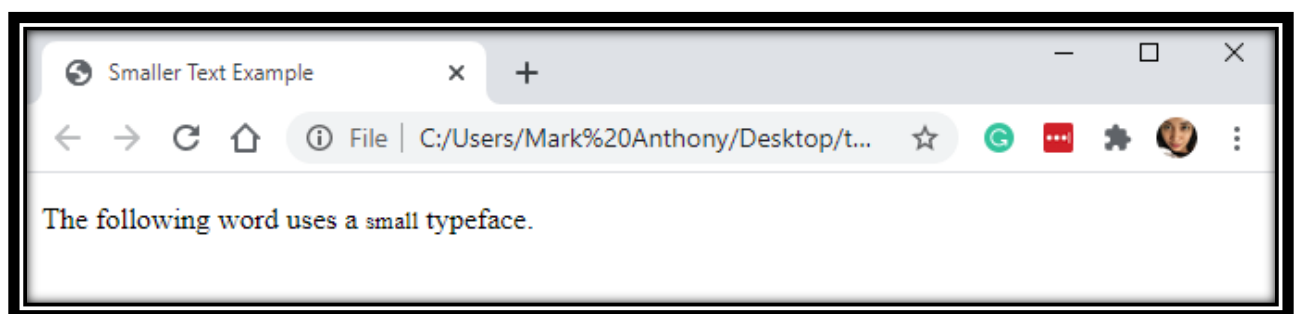
Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Smaller Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses a <small>small</small>
typeface.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Grouping Content

The `<div>` and `` 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.

Example

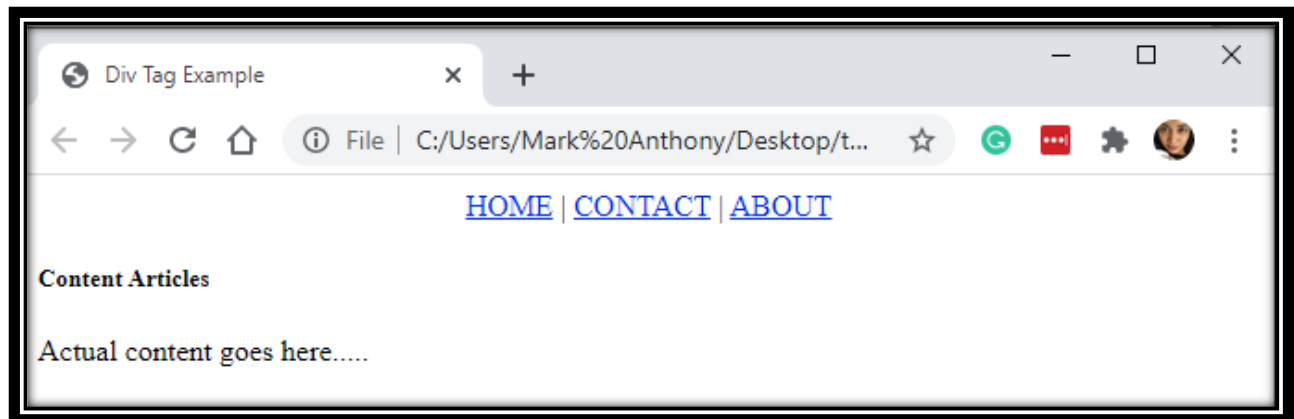
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <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>
```

This will produce the following result –



The `` 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 `` element as follows.

