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Course Name: O Level (1ST Sem)
Topic: HTML Basics – Style Tags

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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:

Bold	
Italic	<I>
Underline	<U>
Strikeout	<STRIKE> Or <S>
Big	<BIG>
Small	<SMALL>
Teletype	<TT>

- 1. Bold (B):** The bold element (and) causes text to appear in a bold typeface. For example, XII-D, Computer
- 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 . <BIG>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 . 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>All 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.

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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 H₂O 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> <HEAD><TITLE>BR, HR and Heading Elements with styles</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY><CENTER>
<H1 ALIGN = "CENTER" > IN FORMATION </H1 >
<BASEFONT SIZE = "2" COLOR = "BLUE" FACE = "arial, helvetica">
<P><B>Your Name :</B> <FONT face = "arial, helvetica" size = +2><I>Sumeet Rana </I>.
</FONT> < BR>
<P>Your Address : <FONT face = "times, helvetica" size = +1>D-10/120/ Sec-11, Saket.
</FONT > < BR>
<P>Your Class : <FONT color = red face = "times, helvetica" size = +1>
<B><U>XII-D, Computer</U></B>. </FONT > <BR> </P> </CENTER>
<HR> <FONT face = "times, helvetica" color = "#800000" >
<BIG>ABS Public School</BIG><BR><SMALL>New Delhi</SMALL></FONT>
</BODY></HTML>
```

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



IN FORMATION

Your Name : *Sumeet Rana* .

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

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?