HTML Text Formatting

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text

- **** - Bold text

- **<strong>** - Important text

- **<i>** - Italic text

- **** - Emphasized text

- **<mark>** - Marked text

- **<small>** - Smaller text

- **<del>** - Deleted text

- **<ins>** - Inserted text

- **<sub>** - Subscript text

- **<sup>** - Superscript text

1.HTML Element

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

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This text is normal. **</p>**

<p>This text is bold. **</p>**

</body>

</html>

This text is normal.

This text is bold.

2. The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<body>

<p>This text is normal. **</p>**

<p><strong>This text is important! </**strong></p>**

</body>

</html>

Output:

This text is normal.

This text is important!

3. HTML <i> Element

The HTML **<i>** element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in *italic.*

Note: The **<i>** tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This text is normal. **</p>**

<p><i>This text is italic. **</i></p>**

</body>

</html>

Output:

This text is normal.

This text is italic.

4. The HTML element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Note: A screen reader will pronounce the words in with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<body>

<p>This text is normal. **</p>**

<p>This text is emphasized**. </p>**

</body>

</html>

Output:

This text is normal.

This text is emphasized.

5. HTML <small> Element

The HTML **<small>** element defines smaller text

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This is some normal text. **</p>**

<p><small>This is some smaller text. **</small></p>**

</body>

</html>

Output:

This is some normal text.

This is some smaller text.

6. HTML <mark> Element

The HTML **<mark>** element defines text that should be marked or highlighted

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>Do not forget to complete**<mark>**Work**</mark>** today **</p>**

</body>

</html>

Output:

Do not forget to complete <mark>**Work**</mark> today

7. HTML <del> Element

The HTML **<del>** element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>My favourite color is **~~**blue**~~** red.**</p>**

</body>

</html>

Output:

My favourite color is ~~blue~~ red.

8. HTML <sub> Element

The HTML **<sub>** element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like **H_2O**

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<body>

<p>This is **_{**subscripted**}** text. **</p>**

</body>

</html>

Output:

This is $_{subscripted}$ text.

9. HTML <sup> Element

The HTML **<sup>** element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, 2^3

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This is **^{**superscripted**}** text. **</p>**

</body>

</html>

Output:

This is ^{superscripted} text.

- **<blockquote>**
- **<q>**
- **<abbr>**
- **<address>**
- **<cite>**
- **<bdo>**

1. HTML <blockquote> for Quotations

The HTML **<blockquote>** element defines a section that is quoted from another source. Browsers usually **indent <blockquote>** elements.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<body>

<p>Here is an article from google**</p>**

<blockquote cite="http://an article from google **">**

India's Independence Day, celebrated on August 15th, commemorates the nation's freedom from British rule on this date in 1947. It's a day of national pride, unity, and remembrance of the sacrifices made during the struggle for independence.

</blockquote>

</body>

</html>

Here is an article from google

India's Independence Day, celebrated on August 15th, commemorates the nation's freedom from British rule on this date in 1947. It's a day of national pride, unity, and remembrance of the sacrifices made during the struggle for independence.

2. HTML <q> for Short Quotations

The HTML **<q>** tag defines a short quotation. Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<body>

<p>Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element. **</p>**

\<p\> India's Independence Day, celebrated on August 15th, commemorates the nation's freedom from **\<q\>** British rule on this date in 1947. **\</q\>\</p\>**

\</body\>

\</html\>

Output:

Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element.

"British rule on this date in 1947."

3. HTML \<abbr\> for Abbreviations

The HTML \<abbr\> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.". Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

Input:

\<!DOCTYPE html**\>**

\<html\>

\<body\>

\<p\>The **\<abbr title="**World Health Organization**"\>**WHO**\</abbr\>** was founded in 1948. **\</p\>**

\<p\>Marking up abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines. **\</p\>**

</body>

</html>

The WHO was founded in 1948.

Marking up abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

4. **HTML <address> for Contact Information**

The HTML **<address>** tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article. The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc. The text in the **<address>** element usually renders in *italic,* and browsers will always add a line break before and after the **<address>** element.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<body>

<p>The HTML address element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or article. **</p>**

<address>

Written by John Doe. **
**

Visit us at: **
**

Example.com **
**

Box 564, Disneyland **
**

USA

</address>

</body>

</html>

Output:

The HTML address element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or article.

