

HTML Styles

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

Example

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value.

Background Color

The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

Example

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

Example

Set background color for two different elements:

```
<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading
```

```
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Color

The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue">This is a heading</h1>
```

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

Fonts

The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Size

The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Alignment

The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```

Chapter Summary

- Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
- Use background-color for background color
- Use color for text colors
- Use font-family for text fonts
- Use font-size for text sizes
- Use text-align for text alignment

HTML Text Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Example

This text is **bold**

This text is italic

This is _{subscript} and ^{superscript}

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text

- `` - Emphasized text
 - `<mark>` - Marked text
 - `<small>` - Smaller text
 - `` - Deleted text
 - `<ins>` - Inserted text
 - `<sub>` - Subscript text
 - `<sup>` - Superscript text
-

HTML `` and `` Elements

The HTML `` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
```

The HTML `` element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Example

```
<strong>This text is important!</strong>
```

HTML `<i>` and `` Elements

The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: The `<i>` tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

Example

```
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

The HTML `` element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: A screen reader will pronounce the words in `` with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

Example

```
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
```

HTML <small> Element

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

Example

```
<small>This is some smaller text.</small>
```

HTML <mark> Element

The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

Example

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

HTML Element

The HTML element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
```

HTML <ins> Element

The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>
```

HTML <sub> Element

The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:

Example

```
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
```

HTML <sup> Element

The HTML `<sup>` element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW_[1]:

Example

```
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
```

HTML Text Formatting Elements

Tag	Description
<code></code>	Defines bold text
<code></code>	Defines emphasized text
<code><i></code>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<code><small></code>	Defines smaller text
<code></code>	Defines important text
<code><sub></code>	Defines subscripted text
<code><sup></code>	Defines superscripted text
<code><ins></code>	Defines inserted text
<code></code>	Defines deleted text

<mark>

Defines marked/highlighted text

