HTML Formatting and Tags used

**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.

## 1) Bold Text

HTML<b> and <strong> formatting elements

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

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>

<body> <b>GEHU</b>

</body>

</html>

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.

1. <!DOCTYPE html**>**
2. **<html>**
3. **<head>**
4. **<title>**formatting elements**</title>**
5. **</head>**
6. **<body>**
7. **<h1>**Explanation of formatting element**</h1>**
8. **<p><strong>**This is an important content**</strong>**, and this is normal content**</p>**
9. **</body>**
10. **</html>**

## 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.

<!DOCTYPE>

<html>

<body>

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

</body>

</html>

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

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

1. **<html>**
2. **<head>**
3. **<title>**formatting elements**</title>**
4. **</head>**
5. **<body>**
6. **<h1>**Explanation of italic formatting element**</h1>**
7. **<p><em>**This is an important content**</em>**, which displayed in italic font.**</p>**
8. **</body>**
9. **</html>**

3) HTML Marked formatting

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

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

## 4) Underlined Text

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

See this example:

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

## 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:

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

## 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:

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

## 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:

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

## 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:

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

## 9) Deleted Text

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

See this example:

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

## 10) 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:

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

## 11) 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:

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