HTML Text Formatting

**HTML Formatting** is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined. There are almost 14 options available that how text appears in HTML and XHTML.

In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories:

* Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.
* Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

Following is the list of HTML formatting text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element name** | **Description** |
| <b> | This is a physical tag, which is used to bold the text written between it. |
| <strong> | This is a logical tag, which tells the browser that the text is important. |
| <i> | This is a physical tag which is used to make text italic. |
| <em> | This is a logical tag which is used to display content in italic. |
| <mark> | This tag is used to highlight text. |
| <u> | This tag is used to underline text written between it. |
| <tt> | This tag is used to appear a text in teletype. (not supported in HTML5) |
| <strike> | This tag is used to draw a strikethrough on a section of text. (Not supported in HTML5) |
| <sup> | It displays the content slightly above the normal line. |
| <sub> | It displays the content slightly below the normal line. |
| <del> | This tag is used to display the deleted content. |
| <ins> | This tag displays the content which is added |
| <big> | This tag is used to increase the font size by one conventional unit. |
| <small> | This tag is used to decrease the font size by one unit from base font size. |

## **1) Bold Text**

HTML<b> and <strong> formatting elements

ML <b> element is a physical tag which display text in bold font, without any logical importance. If you write anything within <b>............</b> element, is shown in bold letters.

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<b>**Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.**</b></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat1" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

**Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.**

The HTML <strong> tag is a logical tag, which displays the content in bold font and informs the browser about its logical importance. If you write anything between <strong>???????. </strong>, is shown important text.

See this example:

1. **<p><strong>**This is an important content**</strong>**, and this is normal content**</p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat1_2" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

**This is an important content, and this is normal content**

### **Example**

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**formatting elements**</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**Explanation of formatting element**</h1>**

**<p><strong>**This is an important content**</strong>**, and this is normal content**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat1_3" \t "_blank)**

## **2) Italic Text**

**HTML <i> and <em> formatting elements**

The HTML <i> element is physical element, which display the enclosed content in italic font, without any added importance. If you write anything within <i>............</i> element, is shown in italic letters.

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<i>**Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.**</i></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat2" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

*Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.*

The HTML <em> tag is a logical element, which will display the enclosed content in italic font, with added semantics importance.

**See this example:**

1. **<p><em>**This is an important content**</em>**, which displayed in italic font.**</p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat2_2" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

This is an important content, which displayed in italic font.

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**formatting elements**</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**Explanation of italic formatting element**</h1>**

**<p><em>**This is an important content**</em>**, which displayed in italic font.**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat2_3" \t "_blank)**

## **3) HTML Marked formatting**

If you want to mark or highlight a text, you should write the content within <mark>.........</mark>.

See this example:

1. **<h2>**  I want to put a **<mark>** Mark**</mark>** on your face**</h2>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat3" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

## I want to put a Mark on your face

## **4) Underlined Text**

If you write anything within <u>.........</u> element, is shown in underlined text.

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<u>**Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.**</u></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat4" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.

## **5) Strike Text**

Anything written within <strike>.......................</strike> element is displayed with strikethrough. It is a thin line which cross the statement.

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<strike>**Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough**</strike>**.**</p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat5" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

~~Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough.~~

## **6) Monospaced Font**

If you want that each letter has the same width then you should write the content within <tt>.............</tt> element.

Note: We know that most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters have different width. (for example: 'w' is wider than 'i'). Monospaced Font provides similar space among every letter.

See this example:

**<p>**Hello **<tt>**Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.**</tt></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat6" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.

## **7) Superscript Text**

If you put the content within <sup>..............</sup> element, is shown in superscript; means it is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<sup>**Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.**</sup></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat7" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.

## **8) Subscript Text**

If you put the content within <sub>..............</sub> element, is shown in subscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height below the other characters.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<sub>**Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.**</sub></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat8" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.

## **9) Deleted Text**

Anything that puts within <del>..........</del> is displayed as deleted text.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<del>**Delete your first paragraph.**</del></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat9" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

Hello

## **10) Inserted Text**

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

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<del>**Delete your first paragraph.**</del><ins>**Write another paragraph.**</ins></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat10" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

Write another paragraph.

