

HTML Styles

The HTML `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>I am normal</p>
<p style="color:red;">I am red</p>
<p style="color:blue;">I am blue</p>
<p style="font-size:50px;">I am big</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the `style` attribute. The HTML `style` attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value. You will learn more about CSS later..

Background Color

The CSS `background-color` property defines the background color for an HTML element.

Example

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
```

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Example

Set background color for two different elements:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Text Color

The CSS `color` property defines the text color for an HTML element:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Fonts

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Text Size

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size for an HTML element:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Text Alignment

The CSS `text-align` property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Summary

- Use the **style** attribute for styling HTML elements
- Use **background-color** for background color
- Use **color** for text colors
- Use **font-family** for text fonts
- Use **font-size** for text sizes
- Use **text-align** for text alignment

HTML Text Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

HTML `` and `` Elements

The HTML `` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

The HTML `` element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

HTML `<i>` and `` Elements

The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: The `<i>` tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

The HTML `` element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Note: A screen reader will pronounce the words in `` with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

HTML `<small>` Element

The HTML `<small>` element defines smaller text:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>This is some normal text.</p>
<p><small>This is some smaller text.</small></p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML <mark> Element

The HTML `<mark>` element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Element

The HTML `` element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
```

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML `<ins>` Element

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

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

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

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML `<sub>` Element

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 H₂O:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML <sup> Element

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^[1]:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Text Formatting Elements

Tag	Description
	Defines bold text
	Defines emphasized text
<i>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<small>	Defines smaller text
	Defines important text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<ins>	Defines inserted text
	Defines deleted text
<mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text