

Headings

- HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.
- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading followed by `<h2>` then the other `<h3>` to `<h6>` less important.
- Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Heading Example

<h1> Coding Seekho </h1>

<h2> Coding Seekho </h2>

<h3> Coding Seekho </h3>

<h4> Coding Seekho </h4>

<h5> Coding Seekho </h5>

<h6> Coding Seekho </h6>

Comment Tag

- Syntax:- **<!-- This is comment tag -->**
- HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.
- With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code.
- Comments can be used to hide content.
- This can be helpful if you hide content temporarily:
- You can also hide more than one line. Everything between the **<!--** and the **-->** will be hidden from the display.

Paragraphs Tag

- A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.
- The HTML **<p>** element defines a paragraph.
- Example:-

<p> This is paragraph **</p>**

- A paragraph always starts on a new line.
- With this tag you cannot change the line by Enter or adding extra spaces or extra lines in your code.
- The browser will automatically remove any extra spaces and lines when the page is displayed on web browser.

 Tag

- The **
** tag defines a line break in a code.
- Use **
** tag for jump on a new line without starting a new paragraph.
- The **
** tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.
- Example:-
<p> This is paragraph first line **
**
this is paragraph second line. **</p>**
- **
** tag insert a single line break.

Non Breaking Space

- Syntax:- ** **;
- A non-breaking space is a space that will not break into a new line.
- If you write 10 spaces in your text, the browser will remove 9 of them. To add real spaces to your text, you can use the ** **;
- Example:-
<p> This is my first ** **; ** **; ** **; web
page program. **</p>**

Horizontal Rule

- Syntax:- **<hr>** tag.
- The **<hr>** tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.
- The **<hr>** element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page:
- The **<hr>** tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.
- Example:-

<p> This is horizontal line </p> **<hr>**

<p> above is horizontal line </p>

Poem Tag

- Syntax:- **<pre>** tag.
- The HTML **<pre>** element defines preformatted text.
- The text inside a **<pre>** element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.
- Example:-
- **<pre>**

“Dream is not that which you see while
sleeping it is something that does not let you
sleep.”

</pre>

Pre tag example

<pre>

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is gone,
When he nothing shines upon,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

</pre>

Text Formatting `` tag

- Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text
- Syntax:- `` tag.
- The HTML `` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.
- Example:-
 - `<p>` This is text format pattern `</p>`- simple text
 - `<p>` This is text ` format ` pattern `</p>`
- You can bold whole line or paragraph or single text.

 tag

- Syntax:- **** tag.
- The HTML **** element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.
- Example:-
 - <p>** Today we are deals in Dollar not in Rupees.**</p>** - **Simple text**
 - <p>** Today we are deals in ** Dollar ** not in Rupees.**</p>**
- **** tag & **** tag are same working but purpose are different.

Italic Tag

- Syntax:- **<i>** tag.
- The **<i>** tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.
- Example:-

```
<p> <i> This is my pen. </i> </p>
```

```
<p> I'm going to buy a new  
    <i>Laptop.</i> </p>
```

Emphasized tag

- Syntax:- **** tag.
- The HTML **** element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
- A screen reader will pronounce the words in **** with an emphasis, using verbal stress.
- Example:-
 - <p> This is my pen. </p>**
 - <p> This is my**
 - parker company pen. </p>**

Mark Tag

- Syntax:- **<mark>** tag.
- The HTML **<mark>** element defines text that should be marked or highlighted.
- Example:-

```
<p> Do not forget to buy a notebook when you  
go to the market. </p>
```



```
<p> Do not forget to buy a  
<mark> notebook </mark>  
when you go to the market. </p>
```

Delete Tag

- Syntax:- **** tag.
- The HTML **** element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text.
- Example:-

```
<p> I like to drink a cup of tea.</p>
```



```
<p> I like to drink  
a cup of <del> tea. </del> </p>
```

Insert Tag

- Syntax:- `<ins>` tag.
- The HTML `<ins>` element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text.
- Example:-

`<p> I like to drink a cup of tea.</p>`

`<p> I like to drink
a cup of tea.
coffee </p>`

Subscripted Tag

- Syntax:- **<sub>** tag.
- The HTML **<sub>** element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like **H₂O**.
- Example:-

```
<p> H2O </p>
```



```
<p> H <sub> 2 </sub> </p>
```

Superscript Tag

- Syntax:- **<sup>** tag.
- The HTML **<sup>** element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for mathematical formula, like a^2b .
- Example:-

```
<p> a2b </p>
```



```
<p> a <sup> 2 </sup> b </p>
```

Small text tag

- Syntax:- **<small>** tag.
- The HTML **<small>** element defines smaller text.
- If you want to change some text size in paragraph then use **<small>** tag.
- Example:-
 - <p> The small tag defines smaller text.</p>**
 - <p> The small tag defines**
smaller text.</p>

Big tag

- Syntax:- `<big>` tag.
- The HTML `<big>` element defines bigger text.
- If you want to change some text size in paragraph then use `<big>` tag.
- Example:-
 - `<p> The big tag defines bigger text.</p>`
 - `<p> The big tag defines`
`<big> bigger </big> text.</p>`