



HTML Text Formatting Elements

Formatting tags are used to display special types of text:

We have the following commonly used formatting tags in HTML

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<u>` - Underlined Text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<s>` - Strike Text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

Making text bold

In HTML, we can use `` or `` to make the text bold.

The `` HTML element is used to draw the reader's attention to the element's contents, which are not otherwise granted special importance.

The `` HTML element indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency. Browsers typically render the contents in bold type.

The `` element is for content that is of greater importance, while the `` element is used to draw attention to text without indicating that it's more important.

`This is the bold text`

You `must not ride a bike without helmet`



Italic text

The `<i>` HTML element represents a range of text that is set off from the normal text for some reason, such as thoughts, idiomatic text, technical terms, and taxonomical designations, among others. Historically, these have been presented using italicized type, which is the source of this element's `<i>` naming.

Examples:

A `<i>`programming language`</i>` is a system of notation for writing computer programs.

I thought `<i>`You would love me.`</i>`

The `` HTML element marks text that has stress emphasis. Typically this element is displayed in italic type.

Example:

`<i>` vs. ``

Some developers may be confused by how multiple elements seemingly produce similar visual results. `` and `<i>` are common examples since they both italicize text. What's the difference? Which should you use?

By default, the visual result is the same. However, the semantic meaning is different. The `` element represents stress emphasis of its contents, while the `<i>` element represents text that is set off from the normal prose, such as a foreign word, fictional character thoughts, or when the text refers to the definition of a word instead of representing its semantic meaning. (The title of a work, such as the name of a book or movie, should use `<cite>`.)

This means the right one to use depends on the situation. Neither is for purely decorative purposes, that's what CSS styling is for.

Underlined Text

The `<u>` HTML element represents a span of inline text which should be rendered in a way that indicates that it has a non-textual annotation. This is rendered by default as a simple solid underline, but may be altered using CSS.

Example:

`<u>`Dilivar`</u>` this parcel to Nirmal.



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The <ins> HTML element represents a range of text that has been added to a document.

Example

<ins>The best time to start is NOW ...</ins>

Strike text

The <s> HTML element renders text with a strikethrough or a line through it. Use the <s> element to represent things that are no longer relevant or no longer accurate. However, <s> is not appropriate when indicating document edits; for that, use the and <ins> elements, as appropriate.

Example:

<s>There will be a few free seats available for the new course of Tarun Sir.</s>

ALL SEATS WERE GRABBED!

Note: <strike> is a deprecated tag.

The HTML element represents a range of text that has been deleted from a document. It is the opposite of the <ins> tag.

Example:

There is nothing <ins>no code</ins> either good or bad, but thinking <ins>running it</ins> makes it so.

Mark the text

The <mark> HTML element represents text which is marked or highlighted.

Example:

<p> In C Language, the <mark>size of the pointer never changes</mark> regardless of the data type being used to declare the pointer. </p>

Making text small

The <small> HTML element represents side comments and small print, like copyright and legal text, independent of its styled presentation.



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By default, it renders text within it one font-size smaller, such as from small to x-small.

Note: To make the text slightly bigger than the existing text you can use <big> tag. <big> is a deprecated tag, so it should not be used.

Example:

<p>Youtube channel of <i>Tarun sir</i> is best place to learn programming.</p>

<hr>

<p><small>The content is easy to learn and it's in Hindi.</small></p>

Subscripted text

The <sub> HTML element specifies inline text which should be displayed as subscript for solely typographical reasons. Subscripts are typically rendered with a lowered baseline using smaller text.

Example:

Water is h<sub>2<sub>O, a clear, colorless, odorless, tasteless liquid that freezes into ice below 0 degrees centigrade and boils above 100 degrees centigrade.

Superscripted text

The <sup> HTML element specifies inline text which is to be displayed as superscript for solely typographical reasons. Superscripts are usually rendered with a raised baseline using smaller text.

Example:

(a+b)²