Heading and Paragraph Tags

	This tag for use display heading in large size of font. HTML has six different heading tags: <h1>, <h2>, <h6>. The <h6> has smallest font size.
	The element represents a paragraph. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks of text separated from adjacent blocks by blank line.
 	This tag is use to break line.
<hr>	This tag is use to display horizontal line on browser.

Formatting Tags

HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined. There are almost 10 tags available that how text appears in HTML.

<u> </u>	This tag for use to underline content.
	This tag for use to italic content.
	This tag for use to bold content.
	The HTML tag gives text a strong emphasis which traditionally means that the text is displayed as bold by the browser
	The <sub> tag is used to add a subscript text to the HTML document. The <sub> tag defines the subscript text. Like H2O to be written as H_2O.
	The <sup> tag defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line like 12^3 and son on 33^o
<mark> </mark>	This tag is used to highlight text.
	This is a logical tag which is used to display content in italic.
<strike> </strike>	This tag is used to draw a strikethrough on a section of text. (Not supported in HTML5)
	This tag is used to decrease the font size by one unit from base font size.

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Example-1

```
<html>
  <head>
     <title>  This Formatting Tags</title>
  </head>
 <body>
  <h1> <u>Here We  Use Formatting Tags </u></h1>
  <p>
  <b>HTML</b> Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel.  <strong> HTML </strong>provides us ability to format text without using <i>CSS</i>.  There are many formatting tags in HTML.  These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, underlined, marking and strikeout. There are almost 10 or 2<sup>3</sup> +2 tags available that how text appears in HTML. <br> here we use line break.
  and old value is Rs. <strike>2500/= </strike>and new price is Rs. 2000/=.
 <hr>
 <p>
  Today temprature is 33<sup>o</sup>.
 </p>
 </body>
</html>
```

HTML Attributes

An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the element's opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts: a name and a value.

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about an element
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"
- Every tags has 4 common attributes these are ***name,id,class and style***.

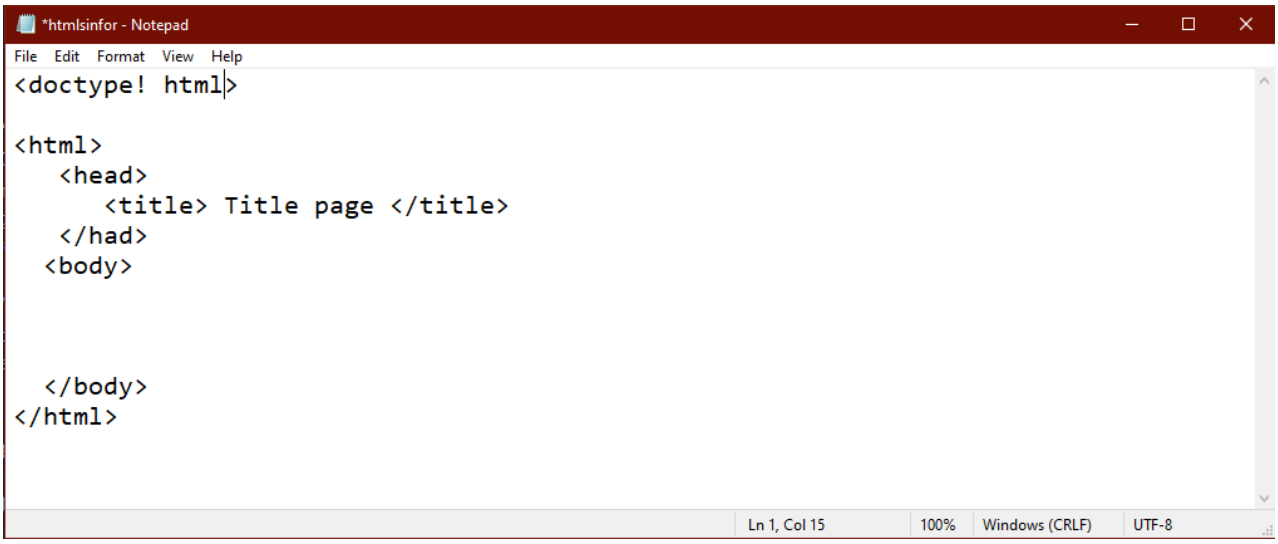
```
<p   name="p1"  id="pp" class="p" style="color:red" >
                    or
<h1 name="heading1"  id="head1" class="head" style="color:blue" >
```

