**Class-08**

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Background Color

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

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>

# HTML Favicon

<link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="/images/favicon.ico">

# HTML Text Formatting

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

### Example

**This text is bold**

*This text is italic*

This issubscript and superscript

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

## HTML <b> and <strong> Elements

The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

### Example

<b>This text is bold</b>

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

### Example

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

## HTML <i> and <em> 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 <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**Tip:** A screen reader will pronounce the words in <em> 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 <del> Element

The HTML <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>

## 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>