Greeting!

UNIT III - Web Page Development using HTML and CSS
Chapter 11: HTML - Formatting text, Creating Tables, List and Links

Text Formatting Tags of HTML

In the previous chapter you learnt how to create a web page with basic elements. In this section, you are going to learn about how to format the text such as making bold, italic, underline, changing font style, font size, font color and more. Formatting text is very important as well as interesting task in creating web pages. Formatting is purely based on your imagination and creativity.

Bold, Italics, Underline

, <i>, <u> are the tags to make the text as bold, italic and underline. These are all container tags. You know well about container tags. All container tags required a closing tag. These tags are otherwise known as "Physical Style" tags.

Opening Tag	Closing Tag	Description
		Text will be bold
<i>	</i>	Text will be italics
<u>	</u>	Text will be Underlined
<tt>	</tt>	Text will be old type writer style i.e. fixed width font

Illustration 11.1 Text Formatting

```
<html>
<head>
     <title> Text Formatting </title>
</head>
<body>
     <h1 align = center>  Kancheepuram </h1>
     <b> Kanchipuram is part of Tondaimandalam </b> <br>
     <i> Kanchipuram is 72 km away from Chennai </i>  <br>
     <u> It is the administrative headquarters of Kancheepuram District. </u>
<br>
     <b><i> Kanchipuram is well-connected by road and rail. </i> </b>
   <p> Chennai <b> International Airport </b> is the nearest domestic and
   international airport to the town, which is located at Tirusulam in Kanchipuram
   district. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

<strong> and <em> tags

In addition to bold and italic tags i.e. <b> and <i>, HTML provides <strong>, <em> tags to make the text as bold and italics. These tags are container tags.

<strong> Important text

The <strong> tag is a phrase tag. It is used to define important text. This tag displays the text as bold.

<em> - Emphasized text

The <em> tag is used to emphasize the text. That means, when you use this tag, the text will be in italics.

Visually these two tags display the contents as very similar as <b> and <i> respectively. But, technically the meaning of <strong> and <em> is "Important" not just bold and italics.

Illustration 11.2 Usage of <strong> and <em> tags

```html
<html>
    <head>
        <title> Additional Text Formatting Tags </title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <strong> Welcome to Tamilnadu  </strong> <br>
        <em> Welcome to Tamilnadu </em>
    </body>
</html>
```

<big> and <small> tags

The <big> tag is used to define the text bigger in size than the normal size. It is often used to call attention a text.

The <small> tag is used to define the text smaller than the current size.

These two tags are container tags.

Illustration 11.3 Usage of <big> and <small>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Small and Big tags </title>
</head>
<body>
      Govenment of Tamilnadu <br>
      <big>  Madurai Corporation welcomes you </big> <br>
      <small> Thank you! Visit again </small>
</body>
</html>
```

Highlighting text

Highlighting is an important formatting feature is used to call attention to the reader. The <mark> tag is used to highlight the text in HTML. This is also a container tag. Whatever the text given between <mark> and </mark> will be displayed as highlighting with default color (mostly yellow).