Example

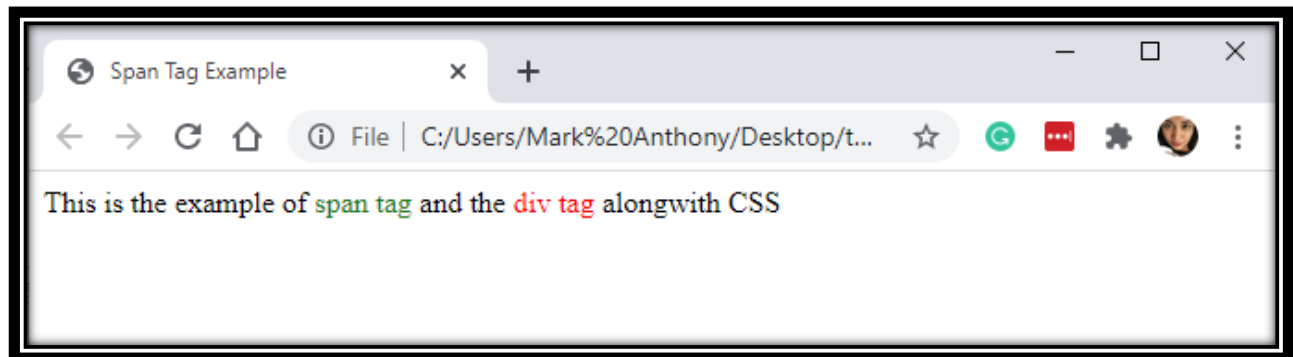
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <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> alongwith
CSS</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



CHAPTER 2.2: Phrase Tags

In HTML there are predefined tags which are utilized to perform particular operation which is similar like text format tags. There are some circumstances to highlight the words, adding quotations, showing code in various structures and so on to highlight the content in web page.

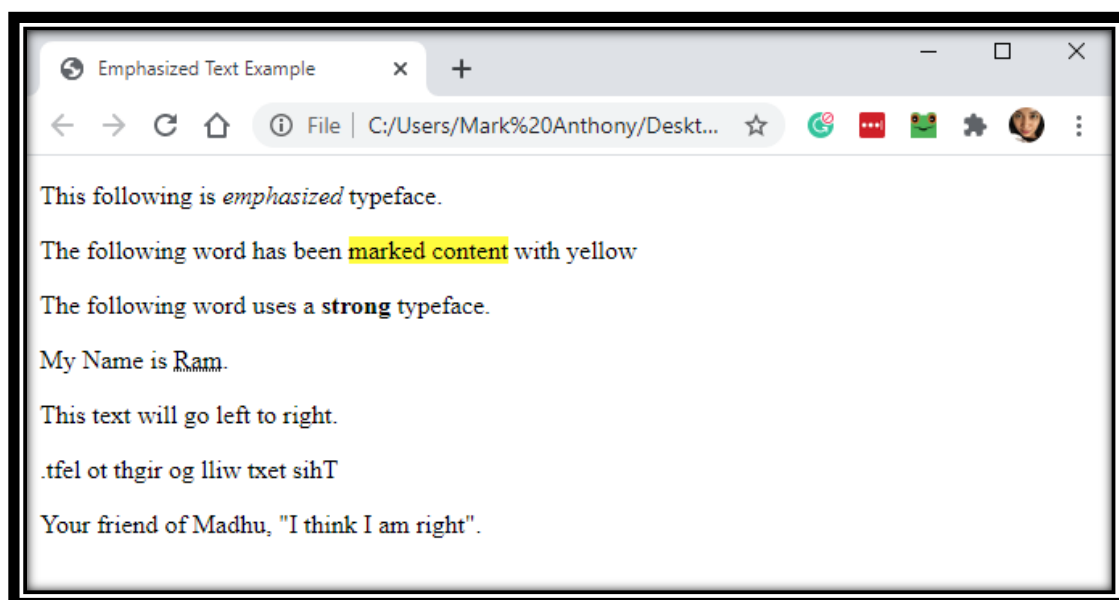
Following are few Phrase tags.

The example below demonstrates the HTML phrase elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
  <head>
    <title>Emphasized Text Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This following is <em>emphasized</em> typeface.</p>
    <p>The following word has been <mark>marked content</mark> with
yellow</p>
    <p>The following word uses a <strong>strong</strong> typeface.</p>
    <p>My Name is <abbr title="Ramesh">Ram</abbr>.</p>
    <p>This text will go left to right.</p>
    <p><bdo dir="rtl">This text will go right to left.</bdo></p>
    <p>Your friend of Madhu, <q>I think I am right</q>.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

By running the above code in a preferred browser user can get the following output as shown in below image.



Emphasized Text

Anything that appears within `...` element is displayed as emphasized text.

