**Chapter 5: Text Formatting**

While most HTML tags are used to create elements, HTML also provides in-text formatting tags to apply specifific

text-related styles to portions of text. This topic includes examples of HTML text formatting such as highlighting,

bolding, underlining, subscript, and stricken text.

Section 5.1: Highlighting

The <mark> element is new in HTML5 and is used to mark or highlight text in a document "due to its relevance in

another context".1

The most common example would be in the results of a search were the user has entered a search query and

results are shown highlighting the desired query.

<p>Here is some content from an article that contains the <mark>searched query</mark>

that we are looking for. Highlighting the text will make it easier for the user to

find what they are looking for.</p>

Output:

A common standard formatting is black text on a yellow background, but this can be changed with CSS.

Section 5.2: Bold, Italic, and Underline

Bold Text

To bold text, use the <strong> or <b> tags:

<strong>Bold Text Here</strong>

or

<b>Bold Text Here</b>

What’s the difffference? Semantics. <strong> is used to indicate that the text is fundamentally or semantically

important to the surrounding text, while <b> indicates no such importance and simply represents text that should

be bolded.

If you were to use <b> a text-to-speech program would not say the word(s) any difffferently than any of the other

words around it - you are simply drawing attention to them without adding any additional importance. By using

<strong>, though, the same program would want to speak those word(s) with a difffferent tone of voice to convey

that the text is important in some way.

Italic Text

To italicize text, use the <em> or <i> tags:GoalKicker.com – HTML5 Notes for Professionals

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<em>Italicized Text Here</em>

or

<i>Italicized Text Here</i>

What’s the difffference? Semantics. <em> is used to indicate that the text should have extra emphasis that should be

stressed, while <i> simply represents text which should be set offff from the normal text around it.

For example, if you wanted to stress the action inside a sentence, one might do so by emphasizing it in italics via

<em>: "Would you just submit the edit already?"

But if you were identifying a book or newspaper that you would normally italicize stylistically, you would simply use

<i>: "I was forced to read Romeo and Juliet in high school.

Underlined Text

While the <u> element itself was deprecated in HTMl 4, it was reintroduced with alternate semantic meaning in

HTML 5 - to represent an unarticulated, non-textual annotation. You might use such a rendering to indicate

misspelled text on the page, or for a Chinese proper name mark.

<p>This paragraph contains some <u>mispelled</u> text.</p>

Section 5.3: Abbreviation

To mark some expression as an abbreviation, use <abbr> tag:

<p>I like to write <abbr title="Hypertext Markup Language">HTML</abbr>!</p>

If present, the title attribute is used to present the full description of such abbreviation.

Section 5.4: Inserted, Deleted, or Stricken

To mark text as inserted, use the <ins> tag:

<ins>New Text</ins>

To mark text as deleted, use the <del> tag:

<del>Deleted Text</del>

To strike through text, use the <s> tag:

<s>Struck-through text here</s>

Section 5.5: Superscript and Subscript

To offffset text either upward or downward you can use the tags <sup> and <sub>.

To create superscript:

<sup>superscript here</sup>GoalKicker.com – HTML5 Notes for Professionals

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To create subscript:

<sub>subscript here</sub>