Text Formatting Tags:

****

When writing in HTML, the tag is an inline element used to designate a section of text with strong importance; it is usually denoted with bold font.

Example:

```
<p>Make sure you <strong>ground yourself</strong> before working
   inside a computer case to avoid electrostatic discharge.</p>
```

****

When writing in HTML, the tag is an inline element that makes text bold. It is useful when you want to create definitions or make a certain word or phrase stand out.

Example:

```
<p>Use the &lt;b&gt; tag to create <b>bold text</b> on your pages.</p>
```

The above code, rendered in a web browser, looks like this:

Use the tag to create **bold text** on your pages.

****

The HTML tag is used in HTML to give emphasis to a certain block of text. By default, the tag is an inline element that can be nested, and each level of nesting increases the degree of emphasis.

Example:

```
<p>The word <em>emphasize</em> is emphasized.</p>
```

****

When writing in HTML, the tag is an inline element that italicizes and makes text appear different from the surrounding text. It can be used to indicate a phrase from another language, a character's thought, a technical term, etc.

Example:

```
The Spanish word for the color green is <i>verde</i>.
```

<tt></tt>

When writing in HTML, the <tt> tag was used to designate inline teletype text. It was intended to style text as it would appear on a fixed-width display, using the browser's default monotype font.

Example:

```
<p>Some normal text. <tt>Some teletype text.</tt></p>
```

<strike></strike>

When writing in HTML, the <strike> tag was an inline element used to draw a strikethrough on a section of text. However, this tag is obsolete, and you should use either the <s> or <del> tag in its place.

Example:

```
<p>There is regular text, and there is <strike>strikethrough text
</strike>.</p>
```

There is regular text, and there is ~~strikethrough text~~.

<cite></cite>

When writing in HTML, the <cite> tag is an inline element used to mention any creative work. Useful from books to paintings, the <cite> tag requires that when you designate the URL or title of the work.

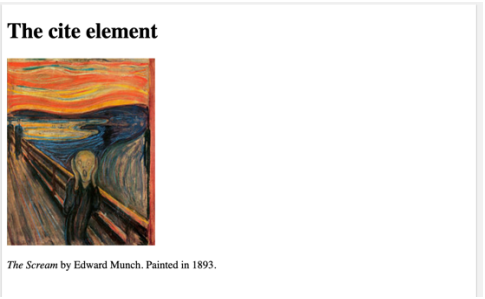
Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The cite element</h1>

<img src="img_the_scream.jpg" width="220" height="277" alt="The Scream">
<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



<del></del>

When writing HTML, the <del> tag is an inline element used to indicate that a block of text was deleted from a web page. It is usually visually illustrated using strike-through text.

Example:

```
<p>My favorite food is <del>spaghetti</del> <ins>pizza</ins>.</p>
```

My favorite food is ~~spaghetti~~ pizza.

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
cite	Designates a URL to a document explaining why the text was deleted.
datetime	Designates the date and time the text was deleted.

<ins></ins>

When writing HTML, the <ins> tag is an inline element used to indicate that a section of text was inserted into a web page. It's often used in conjunction with the <del> tag.

Example:

```
<p>My favorite food is <del>spaghetti</del> <ins>pizza</ins>.</p>
```

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
cite	Designates a URL to a document explaining why the text was inserted.
datetime	Designates the date and time the text was inserted.

<blockquote></blockquote>

The HTML <blockquote> tag is a block element used to denote that part of an article is quoted from another source. It is useful when your content frequently uses extended quotes from another source, because you can create custom styles specifically for the blockquote elements. Most frequently, browsers will format blockquote text by indenting it.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document Title</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>The blockquote element</h1>

    <p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>

    <blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
        For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF
        works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million
        globally.
    </blockquote>
</body>

</html>
```

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
cite	Used to designate the source of the quotation.

<q></q>

When writing in HTML, the <q> tag is an inline element used to designate that the enclosed text is a short quotation. It is useful when you need to put a quote onto a web page that doesn't require paragraph breaks. This tag is usually denoted by a visible quotation mark.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document Title</title>
</head>

<body>
    <p><q>Here is a quotation taken from the website.</q></p>
</body>

</html>
```

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
cite	Used to designate the source of the quotation.

<abbr></abbr>

When writing in HTML, the <abbr> tag is an inline element used to create an acronym or abbreviation. It is useful when you want to shorten a word or phrase, but still want to give additional information to visitors, search engines, and browsers.

Example:

```
The <abbr title="Central Processing Unit">CPU</abbr> ran hot.
```

The CPU ran hot.