Example

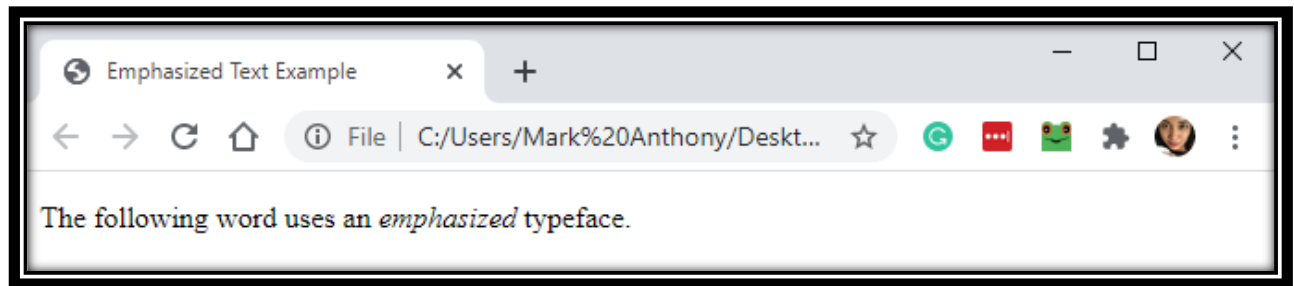
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Emphasized Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses an <em>emphasized</em>
typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Marked Text

Anything that appears with-in `<mark>...</mark>` element, is displayed as marked with yellow ink.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Marked Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word has been <mark>marked</mark> with
yellow</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Strong Text

Anything that appears within `...` element is displayed as important text.

Example

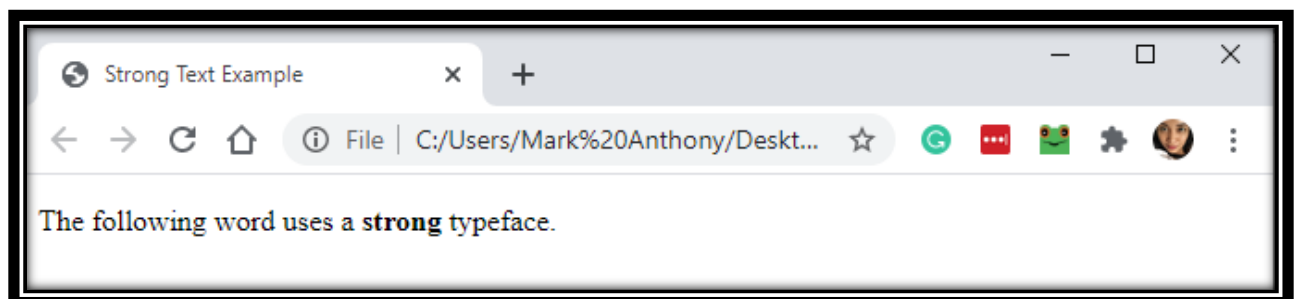
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Strong Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word uses a <strong>strong</strong>
typeface.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Text Abbreviation

You can abbreviate a text by putting it inside opening `<abbr>` and closing `</abbr>` tags. If present, the title attribute must contain this full description and nothing else.

Example

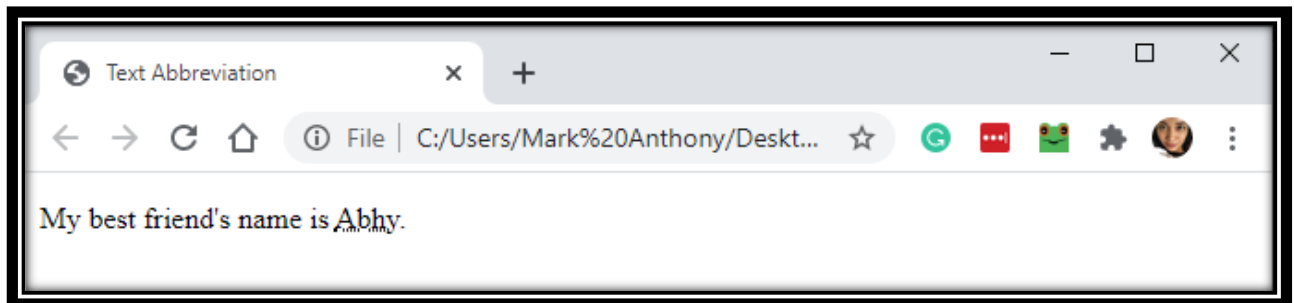
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Text Abbreviation</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>My best friend's name is <abbr title =
"Abhishek">Abhy</abbr>.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Acronym Element

The `<acronym>` element allows you to indicate that the text between `<acronym>` and `</acronym>` tags is an acronym.

