

Web design and development I

Topic 5: Formatting tags

1.0 Overview

If you use a word processor, you must be familiar with the ability to make text bold, italicized, or underlined; these are just three of the ten options available to indicate how text can appear in HTML and XHTML. HTML also defines special **elements** for defining text with a special **meaning**. HTML uses elements like `` and `<i>` for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text. Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

Tag	Description
<code></code>	Defines bold text
<code></code>	Defines emphasized text
<code><i></code>	Defines italic text
<code><small></code>	Defines smaller text
<code></code>	Defines important text
<code><sub></code>	Defines subscripted text
<code><sup></code>	Defines superscripted text
<code><ins></code>	Defines inserted text
<code></code>	Defines deleted text
<code><mark></code>	Defines marked/highlighted text

1.1.1 defines bold text

Anything that appears within ... element, is displayed in bold

```
<p>This text is normal. </p>
```

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

1.1.2 emphasized text

The HTML element defines *emphasized* text, with added semantic importance.

```
<p>This text is normal. </p>
```

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

1.1.3 <i> italic text

The HTML <i> element defines *italic* text, without any extra importance.

```
<p>This text is normal. </p>
```

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

1.1.4 <small> smaller text

The content of the <small>...</small> element is displayed one font size smaller than the rest of the text surrounding it.

```
<p>This text is normal. </p>
```

```
<p><small>This text is smaller. </small></p>
```

1.1.5 strong text

The HTML element defines **strong** text, with added semantic "strong" importance.

<p>This text is normal.</p>

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

1.1.6 <sub> subscripted text

The content of a _{...} element is written in subscript; the font size used is the same as the characters surrounding it, but is displayed half a character's height beneath the other characters.

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p>This text is _{subscripted}</p>

1.7.1 <sup> superscripted text

The content of a ^{...} element is written in superscript; the font size used is the same size as the characters surrounding it but is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p>This text is ^{superscripted}</p>

1.1.8 <ins> inserted text & deleted text

Anything that appears within <ins>...</ins> element is displayed as inserted text.

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p>This text is <ins> inserted </ins></p>

1.1.9 <mark> marked/highlighted text

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><mark>This text is marked/highlighted.</i></p>

1.1.10 <u> underlined

Anything that appears within <u>...</u> element, is displayed with underline.

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>
```

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

1.2 HTML Colors

In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name, an RGB value, or a HEX value. In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name.

```
<h2 style="background-color:red">
```

Background-color set by using red

```
</h2>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color:orange">
```

Background-color set by using orange

```
</h2>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color:blue;color:white">
```

Background-color set by using blue

```
</h2>
```

1.2.1 RGB

In HTML, a color can also be specified as an RGB value, using this formula: rgb(red, green, blue). Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color between 0 and 255. For example, rgb(255,0,0) is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (255) and the others are set to 0. To display the color black, all color parameters must be set to 0, like this: rgb(0,0,0). To display the color white, all color parameters must be set to 255, like this: rgb(255,255,255).

```
<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255,0,0)">
```

Background-color set by using rgb(255,0,0)

```
</h2>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0,255,0)">
```

Background-color set by using rgb(0,255,0)

```
</h2>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0,0,255)">
```

Background-color set by using rgb(0,0,255)

```
</h2>
```

1.2.2 HEX Value

In HTML, a color can also be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form: #RRGGBB, where RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and FF (same as decimal 0-255). For example, #FF0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (FF) and the others are set to the lowest value (00).

```
<h2 style="background-color:#FF0000">
```

Background-color set by using #FF0000

```
</h2>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color:#00FF00">
```

Background-color set by using #00FF00

```
</h2>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color:#0000FF">
```

Background-color set by using #0000FF

```
</h2>
```