Written by John Doe.
Visit us at:
Example.com
Box 564, Disneyland
USA

5. HTML <cite> for Work Title

The HTML **<cite>** tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

Note: A person's name is not the title of a work. The text in the <cite> element usually renders in *italic*.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<body>

<p>The HTML cite element defines the title of a work. **</p>**

<p>Browsers usually display cite elements in italic. **</p>**

<img src="cute rabbit.jpg**" width="**220**" height="**277**" alt="**The Rabbit**">**

<p><cite>The Rabbit**</cite>** by Edvard Munch Created in 1893. **</p>**

</body>

</html>

Output:

The Rabbit by Edvard Munch Created in 1893.

6.HTML \<bdo\> for Bi-Directional Override

BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override. The HTML **\<bdo\>** tag is used to override the current text direction.

Input:

\<!DOCTYPE html**\>**

\<html\>

\<body\>

\<p\>If your browser supports bi-directional override (bdo), the next line will be written from right to left (rtl)**\</p\>**

\<bdo dir="rtl**"\>**This line will be written from right to left**\</bdo\>**

\</body\>

\</html\>

Output:

If your browser supports bi-directional override (bdo), the next line will be written from right to left (rtl)

tfel ot thgir morf nettirw eb lliw enil sihT

HTML Comments

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

HTML Comment Tag

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following

Syntax:

<! -- Write your comments here **-->**

HTML Colors

HTML colors are specified with predefined

- **Color Names – Direct colors names Like (red, yellow, etc.)**
- **RGB - Red, Green, Blue Values. (255, 0, 51)**
- **HEX – Hexadecimal Values. (#FF0000)**
- **HSL – Hue, Saturation, Lightness. (98, 100%, 50%)**
- **RGBA – Red, Green, Blue, Alpha. (255, 99, 50, 0.5)**
- **HSLA – Hue, Saturation, Lightness, Alpha. (98, 100%, 50%, 0.5)**

Note: HTML supports 140 standard color names.

17 basic color names: These include colors like
aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, yellow, and orange (added in HTML5).

Color Values

In HTML, colors can also be specified using **RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.**

Example for RGB, HEX, and HSL values:

Rgb (255, 99, 71)

HEX: (#ff6347)

Hsl: (9, 100%, 64%)

Rgba:(255, 99, 71, 0.5)

Hsla:(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)

Note: The color set with **RGBA** and **HSLA values**, which add an Alpha channel to the color (here we have 50% transparency).

Table Cells

Each table cell is defined by a **<td>** and a **</td>** tag. **<td>** stands for table data. Everything between **<td>** and **</td>** is the content of a table cell.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

  <html>

    <head>

      <style>

          table, th, td

```
                    border:1px solid black;
        }
      </style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>TD elements define table cells</h2>
<table style="width:100%">
 <tr>
   <td>Email</td>
   <td>Contact</td>
   <td>Location</td>
  </tr>
</table>
<p>To understand the example better, we have added
borders to the table. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

<u>Output:</u>

TD elements define table cells

Email	Contact	Location

To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.

Table Rows

Each table row starts with a **<tr>** and ends with a **</tr>** tag.

<tr> stands for table row.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<head>

  <style>

    table, th, td {

     border:1px solid black;

      }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>TR elements define table rows**</h2>**

<table style="width:100%**">**

 <tr>

  <td>Email**</td>**

  <td>contact **</td>**

  <td>Location**</td>**

 </tr>

```
<tr>

    <td>mail@gmail.com</td>

    <td>123456789</td>

    <td> Hyderabad </td>

  </tr>

</table>

<p>To understand the example better, we have added
borders to the table. </p>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:

TR elements define table rows

Email	Contact	Location
mail@gmail.com	123456789	Hyderabad

To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.