At present, the major browsers do not change the appearance of the content of the `<acronym>` element.

Example

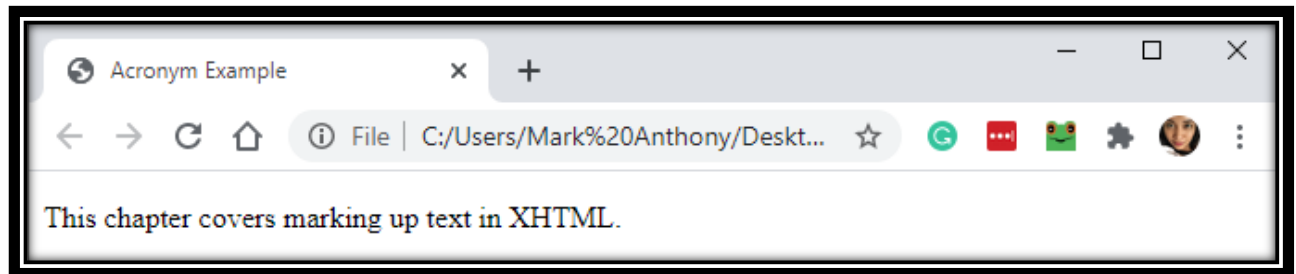
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Acronym Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>This chapter covers marking up text in
<acronym>XHTML</acronym>.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Text Direction

The **<bdo>...</bdo>** element stands for Bi-Directional Override and it is used to override the current text direction.

Example

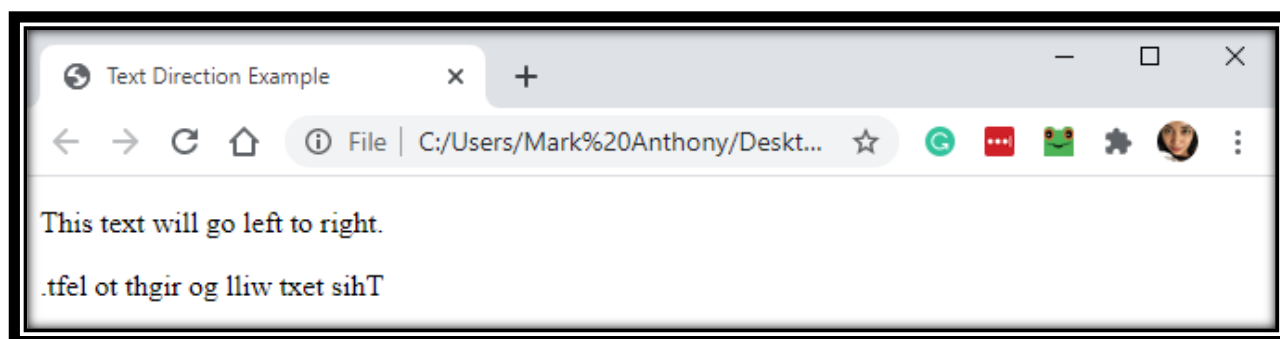
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Text Direction Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>This text will go left to right.</p>
    <p><bdo dir = "rtl">This text will go right to
left.</bdo></p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Special Terms

The `<dfn>...</dfn>` element (or HTML Definition Element) allows you to specify that you are introducing a special term. Its usage is similar to italic words in the midst of a paragraph.

Typically, you would use the `<dfn>` element the first time you introduce a key term. Most recent browsers render the content of a `<dfn>` element in an italic font.

