DAY 2: HTML Headings, HTML Paragraphs, HTML Styles, HTML Formatting.

**HTML Headings**

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage. HTML headings are defined with the **<h1>** to **<h6>** tags.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<!DOCTYPE html>*  *<html>*  *<body>*  *<h1>Title</h1>*  *<h2>Chapter Head</h2>*  *<h3>Head</h3>*  *<h4>Sub Head</h4>*  *<h5>Note</h5>*  *<h6>Footer</h6>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | **Title**  **Chapter Head**  **Head**  **Sub Head**  **Note**  **Footer** |

Each headings tag has its default size, you can also specify the size for any heading with the **style** attribute, using the CSS font-size property.

*Example:*

*<h1 style="font-size: 60px;">Heading 1</h1>*

**HTML Paragraphs**

The HTML **<p>** element defines a paragraph. A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<!DOCTYPE html>*  *<html>*  *<body>*  *<p>A paragraph always starts on a new line.</p>*  *<p>Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.</p>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | A paragraph always starts on a new line.  Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph. |

**HTML Horizontal Rules**

The **<hr>** tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule. The **<hr>** element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<!DOCTYPE html>*  *<html>*  *<body>*  *<h1>Horizontal Rules</h1>*  *<p>Hr tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.</p>*  *<hr>*  *<h2>This is heading 2</h2>*  *<p>This is some other text.</p>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | Horizontal Rules Hr tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule. This is heading 2 This is some other text. |

**HTML Line Breaks**

The HTML **<br>** element defines a line break. Use **<br>** if you want a line break without starting a new paragraph.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<!DOCTYPE html>*  *<html>*  *<body>*  *<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | This is a paragraph with line breaks. |

**HTML preformatted Element:**

The HTML **<pre>** element defines preformatted text. The text inside a **<pre>** element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Html Code | Output |
| *<html>*  *<body>*  *<p>The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:</p>*  *<pre>*  *A thousand years or more ago,*  *When I was newly sewn,*    *There lived four wizards of renown,*  *</pre>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:  A thousand years or more ago,  When I was newly sewn,    There lived four wizards of renown, |

**HTML Styles**

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

**The HTML Style Attribute**

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

*Syntax:*

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

**1. Background Color**

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

*Example:*

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

**2. 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>*

**3. 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>*

**4. 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>*

**5. 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>*

**HTML Formatting Elements**

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text.

**1. HTML <b> and <strong> Elements**

The **<b>** element defines bold text without any importance and the **<strong>** element defines the text with importance.

**2. HTML <i> and <em> Elements**

The **<i>** element s used to indicate the technical term the content inside is typically displayed in italic. The **<em>** element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**3. HTML <mark> Element**

The **<mark>** element defines text that should be marked or highlighted.

*Example:*

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

**4. HTML <del> Element**

The **<del>** 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>*

**5. HTML <ins> Element**

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

*Example:*

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

**6. HTML <sub> Element**

The **<sub>** element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

*Example:*

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

**7. HTML <sup> Element**

The **<sup>** element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

*Example:*

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