

Typography

Hypertext Markup Language 5
(HTML5)



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Formatting

(Hypertext Markup Language 5)

Formatting Elements

- Many times we want to display text differently such as **bold**, *italic* or 2⁵
- Text formatting tags can be used to appear text differently in web pages
- HTML also defines special elements, called formatting elements, for defining text with a special meaning

Formatting Elements

Element	Comment
	To define bold text
<i>	To define <i>italic</i> text
	Strong text rendered bold and is important
	Emphasized text is rendered <i>italic</i> and is important
<small>	To define text smaller than default text size
<big>	To define text bigger than default text size

Formatting Elements

Element	Comment
<mark>	To define highlighted text
<ins>	To define <u>inserted</u> Text
	To define deleted text
<u>	To define stylistically different text from normal text
<sub>	To define Subscript (_{Subscript})Text
<sup>	To define Superscript (^{Superscript}) Text
<pre>	To define pre-formatted text

Formatting Elements

- **Bold Element**

- Is designed to display text as **bold**
- Example : Indira Gandhi was a `bold` politician

- **Italic Element**

- Is designed to display the *italic* text
- Example : The `<i>italic</i>` word!

Formatting Elements

- **Strong Element**

- Is designed to display text as **bold**
- Semantically such text is important
- Example : Indira Gandhi was a `first` female prime minister of India.

- **Emphasize Element**

- Is designed to display the *italic* text
- Semantically such text is important
- Example : `Water` and `oxygen` are important for life!

Formatting - `` vs ``

- The `` tag is "logical" tag
- The text marked as strong is rendered **bold** with semantic "strong" importance by the browser

Formatting - `<i>` vs ``

- The `` tag is "logical" tag
- The text marked as emphasized is rendered *italic* with semantic **extra importance** by the browser

Formatting Elements

- **Mark element**
 - This element is designed to highlight the text
 - Example : A `<mark>highlighted</mark>` text
- **Strike element**
 - This element is designed to strike-through text (a single horizontal line running through it)
 - Example : The `<strike>wrogn</strike>` wrong is correct!

Formatting Elements

- **Super Script Element**

- Is designed to place the text slightly above the current line
- Example : $a^{2} + b^{2} = c^{2}$

- **Sub Script Element**

- Is designed to place the text slightly below the current line
- Example : $H_{2}SO_{4}$

Formatting Elements

- **Small Element**

- Is designed to display text smaller than default text size
- Example : Mouse is `<small>tiny</small>` animal.

- **Big Element**

- Is designed to display text smaller than default text size
- Example : Elephant is `<big>giant</big>` animal.

Formatting Elements

- **Insert Element**

- Is designed to display text with underline to indicate added text
- Example : The rose is `<ins>red</ins>`.

- **Del Element**

- Is designed to indicate deleted text
- Example : The `Wrong` Wrogn is a brand name.

Formatting Elements

- **Underline Element**

- Is designed to display stylistically different from normal text
- Example : The `<u>Wrogn</u>` is a brand name.

- **Pre Element**

- Is designed to preserve pre-formatted text
- Example : `<pre>Hello Web World! !!</pre>`

HTML Formatting – Class work

- Write a web page to display following text

Do you see a **bold** word here?

Strong is important

A greater *emphasis* on program efficiency

All *italic* words are not important

Small word but large impact!

Word **important** is highlighted here

Chemical formula of water is H₂O

Mass and energy conservation formula $E = MC^2$

This text is inserted text in the document

~~This text is striked through text~~

~~This is deleted text from the document~~

Fonts

(Hypertext Markup Language 5)

Font Properties

- The **font-family** property defines the font to be used for an HTML element
- The **font-size** property defines the text size for an HTML element
- The **text-align** property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element
- The **color** property defines the color of font

Font family

- The font-family property tells browser which font family to be used while displaying text
- If a font family has more than one word then specify within double quote
- You can list down more than one font-families by separating them with comma

Font family

```
<h2>Font family example</h2>
```

```
<p>This is default font (depends on browser) </p>
```

```
<p style="font-family:arial;">This is Arial family font</p>
```

```
<p style="font-family:helvetica;">This is Helvetica family font</p>
```

Web Safe Fonts

- All browsers might not support all font-families
- Font-family should hold several font names as a "fallback" system
- If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font, and so on

Syntax:

font-family: 'Primary Font', 'Alternate Font', generic-family-name;

<p style="font-family: 'Custom Family', 'Arial Black', sans-serif;">

This is Arial Black font</p>

Font Size Units

- “ems” (em)
 - The “em” is a scalable unit that is used in web document media
 - “em” unit refers to the font size of the parent element
 - An em is equal to current (parent) font-size (2em means 2 times the size of the current element font)

Font Size Units

- Pixels (px)
 - Pixels are fixed-size units that are used in screen media
 - One pixel is equal to one dot on the computer screen
 - Example font-size : 12px

Font Size Units

- Points (pt)
 - Points are used in print media
 - One point is equal to $1/72$ of an inch
 - Points are much like pixels, in that they are fixed-size units and cannot scale in size
 - Example font-size : 12pt

Font Size Units

- Percent (%)
 - The percent unit is much like the “em” unit
 - Example font-size : 100%
- Other units include pc (picas), cm (centimetre), mm (millimeters) and in (inches)

Font Size Units

(Notes)

- The em size unit is recommended by the W3C
- 1em is equal to the current/default font size
- The default text size in browsers is 16px
- So, the default size of 1em is 16px
- Use a Combination of Percent and Em
- The solution that works in all browsers, is to set a default font-size in percent for the <body> and set “em” for other elements

Text Alignment

- The text-align is used to specify the text alignment
 - center
 - left
 - Right
- Default alignment of text is left

```
<h2>Default Aligned Heading</h2>
```

```
<p style="text-align:right;">Right paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p style="text-align:center;">Center aligned paragraph.</p>
```

Text Color

```
<h2>Default Aligned Heading</h2>
```

```
<p style="color : red;">Right paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p style="text-align:center;">Center aligned paragraph.</p>
```

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*Thank
you*