Example

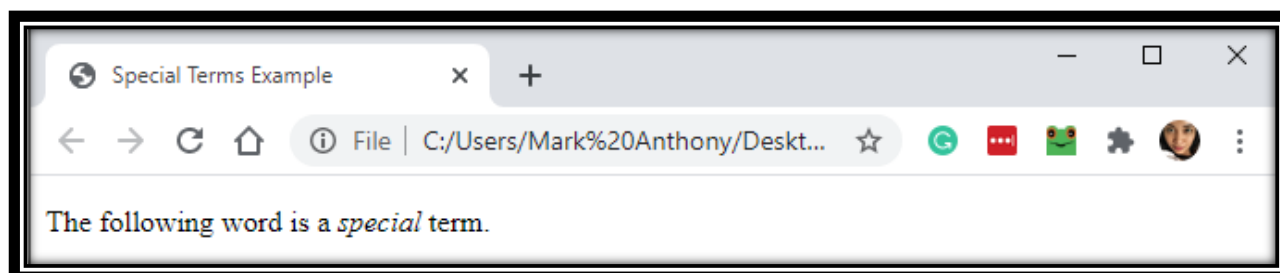
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Special Terms Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following word is a <dfn>special</dfn> term.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Quoting Text

When you want to quote a passage from another source, you should put it in between **<blockquote>...</blockquote>** tags.

Text inside a `<blockquote>` element is usually indented from the left and right edges of the surrounding text, and sometimes uses an italicized font.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

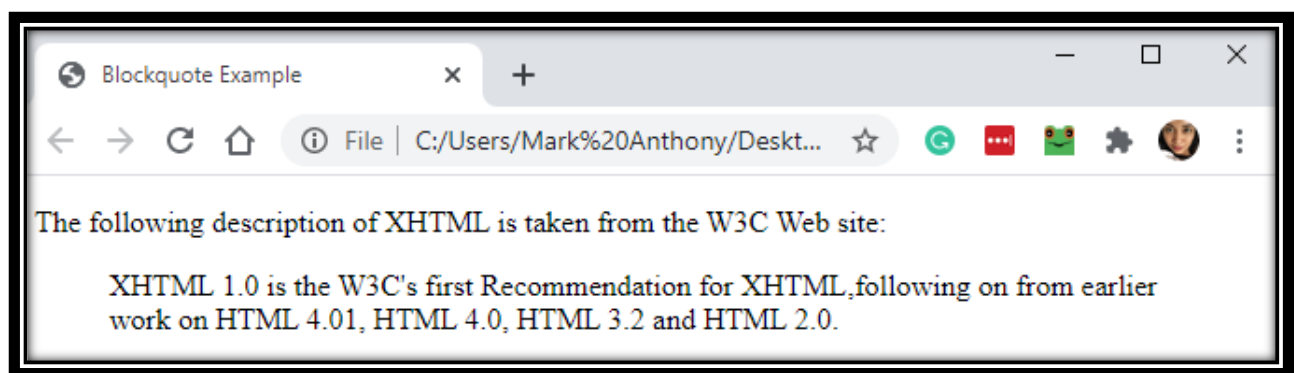
  <head>
    <title>Blockquote Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The following description of XHTML is taken from the W3C
    Web site:</p>

    <blockquote>XHTML 1.0 is the W3C's first Recommendation for
    XHTML, following on from earlier work on HTML 4.01, HTML 4.0, HTML
    3.2 and HTML 2.0.</blockquote>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Short Quotations

The `<q>...</q>` element is used when you want to add a double quote within a sentence.

Example

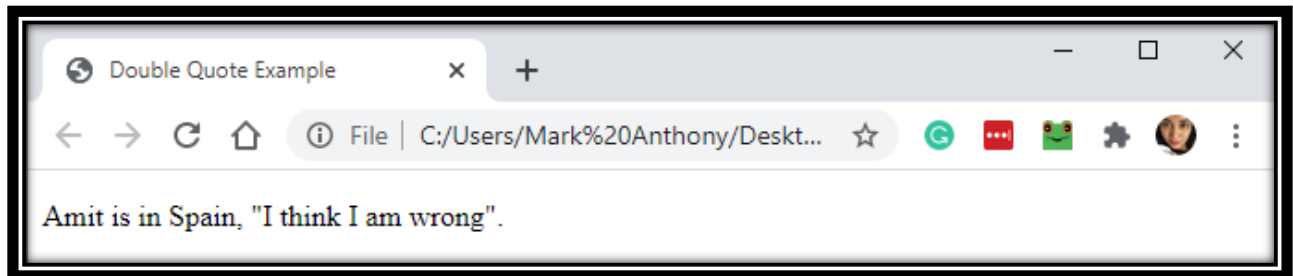
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Double Quote Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Amit is in Spain, <q>I think I am wrong</q>.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Text Citations

If you are quoting a text, you can indicate the source placing it between an opening `<cite>` tag and closing `</cite>` tag

As you would expect in a print publication, the content of the `<cite>` element is rendered in italicized text by default.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Citations Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>This HTML tutorial is derived from <cite>W3 Standard for
HTML</cite>.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Computer Code

Any programming code to appear on a Web page should be placed inside `<code>...</code>` tags. Usually the content of the `<code>` element is presented in a monospaced font, just like the code in most programming books.