<acronym></acronym>

When writing in HTML, the <acronym> tag is an inline element used to create an acronym. It is useful when you want to shorten a phrase, but still want to give additional information to visitors, search engines, and browsers.

Example:

```
The <acronym title="Central Processing Unit">CPU</acronym> ran hot.
```

The CPU ran hot.

<address></address>

When writing in HTML, the <address> tag is a block element used to specify the contact information of an owner or author. If it is used within an <article> element, the <address> tag denotes contact info for that article. In the <body> element, it describes contact info for the document.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document Title</title>
</head>

<body>
    <address>
        Written by Mr. Venugopal.<br><br>
        Visit us at:<br>
        https://www.farsightedfolks.com/<br><br>
        Write us at:<br>
        321 Fake Street<br>
        Salt Lake City, UT 84121<br>
        United States
    </address>
</body>

</html>
```

Written by Mr. Venugopal.

Visit us at:
https://www.farsightedfolks.com/

Write us at:
321 Fake Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84121
United States

<dfn></dfn>

When writing in HTML, the <dfn> tag, also known as the HTML definition element, is an inline element used to represent the defining instance of a term. This tag has an order of operations of sorts when it comes to usage; detailed below.

Example:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document Title</title>
</head>

<body>
    <p><dfn>Farsighedfolks</dfn> is a training website.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

<code></code>

The HTML <code> tag is an inline HTML element used to designate that a section of text is computer code.

Example:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <pre>
        <code>
        #include<stdio.h>
        int main() {
            printf("Hello Folks");
        }
        </code>
    </pre>
</body>
</html>
```

```
#include
int main() {
    printf("Hello Geeks");
}
```

****

When writing in HTML, the <sub> tag is an inline element used to designate subscript text, which appears lower, and usually smaller, than the text around it. It is useful for tasks like writing mathematical or chemical formulas.

Example:

```
<p>This chemical formula for ammonia is NH<sub>3</sub>.</p>
```

This chemical formula for ammonia is NH_3.

<small><small>

When writing in HTML, the <small> tag is an inline element used to designate text that is one font size smaller, down to a browser's minimum. It is useful when you need to make a side comment or type something in smaller print, such as a Copyright.

Example:

```
<p>This a way to create <small>smaller text</small> on your pages.</p>
```

Links:

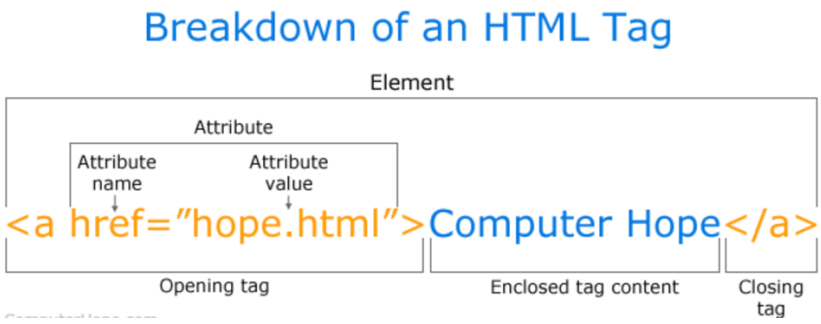
<a>

Navigation:

The HTML <a> tag is an inline HTML element that defines a hyperlink. Hyperlinks allow users to navigate from one page to another.

We use this for navigation

Example:




```
<a href="html.htm">Our HTML overview</a>
```

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
download	Designates the file that will be downloaded upon clicking the link.
href	Designates the URL of the web page to which the link points.
hreflang	Designates the language of the file to which the link points.
media	Designates the device the linked file is optimized for using.
rel	Designates the relationship between the linked and current files.
target	Designates where to open the linked file.
title	Describes the link and shows description when hovering over the link.
type	Designates the linked file's media type.

Deprecated attributes:

Attribute	Description
charset	Designates the character set of the linked file.
coords	Designates the coordinates of the linked file.
name	Designates the name of an anchor.
rev	Designates the relationship between the linked and current files.
shape	Designates the shape of the linked file.

Mail:

Adding the subject to the mailto HTML tag can be an easy way to help direct e-mails when listing more than one e-mail address on your website or blog.

