**HTML - Formatting**

[Previous](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_style_sheet.htm)

[Next](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_quotations.htm)

**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** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [**<b>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_b_tag.htm) | This tag is used to make the text **bold**. | Physical Tag |
| [**<i>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_i_tag.htm) | This tag is used to make the text *italic*. | Physical Tag |
| [**<big>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_big_tag.htm) | This tag is used to make the text bigger. It is **not supported in HTML5**. | Physical Tag |
| [**<small>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_small_tag.htm) | This tag is used to make the text smaller. | Physical Tag |
| [**<u>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_u_tag.htm) | This tag is used to underline text. | Physical Tag |
| [**<strike>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_strike_tag.htm) | This tag is used to strike through text. It is **not supported in HTML5**. | Physical Tag |
| [**<tt>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_tt_tag.htm) | This tag is used to make text appear in teletype (monospace font). It is **not supported in HTML5**. | Physical Tag |
| [**<strong>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_strong_tag.htm) | This tag is used to bold text and give it **semantic importance**. | Logical Tag |
| [**<em>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_em_tag.htm) | This tag is used to italicize text and give it *semantic emphasis*. | Logical Tag |
| [**<sup>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_sup_tag.htm) | This tag is used to make superscript text (slightly above the normal line). | Other Tag |
| [**<sub>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_sub_tag.htm) | This tag is used to make subscript text (slightly below the normal line). | Other Tag |
| [**<ins>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_ins_tag.htm) | This tag is used to indicate that content has been added (typically underlined). | Other Tag |
| [**<del>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_del_tag.htm) | This tag is used to indicate that content has been deleted (typically struck through). | Other Tag |
| [**<mark>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_mark_tag.htm) | This tag is used to highlight text with a yellow background. | Other Tag |

[Explore our](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/latest/courses?utm_source=tutorialspoint&utm_medium=tutorials_3p&utm_campaign=internal" \t "_blank)**[latest online courses](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/latest/courses?utm_source=tutorialspoint&utm_medium=tutorials_3p&utm_campaign=internal" \t "_blank)**[and learn new skills at your own pace. Enroll and become a certified expert to boost your career.](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/latest/courses?utm_source=tutorialspoint&utm_medium=tutorials_3p&utm_campaign=internal" \t "_blank)

This example demonstrates the use of the <b> tag to make the text formatting bold:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Bold Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>The following word uses a <b>bold</b> typeface.</p>

</body>

</html>

## HTML <strong> Tag

HTML <strong> 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 <b> tag makes the text bold for styling purposes only, while the <strong> tag makes the text bold and also adds importance to the text within its content.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the <strong> 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>

## 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>

## HTML <em> Tag

HTML <em> tag gives semantic meaning to the text

contained within it and renders it in italics on the browser.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Italic Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>The following word uses a <em>emphasized</em> typeface.</p>

</body>

**</html>**

## 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:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Larger Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello Welcome to <big>Tutorialspoint</big>.</p>

</body>

</html>

## 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:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Smaller Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello Welcome to <small>Tutorialspoint</small>.</p>

</body>

</html>

## HTML <sup> Tag

Any content enclosed within the <sup>...</sup> 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:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Superscript Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>The following word uses a <sup>superscript</sup> typeface. </p>

</body>

</html>

## HTML <sub> Tag

Any content of a <sub>...</sub> 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:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Subscript Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>The following word uses a <sub>subscript</sub> typeface. </p>

</body>

</html>

**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:

<!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>

## HTML <del> Tag

Content that is enclosed within the <del>...</del> element is displayed as deleted text.

Example

This example demonstrates the use of the <del> tag to mark the text that has been removed:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Deleted Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello welcome to <del>Madras</del> <ins>Chennai</ins></p>

</body>

</html>

## 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:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Underlined Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>The following word uses a <u>underlined</u> typeface.</p>

</body>

</html>

## 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:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Strike Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

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

</body>

</html>

## 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:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Strike Text Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>The following word uses a <mark>strikethrough</mark> typeface.</p>

</body>

</html>

## HTML – Quotations

HTML Quotation Elements

The following are the quotation elements that are used to insert and display quotations on the webpage:

| **Tag** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| **<q>** | Defines a short inline quotation. |
| **<blockquote>** | Defines a block-level indented quotation. |
| **<cite>** | Specifies a reference to the title of a creative work, such as books or articles. |
| **<address>** | Defines contact information. |
| **<bdo>** | Overrides text direction. |
| **<abbr>** | Defines an abbreviation or acronym. |

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Quotation tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>DLF stands for <q>Delhi Land and Finance</q></p>

<p>Delhi Land and Finance is one of the largest commercial real estate developer in India.</p>

</body>

</html>

# HTML - Block and Inline Elements

**HTML block elements** are used to create the logical and semantic layout of a web page. They help to organize the content into meaningful sections and make it easier for browsers, search engines, and site visitors to understand the structure and meaning of different parts of the web page. **Inline elements** are used to make useful block elements, like adding anchor links.

There are various tags that you can use to create blocks, such as [<div>](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_div_tag.htm), [<p>](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_p_tag.htm), [<table>](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_table_tag.htm), and so on.