Example

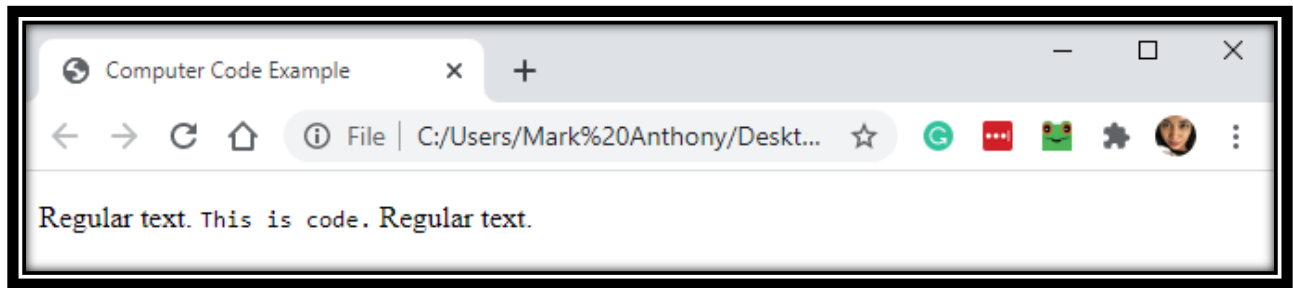
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Computer Code Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Regular text. <code>This is code.</code> Regular text.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Keyboard Text

When you are talking about computers, if you want to tell a reader to enter some text, you can use the `<kbd>...</kbd>` element to indicate what should be typed in, as in this example.

Example

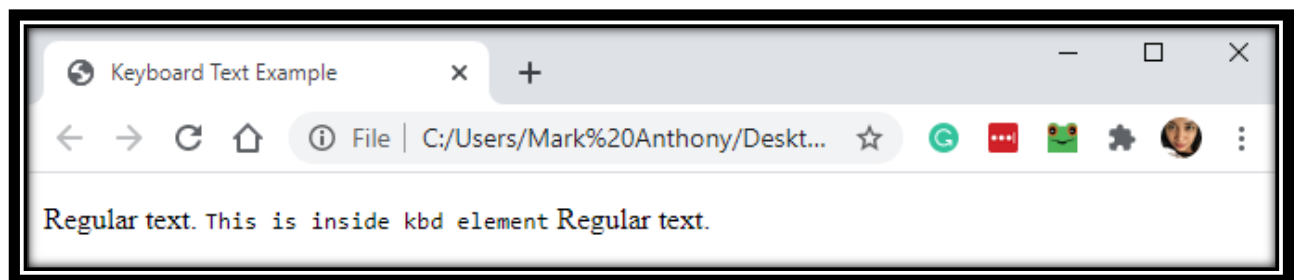
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Keyboard Text Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Regular text. <kbd>This is inside kbd element</kbd>
Regular text.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Programming Variables

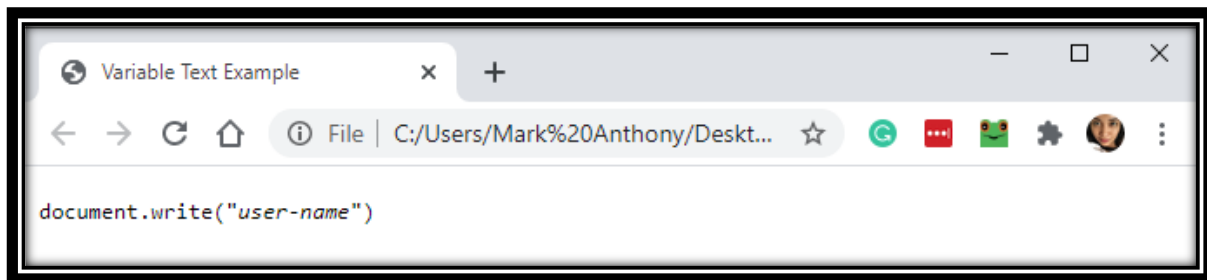
This element is usually used in conjunction with the `<pre>` and `<code>` elements to indicate that the content of that element is a variable.

