Html 2.3

HTML Text Formatting

In the previous chapter, you learned about the HTML style attribute.

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:

 Important text
<i> Italic text
 Emphasized text
<mark> Marked text
<small> Small text
 Deleted text
<ins> Inserted text

Bold text

<sub> Subscript text <sup> Superscript text

HTML and Elements

The HTML element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example

b>This text is bold

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

Example

This text is strong

HTML <i> and Elements

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

Example

<i>This text is italic<i>

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

Example

This text is emphasized

Note: Browsers display as , and as <i>. However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags: and <i> defines bold and italic text,

but and means that the text is important.

HTML <small> Element

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

Example

<h2>HTML <small>Small</small> Formatting</h2>

HTML <mark> Element

The HTML <mark> element defines marked or highlighted text:

Example

<h2>HTML <mark>Marked</mark> Formatting</h2>

HTML Element

The HTML element defines deleted (removed) text.

Example

My favorite color is blue red.

HTML <ins> Element

The HTML <ins> element defines inserted (added) text.

Example

My favorite <ins> color <ins> is red.

HTML <sub> Element

The HTML <sub> element defines subscripted text.

Example

This is_{subscripted} text.

HTML <sup> Element

The HTML <sup> element defines superscripted text.

Example

This is <sup> superscripted <sup> text.