Illustration 11.4 Usage of <mark>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Highlighting text </title>
</head>
<body>
      A Computer is an <mark> electronic </mark> device
</body>
</html>
```

Output will be:
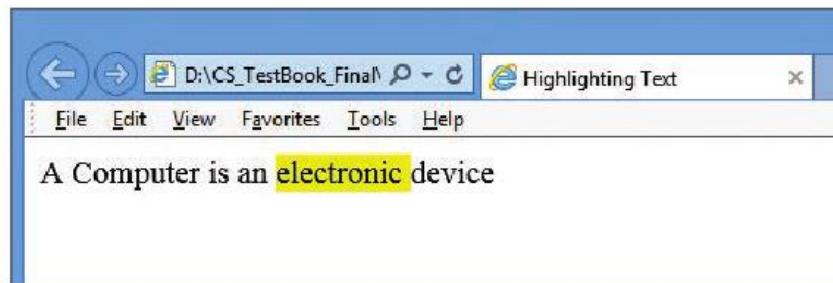
Subscript and Superscript

A Subscript is a way to display a character or a number below the normal line of type. For example: The scientific notation for water is H_2O. It should be written as H_2O. Here, 2 is appearing below the normal line. This is called subscript.

A Superscript is also a way to show a character or a number above the normal line of type. For example: The familiar algebra equation "a plus b the whole square" should be written as $(a+b)^2$. Here, the square value 2 is appearing above the normal line. This is called superscript.

Usually, the subscript and the superscript character or number is smaller than the rest of the text.

In HTML, the <sub> and <sup> tags are used to create subscript and superscripts respectively. As like as other formatting tags, this is also a container tag.

The text or number given between _{and} will be displayed as subscript. Same as subscript, the text or number given between ^{and} will be displayed as Superscript

Illustration: 11.5 Usage of <sub> and <sup>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Subscript and Superscript </title>
</head>
<body>
     The scientific notation of Water is H<sub>2</sub>O <br>
     (a+b)<sup>2</sup> = a<sup>2</sup> + 2ab + b<sup>2</sup>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:

The scientific notation of Water is H_2O ←

$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

The Scientific notation of Water is H₂0

(a+b)²=a²+2ab+b²
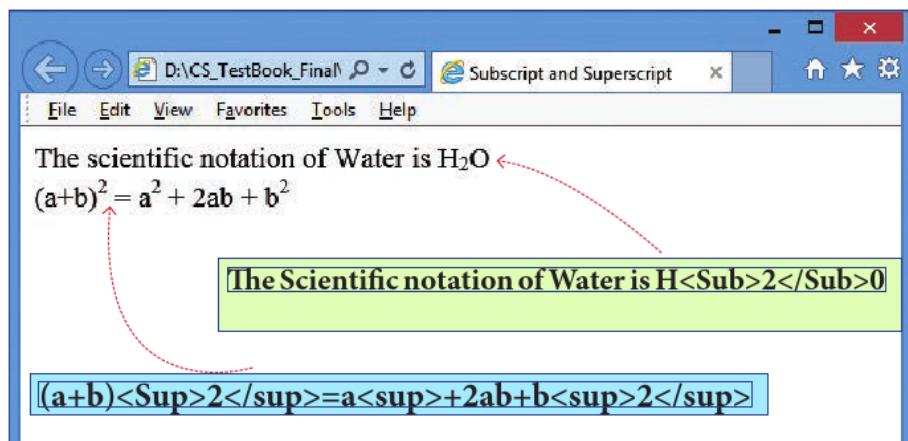
Inserting and Deleting

The text what you see on browser cannot delete or insert. But you can show a text as deleted or inserted. <del> and <ins> tags are used to markup a segment of text as deleted or inserted respectively. These two tags are container tags.

The text what you specify between <del> and </del> will be displayed as strike through. The text you specify between <ins> and </ins> will be shown as underlined.

Illustration: 11.6 Usage of <del> and <ins>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Inserting and Deleting text </title>
</head>
<body>
        I am coming from <del> Madras</del>  <ins> Chennai </ins>
</body>
</html>
```

Strike through:

To display a text as wrong text, the <s> tag can be used to show the text as strike through style. The <s> and <del> tags are display the text in similar way. This is also a container tag. The text you specify between <s> and </s> will be display in strike through style.

Comparison of tags:

A few tags do the same things you have learned so far. For example, <b> and <strong>, <i> and <em>, <u> and <ins> and so on. These tags may be shows the same output, but the usage of tags are varying. The following table shows the usage of this kind of tags.

Tag	Usage	Tag	Usage	Final Output
<b>	To show the text in bold	<strong>	To show important text	Bold
<i>	To show the text as italics	<em>	To Call attention	Italics
<u>	To show the text as underlined	<ins>	To insert a text	Underline
<s>	To show the wrong text	<del>	To replaced or deleted text	Strike through

While writing HTML document, you should use the appropriate tags according to its usage. If you want show a text as underlined use <u> instead of <ins>.