HTML text Editors

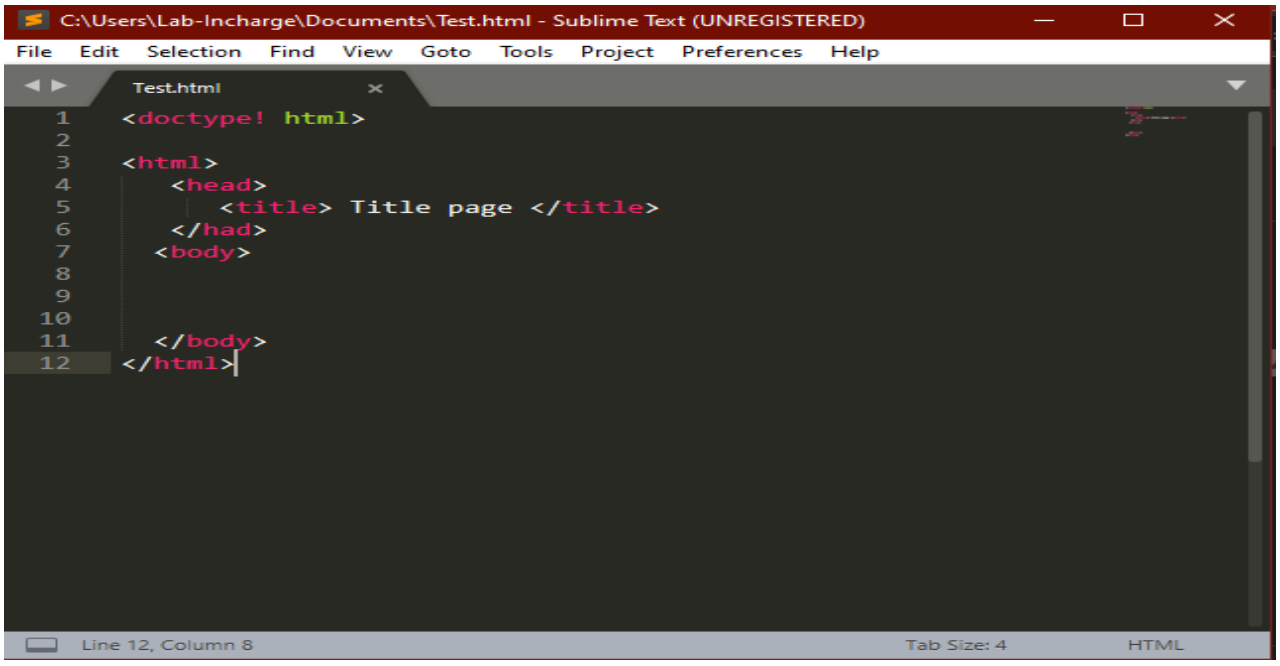
An HTML file is a text file, so to create an HTML file we can use any text editors. Text editors are the Programs which allow editing in a written text, hence to create a web page we need to write our code in some text editor. There are various types of text editors available which you can directly download, but for a beginner, the best text editor is Notepad (Windows) or TextEdit (Mac).

After learning the basics, you can easily use other professional text editors which are, Notepad++, Sublime Text, Adobe Dreamweaver, etc.