Table Headers

Sometimes you want your cells to be table header cells. In those cases, use the **<th>** tag instead of the **<td>** tag. **<th>** stands for table header.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<head>

 <style>

   table, th, td {

   border:1px solid black;

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>TH elements define table headers**</h2>**

<table style="width:100%**">**

 <tr>

  <th>Person 1**</th>**

  <th>Person 2**</th>**

  <th>Person 3**</th>**

 </tr>

```html
    <tr>
      <td>Email</td>
      <td>Contact</td>
      <td>Location</td>
    </tr>
</table>
<p>To understand the example better, we have added
borders to the table. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

TH elements define table headers

Person 1	*Person 2*	*Person 3*
Email	Contact	Location

To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.

HTML Table Tags

Tag	Description
<table>	Defines a table
<th>	Defines a header cell in a table
<tr>	Defines a row in a table
<td>	Defines a cell in a table
<caption>	Defines a table caption
<colgroup>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
<col>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element
<thead>	Groups the header content in a table
<tbody>	Groups the body content in a table
<tfoot>	Groups the footer content in a table

HTML Table Borders

HTML tables can have borders of different styles and shapes.

To add a border, use the CSS **border property** on **table, th, and td elements**:

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<head>

  <style>

    table, th, td {

    border: 1px solid black**;**

    }

  </style>

</head>

Output:

-	-	-

Collapsed Table Borders

To avoid having double borders like in the example above, set the CSS border-collapse property to collapse. This will make the borders collapse into a single border

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<head>

<style>

  table, th, td {

   border: 1px solid black**;**

   border-collapse: collapse**;**

   }

  </style>

Output:

Style Table Borders

If you set a background color of each cell, and give the border a white color (the same as the document background), you get the impression of an invisible border.

Input:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <style>

    table, th, td {

     border: 1px solid white;

      border-collapse: collapse;

      }

      th, td {

      background-color: #96D4D4;}

    </style>

</head>
```

Output:

Round Table Borders

With the border-radius property, the borders get rounded corners

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<head>

  <style>

    table, th, td {

    border: 1px solid black;

    border-radius: 10px;

    }

  </style>

</head>

Output:

With the **border-style** property, you can set the appearance of the border.

- **Dotted**

- **Dashed**

- **Solid**

- **Double**

- **Groove**

- **Ridge**

- **Inset**

- **Outset**

- **None**

- **Hidden**

Border Color

With the border-color property, you can set the color of the border.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <style>

    th, td {

border-style: solid**;**

border-color: #96D4D4**;**

}

</style>

</head>

Output:

		-
		-
		-

HTML Table Width

To set the width of a table, add the style attribute to the <table> element.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<style>

<head>

table, th, td {

```
    border:1px solid black;

    border-collapse: collapse;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>100% wide HTML Table</h2>

<table style="width:100%">

  <tr>

    <th>First name</th>

    <th>Last name</th>

    <th>Age</th>

  </tr
```

Output:

100% wide HTML Table

First name	Last name	Age

HTML Table Column Width

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

To set the size of a specific **column**, add the **style attribute** on a **\<th>** or **\<td>** element.

Input:

\<!DOCTYPE html**>**

\<html>

\<style>

table, th, td {

  border:1px solid black**;**

  border-collapse: collapse**;}**

\</style>

\<body>

\<h2>Set the first column to 70% of the table width**\</h2>**

\<table style="width:100%**">**

  \<tr>

    \<th style="width:70%**">**First name**\</th>**

    \<th>Lastname**\</th>**

    \<th>Age**\</th>**

\</tr>

Set the first column to 70% of the table width

First name	Lastname	Age

HTML Table Row Height

-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

To set the height of a specific row, add the style attribute on a table row element.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<style>

table, th, td {

  border:1px solid black**;**

  border-collapse: collapse;

}

</style>

<body>

<h2>Set the height of the second row to 200 pixels**</h2>**

<table style="width:100%**">**

  <tr>

   <th>First name</th>

   <th>Lastname</th>

   <th>Age</th>

  </tr>

  <tr style="height:200px**">**

   <td>Jill</td>

   <td>Smith</td>

   <td>50</td>

  </tr>

Output:

First name	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50

HTML Table Headers

HTML tables can have headers for each column or row, or for many columns/rows.

Vertical Table Headers

To use the first column as table headers, define the first cell in each row as a **<th>** element.

Input:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

<html>

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

  border: 1px solid black**;**

  border-collapse: collapse**;**

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Vertical Table Headers**</h2>**

<p>The first column becomes table headers if you set the first table cell in each table row to a TH element**. </p>**

```html
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>First name</th>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Eve</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Age</th>
    <td>50</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Vertical Table Headers

The first column becomes table headers if you set the first table cell in each table row to a TH element.

First name	Jill	Eve
Lastname	Smith	Jackson
Age	50	94