

# HTML - FORMATTING

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html\\_formatting.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_formatting.htm)

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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 `<b>...</b>` element, is displayed in bold as shown below –

### Example

[Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

The following word uses a **bold** typeface.

## Italic Text

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

### Example

[Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

The following word uses an *italicized* typeface.

## Underlined Text

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

### Example

[Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

The following word uses an underlined typeface.

## 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

[Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

The following word uses a ~~strikethrough~~ typeface.

## 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 *forexample, the letter 'm' is wider than the letter 'i'*. In a monospaced font, however, each letter has the same width.

## Example

### [Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

The following word uses a monospaced typeface.

## Superscript Text

The content of a `<sup>...</sup>` 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

#### [Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

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

## Subscript Text

The content of a `<sub>...</sub>` 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

#### [Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

The following word uses a subscript typeface.

## Inserted Text

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

## Example

[Live Demo](#)

```
<!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>
```

This will produce the following result –

I want to drink ~~cola~~ wine

## Deleted Text

Anything that appears within `<del>...</del>` element, is displayed as deleted text.

## Example

[Live Demo](#)

```
<!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>
```

This will produce the following result –

I want to drink ~~cola~~ wine

## 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

[Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

The following word uses a **big** typeface.

## 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

[Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

The following word uses a small typeface.

## 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.

## Example

### [Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

[HOME](#) | [CONTACT](#) | [ABOUT](#)

#### Content Articles

Actual content goes here.....

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.

## Example

### [Live Demo](#)

```
<!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 –

This is the example of span tag and the div tag alongwith CSS

These tags are commonly used with CSS to allow you to attach a style to a section of a page.