## **11) Larger Text**

If you want to put your font size larger than the rest of the text then put the content within <big>.........</big>. It increase one font size larger than the previous one.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<big>**Write the paragraph in larger font.**</big></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat11" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

Hello Write the paragraph in larger font.

## **12) Smaller Text**

If you want to put your font size smaller than the rest of the text then put the content within <small>.........</small>tag. It reduces one font size than the previous one.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<small>**Write the paragraph in smaller font.**</small></p>**

**[Test it Now](https://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat12" \t "_blank)**

**Output:**

Hello Write the paragraph in smaller font.

# 2. CSS Selectors

A CSS selector selects the HTML element(s) you want to style.

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

* Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
* [Combinator selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp) (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
* [Pseudo-class selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp) (select elements based on a certain state)
* [Pseudo-elements selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp) (select and style a part of an element)
* [Attribute selectors](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp) (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

## **The CSS element Selector**

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

### **Example**

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_element)

## **The CSS id Selector**

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

### **Example**

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

**Note:** An id name cannot start with a number!

## **The CSS class Selector**

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

### **Example**

In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

In this example only <p> elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

p.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

## **The CSS Universal Selector**

The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

### **Example**

The CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page:

\* {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}

## **The CSS Grouping Selector**

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same style definitions):

h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.

To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

### **Example**

In this example we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

## **All CSS Simple Selectors**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [#*id*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_id.asp) | #firstname | Selects the element with id="firstname" |
| [.*class*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_class.asp) | .intro | Selects all elements with class="intro" |
| [*element.class*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_class.asp) | p.intro | Selects only <p> elements with class="intro" |
| [\*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_all.asp) | \* | Selects all elements |
| [*element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element.asp) | p | Selects all <p> elements |
| [*element,element,..*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_comma.asp) | div, p | Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements |

HTML style Attribute

The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element.

The style attribute will override any style set globally, e.g. styles specified in the <style> tag or in an external style sheet.

## **Applies to**

The style attribute is part of the [Global Attributes](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_standardattributes.asp), and can be used on any HTML element.

### **Example**

Use of the style attribute in an HTML document:

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center">This is a header</h1>  
<p style="color:green">This is a paragraph.</p>

HTML Element and Attribute

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

## **HTML Elements**

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Start tag** | **Element content** | **End tag** |
| <h1> | My First Heading | </h1> |
| <p> | My first paragraph. | </p> |
| <br> | *none* | *none* |

HTML Attributes

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

## **HTML Attributes**

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

## **The href Attribute**

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

### **Example**

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_link)

You will learn more about links in our [HTML Links chapter](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links.asp).

## **The src Attribute**

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

### **Example**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_img_src)

There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:

**1. Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website. Example: src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/img\_girl.jpg".

**Notes:** External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; it can suddenly be removed or changed.

**2. Relative URL** - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: src="img\_girl.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/img\_girl.jpg".

**Tip:** It is almost always best to use relative URLs. They will not break if you change domain.

## **The width and height Attributes**

The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):

### **Example**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_img)

## **The alt Attribute**

The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

### **Example**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl with a jacket">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_alt)

### **Example**

See what happens if we try to display an image that does not exist:

<img src="img\_typo.jpg" alt="Girl with a jacket">

## **The style Attribute**

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

### **Example**

<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_style)

You will learn more about styles in our [HTML Styles chapter](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_styles.asp).

## **The lang Attribute**

You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the language:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>

Country codes can also be added to the language code in the lang attribute. So, the first two characters define the language of the HTML page, and the last two characters define the country.

The following example specifies English as the language and United States as the country:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en-US">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>

You can see all the language codes in our [HTML Language Code Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_language_codes.asp).

## **The title Attribute**

The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.