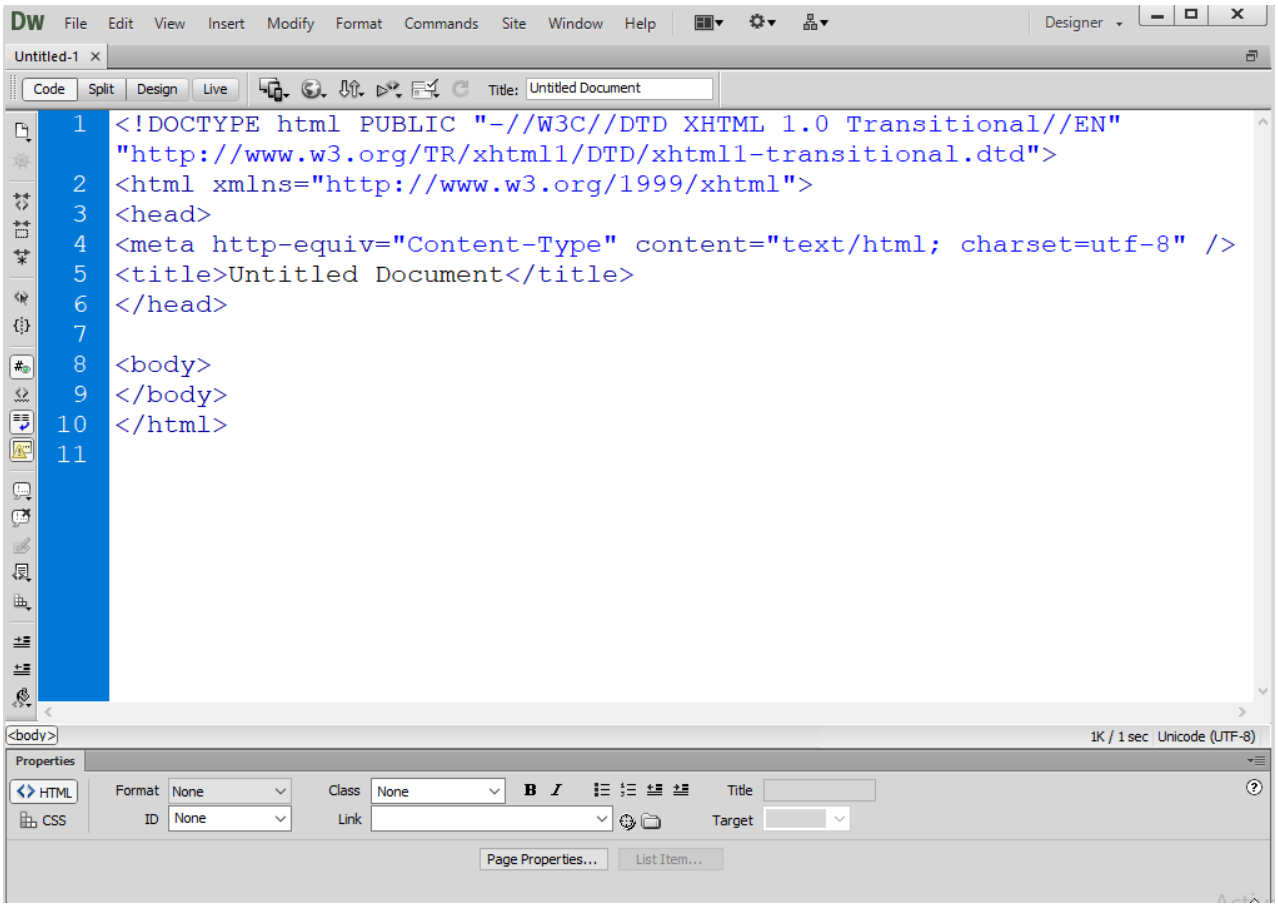
Notepads View.



Sublime View



Adobe Dreamweaver View



How to write HTML code with Notepad or NotPad++.

Notepad is a simple text editor and suitable for beginners to learn HTML. It is available in all versions of Windows, from where you easily access it.

Step 1: Open Notepad (Windows)

Step 2: Write code in HTML

Step 3: Save the HTML file with .htm or .html extension.

Step 4: Open the HTML page in your web browser.

To run the HTML page, you need to open the file location, where you have saved the file and then either double-click on file or you write complete path, filename with extension on the browser URL address like this ***c:\Project1\first.html*** enter key then you will see output **.**

Font Tag

Fonts play a very important role in making a website more user friendly and increasing content readability. Font face and color depends entirely on the computer and browser that is being used to view your page but you can use HTML <font> tag to add style, size, and color to the text on your website.

