

HTML - Formatting

HTML formatting defines the way of content representation on the webpage to improve the readability, to give the semantic meaning, and to improve visual styling.

HTML formatting is done by using HTML physical and logical tags. In this chapter, we will learn about the text appearance with HTML formatting.

Let's understand what are physical and logical tags:

- **Physical Tags:** These tags are used to give the visual appearance to the textual content.
- **Logical Tags:** These tags are used to give logical and semantic meaning to the textual content. There are a few logical tags that are used for screen readers, but the impact of those tags is visible on the browsers.



Use of HTML Formatting

Without formatting, nothing looks good or soothing to our eyes. But HTML formatting is not only for soothing the eye or making textual content attractive. There are few reasons to do the HTML formatting.

HTML formatting is useful in many aspects:

- The appearance of any text provides a clear view of the content intent, such as highlighting the keywords, putting meaningful information in the quotations, underlining the main sentence, etc.
- Formatting helps search engines understand the content structure and is also helpful for search engine optimization.

- Formatting improves the visual layout and improves the readability of the content.

HTML Formatting Tags

The following table has a list of common **HTML formatting tags** that are used for text formatting:

Tag	Description	Category
	This tag is used to make the text bold .	Physical Tag
<i>	This tag is used to make the text <i>italic</i> .	Physical Tag
<big>	This tag is used to make the text bigger. It is not supported in HTML5 .	Physical Tag
<small>	This tag is used to make the text smaller.	Physical Tag
<u>	This tag is used to underline text.	Physical Tag
<strike>	This tag is used to strike through text. It is not supported in HTML5 .	Physical Tag
<tt>	This tag is used to make text appear in teletype (monospace font). It is not supported in HTML5 .	Physical Tag
	This tag is used to bold text and give it semantic importance .	Logical Tag
	This tag is used to italicize text and give it <i>semantic emphasis</i> .	Logical Tag
<sup>	This tag is used to make superscript text (slightly above the normal line).	Other Tag
<sub>	This tag is used to make subscript text (slightly below the normal line).	Other Tag
<ins>	This tag is used to indicate that content has been added (typically underlined).	Other Tag
	This tag is used to indicate that content has been deleted (typically struck through).	Other Tag
<mark>	This tag is used to highlight text with a yellow background.	Other Tag

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HTML Formatting Tags with Examples

The detailed explanation of each formatting tag with their examples is as follows:

- [Bold Text](#)
- [Italic Text](#)
- [Big Text](#)
- [Superscript Text](#)
- [Inserted Text](#)
- [Underlined Text](#)
- [Marked Text](#)
- [Strong Text](#)
- [Emphasized Text](#)
- [Small Text](#)
- [Subscript Text](#)
- [Deleted Text](#)
- [Strike Text](#)
- [Monospaced Font Text](#)

HTML Tag

HTML tag is used for making the text bold; there is no logical aspect of this tag; it is only used for visual impact.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **** tag to make the text formatting bold:

</> [Open Compiler](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Bold Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The following word uses a <b>bold</b> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

The following word uses a **bold** typeface.

HTML Tag

HTML tag is used for making the text strong that has more importance, and the text inside it is typically displayed in the bold.

Note: The **** tag makes the text bold for styling purposes only, while the **** tag makes the text bold and also adds importance to the text within its content.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **** tag to show the important text:

```
</>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Bold Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The following word uses a <strong>strong</strong> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

[Open Compiler](#)

Output

The following word uses a **strong** typeface.

HTML <i> Tag

Any content that is enclosed within the **<i>...</i>** element is displayed in italicized.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<i>** tag to make the text italic:

```
</>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Italic Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The following word uses a <i>italicized</i> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

[Open Compiler](#)

Output:

The following word uses a italicized typeface.

HTML Tag

HTML tag gives semantic meaning to the text contained within it and renders it in italics on the browser.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **** tag to make the text emphasize:

</> [Open Compiler](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Italic Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The following word uses a <em>emphasized</em> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

The following word uses a *emphasized* typeface.

HTML <big> Tag

Any content that is enclosed within the **<big>...</big>** element is displayed one font size larger than the rest of the text surrounding it.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<big>** tag to make the text appear larger than the surrounding text:

</> [Open Compiler](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Larger Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Hello Welcome to <big>Tutorialspoint</big>.</p>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

Output:

Hello Welcome to Tutorialspoint.

HTML <small> Tag

The content, which is enclosed within the **<small>...</small>** element, is displayed one font size smaller than the rest of the text surrounding it.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<small>** tag to make the text appear smaller than the surrounding text:

```
</>
```

[Open Compiler](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <title>Smaller Text Example</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  <p>Hello Welcome to <small>Tutorialspoint</small>.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output:

Hello Welcome to Tutorialspoint.

HTML <sup> Tag

Any content enclosed within the **^{...}** element is written in superscript; the font size used is the same size as the characters surrounding it but is displayed at half the height of the surrounding characters, giving it a smaller and slightly raised appearance compared to the rest of the text.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<sup>** tag to make the text appear slightly above the normal text:

```
</>
```

[Open Compiler](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Superscript Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The following word uses a <sup>superscript</sup> typeface. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

The following word uses a ^{superscript} typeface.

HTML <sub> Tag

Any content of a **_{...}** element is written in subscript; the font size used is the same as the characters surrounding it and is displayed half a character's height beneath the other characters. It is typically used for writing things like chemical formulas, where certain characters need to be displayed below the regular text line.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<sub>** tag to make the text appear slightly below the normal text:

</>

Open Compiler

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Subscript Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The following word uses a <sub>subscript</sub> typeface. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

The following word uses a subscript typeface.

HTML <ins> Tag

Any content that is enclosed within the **<ins>...</ins>** element is displayed as inserted text.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<ins>** tag to mark the text that has been inserted:

</> [Open Compiler](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Inserted Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

I want to drink ~~cola~~ wine

HTML Tag

Content that is enclosed within the **...** element is displayed as deleted text.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **** tag to mark the text that has been removed:

</> [Open Compiler](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Deleted Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Hello welcome to <del>Madras</del> <ins>Chennai</ins></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Hello welcome to Madras Chennai

HTML <u> Tag

Any content enclosed within the <u>...</u> element is displayed with an underline.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<u>** tag to make the underlined text:

</>

Open Compiler

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Underlined Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The following word uses a <u>underlined</u> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

The following word uses a underlined typeface.

HTML <strike> Tag

Content that is enclosed within the **<strike>...</strike>** element is displayed with strikethrough, which is a thin line through the text.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<strike>** tag to display strikethrough text:

</>

Open Compiler

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Strike Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>The following word uses a <strike>strikethrough</strike> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

The following word uses a ~~strikethrough~~ typeface.

HTML <mark> Tag

HTML <mark> tag is used to mark or highlight text that is important for notation purposes.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<mark>** tag to make the marked text:

```
</> Open Compiler

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Strike Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The following word uses a <mark>strikethrough</mark> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

The following word uses a **marked** typeface.

HTML <tt> Tag

Any content enclosed within the **<tt>...</tt>** element is written in monospaced font. Most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters are of different widths (for example, the letter 'm' is wider than the letter 'i'). In a monospaced font, however, each letter has the same width.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the **<tt>** tag to make the teletype text:

```
</> Open Compiler
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Monospaced Font Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The following word uses a <tt>monospaced</tt> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

The following word uses a monospaced typeface.