Lab 03 summary
- Revision :-

- What is HTML?
- What is the structure of an HTML document?
- What are the basic HTML tags?
- What is the use of the <head> tag?
- What is the use of the <body> tag?
- What is the use of the <title> tag?
- What is the use of the <h1> tag?
- What is the use of the <p> tag?

Text formatting :-
HTML offers a range of tags that can be used to format text in various
ways. Here are some of the most commonly used HTML tags for text
formatting:
- Headings (<h1> to <h6>): These tags are used to create headings of different sizes. They
  range from the largest (<h1>) to the smallest (<h6>).
  Headings are used to create a visual hierarchy on the page and make it
  easier for the reader to scan and understand the content.
- Paragraphs (<p>): This tag is used to create paragraphs of text. By default, the text in a
  paragraph is left-aligned, but you can use the text-align CSS property to align the text to
  the center or right.
- Bold (<b>) and Strong (<strong>): These tags are used to make text bold. The <strong>
  tag is a more semantically meaningful tag, as it is used to indicate that the text is of
  strong importance or relevance.
- Italics (<i>) and Emphasis (<em>): These tags are used to make text italicized. The <em>
  tag is a more semantically meaningful tag, as it is used to indicate that the text has
  emphasis or importance.
- Underline (<u>): This tag is used to underline text.
  However, it is not recommended to use this tag as it can create
  accessibility issues, and CSS can be used to achieve the same effect.
- Strikethrough (<s>, <strike>, <del>): These tags are used to add a line through the text to
  indicate that it has been deleted or is no longer relevant.
- Superscript (<sup>) and Subscript (<sub>): These tags are used to make text appear as
  superscript or subscript, respectively.
- Abbreviation (<abbr>): This tag is used to indicate
  an abbreviation or acronym. The full meaning of the abbreviation can be
  displayed as a tooltip when the user hovers over the text.
- Address (<address>): This tag is used to indicate the
  contact information for the author or publisher of the page. By
  default, the text is italicized and displayed on a separate line.

Exercise :-

- Bold and Italic text (To display text in italic font style in HTML, you can use the <em> tag or <i> tag. Both tags are used to indicate that the enclosed text should be rendered in italic font style.)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>


<head>
<title>Bold Text Example</title>

</head>


<body>

<p>Hello students,  <b>These questions are very important for your terminal</b>examination .</p>

<p>This is <em>italic</em> text.</p>
<p>This is <i>italic</i> text.</p>
</body>


</html>
```

- Underline and strike

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>


<head>
<title>Bold Text Example</title>

</head>


<body>

<p>The following word uses an <u>underlined</u> typeface.</p>
<p>The following word uses a <strike>strikethrough</strike>
</body>


</html>
```

- Super script

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>(a+b)² and (a+b)³ Formula</title>
  </head>
  <body>
   <h1>(a+b)² and (a+b)³ Formula</h1>
   <p>To calculate (a+b)², use the following formula:</p>
   <p>(a+b)<sup>2</sup> = a<sup>2</sup> + 2ab + b<sup>2</sup></p>
   <p>To calculate (a+b)³, use the following formula:</p>
   <p>(a+b)<sup>3</sup> = a<sup>3</sup> + 3a<sup>2</sup>b + 3ab<sup>2</sup> +
b<sup>3</sup></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

- Subscript

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Base 10 to Base 2 Conversion</title>
  </head>
  <body>
   <h1>Base 10 to Base 2 Conversion</h1>
   <p>(8)<sub>10</sub> is equivalent to (1000)<sub>2</sub> </p>
   <p>(16)<sub>10</sub> is equivalent to (10000)<sub>2</sub> </p>
   <p>(32)<sub>10</sub>is equivalent to (100000)<sub>2</sub> </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

- Delete and Insert Text

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>


<head>
<title>Inserted Text Example</title>

</head>
```

```html
<body>

<p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>

</body>


</html>
```

- Larger and smaller text

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>


<head>

<title>Larger Text Example</title>

</head>


<body>

<p>The following word uses a <big>big</big> typeface.</p>
<p>The following word uses a <small>small</small> typeface.</p>


</body>


</html>
```

- Pre formatted text

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Preformatted Text Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Preformatted Text Example</h1>
    <pre>
      This text
```

```
        is
        preformatted
        with all spaces
        and line breaks
        preserved.
      </pre>
   </body>
</html>
```
In this example, the text within the <pre> tag is
preformatted with all spaces and line breaks preserved. When the HTML
code is rendered in a web browser, the output will display the text
exactly as it appears within the <pre> tag, with all the whitespace and line breaks intact.

- Variable
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Variable Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>The value of <var>x</var> is 5.</p>
</body>
</html>
```
In this example, the <var> tag is used to indicate
that "x" is a variable. The tag is wrapped around the variable name to
visually distinguish it from the rest of the text. When the HTML is
rendered, the variable name will be displayed in a different font or
style to indicate that it is a variable.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Variable Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>The value of <var>v</var> is <var>3.5</var> <abbr title="meters per second
squared">m/s<sup>2</sup></abbr>.</p>
</body>
</html>
```