

HTML Formatting, quotation, comments, colors

HAJJAT HADIJAH KYAMPEIRE

Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning. This is achieved with the use of special html elements. Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

Exercises

Let's try to use all the above elements in our html file.

E.g ****This text is bold****

Exercise:

Add extra importance to the word "degradation" in the paragraph below.

```
<p>  
WWF's mission is to stop the [ ] degradation [ ] of our planet's natural  
environment.  
</p>
```

Quotation

In this chapter we will go through the `<blockquote>`, `<q>`, `<abbr>`, `<address>`, `<cite>`, and `<bdo>` HTML elements.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>
```

```
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">For 60 years, WWF has worked to help people and nature thrive. As the world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in nearly 100 countries.
```

```
</blockquote>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Html <blockquote> for Quotations

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

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

HTML <q> for Short Quotations

The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation.

Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>

HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations

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

Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines. **Tip: Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.**

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

HTML `<address>` for Contact Information

The HTML `<address>` tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the `<address>` element usually renders in *italic*, and browsers will always add a line break before and after the `<address>` element.

`<address>`

Written by John Doe.`
`

Visit us at:`
`

Example.com`
`

Box 564, Disneyland`
`

USA

`</address>`

HTML <cite> for Work Title

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.).

Note: A person's name is not the title of a work. The text in the <cite> element usually renders in *italic*. <p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

HTML <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override: BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.

The HTML <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction: <bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>

Exercise:

Use an HTML element to add quotation marks around the letters "cool".

```
<p>
I am so [ ] cool [ ].
</p>
```

HTML Comment Tag

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the start tag, but not in the end tag.

With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code:

Comments can be used to hide content temporarily.

Exercise:

Use the HTML comment tag to make a comment out of the "This is a comment" text.

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
   This is a comment   
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```