The font tag is having three attributes called size, color, and face to customize your fonts. To change any of the font attributes at any time within your webpage, simply use the <font> tag.

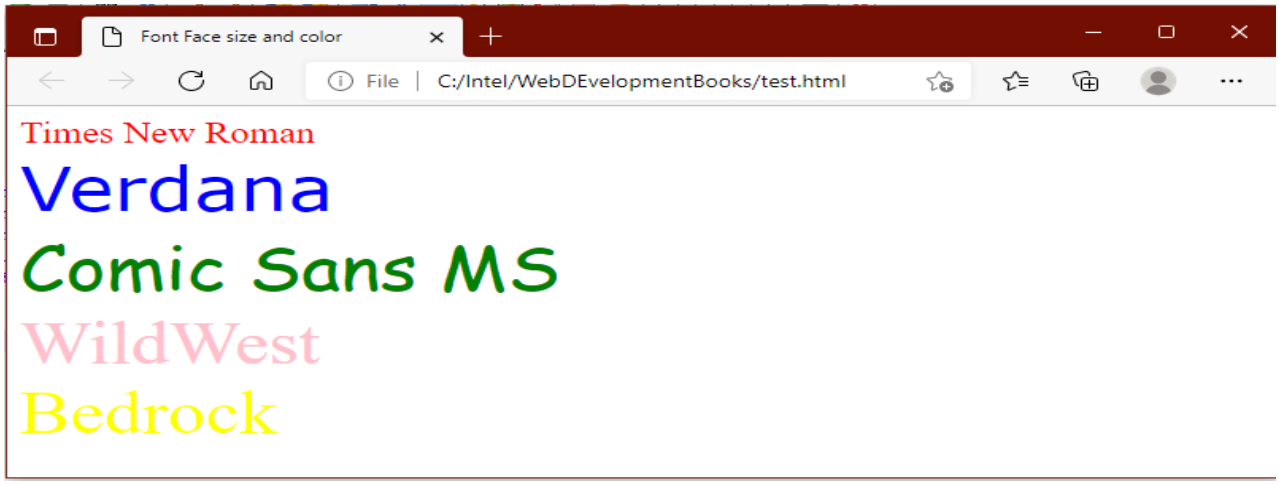
Syntax

<font face="Times New Roman" size = "5" color="red">

Example-2

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
  <head>
    <title>Font Face size and color</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <font face = "Times New Roman" size = "5" color = "red"  >Times New Roman</font><br />
    <font face = "Verdana" size = "7" color = "blue"  >Verdana</font><br />
    <font face = "Comic sans MS" size = "9" color = "green"  >Comic Sans MS</font><br />
    <font face = "WildWest" size = "10" color = "pink"  >WildWest</font><br />
    <font face = "Bedrock" size = "12" color = "yellow"  >Bedrock</font><br />
  </body>
</html>
```



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Exercise

Theory Question

1) What do you mean by HTML formatting Tags?
2) What is attribute in HTML with detail?
3) Write five formatting tags with description.
4) How to write code of HTML with Notepad.
5) Define font tag with syntax and example?

Practical Question

1) Write a HTML program on Note Pad to display your BIO DATA on the browser but use some formatting tags.
2) Write a HTML Program on Note Pad to display information of Pakistan with at least two paragraph with some heading and use formatting tags your self-choice.

Objective and MCQ

1) _____ Tag play a very important role in making a website more user friendly and increasing content readability _.
   a) <i>
   b) <b>
   c) <font>
   d) <sub>
2) _____ provide additional information about an element and is placed inside the element's
   a) attributes
   b) value
   c) tag
   d) nothing all
3) Attributes are always specified in the_____ tag
   a) end
   b) middle
   c) start
   d) nothing all
4) Every tags has 4 common attributes these are
   a) Width, height, color and size
   b) Name, id, width, and height
   c) Class, height, width, and size
   d) Name, id, class and style
5) The _____ tag defines the subscript text. Like H2O to be written as H_2O.
   a) <sup>
   b) <emp>I
   c)
   e) <sub>

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