All the HTML elements can be categorized into two categories:

* **Block-level Elements**
* **Inline Elements**

## HTML Block-level Elements

Block-level elements start on a new line, and anything that follows them appears on the next line. These elements may contain margins to add some space before and after. These elements take up the full width of their parent elements by default; you may set their width by using the [CSS width property](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/css/css_width.htm).

### **List of HTML Block-level Elements**

The following table has the list of all block-level elements −

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HTML Block Elements** | | | | |
| [**<address>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_address_tag.htm) | [**<article>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_article_tag.htm) | [**<aside>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_aside_tag.htm) | [**<blockquote>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_blockquote_tag.htm) | [**<canvas>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_canvas_tag.htm) |
| [**<dd>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_dd_tag.htm) | [**<div>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_div_tag.htm) | [**<dl>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_dl_tag.htm) | [**<dt>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_dt_tag.htm) | [**<fieldset>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_fieldset_tag.htm) |
| [**<figcaption>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_figcaption_tag.htm) | [**<figure>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_figure_tag.htm) | [**<footer>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_footer_tag.htm) | [**<form>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_form_tag.htm) | [**<h1> - <h6>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_hn_tag.htm) |
| [**<header>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_header_tag.htm) | [**<hr>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_hr_tag.htm) | [**<li>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_li_tag.htm) | [**<main>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_main_tag.htm) | [**<nav>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_nav_tag.htm) |
| [**<noscript>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_noscript_tag.htm) | [**<ol>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_ol_tag.htm) | [**<p>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_p_tag.htm) | [**<pre>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_pre_tag.htm) | [**<section>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_section_tag.htm) |
| [**<table>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_table_tag.htm) | [**<tfoot>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_tfoot_tag.htm) | [**<ul>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_ul_tag.htm) | [**<video>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_video_tag.htm) |  |

### **Example of Block-level Elements**

The following example demonstrates the block-level elements. Here, we are using one heading and two paragraphs separated by a horizontal line.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Block Level Elements</title>

</head>

<body>

<h3>HTML Block Level Elements</h3>

<p>

This line will appear in the next line

after Heading.

</p>

<hr />

<p>

This line will appear after Horizontal

Line.

</p>

</body>

</html>

## HTML Inline Elements

Inline elements can appear within the same line and do not start a new line on their own.

### **List of HTML Inline Elements**

The following table lists down all the inline elements −

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HTML Inline Elements** | | | | |
| [**<a>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_a_tag.htm) | [**<abbr>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_abbr_tag.htm) | [**<acronym>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_acronym_tag.htm) | [**<b>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_b_tag.htm) | [**<bdo>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_bdo_tag.htm) |
| [**<big>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_big_tag.htm) | [**<br>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_br_tag.htm) | [**<button>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_button_tag.htm) | [**<cite>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_cite_tag.htm) | [**<code>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_code_tag.htm) |
| [**<dfn>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_dfn_tag.htm) | [**<em>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_em_tag.htm) | [**<i>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_i_tag.htm) | [**<img>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_img_tag.htm) | [**<input>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_input_tag.htm) |
| [**<kbd>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_kbd_tag.htm) | [**<label>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_label_tag.htm) | [**<map>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_map_tag.htm) | [**<object>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_object_tag.htm) | [**<output>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_output_tag.htm) |
| [**<q>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_q_tag.htm) | [**<samp>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_samp_tag.htm) | [**<script>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_script_tag.htm) | [**<select>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_select_tag.htm) | [**<small>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_small_tag.htm) |
| [**<span>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_span_tag.htm) | [**<strong>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_strong_tag.htm) | [**<sub >**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_sub_tag.htm) | [**<sup>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_sup_tag.htm) | [**<textarea>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_textarea_tag.htm) |
| [**<time>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_time_tag.htm) | [**<tt>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_tt_tag.htm) | [**<var>**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_var_tag.htm) |  |  |

### **Example of Inline Elements**

The following example demonstrates inline elements. Here, we are making the paragraph's text bold and italic using inline emelents <b> and <i> −

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML inline Element</title>

</head>

<body>

<h3>Inline Elements in HTML</h3>

<!-- Using <b> inline element -->

<p>This <b>paragraph</b> is bold. </p>

<!-- Using <i> inline element -->

<p>This is an <i>italic</i> paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

## Grouping Block and Inline Elements

Block-level and inline elements can be grouped using the <div> tag. The <div> tag is a block-level element that plays a big role in grouping various other HTML tags and applying CSS to groups of elements.

### **Example**

This example demonstrates the group of elements using the div tag −

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML div Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- First group of tags -->

<div style="background-color:yellow">

<h4>This is first group</h4>

<p>Following is a list of vegetables</p>

<ul>

<li>Beetroot</li>

<li>Ginger</li>

<li>Potato</li>

<li>Radish</li>

</ul>

</div>

<!-- Second group of tags -->

<div style="background-color:cyan">

<h4>This is second group</h4>

<p>Following is a list of fruits</p>

<ul>

<li>Apple</li>

<li>Banana</li>

<li>Mango</li>

<li>Strawberry</li>

</ul>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**html**