Using the mailto in the a href HTML tag allows you to send an e-mail using the installed e-mail client. If you want to add a subject to that e-mail add ?subject=<subject> to the mailto tag.

```
<a href="mailto:test@example.com?subject=Testing out mailto!&body=This is only a test!">Second Example</a>
```

We also can include &cc= & bcc= to fill out the CC and BCC fields

Tel:

CLICK TO CALL

Named anchor:

Using id attribute:

```
<h1>TAG index</h1>

<h2>Anchor example</h2>

<h3><a name="menu">Menu</a></h3>
<ul>
<li><a href="#a001">Jump to a001</a></li>
<li><a href="#a002">Jump to a002</a></li>
<li><a href="#a003">Jump to a003</a></li>
</ul>

<h3><a name="a001">a001</a></h3>
<p>paragraph text ...</p>

<h3><a name="a002">a002</a></h3>
<p>paragraph text ...</p>

<h3><a name="a003">a003</a></h3>
<p>paragraph text ...</p>

<hr>

<p><a href="#menu">Jump to Menu</a></p>
```

Using name attribute:

```
<h1>TAG index</h1>

<h2>Anchor example</h2>

<h3 id="menu">Menu</h3>
<ul>
<li><a href="#a001">Jump to a001</a></li>
<li><a href="#a002">Jump to a002</a></li>
<li><a href="#a003">Jump to a003</a></li>
</ul>

<h3 id="a001">a001</h3>
<p>paragraph text ...</p>

<h3 id="a002">a002</h3>
<p>paragraph text ...</p>

<h3 id="a003">a003</h3>
<p>paragraph text ...</p>

<hr>

<p><a href="#menu">Jump to Menu</a></p>
```

Images:

When writing in HTML, the <img> tag is an inline element used to designate a holding space for linked images. It is useful when you want to link pictures, diagrams, or illustrations to your web pages, either from your collection or another website.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>

<body>
    <img src="farsightedfolks_logo.png" alt="Logo" height="100" width="100">
</body>

</html>
```

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
alt	Designates the image's alternate text (required).
crossorigin	Utilized to allow the use of <canvas> on images from third-party sites that permit cross-origin access.
height	Designates the height of the image.
ismap	Designates that an image is a server-side image map.
usemap	Designates that an image is a client-side image map.
src	Designates the URL of the linked image (required).
width	Designates the width of the image.

Deprecated attributes:

Attribute	Description
align	Designates the alignment of the image with respect to the content around it.
border	Designates the width of the border surrounding the image.
hspace	Designates the whitespace on right and left side of an image.
longdesc	Designates additional information about the content.
vspace	Designates the whitespace above and below an image.

HTML Lists:

Lists are used to group together related pieces of information so they are clearly associated with each other and easy to read. In modern web development, lists are workhorse elements, frequently used for navigation as well as general content.

Lists are good from a structural point of view as they help create a well-structured, more accessible, easy-to-maintain document. They are also useful because they provide specialized elements to which you can attach CSS styles. Finally, semantically correct lists help visitors read your web site, and they simplify maintenance when your pages need to be updated.

There are three list types in HTML:

unordered list — used to group a set of related items in no particular order
ordered list — used to group a set of related items in a specific order
description list — used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions

Each list type has a specific purpose and meaning in a web page.

Unordered lists:

Unordered (bulleted) lists are used when a set of items can be placed in any order. An example is a shopping list:

- Milk
- Bread
- Butter
- Coffee beans

Although the items are all part of one list, you could put the items in any order and the list would still make sense:

- bread
- coffee beans
- milk
- butter

You can use CSS to change the bullet to one of several default styles, use your own image, or even display the list without bullets

Unordered list markup:

Unordered lists use one set of tags wrapped around one or more sets of tags:

```
<ul>
  <li>bread</li>
  <li>coffee beans</li>
  <li>milk</li>
  <li>butter</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered lists:

Ordered (numbered) lists are used to display a list of items that should be in a specific order. An example would be cooking instructions:

1. Gather ingredients
2. Mix ingredients together
3. Place ingredients in a baking dish
4. Bake in oven for an hour
5. Remove from oven
6. Allow to stand for ten minutes
7. Serve

If the list items were moved around into a different order, the information would no longer make sense:

1. Gather ingredients
2. Bake in oven for an hour
3. Serve
4. Remove from oven
5. Place ingredients in a baking dish
6. Allow to stand for ten minutes
7. Mix ingredients together

Ordered lists can be displayed with several sequencing options. The default in most browsers is decimal numbers, but there are others available:

Letters
- Lowercase ascii letters (a, b, c…)
- Uppercase ascii letters (A, B, C…).
- Lowercase classical Greek: (έ, ή, ί…)

Numbers
- Decimal numbers (1, 2, 3…)
- Decimal numbers with leading zeros (01, 02, 03…)
- Lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii…)
- Uppercase Roman numerals (I, II, III…)
- Traditional Georgian numbering (an, ban, gan…)
- Traditional Armenian numbering (mek, yerku, yerek…)

As with unordered lists, you can use CSS to change the style of your ordered lists.