The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element:

### **Example**

<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>

HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

## **HTML Links - Hyperlinks**

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

## **HTML Links - Syntax**

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

<a href="*url*">*link text*</a>

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The link text is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

### **Example**

This example shows how to create a link to W3Schools.com:

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_w3schools)

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue
* A visited link is underlined and purple
* An active link is underlined and red

**Tip:** Links can of course be styled with CSS, to get another look!

## **HTML Links - The target Attribute**

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

* \_self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
* \_blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
* \_parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
* \_top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

### **Example**

Use target="\_blank" to open the linked document in a new browser window or tab:

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="\_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>

# HTML <frameset> tag

HTML <frameset> tag is used to contain the group of frames which can be controlled and styled as a unit. The <frameset> element also specifies the number of rows and columns in the frameset, and how much space they will occupy in a frame.

1. **<frameset** cols=" "**>**............**</frameset>**

**Following are some specifications about the HTML <frameset> tag**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Display** | **Block** |
| **Start tag/End tag** | Both Start and End Tag |
| **Usage** | Frames |

### **Example 1**

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**Frame tag**</title>**

**</head>**

**<frameset** cols="50%,50%"**>**

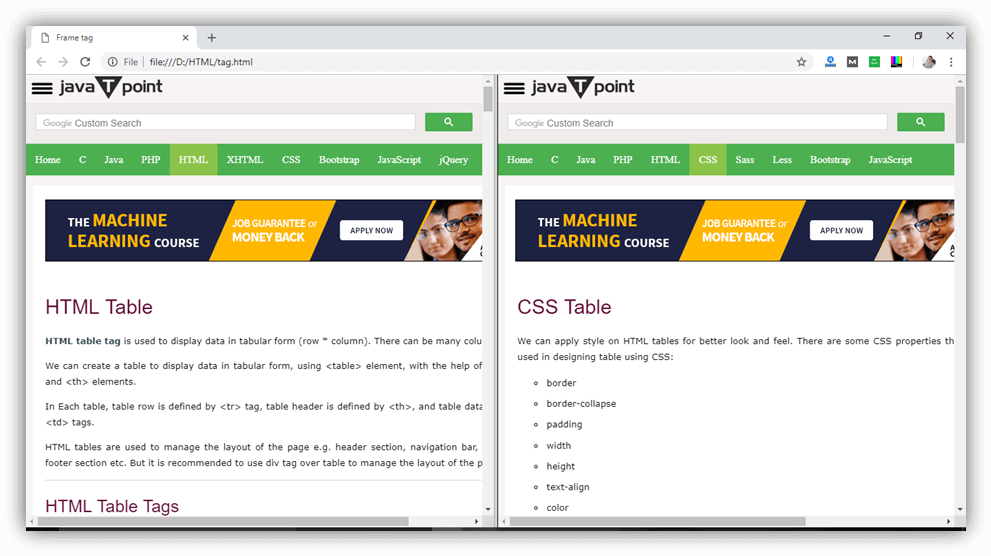
**<frame**  src="https://www.javatpoint.com/html-table"**>**

**<frame**  src="https://www.javatpoint.com/css-table"**>**

**</frameset>**

**</html>**

**Output:**



## **Attribute**

### **Tag-specific attribute**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| cols | Pixels % \* | It specifies the number and size of column spaces in the frameset. (Not Supported in HTML5) |
| rows | Pixels % \* | It specifies the number and size of the rows spaces in the frameset. (Not Supported in HTML5) |

# HTML Form

An **HTML form** is *a section of a document* which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc. .

## **Why use HTML Form**

HTML forms are required if you want to collect some data from of the site visitor.

For example: If a user want to purchase some items on internet, he/she must fill the form such as shipping address and credit/debit card details so that item can be sent to the given address.

## **HTML Form Syntax**

**<form** action="server url" method="get|post"**>**

  //input controls e.g. textfield, textarea, radiobutton, button

**</form>**

## **HTML Form Tags**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <form> | It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side. |
| <input> | It defines an input control. |
| <textarea> | It defines a multi-line input control. |
| <label> | It defines a label for an input element. |
| <fieldset> | It groups the related element in a form. |
| <legend> | It defines a caption for a <fieldset> element. |
| <select> | It defines a drop-down list. |
| <optgroup> | It defines a group of related options in a drop-down list. |
| <option> | It defines an option in a drop-down list. |
| <button> | It defines a clickable button. |

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <datalist> | It specifies a list of pre-defined options for input control. |
| <keygen> | It defines a key-pair generator field for forms. |
| <output> | It defines the result of a calculation. |

## **HTML <form> element**

The HTML <form> element provide a document section to take input from user. It provides various interactive controls for submitting information to web server such as text field, text area, password field, etc.

