

Text Formatting Tags

Text formatting tags in HTML control the appearance of text on a web page. These tags allow you to apply various styles and effects to the text content. Here are some commonly used text formatting tags in HTML:

1. **: Defines bold text.**

The `` tag makes the enclosed text bold without implying any specific importance or emphasis. It is a presentational tag and doesn't convey any additional meaning to the text. It's often better to use `` for semantic importance.

Example:

```
<p>This is <b>bold text</b>.</p>
```

Output:

This is **bold text**.

2. **<u>: Defines underlined text.**

The `<u>` tag underlines the enclosed text. However, it's worth noting that underlining is not commonly used for general text on the web because underlined text is often associated with hyperlinks. Instead, CSS is usually employed to style text.

Example:

```
<p>This is <u>underlined text</u>.</p>
```

Output:

This is underlined text.

3. **: Defines text that has been deleted from a document.**

The `` tag is used to represent text that has been deleted or removed from the document. Browsers typically render this text with a strikethrough.

Example:

```
<p>This text has been <del>deleted</del>.</p>
```

Output:

This text has been ~~deleted~~.

4. **: Defines emphasised text**

The `` tag emphasises text, typically rendering it in italics. The enclosed text should be emphasised, conveying importance or stress.

Example:

```
<p>This is <em>emphasized text</em>.</p>
```

Output:

This is *emphasized text*.

5. **<i>: Defines a part of a text in an alternate voice or mood.**

The `<i>` tag represents text in an alternate voice or mood. It is often rendered in italics, but like ``, it doesn't provide any semantic meaning to the enclosed text.

Example:

```
<p>This is <i>italicized text</i>.</p>
```

Output:

This is *italicized text*.

6. <pre>: Defines preformatted text

The <pre> tag defines preformatted text. Text within a <pre> element is typically displayed in a fixed-width font, and whitespace is preserved, including line breaks and spaces.

Example:

```
<pre>
This is
preformatted
text.
</pre>
```

Output:

```
This  is
preformatted
text.
```

7. <q>: Defines a short quotation

The <q> tag defines a short inline quotation. Browsers typically surround the text with double quotation marks.

Example:

```
<p>He said, <q>This is a short quote.</q></p>
```

Output:

He said, “This is a short quote.”

8. : Defines important text

The tag defines text with strong importance. It is often rendered as bold, but its primary purpose is to convey semantic meaning, indicating that the text is of particular significance.

Example:

```
<p>This is <strong>important text</strong>.</p>
```

Output:

This is **important text**.

9. <sub>: Defines subscripted text

The <sub> tag defines subscripted text. It is commonly used for chemical formulas, mathematical expressions, or footnotes.

Example:

```
<p>This is H<sub>2</sub>O (water).</p>
```

Output:

This is H₂O (water).

10. <sup>: Defines superscripted text

The <sup> tag is used to define superscripted text. It is commonly used for footnotes, exponents, and other instances where text should appear above the baseline.

Example:

```
<p>This is 10<sup>th</sup> place.</p>
```

Output:

This is 10th place.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the text formatting tags in HTML serve the purpose of structuring and styling text content on a web page. Each tag has its specific function and visual effect, contributing to the overall presentation of the information. Using these tags thoughtfully is crucial, considering their presentational aspects and semantic meaning.

The ``, `<i>`, `<u>`, ``, and `` tags offer ways to emphasise or highlight text, with `` and `` carrying semantic importance. The `<sub>` and `<sup>` tags provide options for subscript and superscript text, useful in scientific and mathematical contexts. The `` and `<ins>` tags indicate deleted and inserted text, respectively, providing a way to show document revisions. The `<q>` tag is handy for marking short inline quotations, while the `<pre>` tag preserves whitespace for preformatted text.

While these tags contribute to text formatting, it's advisable to use semantic tags like ``, ``, `<sub>`, and `<sup>` for better accessibility and search engine optimisation. Additionally, CSS is commonly employed for more extensive styling, separating presentation from content.

REFERENCES:

Explore more about these tags by going through the links below:

1. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/HTML_text_fundamentals#emphasis_and_importance
2. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Advanced_text_formatting#quotations