PW SKILLS

An Old Style Blog App

Lecture's Checklist

1. Headings.

2. Paragraphs.

3. Text Formatting.

Headings

HTML headings are defined using the h1 to h6 elements. They are used to structure the content of a webpage, and they also help search engines understand the hierarchy of the content on the page.

Headings

```
1  <h1>This is a main heading</h1>
2  <h2>This is a subheading</h2>
3  <h3>This is a sub-subheading</h3>
4  <h4>This is a sub-sub-subheading</h4>
5  <h5>This is a sub-sub-sub-subheading</h5>
6  <h6>This is a sub-sub-sub-sub-subheading</h6>
```

Paragraphs

In HTML, you can use the <p> element to represent a paragraph.

Here is an example of how to use the <p> element:

```
1  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
2  <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

Text Formatting

Text formatting in HTML refers to the way in which you can control the appearance of text on a web page. This can include things like making text bold or italic, changing the font or font size, and aligning text.

Text Formatting

- **\<strong\>:** Makes text bold.
- **\<b\>:** Makes text bold.
- **\<em\>:** Italicizes text.
- **\<i\>:** Italicizes text

Text Formatting

- **<u>**: The <u> tag in HTML is used to underline text.

- **<s>**: Strikes through text.

- **<strike>**: Strikes through text.

Note that the <strike> element is deprecated in HTML5 and may not be supported in all modern web browsers. It is generally recommended to use other text formatting techniques, such as the text-decoration CSS property, to achieve the same effect.

Text Formatting

- **<sub>:** Makes text subscript.

- **<sup>:** Makes text superscript.

- **<small>:** Makes text small.

- **<big>:** Makes text big.

Text Formatting

- <mark>: Highlights text.

- <abbr>: Represents an abbreviation.

- <acronym>: Represents an acronym. (Not Supported)

- <dfn>: Represents a definition.

- <ins>: The <ins> tag in HTML is used to represent inserted text.