**Syntax:**

1. **<form>**
2. //Form elements
3. **</form>**

## **HTML <input> element**

The HTML <input> element is fundamental form element. It is used to create form fields, to take input from user. We can apply different input filed to gather different information form user. Following is the example to show the simple text input.

## **Example:**

**<body>**

**<form>**

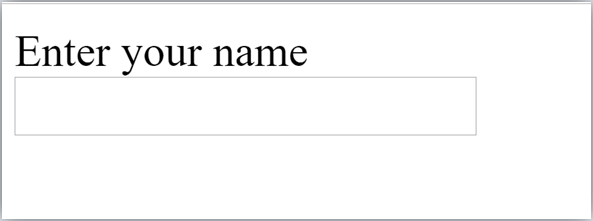
     Enter your name  **<br>**

**<input** type="text" name="username"**>**

**</form>**

**</body>**

**Output:**



**Example:**

**<form>**

**<label** for="name"**>**Enter name**</label><br>**

**<input** type="text" id="name" name="name"**><br>**

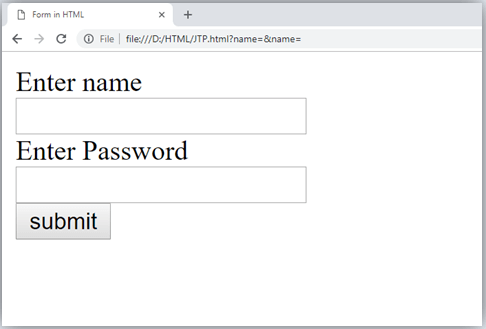
**<label** for="pass"**>**Enter Password**</label><br>**

**<input** type="Password" id="pass" name="pass"**><br>**

**<input** type="submit" value="submit"**>**

**</form>**

**Output:**



Pseudo classes in CSS

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

* Style an element when a user mouses over it
* Style visited and unvisited links differently
* Style an element when it gets focus

## **Syntax**

The syntax of pseudo-classes:

selector:pseudo-class {  
  property: value;  
}

## **Anchor Pseudo-classes**

Links can be displayed in different ways:

### **Example**

/\* unvisited link \*/  
a:link {  
  color: #FF0000;  
}  
  
/\* visited link \*/  
a:visited {  
  color: #00FF00;  
}  
  
/\* mouse over link \*/  
a:hover {  
  color: #FF00FF;  
}  
  
/\* selected link \*/  
a:active {  
  color: #0000FF;  
}

## **Pseudo-classes and HTML Classes**

Pseudo-classes can be combined with HTML classes:

When you hover over the link in the example, it will change color:

### **Example**

a.highlight:hover {  
  color: #ff0000;  
}

## **Hover on <div>**

An example of using the :hover pseudo-class on a <div> element:

### **Example**

div:hover {  
  background-color: blue;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_pseudo-class_hover_div)

## **Simple Tooltip Hover**

Hover over a <div> element to show a <p> element (like a tooltip):

**Hover over me to show the <p> element.**

### **Example**

p {  
  display: none;  
  background-color: yellow;  
  padding: 20px;  
}  
  
div:hover p {  
  display: block;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_pseudo-class_hover_tooltip)

## **CSS - The :first-child Pseudo-class**

The :first-child pseudo-class matches a specified element that is the first child of another element.

## **Match the first <p> element**

In the following example, the selector matches any <p> element that is the first child of any element:

### **Example**

p:first-child {  
  color: blue;  
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_first-child1)

## **Match the first <i> element in all <p> elements**

In the following example, the selector matches the first <i> element in all <p> elements:

### **Example**

p i:first-child {  
  color: blue;  
}

## **Match all <i> elements in all first child <p> elements**

In the following example, the selector matches all <i> elements in <p> elements that are the first child of another element:

### **Example**

p:first-child i {  
  color: blue;  
}

## **CSS - The :lang Pseudo-class**

The :lang pseudo-class allows you to define special rules for different languages.

