**FORMATTING TAGS IN HTML**

Formatting tags:Used to style or structure the particular text or content of website.

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

Eg: <b>This text is bold</b>

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

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

3.<i>:The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Eg: <i>This text is italic</i>

4.<em>:The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Eg: <em>This text is emphasized</em>

5. <mark>:The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted.

Eg: <p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

6. <del>:The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text.

Eg: <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

7.<sup>: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]

Eg: <p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

8.<sub>: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

Eg: <p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

9.<blockquote>:The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Eg:<blockquote>objectives</blockquote>

10.<q>:The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation.

Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

Eg:<q>quotation</q>

11.<address>:The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation.

Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

Eg: <address>

Written by John Doe.<br>

Visit us at:<br>

Example.com<br>

Box 564, Disneyland<br>

USA

</address>

12.<abbr>:The HTML <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".

Eg: <p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

13.<cite>:The HTML <cite> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

Eg: <p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

14.<p>:The <p> tag defines a paragraph.

Eg: <p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>

15.<u>:The <u> tag represents some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text, such as misspelled words or proper names in Chinese text. The content inside is typically displayed with an underline. You can change this with CSS (see example below).

Eg: <p>This is some <u>mispeled</u> text.</p>

16.<pre>:The <pre> tag defines preformatted text.

Text in a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font, and the text preserves both spaces and line breaks. The text will be displayed exactly as written in the HTML source code.

Eg: <pre>  
Text in a pre element  
is displayed in a fixed-width  
font, and it preserves  
both      spaces and  
line breaks  
</pre>

**17.<code>:**The <code> tag is used to define a piece of computer code. The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.

**Eg:** <p>The HTML <code>button</code> tag defines a clickable button.</p>