

➤ Heading Tag

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, and `<h6>`.

While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

Common Attribute : title , id , class , align

For Ex.

`<h1> Nova One Click Solution </h1>`

`<h2> Nova One Click Solution </h2>`

`<h3> Nova One Click Solution </h3>`

`<h4> Nova One Click Solution </h4>`

`<h5> Nova One Click Solution </h5>`

`<h6> Nova One Click Solution </h6>`

➤ Paragraph Tag

The `<p>` tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening `<p>` and a closing `</p>` tag as shown below in the example :

`<p>Here is a first paragraph of text.</p>`

`<p>Here is a second paragraph of text.</p>`

`<p>Here is a third paragraph of text.</p>`

Common Attribute : title , id , class , align

➤ Line Break Tag

Whenever you use the `
` element, anything following it starts from the next line. This tag is an example of an empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

The `
` tag has a space between the characters `br` and the forward slash. If you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the line break, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use `
` it is not valid in XHTML.

For Ex.

```
<p> Hello Friends < br />
```

```
Future Begins Here.< br />
```

```
By Nova One Click Solution. </p>
```

➤ Centering Content

You can use `<center>` tag to put any content in the center of the page or any HTML element/tag.

For Ex.

```
<p> This text is not in the center. </p>
```

```
<center>
```

```
<p> This text is in the center. </p>
```

```
</center>
```

➤ Horizontal Lines

Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document.

The `<hr />` tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

Again `<hr />` tag is an example of the empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

The `<hr />` element has a space between the characters `hr` and the forward slash. If you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the horizontal line, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use `<hr>` it is not valid in XHTML.

For Ex.

```
<p> This is paragraph one and should be on top </p>
```

```
< hr />
```

```
<p> This is paragraph two and should be at bottom </p>
```

➤ Preserve Formatting

Sometimes, you want your text to follow the exact format of how it is written in the HTML document. In these cases, you can use the preformatted tag `<pre>`.

Any text between the opening `<pre>` tag and the closing `</pre>` tag will preserve the formatting of the source document.

For Ex.

```
<pre>
```

```
function testFunction( strText )
```

```
{
```

```
    alert (strText);
```

```
}
```

```
</pre>
```

Try using the same code without keeping it inside `<pre>...</pre>` tags.

➤ Non-breaking Spaces

Suppose you want to use the phrase “12 - Angry Men.”. Here, you would not want a browser to split the "12" and "- Angry Men" across two lines.

In cases, where you do not want the client browser to break text, you should use a non-breaking space entity ** **; instead of a normal space.

For Ex.

<p>An example of this technique appears in the movie

"12 - Angry Men."

