HTML TEXT FORMATTING TAGS

HTML

HTMLDocument

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>.

The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.

The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>

HTML

- The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.
- It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5 is:

HTML HEADINGS

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading.

<h6> defines the least important heading:

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag:

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
 <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

HTML <P> ELEMENT

- The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.

- <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

HTML LINKS

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag:

Home

HTML IMAGES

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

<img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">

```
<body>
 <h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a
heading</h1>
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a
paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

HTML ATTRIBUTES

* HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements

* HTML Attributes
* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**
*

THE HREF ATTRIBUTE

- The <a> tag defines a hyperlink.
  The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

- <a href=" Home

THE SRC ATTRIBUTE

The src Attribute

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

THE WIDTH AND HEIGHT ATTRIBUTES

* The width and height Attributes
* The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image (in pixels):
* Example
* <img src="img_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">

HTML IMAGES SYNTAX

* The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

* The <img> tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

* The <img> tag has two required attributes:

* src - Specifies the path to the image

* alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

THE STYLE ATTRIBUTE

* The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

* Example

* <p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>

- HTML Horizontal Rules

- The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.

- The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page:

HTML LINE BREAKS

- The HTML <br> element defines a line break.
- Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:
- <p>This is
a paragraph
with line breaks.</p>
- The <br> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

THE HTML <PRE> ELEMENT

* The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.

* The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

- <pre>
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

  My Bonnie lies over the sea.

  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
  </pre>

HTML <B> AND <STRONG> ELEMENTS

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

THE HTML <STRONG> ELEMENT

* The HTML element defines text with strong importance.
* The content inside is typically displayed in bold.
* This text is important!

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.

- <i>This text is italic</i>

HTML <DEL> ELEMENT HTML <INS> ELEMENT

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

* The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

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:

HTML <SUP> ELEMENT

- 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, like WWW[1]:
- <p>It Is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

HTML COMMENTS

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

- HTML Comment Tags
- You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:
- <!-- Write your comments here -->

HTML EDITORS

Note Pad

HTML <MARK> ELEMENT

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

* <p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

HTML <SMALL> ELEMENT, <STRONG> ELEMENT

* The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

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