Example

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

  <body>
    <p><code>document.write("<var>user-name</var>")</code></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Program Output

The `<samp>...</samp>` element indicates sample output from a program, and script etc. Again, it is mainly used when documenting programming or coding concepts.

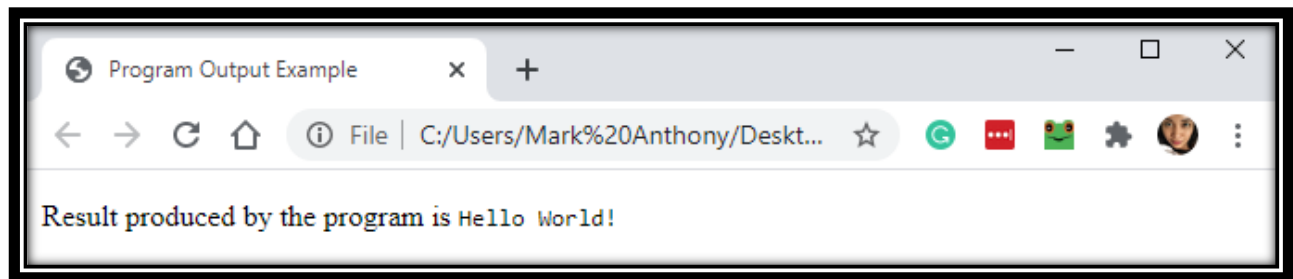
Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Program Output Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Result produced by the program is <samp>Hello
World!</samp></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



Address Text

The `<address>...</address>` element is used to contain any address.

Example

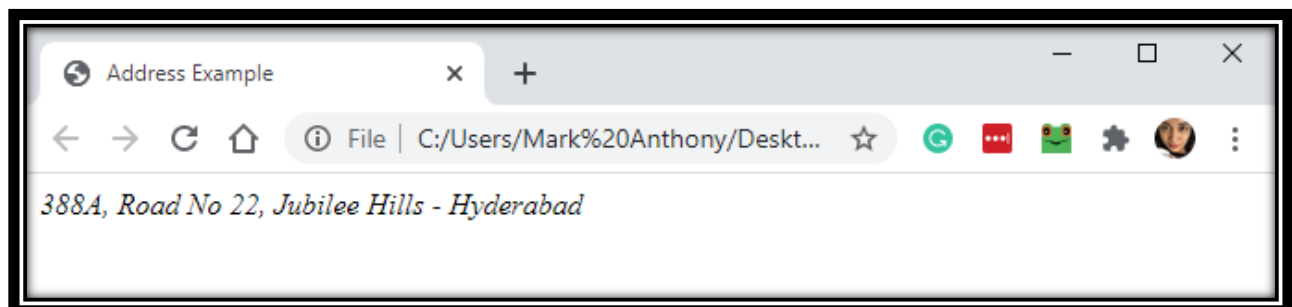
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Address Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <address>388A, Road No 22, Jubilee Hills - Hyderabad </address>
  </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



VIDEO TUTORIAL LINK

HTML – Formatting

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZunanytE88&list=PLWPirh4EWFpFI-w62QiV62FOVHcXnynon&index=5>

HTML – Phrase Tags

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nurQIBDhFLY&list=PLWPirh4EWFpFI-w62QiV62FOVHcXnynon&index=6>

REFERENCES:

- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_formatting.htm
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_phrase_elements.htm