In the example below, :lang defines the quotation marks for <q> elements with lang="no":

### **Example**

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
q:lang(no) {  
  quotes: "~" "~";  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<p>Some text <q lang="no">A quote in a paragraph</q> Some text.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## **All CSS Pseudo Classes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [:active](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) | a:active | Selects the active link |
| [:checked](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_checked.asp) | input:checked | Selects every checked <input> element |
| [:disabled](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_disabled.asp) | input:disabled | Selects every disabled <input> element |
| [:empty](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_empty.asp) | p:empty | Selects every <p> element that has no children |
| [:enabled](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_enabled.asp) | input:enabled | Selects every enabled <input> element |
| [:first-child](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstchild.asp) | p:first-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent |
| [:first-of-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_first-of-type.asp) | p:first-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the first <p> element of its parent |
| [:focus](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_focus.asp) | input:focus | Selects the <input> element that has focus |
| [:hover](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) | a:hover | Selects links on mouse over |
| [:in-range](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_in-range.asp) | input:in-range | Selects <input> elements with a value within a specified range |
| [:invalid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_invalid.asp) | input:invalid | Selects all <input> elements with an invalid value |
| [:lang(*language*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lang.asp) | p:lang(it) | Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it" |
| [:last-child](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-child.asp) | p:last-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the last child of its parent |
| [:last-of-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-of-type.asp) | p:last-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the last <p> element of its parent |
| [:link](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) | a:link | Selects all unvisited links |
| [:not(selector)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_not.asp) | :not(p) | Selects every element that is not a <p> element |
| [:nth-child(n)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-child.asp) | p:nth-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent |
| [:nth-last-child(n)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-child.asp) | p:nth-last-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent, counting from the last child |
| [:nth-last-of-type(n)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-of-type.asp) | p:nth-last-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent, counting from the last child |
| [:nth-of-type(n)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-of-type.asp) | p:nth-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent |
| [:only-of-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-of-type.asp) | p:only-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the only <p> element of its parent |
| [:only-child](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-child.asp) | p:only-child | Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent |
| [:optional](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_optional.asp) | input:optional | Selects <input> elements with no "required" attribute |
| [:out-of-range](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_out-of-range.asp) | input:out-of-range | Selects <input> elements with a value outside a specified range |
| [:read-only](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-only.asp) | input:read-only | Selects <input> elements with a "readonly" attribute specified |
| [:read-write](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-write.asp) | input:read-write | Selects <input> elements with no "readonly" attribute |
| [:required](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_required.asp) | input:required | Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified |
| [:root](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_root.asp) | root | Selects the document's root element |
| [:target](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_target.asp) | #news:target | Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name) |
| [:valid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_valid.asp) | input:valid | Selects all <input> elements with a valid value |
| [:visited](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) | a:visited | Selects all visited links |

## **All CSS Pseudo Elements**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [::after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) | p::after | Insert content after every <p> element |
| [::before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) | p::before | Insert content before every <p> element |
| [::first-letter](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstletter.asp) | p::first-letter | Selects the first letter of every <p> element |
| [::first-line](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstline.asp) | p::first-line | Selects the first line of every <p> element |
| [::selection](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_selection.asp) | p::selection | Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user |

Presentational/phrase tags

The HTML phrase tags are special purpose tags, which defines the structural meaning of a block of text or semantics of text. Following is the list of phrase tags, some of which we have already discussed in HTML formatting.

* Abbreviation tag : <abbr>
* Acronym tag: <acronym> (not supported in HTML5)
* Marked tag: <mark>
* Strong tag: <strong>
* Emphasized tag : <em>
* Definition tag: <dfn>
* Quoting tag: <blockquote>
* Short quote tag : <q>
* Code tag: <code>
* Keyboard tag: <kbd>
* Address tag: <address>

## **1. Text Abbreviation tag**

This tag is used to abbreviate a text. To abbreviate a text, write text between <abbr> and </abbr> tag.