The Center Tag

Paragraphs can be centered with Align attribute with <p> tag. But for non-paragraph text contents can be centered with <center> tag. The <center> tag is used to centralize a segment of text. It is a container tag. That means, what you type between <center> and </center> will be displayed in the center of the browser.

Illustration 11.7 Center the text

```
<html>
      <head>
            <title> Center the text </title>
      </head>
      <body>
            <h1 align = center> Thiruvallur </h1>
      <center> Thiruvallur was originally known as Thiruvallur which specifies the
      sleeping position of the holy lord <b> "Balaji" <b>, in the
      <b> <u> Veeraragava swamy temple of Thiruvallur. </b> </u> </center>
</body>
</html>
```

Output will be
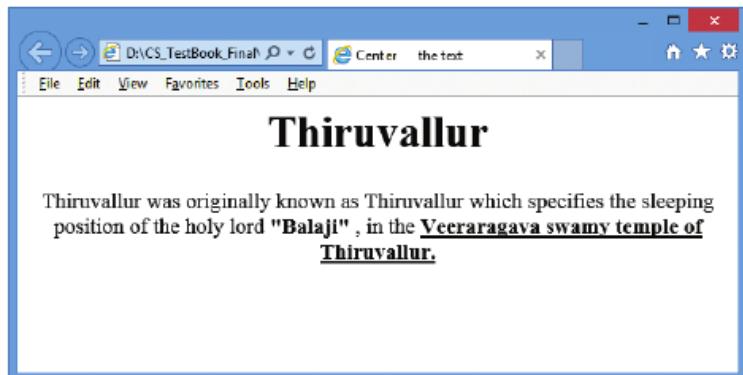
Changing font style, size and color

The tag is used to change the style, size and color of text. It is also a container tag. It is generally used for changing the appearance of a short segment of text. Before using , you should have the knowledge about fonts.

A font is a named set of certain style of character and number. Each font looks different from other fonts. Generally some fonts are used for specific purpose. For example, Times New Roman is a style of font usually used for preparing office documents. Arial is another font style which is used for publishing work.

Generally, a browser shows the contents as default system font setting. Every system has different font setting with another system.

The general form of tag with attributes:

** Text to be displayed **

• The face is an attribute to set different font style. The name of a font has multiple words it should be specified within double quote.

• The size attribute is used to set size of the text. The size can have an absolute value from 1 to 7. These predefined sizes are known as virtual size. Each virtual size is successively 20% larger than the previous one.

• The color attribute is used to set the color to the text. As you leant earlier color name or color code in hexadecimal may be used.

Illustration 11.8 HTML code to change font properties

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Changing Font Properties </title>
</head>
<body>
        <font face="Arial Black" size=1 color=red> Font Size 1 </font> <br>
        <font face="Arial Black" size=2 color=blue> Font Size 2 </font> <br>
        <font face="Arial Black" size=3 color=green> Font Size 3 </font> <br>
        <font face="Arial Black" size=4 color=yellow> Font Size 4 </font> <br>
        <font face="Arial Black" size=5 color=pink> Font Size 5 </font> <br>
        <font face="Arial Black" size=6 color=red> Font Size 6 </font> <br>
        <font face="Arial Black" size=7 color=blue> Font Size 7 </font> <br>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:

Multiple fonts with face attribute:

As you learnt already, the face attribute of font tag is used to change font style of a segment of text. In face attribute, you can assign more than one font-name at a time within double quotes with comma. For example,

****

Welcome to HTML

****

Browser first tries to find out whether the font-name in the list is supported or not. If the first font is not supported by the browser, then it displays the text in second font, otherwise it will display next one. If no font in the list is supported, then the browser display the in the default font.

In the above code, consider the font names "Bookman old style1" and "Broadway1" are not supported by any browser. (Because, the names has been changed). So, the text "Welcome to HTML" will be displayed in "Forte" style. If your browser not supported "Forte" font, the text will be displayed in "Arial" font, otherwise the browser shows the text as in default font setting. In the case of Internet explorer, the "Times New Roman" is the default font to display the contents.

