

HTML

Changing Text Style, Size, Color Of Specified Text :

HTML provides a container tag `` to change the appearance of the specified amount of text. It supports three attributes – size, color & Face.

(i). **SIZE** : It specified the text size. The valid range of the size is 1 to 7.

`.....`

If the current font size is not known and we want to increase/ decrease the font size then the increment/decrement value can also be specified.

Ex: `.....`

(ii). **COLOR** : Specifies the color of the text.

For ex: ` -----`

(iii). **FACE** : Specifies the name of the font for the text.

For ex.: ``

If the specified font is not found, default font is used. We can also specify two or more font name using comma, to specify that if the first font is not found, use second or third and so on.

For ex. :

``

If required 2 or more attributes can also be specified separated by space.

For ex:

``

Only that much amount of text is affected by this tag which are enclosed within `` tag

Changing Default Text Style, Size, Color Of The Text:

HTML provides an empty tag `<basefont>` to change the appearance of all the textual data of the document. The tag `<basefont>` can be used only once in a document and affects the entire document from that point onwards.

Like `` tag it also supports three attributes - size, color & face.

For Ex:

`<BASEFONT color="BLUE" face="ARIAL" size="6">`

Breaking Long Document Into Paragraph:

HTML provides a container tag `<P></P>` to insert a line break with space in

the beginning to mark the beginning of the paragraph. The paragraph can be aligned left, right and the center using align attributes. If no attribute is specified, by default the paragraph is left aligned.

For ex. :-

<P> Text is Left Aligned </P>

<P align=center>Text is center Aligned</P>

<P align=right > Text is right Aligned </P>

Printing Quoted Material:

HTML provides a container tag <BLOCKQUOTE> to print long textual data that have quoted material.

It is tag is always used inside the <P></P> tag.

The text enclosed within <BLOCKQUOTE>...</BLOCKQUOTE> is indented within the paragraph.

Making The Text Bold, Italic, Underline & Strikeout, Small, Big & Blink :

HTML provides the following container tags to do the above mentioned task –

BOLD : text to be printed in BOLD

ITALIC : <I> text to be printed in italics </I>

UNDERLINE : <U> text to underlined </U>

STRIKEOUT:

<STRIKE> text to be printed in strikeout fashion </STRIKE>

SMALL : It is a container tag that displays the enclosed text in smaller size than the rest of the text on the page.

<small> text to be printed </small>

BIG : It is a container tag that displays the enclosed text in bigger size than the rest of the text on the page.

<big> text to be printed </big>

Blink : It is a container tag that makes the enclosed text blink.
(Use other Browser)

Superscript: A superscript text appears slightly above the top of the preceding text and in smaller font.

For ex. 8^2 to print it html provides container tag ^{..}

8 ² will print 8^2

Subscript: A subscript text appears slightly below the base line and in smaller font.

E.g.- H_2O , to print it html provides container tag <sub>.

Ex. H ₂ O will print H_2O

Displaying Text In Typewriter Style: HTML provides a container tag

<TT> ... </TT> to print enclosed text in typewriter style.

Displaying Text In Computer Style: HTML provides a container tag `<Code> ... </Code>` to print enclosed text in computer style.

Displaying Text In Keyboard Style: HTML provides a container tag `<KBD> ... </KBD>` to print enclosed text in keyboard style

Printing Postal Address: HTML provides a container tag `<Address> ... </Address>` to print postal address. It displays enclosed text in Italic format.

Ex: `<Address>`
Name : ----- `
`
Plot No: -----`
`
Location: -----`
`
City: -----`
`
`</Address>`

Printing pre – formatted text: Html provides container tag `<pre>` `</pre>` to pre – formatted text i.e. it displays the enclosed text in the same format as it was typed in the source program. Generally it is used to print information in column wise format.

Ex. `<pre>`
Name Phone No.
 :
`</pre>`

Drawing a Horizontal Line (As Section Divider):

HTML provides an empty tag `<HR>` to draw a horizontal line across the page. It supports attributes like - align, noshade, color, size & width.

NOSHADE : If this attribute is used, a solid black line is printed that has no shading.

Syntax : `<HR noshade>`

WIDTH: It specifies width of horizontal rule. By default horizontal rule is always as wide as the page. The width can be specified in pixel or a percentage of the page width.

Ex. `<HR width=40>`
OR
`<HR width=50%>`

COLOR : It specifies color of the horizontal rule.

ALIGN : It specifies horizontal alignment of the line. If the size of the horizontal rule is not equal to the width of the page then the line can be aligned left, right or center using ALIGN attribute.

SIZE : It specifies thickness of the horizontal line.

Ex.: `<hr align="center" color="RED" size=10>`