

Here's an example that shifts the entire paragraph to the right:^[5]

- In the `<head></head>` section of your HTML document, insert the following code:

```
<style>p.indent{ padding-left: 1.8em }</style>
```

"p.indent" defines a type of paragraph (p tag) named "indent" (you can use any name). The rest of the code adds blank space "padding" to the left of these paragraphs.
- Now return to the body of your HTML document. Any time you want to indent a paragraph, place it inside these tags:

```
<p class="indent"></p>
```
- To adjust the amount of indentation, change the "1.8" number in the CSS code. Keep the "em" after it, which is a measure of length related to the font size.^[6]

Method 2

Formatting Longer Passages

- 1 Use preformatted text.** Any `space` or `Enter` keystroke inside `<pre></pre>` tags should be displayed exactly as typed. You could use this to display code examples, poetry, or any other text in which exact spacing and line breaks are important.^[7]
 - The main downside to preformatted text is the width. Unlike normal HTML, it will not resize to match the user's window size.^[8]
- 2 Create line breaks.** The `
` tag ends the current line of text. You can create blank lines from multiple br tags. This is a fine approach for novice HTML students, but this kind of forced HTML styling is discouraged once you've learned CSS.
- 3 Define paragraphs with the p tag.** The `<p></p>` tag around text defines a paragraph. Most browsers will separate paragraphs by a single blank line, but you cannot guarantee a precise style.^[9]

Community Q&A

How do I space HTML code vertically?



The most basic is to simply style it with margin and/or padding. Alternatively, read into absolutely positioning an element, then you can specify exactly where on the page you want in, pixel for pixel.

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Can I specify more than one CSS class for any HTML element?

wikiHow Contributor

Yes, it's very simple too. Inside the class attribute, add all the classes you want the element to have, separated by a space. For example, if you had a tag needing the classes "blueFont" and "underline," the class attribute would be: `class="blueFont underline"`

Not Helpful 4 Helpful 4

Tips

- If you find extra symbols floating around your code when you double-check its final appearance, check for unfinished code, such as a `<br` instead of a `
`.
- CSS is a much more powerful and predictable way to lay out your page, including the spacing of your text.
- Avoid white spaces immediately after a start tag or before an end tag. For example, write Spaces `<a>Tutorial`, not Spaces`<a> Tutorial `.^[10]
- The non-breaking space () is an example of a character entity: a code that references a character you cannot type on your keyboard.

Warnings

- The HTML character for `Tab` (`	`) does not work as you might think. A standard HTML document does not have tab stops, so the tab character will not do anything.
- Always write your HTML in a code editor or plain text file, not a word processing file format. If your spaces turn into strange symbols on the web browser, it's most likely caused by extra data stored in the word processing format not intended for online display.

Sources and Citations

1. <http://www.amp-what.com/unicode/search/space>
2. <http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~fine/Tech/html-sentences.html>
3. <http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~fine/Tech/html-sentences.html>

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