

Course
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Test Series

Hyper Text Markup Language HTML - Module 5

Font Tag and Special Characters in HTML

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The tag in HTML is used to specify the font, size, and color of text within its content. However, it's important to note that the tag has been deprecated in HTML5 and is not recommended for use in modern web development. Instead, CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) should be used to style text and control typography.

Basic Syntax: The tag is used as follows:

```
<font size="+" color="red" face="Arial">Text content</font>
```

This example sets the font size to be one size larger than the default, colors the text red, and specifies the font face to be Arial.

Attributes:

- size: Specifies the size of the font. The value can be a relative size (e.g., +1, -1) to adjust the size relative to the default font size, or an absolute size (e.g., 1, 2, 3) to set an absolute font size.
- color: Sets the color of the text. This can be specified using color names (e.g., red, blue), hexadecimal color codes (e.g., #ff0000 for red), or RGB values (e.g., rgb(255, 0, 0) for red).
- face: Specifies the font family or typeface to be used. Multiple font families can be specified as a comma-separated list, and the browser will use the first available font in the list.

Special Characters

Special characters in HTML play a crucial role in displaying text accurately and conveying specific meanings. They are used to represent characters that have special meanings or functions within HTML syntax, such as reserved characters like <, >, ", and ', as well as symbols and entities that may not be directly typable on a keyboard. Let's elaborate on the special characters you mentioned:

Non-Breaking Space (): This character represents a space that prevents line breaks or word wrapping. It's useful for situations where you want to ensure that certain words or phrases stay together on the same line.

Copyright Sign (©): This symbol represents the copyright sign ©. It's commonly used to indicate that a particular work or content is protected by copyright.

Registered Trademark (®): This symbol represents the registered trademark symbol ®. It's used to indicate that a particular brand name, logo, or product has been registered as a trademark.

Trademark (™): This symbol represents the trademark symbol ™. It's used to indicate that a particular brand name, logo, or product is a trademark.

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Bullet (•): This symbol represents a bullet point •. It's commonly used to create unordered lists or to signify items in a list.

Summation (∑): This symbol represents the mathematical summation symbol Σ . It's used to denote the sum of a series of numbers or mathematical terms.

Smiling face using Unicode: use the Unicode character ☺ to represent a smiling face. Using the `&#` followed by the Unicode value and semicolon.

Here's an example:
<p>Here's a smiling face: ☺

Other common entities

Name	HTML Entity
Non-breaking space	
Less than (<)	<
More than (>)	>
Ampersand (&)	&
Euro (€)	€
Pound (£)	£
double quotation mark (")	"

Using Arrows in HTML

Arrows can be represented using HTML entities. Here are some common arrow symbols:

- **Up Arrow:** ↑ or ↑ = ↑
- **Down Arrow:** ↓ or ↓ = ↓
- **Left Arrow:** ← or ← = ←
- **Right Arrow:** → or → = →
- **Up-Down Arrow:** ⇅ or ↕ = ⇕
- **Left-Right Arrow:** ⇆ or ↔ = ⇔

Using Fractions in HTML

Fractions can also be represented using HTML entities. Here are some common fraction symbols:

- **One half:** ½ or ½ = ½
- **One quarter:** ¼ or ¼ = ¼
- **Three quarters:** ¾ or ¾ = ¾

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Assignment

Task 1: Use Arithmetic Operators

Display the following equation using special characters:

The product of the first four numbers is: $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$

Task 2: Use Greek Letters

Display the following equation using special characters:

The area of a circle is: πr^2 where $\pi = 3.14159$

Task 3: Use Comparison Operators

Display the following comparison using special characters:

5 is greater than 3: $5 > 3$

Using Arrows and Fractions in HTML

Arrows

Up Arrow: ↑

Down Arrow: ↓

Left Arrow: ←

Right Arrow: →

Up-Down Arrow: ⇕

Left-Right Arrow: ⇔

Fractions

One half: $\frac{1}{2}$

One quarter: $\frac{1}{4}$

Three quarters: $\frac{3}{4}$

