

Font Tag and Special Characters in HTML

The tag in HTML is used to specify the font, size, and color of text within its content.

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.

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



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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: $\frac{3}{4}$

