

Bold and Italics

By enclosing words in the tags **** and **** we can make characters appear bold. The **** element also represents

a section of text that would be presented in a visually different way (for example key words in a paragraph) although the use of the **** element does not imply any additional meaning.

<p>This is how we make a word appear bold.</p>

<p>Inside a product description you might see some

key features in bold.</p>

<i></i>

By enclosing words in the tags **<i>** and **</i>** we can make characters appear italic. The **<i>** element also represents a section of text that would be said in a different way from surrounding content — such as technical terms, names of ships, foreign words, thoughts, or other terms that would usually be italicized.

<p>This is how we make a word appear <i>italic</i>.</p>

<p>It's a potato <i>Solanum teberosum</i>.</p>

<p>Captain Cook sailed to Australia on the

<i>Endeavour</i>.</p>

The **<sup>** element is used to contain characters that should be superscript such as the suffixes of dates or mathematical concepts like raising a number to a power such as 2².

The **<sub>** element is used to contain characters that should be subscript. It is commonly used with foot notes or chemical formulas such as H₂O.

<p>On the 4th of September you will learn about E=MC².</p>

<p>The amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere grew by 2ppm in 2009₁.</p>

<hr />

To create a break between themes — such as a change of topic in a book or a new scene in a play — you can add a horizontal rule between sections using the **<hr />** tag.

<p>Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise.</p>

<hr />

<p>Jupiter is bigger than all the other planets combined.</p>

The use of the **** element indicates that its content has strong importance. For example, the words contained in this element might be said with strong emphasis. By default, browsers will show the contents of a **** element in bold.

`<p>Beware: Pickpockets operate in this area.</p>`

`<p>This toy has many small pieces and is not suitable for children under five years old.</p>`

``

The `` element indicates emphasis that subtly changes the meaning of a sentence. By default browsers will show the contents of an `` element in italic.

`<p>I think Ivy was the first.</p>`

`<p>I think Ivy was the first.</p>`

`<p>I think Ivy was the first.</p>`

`<address></address>`

The `<address>` element has quite a specific use: to contain contact details for the author of the page. It can contain a physical address, but it does not have to. For example, it may also contain a phone number or email address.

`<address>`

`<p>`

`homer@example.org</p>`

`<p>742 Evergreen Terrace, Springfield.</p>`

`</address>`

`<iframe></iframe>`

An `iframe` is like a little window that has been cut into your page — and in that window you can see another page. The term `iframe` is an abbreviation of inline frame. One common use of `iframes` (that you may have seen on various websites) is to embed a Google Map into a page. The content of the `iframe` can be any `html` page (either located on the same server or anywhere else on the web). An `iframe` is created using the `<iframe>` element. There are a few attributes that you will need to know to use it:

src

The **src** attribute specifies the URL of the page to show in the frame.

height

The **height** attribute specifies the height of the `iframe` in pixels.

width

The **width** attribute specifies the width of the `iframe` in pixels.

`<iframe width="450" height="350" src="http://maps.google.co.uk/maps?q=moma+new+york&output=embed"> </iframe>`