Ordered list markup:

Ordered lists use one set of tags wrapped around one or more sets of tags:

```
<ol>
  <li>Gather ingredients</li>
  <li>Mix ingredients together</li>
  <li>Place ingredients in a baking dish</li>
  <li>Bake in oven for an hour</li>
  <li>Remove from oven</li>
  <li>Allow to stand for ten minutes</li>
  <li>Serve</li>
</ol>
```

Beginning ordered lists with numbers other than 1:

A common requirement in ordered list usage is to get them to start with a number other than 1 (or i, or I, etc.). This is done using the start attribute, which takes a numeric value (even if you're using CSS to change the list counters to be alphabetic or Roman). This is useful if you have a single list of items, but need to break up the list with a note or other related information. For example, we could do this with the previous example:

```
<ol>
  <li>Gather ingredients</li>
  <li>Mix ingredients together</li>
  <li>Place ingredients in a baking dish</li>
</ol>

<p>Before you place the ingredients in the baking dish, preheat the oven to
180 degrees centigrade/350 degrees fahrenheit in readiness for the next step.</p>

<ol start="4">
  <li>Bake in oven for an hour</li>
  <li>Remove from oven</li>
  <li>Allow to stand for ten minutes</li>
  <li>Serve</li>
</ol>
```

This gives the following result

1. Gather ingredients
2. Mix ingredients together
3. Place ingredients in a baking dish

Before you place the ingredients in the baking dish, preheat the oven to 180 degrees centigrade/350 degrees fahrenheit in readiness for the next step.

4. Bake in oven for an hour
5. Remove from oven
6. Allow to stand for ten minutes
7. Serve

Description lists:

Description lists (previously called definition lists, but renamed in HTML5) associate specific names and values within a list. Examples might be items in an ingredient list and their descriptions, article authors and brief bios, or competition winners and the years in which they won. You can have as many name-value groups as you like, but there must be at least one name and at least one value in each pair.

Description lists are flexible: you can associate more than one value with a single name, or vice versa. For example, the term “coffee” can have several meanings, and you could show them one after the other:

```
coffee

  a beverage made from roasted, ground coffee beans
  a cup of coffee
  a social gathering at which coffee is consumed
  a medium to dark brown colour
```

Description list markup:

Description lists use one set of <dl></dl> tags wrapped around one or more groups of <dt></dt> (name) and <dd></dd> (value) tags. You must pair at least one <dt></dt> with at least one <dd></dd>, and the <dt></dt> should always come first in the source order.

A simple description list of single names with single values would look like this:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Name</dt>
  <dd>Value</dd>
  <dt>Name</dt>
  <dd>Value</dd>
  <dt>Name</dt>
  <dd>Value</dd>
</dl>
```

This gives the following result

```
Name
  Value
Name
  Value
Name
  Value
```

```
<dl>
  <dt>Name1</dt>
  <dd>Value that applies to Name1</dd>
  <dt>Name2</dt>
  <dt>Name3</dt>
  <dd>Value that applies to both Name2 and Name3</dd>
  <dt>Name4</dt>
  <dd>One value that applies to Name4</dd>
  <dd>Another value that applies to Name4</dd>
</dl>
```

This gives the following result

```
Name1
  Value that applies to Name1
Name2
Name3
  Value that applies to both Name2 and Name3
Name4
  One value that applies to Name4
  Another value that applies to Name4
```

HTML list advantages:

- **Flexibility:** If you have to change the order of the list items in an ordered list, you simply move around the list item elements; when the browser renders the list, it will be properly ordered.
- **Styling:** Using an HTML list allows you to style the list properly using CSS. The list item tags <li> are different from the other tags in your document, so you can specifically target CSS rules to them.
- **Semantics:** HTML lists give the content the proper semantic structure. This has important benefits, such as allowing screen readers to tell users with visual impairments that they are reading a list, rather than just reading out a confusing jumble of text and numbers.

Nesting lists:

An individual list item can contain another entire list, called a nested list. It is useful for things like tables of contents that contain sub-sections:

1. Chapter One
    a. Section One
    b. Section Two
    c. Section Three
2. Chapter Two
3. Chapter Three

To reflect that in the code, the entire nested list is contained inside the first list item. The code looks like this:

```
<ol>
  <li>Chapter One
    <ol style="list-style-type: lower-alpha;">
      <li>Section One</li>
      <li>Section Two </li>
      <li>Section Three </li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Chapter Two</li>
  <li>Chapter Three  </li>
</ol>
```

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
reversed	Designates that a list should go in descending order.
start	Designates the start value of an ordered list.
type	Designates the type of markers to use in a list.