Section Break

The <hr> (Horizontal Rules) tag, which is known as "Thematic Breaks" separate sections of an HTML document visually. It produces a horizontal line spread across the width of the browser. This is an empty tag, which means the tag has no closing tag.

Illustration 11.9 An HTML code to demonstrate Horizontal rules tag - <hr>

```
<html>
      <head>
              <title> Horizontal Tag </title>
      <head>
      <body>
      <h1 align=center> Tamil Language </h1>
      <font face = "Arial Black" size = 5 color="Red">
      Tamil is a Dravidian language predominantly spoken by the Tamil people of
      </font>
      <hr>
      <font face = "Copperplate Gothic Bold" size = 6 color="Blue">
              India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Mauritius and South Africa
      </font>
      <hr>
      <font face = "Verdana" size = 6 color="Green">
              Tamil is an official language of India (Tamilnadu and Puducherry),
              Sri Lanka and Singapore.
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:
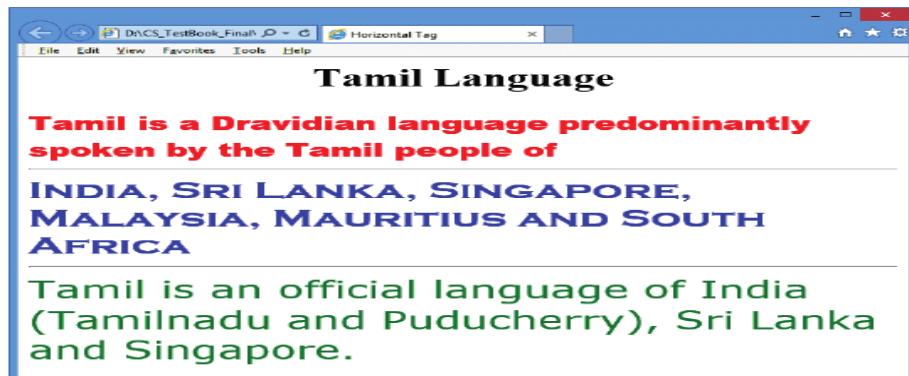
Attributes of <hr> tag

The <hr> tag having four attributes viz. size, width, noshade and color. These attributes are used to set size, width, 3D appearance and color to the horizontal line respectively.

The general syntax of <hr> tag with attributes:

<hr size=value width=value noshade, color=color_name/code>

Size:

Thickness of the horizontal line can be changed with size attribute. The size is given in terms of pixels. A pixel is one of the tiny dots that make up the display on computer. Generally, 72 pixels equal to an inch. Pixel is usually referred as points. For example: The code <hr size =72> display a horizontal line with 1 inch thickness. The default size is 3 pixels.

Width:

The width attribute specifies the horizontal width of the rule line. The default rule is drawn across the full width of the browser. The value of the width attribute may be the exact width of the rule in pixel or a certain percentage. Usually, the value of the width is

For example:

<hr width = 50%> display an half of a horizontal rule line on the browser window.

Noshade:

The default view of a horizontal rule line is 3D. So, no need to specify the term "noshade" as an attribute with <hr> tag. If you specify the attribute "noshade" turn off 3D view, turns on 2D view. Noshade is a Boolean type attribute.

Color:

The horizontal line is displayed in gray color by default. The color attribute is used to change is default color to desired color. As you leant already, the value of color either is a color name or color code.

Note: All attributes of <hr> tag is not supported by HTML5

Illustration 11.10: An HTML code to demonstrate Horizontal rules with Attributes.

```
<html>
<head>
        <title> Horizontal Line Attributes </title>
</head>
<body>
        Rule with size 72pixels
        <hr size = 72>
        Rule with size 36pixels, 50% width
        <hr size = 36 width=50%>
        Rule with size 18pixels, 30% width, in 2D
        <hr size = 18 width=30% noshade>
        Rule with size 9pixels, 50% width, 2D, in Green color
        <hr size = 9 width = 50% noshade color=Green>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be