

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

## Example

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
```

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

## Example

```
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

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:

## Example

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

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>:

## Example

```
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
```

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

## Some Useful HTML Character Entities

<	less than	&lt;
>	greater than	&gt;
&	ampersand	&amp;

### Class work

<HTML>

<body> <b>school </b> <br>

<u> my school </u>

<br>

<i>sisternivedita public school</i>

<hr size = 40>

<br>

H<sub>2</sub>O

<br>

3<sup>2</sup>=9

<font size = 8 color = red> name of my school is sister nivedita public school </font>

&lt; school &gt; &amp college

<body>

<html><HTML>

<body> <b>school </b> <br>

<u> my school </u>

<br>

<i>sisternivedita public school<i>

<hr size = 40>

<br>

H<sub>2</sub></sub>O

<br>

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<font size = 8 color = red> name of my school is sister nivedita public school <font>

&lt; school &gt; & amp college

<body>

<html>