

# Enriching Web Pages: Rendering Text

In this lesson, we'll render text and enrich our web page.

## WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING



- The `<abbr>` tag
- The `<b>` tag
- The `<bdo>` tag
- The `<big>` tag
- The `<code>` tag
- The `<del>` tag
- The `<dfn>` tag
- The `<em>` tag
- The `<i>` tag
- The `<ins>` tag
- The `<kbd>` tag
- The `<mark>` tag
- The `<pre>` tag
- The `<q>` tag
- The `<s>` tag
- The `<samp>` tag
- The `<small>` tag
- The `<strong>` tag
- The `<sub>` tag
- The `<sup>` tag
- The `<u>` tag
- The `<var>` tag
- Different semantics in HTML 4.01

No doubt, even in our multimedia-based web era, text is an indispensable part of web pages. As you already saw in Exercise 02-01, plain text without any markup is understood by the browser and rendered with replacing multiple spaces (including white space characters, such as tab) and line breaks with a single space character.

As you experienced, **Exercise 02-02** used a few special markups, such as `<strong>` and `<em>`, to add special importance to their content and let the browser represent them with some kind of highlighting, such as **bold** and *italic* formatting.

HTML5 defines a number of tags that add some kind of emphasis to your text:

## The `<abbr>` tag #

- `<abbr>`: Indicates an abbreviation or an acronym, like “WWW” or “SOA”. By marking up abbreviations you can give useful information to browsers, spell checkers, translation systems, and search-engine indexers.

The following examples help explain the usage of `<abbr>`:

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

The WHO was founded in 1948.

```
This website is all about <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr>.
```

This website is all about HTML.

---

## The `<b>` tag #

- `<b>`: Renders bold text. Use `<strong>` instead of `<b>` to indicate important text.

The following examples help explain the usage of `<b>`:

```
<strong> HTML5 is so cool </strong>
```

HTML5 is so cool

```
<b> HTML5 is so cool </b>
```

HTML5 is so cool

## The `<bdo>` tag #

- `<bdo>`: This tag is used to override the current text direction. It has a `dir` attribute that can be set to `ltr` (from left to right) or `rtl` (from right to left).

```
<p><bdo dir="rtl">This paragraph will go right-to-left.</bdo></p>
```

.tfel-ot-thgir og lliw hpargarap sihT

```
<p><bdo dir="ltr">This paragraph will go left-to-right.</bdo></p>
```

This paragraph will go left-to-right.

## The `<big>` tag #

- `<big>`: Defines bigger text (that uses a larger font than its environment)

```
<big> HTML5 is so cool! </big>
```

HTML5 is so cool!

## The `<code>` tag #

- `<code>`: This tag is used for indicating a piece of code. The code being marked up could represent an XML element name, a filename, a computer program, or any other string that a computer would recognize.

```
<code> print("hello world!") </code>
```

```
print("hello world!")
```

## The `<del>` tag #

- `<del>`: Defines text that has been deleted from a document

```
<del> this text will be struck through </del>
```

~~this text will be struck through~~

---

## The `<dfn>` tag #

- `<dfn>`: Defines a definition term

```
<dfn>HTML</dfn> is the standard markup language for creating web pages.
```

*HTML* is the standard markup language for creating web pages.

---

## The `<em>` tag #

- `<em>`: Renders an emphasized text

```
<em> HTML is fun! </em>
```

*HTML is fun!*

---

## The `<i>` tag #

- `<i>`: Defines a part of the text in an alternate voice or mood. The content of this tag is usually displayed in italic.

```
He called his bike <i> jaguar </i> because it was super strong!
```

He called his bike *jaguar* because it was super strong!

---

## The `<ins>` tag #

- `<ins>`: Defines text that has been inserted into a document

```
I <del> like </del> <ins> love </ins> chocolates!
```

I ~~like~~ love chocolates!

---

## The `<kbd>` tag #

- `<kbd>`: Defines keyboard input

```
<kbd> hello world, I'm a keyboard input </kbd>
```

```
hello world, I'm a keyboard input
```

## The `<mark>` tag #

- `<mark>`: This tag defines marked text. Use it if you want to highlight parts of your text.

```
Be sure to revise <mark> Chapter 2 </mark> before moving onto the CSS content.
```

Be sure to revise Chapter 2 before moving onto the CSS content.

**Note:** The mark tag is not supported in **Internet Explorer 8** and earlier versions.

## The `<pre>` tag #

- `<pre>`: Text enclosed in this element preserves both spaces and line breaks; it is usually displayed in a fixed-width font such as Courier.

```
<pre>
Text in a pre element
is displayed in a fixed-width
font, and it preserves
both      spaces and
line breaks
</pre>
```

```
Text in a pre element
is displayed in a fixed-width
font, and it preserves
both      spaces and
line breaks
```

## The `<q>` tag #

- `<q>`: Defines a short quotation

```
<q>We need to bring learning to people instead of people to learning.  
</q> - Elliot Masie
```

“We need to bring learning to people instead of people to learning.” - Elliot Masie

---

## The `<s>` tag #

- `<s>`: This tag specifies text that is no longer correct, accurate, or relevant. The `<s>` tag should not be used to define replaced or deleted text, use the `<del>` tag to define replaced or deleted text.

```
<p><s>My purse is black.</s></p>  
<p>My new purse is brown.</p>
```

~~My purse is black.~~

My new purse is brown.

---

## The `<samp>` tag #

- `<samp>`: Defines sample output from a computer program.

```
<samp>Sample output from a computer program</samp>
```

Sample output from a computer program

---

## The `<small>` tag #

- `<small>`: Defines smaller text that uses a smaller font than its environment.

```
<small> Hi! I'm a small, teeny-tiny, piece of text </small>
```

Hi! I'm a small, teeny-tiny, piece of text

---

## The `<strong>` tag #

- `<strong>`: Defines important text.

```
<strong> Hi! I'm a strong, VIP text</strong>
```

Hi! I'm a strong, VIP text

---

## The `<sub>` tag #

- `<sub>`: Defines subscripted text.

```
Hi there! <sub> I'm a subscripted text</sub>
```

Hi there! I'm a subscripted text

---

## The `<sup>` tag #

- `<sup>`: Defines superscripted text.

```
Hi there! <sup> I'm a superscripted text</sup>
```

Hi there! I'm a superscripted text

---

## The `<u>` tag #

- `<u>`: This tag represents some text that should be stylistically different from normal text, such as misspelled words or proper nouns in Chinese.

```
<p>This is very <u>neccessary</u>.</p>
```

This is very neccessary.

---

## The `<var>` tag #

- `<var>`: Defines a variable that could be part of an application, mathematical expression, or a placeholder in prose (phrase).

```
Hi, I am a variable called <var> variable</var>.
```

Hi, I am a variable called *variable*.

## Different semantics in HTML 4.01 #

## Different semantics in HTML 4.01

A number of tags described above have different semantics in HTML 4.01 markup than in HTML5.

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Here is a list of tags with their meaning in **HTML 4.01**:

- `<abbr>`: HTML 4.01 defines an `<acronym>` tag that is not supported in HTML5. Use the `<abbr>` tag instead of `<acronym>` in HTML5.
  - `<cite>`: Defines a citation `<i>`: Renders text in italic
  - `<mark>`: This tag is new in HTML5, it is not defined in HTML 4.01.
  - `<s>`: Defines strikethrough text `<strong>`: Defines strong emphasized text
  - `<u>`: Defines underlined text
- 

In the *next lesson*, we'll get our hands dirty on a few code-along exercises!

See you there! :)