

## HTML Text Formatting:

- HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.
- HTML Formatting Elements:
- Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

**<b> - Bold text**

**<strong> - Important text**

**<i> - Italic text**

**<em> - Emphasized text**

**<mark> - Marked text**

**<small> - Smaller text**

**<del> - Deleted text**

**<ins> - Inserted text**

**<sub> - Subscript text**

**<sup> - Superscript text**

### **<b>**

- The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.  
**For example:** <b>This text is bold</b>

### **<strong>**

- The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.  
**For example :** <strong> This text is important! </strong>

### **<i>**

- The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.  
**For example:** <i>This text is italic</i>

### **<em>**

- The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

### **<small>**

- The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:  
**For example:** <small>This is some smaller text.</small>

### **<mark>**

- The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:  
**For example:** <p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

### **<del>**

- The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:  
**For example:** <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

### <ins>

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

For example: `<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>`

### <sub>

- 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<sub>2</sub>O:

**For example:** `<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>`

### <sup>

- 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<sup>[1]</sup>:

**For example:** `<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>`

### <abbr>

- The HTML <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".
- Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.
- Tip: Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.

**For example:**

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

### <bdo>

- BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.
- The HTML <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction:

**For example:** `<bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>`