HTML Basics

Style Tags

Font-style elements change the appearance of text. These font-style elements are also known as physical markup. All font-style elements are a subcategory of text-level and they all require both start and end tags. They can all be nested according to the normal rules of nesting text-level elements. We will briefly discuss each of the seven font-style elements and the tags they use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bold</td>
<td>&lt;B&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italic</td>
<td>&lt;I&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underline</td>
<td>&lt;U&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strikeout</td>
<td>&lt;STRIKE&gt; Or &lt;S&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big</td>
<td>&lt;BIG&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>&lt;SMALL&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teletype</td>
<td>&lt;TT&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Bold (B):** The bold element (<B> and </B>) causes text to appear in a bold typeface. For example, <B>XII-D, Computer</B>
2. **Italic (I):** The italic element (<I> and </I>) marks up text in italics. For example, <I>Sumeet Rana</I>
3. **Underline (U):** The underline element (<U> and </U>) underlines the text. For example, <U>XII-D/ Computer</U>
4. **BIG:** The big element (<BIG> and </BIG>) renders the enclosed text in a larger font. The <BIG> tag has the same effect as <FONT SIZE = "+1">. <FONT face = "times, helvetica" color = "#800000">ABS Public School</BIG>
5. **SMALL:** The small element (<SMALL> and </SMALL>) renders the enclosed text in a smaller font, if possible or ignores the tag if your text is already at size 1 (the smallest size possible). The <SMALL> tag has the same effect as <FONT SIZE = "-1">. Like the big element, more than one small element can be nested in order to render a smaller text size than with just one small element. <SMALL>ABS Public School</SMALL>
6. **Teletype (TT):** The teletype element (<TT> and </TT>) renders the enclosed text in teletype font. This means that the text will be monospaced to look like a typewriter font. For example, <P>AII the vowels on my typewriter are broken. I keep typing in a standard phrase and it comes out like this: <TT>The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.</TT>. I think I need a typewriter repairman.

OUTPUT: The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
7. **SUB and SUP:** The SUB and SUP elements are used to display the texts or numbers in the form of subscript and superscript format respectively.
A subscript character appears slightly below the base line and a superscript character appears slightly above the top of the preceding text in a small font. For example, the compound name of water can be written as $H_{2}O$ and the Einstein’s theorem can be written as:

$$E = MC^{2}$$

in HTML code.

Let consider the following HTML code (STYLE.html) for demonstrating the STYLE elements.

```html
<HTML> <HEAD><TITLE>BR, HR and Heading Elements with styles</TITLE></HEAD> <BODY><CENTER>
<H1 ALIGN = "CENTER" > IN FORMATION </H 1 >
<BASEFONT SIZE = "2" COLOR = "BLUE" FACE = "arial, helvetica"> </BASEFONT>
<P><B>Your Name :</B> <FONT face = "arial, helvetica" size = +2><I>Sumeet Rana </I>.</FONT> 
</B> <BR>
<P>Your Address : <FONT face = "times, helvetica" size = +1>D-10/120/ Sec-11, Saket.</FONT> 
</BR> </P>
<P>Your Class : <FONT color = red face = "times, helvetica" size = +1><B><U>XII-D, Computer</U></B>. </FONT></P>
</CENTER>
</BODY></HTML>
```

The above code of STYLE.html will display the output as shown in Figure.

**IN FORMATION**

Your Name : *Sumeet Rana*. <BR>

Your Address : D-10/120/ Sec-11, Saket. <BR>

Your Class : **XII-D, Computer**.

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New Delhi

**Exercise:**
1: What is the purpose of using `<BIG>` tag in html code?
2: What is the purpose of using `<TT>` tag in html code?