## **Example**

**<p>**An **<abbr** title = "Hypertext Markup language"**>**HTML **</abbr>**language is used to create web

## **2. Marked tag:**

The content written between <mark> and </mark> tag will show as yellow mark on browser. This tag is used to highlight a particular text.

## **Example**

**<p>**This tag will **<mark>**highlight**</mark>** the text.**</p>**

## **3. Strong text:**

This tag is used to display the important text of the content. The text written between <strong> and </strong> will be displayed as important text.

## **Example**

**<p>**In HTML it is recommended to use **<strong>**lower-case**</strong>**, while writing a code. **</p>**

## **4. Emphasized text**

This tag is used to emphasize the text, and displayed the text in italic form. The text written between <em> and </em> tag will italicized the text.

## **Example**

**<p>**HTML is an **<em>**easy **</em>**to learn language.**</p>**

## **5. Definition tag:**

When you use the <dfn> and </dfn> tags, it allow to specify the keyword of the content. Following is the example to show how to definition element.

## **Example**

**<p><dfn>**HTML **</dfn>** is a markup language. **</p>**

## **6. Quoting text:**

The HTML <blockquote> element shows that the enclosed content is quoted from another source. The Source URL can be given using the cite attribute, and text representation of source can display using **<cite> ..... </cite>element**.

## **Example**

**<blockquote** cite="https://www.keepinspiring.me/famous-quotes/"**><p>**?The first step toward success is taken when you refuse to be a captive of the environment in which you first find yourself.?**</p></blockquote>**

**<cite>**-Mark Caine**</cite>**

## **7. Short Quotations:**

An HTML <q> ....... </q> element defines a short quotation. If you will put any content between <q> ....... </q>, then it will enclose the text in double quotes.

## **Example:**

**<p>**Steve Jobs said: **<q>**If You Are Working On Something That You Really Care About, You Don?t Have To Be Pushed. The Vision Pulls You.**</q>**?**</p>**

## **8. Code tags**

The HTML <code> </code> element is used to display the part of computer code. It will display the content in monospaced font.

**<p>**First Java program**</p>**

**<p><code>**class Simple{ public static void main(String args[]){

       System.out.println("Hello Java"); }} **</code>**

**</p>**

## **9. Keyboard Tag**

In HTML the keyboard tag, <kbd>, indicates that a section of content is a user input from keyboard.

**<p>**Please press **<kbd>**Ctrl**</kbd>** + **<kbd>**Shift**</kbd>** + t**<kbd></kbd>** to restore page on chrome.**</p>**

## **10. Address tag**

An HTML <address> tag defines the contact information about the author of the content. The content written between <address> and </address> tag, then it will be displayed in italic font

**<address>** You can ask your queries by contact us on **<a** href=""**>**example123@newdomain.com**</a>**

**<br>** You can also visit at: **<br>**58 S. Garfield Street. Villa Rica, GA 30187.

**</address>**

:focus and :active pseudo classes

* **:focus Selector:**

**It generally applies on form elements or elements that can be focused using keyboard or mouse like input box, textarea. An element is in focus state while we use “tab” key of keyboard for that particular element. The state of focus will be same until user switch tab to another element or click.**

* **Pseudo class:**

**Pseudo class is used to define the special state of an element**

**Syntax:**

**:focus{**

**//CSS property**

**}**

Example

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Focus pseudo class</title>**

**<style>**

**div.one{**

**margin-left:40%;**

**margin-top: 10%;**

**}**

**h1{**

**color: green;**

**font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;**

**letter-spacing: 2px;**

**}**

**button{**

**font-size: x-large;**

**padding: 10px;**

**border: 2px solid black;**

**}**

button:focus{

            color: green;

            background-color: white;

            font-style: italic;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <div class="one">

        <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>

**<button type="submit">**

**Focus or Click here**

**</button>**

**</div>**

**</body>**

**</html>**