

HTML – FORMATTING

Bold Text

Anything that appears within `...` element, is displayed in bold as shown below:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Bold Text Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The following word uses a <b>bold</b>  
    typeface.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Italic Text

Anything that appears within `<i>...</i>` element is displayed in italicized as shown below:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Italic Text Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The following word uses a <i>italicized</i>  
  typeface.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Underlined Text

Anything that appears within `<u>...</u>` element, is displayed with underline as shown below:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Underlined Text Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The following word uses a <u>underlined</u>  
typeface.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Horizontal Rule Tag: <HR>

An empty tag <HR> basically used to draw lines and horizontal rules. It can be used to separate two sections of text.

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>horizontal rule</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
Your horizontal rule goes here. <HR size=3  
width=50% align="right" color="red">
```

```
The rest of the text goes here.
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

<HR> accepts following attributes:

SIZE: Determines the thickness of the horizontal rule.
The value is given as a pixel value.

Example: <HR SIZE="3">

WIDTH: Specifies an exact width of HR in pixels, or a relative width as percentage of the document width.
Example: <HR WIDTH="50%">, horizontal rule a width a 50 percent of the page width.

ALIGN: Set the alignment of the rule to LEFT, RIGHT and CENTER. It is applicable if it is not equal to width of the page.

COLOR: Set the color of the Horizontal rule.

Font Colors and Size:

By using Tag one can specify the colors, size of the text.

Example: Your text goes here

SIZE: Sets the size of the text, takes value between 1 and 7, default is 3. Size can also be set relative to default size for example; SIZE=+X, where X is any integer value and it will add with the default size.

Example: Font Size changes to 5

 Font Size changes to 5 i.e. default size (3) ± 2

FACE: Sets the normal font type, provided it is installed on the user's machine.

Example: the text will be displayed in Arial

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>

Use of Character Formatting Text Tags

</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<H1><I> Welcome to the world of Internet</I></H1>

It is a

<U>Network of Networks</U>

</BODY>

</HTML>

LIST IN WEB PAGE

HTML Supports several ways of arranging items in lists. The most commonly used are:

- Ordered List (Numbered List)
- Unordered List (Bulleted List)

Ordered List

Ordered list also called as Numbered list, is used to present a numbered list of item in the order of importance or the item (paragraph) is marked with a number. An ordered list must begin with the followed by an list item tag.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>

An Ordered List

</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<H1><U> Various Terms Used In Internet</U></H1>

 WWW-World Wide Web

 URL-Uniform Resource Locator

 HTTP-Hypertext Transfer Protocol

 FTP-File Transfer Protocol

 HTML-Hypertext Markup Language

</BODY>

</HTML>

Attributes of tag:

TYPE : allows marking list items with different types. By default the list Item markers are set to numbers 1,2,3...

so

On.

Attribute	Description
Type = A	Capital letter eg. A, B, C.....
Type = a	Small letter eg. a, b, c,.....
Type = I	Uppercase Roman Numbers eg. I, II, III.....
Type = i	Lowercase Roman Numbers eg. i, ii, iii.....
Type = 1	eg. 1, 2, 3.....

START: used for lists that need to start at values other than 1. START always specified in default numbers, and is completed based on TYPE before display, For example, If START =5 it would display either an 'E', 'e', 'V', 'v', or '5' based an TYPE attribute.

Nested Order List

One ordered list might contain one or more ordered list that is called as Nested Order lists.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> Use of Nested Ordered Lists</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<OL TYPE = A START =3>

 Fruits

<OL TYPE = I>

 Apple

 MANGO

 Orange


```
<LI> VEGETABLES </LI>
```

```
<OL TYPE = I>
```

```
<LI> Brinjal </LI>
```

```
<LI> Cabbage </LI>
```

```
<LI> Tomato</LI>
```

```
</OL>
```

```
</OL>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

Unordered List

Unordered List also called as bulleted list, used to present list of items marked with bullets. An unordered list starts with in followed by (List Item) tag. Use of is very similar to (ordered list)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Unordered List</title>
</head>
<body>
<h3><u>Unordered list</u></h3>
<ul>
<li>Beetroot</li>
<li>Ginger</li>
<li>Potato</li>
<li>Radish</li>
</ul>
```

<h3>Type attribute</h3>

<h4>Square</h4>

<ul type="square">

Beetroot

Ginger

Potato

Radish

<h4>Disc</h4>

<ul type="disc">

Beetroot

Ginger

Potato

Radish


```
<h4>Circle</h4>
```

```
<ul type="circle">
```

```
<li>Beetroot</li>
```

```
<li>Ginger</li>
```

```
<li>Potato</li>
```

```
<li>Radish</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<html>
```