

The Supported HTML Tags

HTML Paragraph Elements

The HTML tags in the Report Wizard's engine for DocBook defines how a paragraph is arranged in a DocBook document. There are two categories of paragraph elements:

- 1.1.1 Paragraph
- 1.1.2 Preformatted Text

Paragraph

The Paragraph element (<p>) defines a paragraph. The <p> element shown in the first figure will be rendered in a DocBook format in the second figure below.

`<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>`

`<para>This is my first paragraph.</para>`

Preformatted Text

The Preformatted text element (<pre>) displays the text exactly as you expected it to. The <pre> tag preserves both spaces and line breaks. The <pre> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format in the second figure below.

`<pre>This is my first paragraph.
This is my second paragraph.</pre>`

`<literallayout>This is my first paragraph.
This is my second paragraph.</literallayout>`

HTML Font Styles

Report Wizard specifies a group of HTML tags that you can use to define how fonts will be displayed on rendered text. They are called font style elements.

1. Teletype Text
2. Italics
3. Bold
4. Strikethrough
5. Underline

Teletype Text

The HTML Teletype Text element (<tt>) creates teletype or monospaced text. The <tt> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

`<tt>teletype or monospaced</tt>`

`<code>teletype or monospaced</code>`

Italics

The HTML Italics element (<i>) renders text slanted to the right. The <i> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

`<i>italic</i>`

`<emphasis role="italic">italic</emphasis>`

Bold

The HTML Bold element () renders bold text. The element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<b>bold</b>
```

```
<emphasis role="bold">bold</emphasis>
```

Strikethrough

The HTML Strikethrough element (<strike> or <s>) renders text with a horizontal strike or a line through the middle. The <strike> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<strike>striketrough</strike>
```

```
<emphasis role="striketrough">striketrough</emphasis>
```

Underline

The HTML Underline element (<u>) underlines text. The underline <u> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook as in second figure below.

```
<u>underline</u>
```

```
<emphasis role="underline">underline</emphasis>
```

HTML Phrase Elements

There is a group of HTML tags that allows you to specify how fonts will be displayed on rendered text. They are called HTML Phrase Tags or Elements. The following is a list of these font style elements:

1. Emphasis
2. Strong
3. Citation
4. Definition
5. A Fragment of Computer Code
6. Sample Text
7. Keyboard Input
8. Variable

Emphasis

The Emphasis element () emphasizes text content and displays it in italics. The element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<em>italic emphasis</em>
```

```
<emphasis>italic emphasis</emphasis>
```

Strong

The Strong element () strongly emphasizes text content. It renders the text in bold. The element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<strong>strong</strong>
```

```
<emphasis role="bold">strong</emphasis>
```

Citation

The Citation element (<cite>) presents a citation or a reference to other sources. The <cite> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<cite>citation</cite>
```

```
<emphasis>citation</emphasis>
```

Definition

The HTML Definition element (<dfn>) gives a definition for the term being defined. The Definition element <dfn> shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in second figure below.

```
<dfn>defining instance of the enclosed term</dfn>
```

```
<emphasis>defining instance of the enclosed term</emphasis>
```

A Fragment of Computer Code

The HTML fragment of code element (<code>) designates part of computer code. The <code> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<code>code</code>
```

```
<code>code</code>
```

Sample Text

The HTML Sample Text element (<samp>) designates sample output of programs or scripts. The <samp> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<samp>SAMP</samp>
```

```
<code>SAMP</code>
```

Keyboard Input

The HTML Keyboard Input element (<kbd>) indicates user input or text to be entered by the user. The <kbd> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<kbd>text to be entered by the user</kbd>
```

```
<code>text to be entered by the user</code>
```

Variable

The HTML Variable element (<var>) indicates an instance of a variable or program argument. The <var> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<var>variable or program argument</var>
```

```
<emphasis>variable or program argument</emphasis>
```

HTML Link Element

The HTML Link element (<a>) defines a hyperlink that links one page to another. The <a> element supports the attribute href, which specifies the URL of a page the hyperlink goes to.

The <a> element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```
<a href="www.google.co.th">www.google.co.th</a>
```

```
<link xlink:href="www.google.co.th">www.google.co.th</link>
```

HTML Image Element

The HTML Image element () defines an image in an HTML page. The element supports the attribute src, which specifies the URL of an image. The element shown in the first figure below will be rendered in a DocBook format as in the second figure below.

```

```

```
<inlinemediaobject>
  <imageobject>
    <imagedata fileref="files/pic.png"/>
  </imageobject>
</inlinemediaobject>
```