

$$E = mc^2 \quad E = mc^2$$

In the first instance that we used a relative value for the font size tag's parameter; it said to decrease the current size by 3 points, then shift the baseline up 2.5 points. In the second instance we used a superscript code.

Finally, these tags will shift the baseline up by 25% of the font size, which is 3 points, in this case.

Special Character Tags

The `\` tag is used to place special characters into formatted text:

`<\special>`

Special can take on many forms:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code><\n></code> | Insert line break (“soft return”, not paragraph return) |
| <code><\d></code> | Insert discretionary (optional) line break |
| <code><\-></code> | Insert hyphen |
| <code><\m></code> † | Insert m dash |
| <code><\i></code> | insert “indent here” marker |
| <code><\t></code> | Insert right indent tab (not a regular tab—see below) |
| <code><\s></code> † | Insert standard space |
| <code><\f></code> † | Insert figure (en, half-em) space |
| <code><\p></code> † | Insert punctuation space |
| <code><\q></code> † | Insert quarter-em (flexible) space |
| <code><\h></code> † | Insert discretionary (optional) hyphen |
| <code><\2></code> | Insert previous text box page number |
| <code><\3></code> | Insert current text box page number |
| <code><\4></code> | Insert next text box page number |
| <code><\c></code> | Insert new column (force column break) |
| <code><\b></code> | Insert new box (force box break) |
| <code><\@></code> | Insert at sign (@) |
| <code><\<></code> | Insert left angle bracket (<) |
| <code><\>></code> | Insert right angle bracket (>) |
| <code><\>></code> | Insert backslash (\) |
| <code><\#n></code> † | Insert special character, where <i>n</i> is a decimal value—the most common cases are <code><\#13></code> (paragraph return) and <code><\#9></code> (tab) |

`<\Unnnn>`

`<\U+nnnn>` ††

Insert Unicode special “character”, where *nnnn* is a 4-digit hexadecimal character code point like `<\U2122>` (the TM symbol) or `<\U+20AC>` (the Euro symbol)

Tags marked with a † may be made non-breaking if the backslash is followed by an exclamation point (!). For example, the tag `<\!s>` places a non-breaking space into the document.

Tags marked †† are InDesign-only.

Note that the `<\t>` tag does not insert a regular tab character; use `<\#9>` to insert a normal tab character.

Character Set Tag and XPress Tags Version Tag

The `e` tag selects the character set to use for subsequent input:

`<en>`

n is a number indicating the desired character set: `e0` selects the Mac OS character set, `e1` selects the Windows DTP character set. The default is `0` under Mac OS and `1` under Windows.

The next line ending following an `e` tag will be ignored on input.

The `v` tag specifies the desired version of XPress Tags under which to interpret subsequent tags, where *n* and *m* denote the major and minor version numbers. The default as of this writing is `<v2.00>`.

The next line ending following an `v` tag will be ignored on input.

Output from Xtags and XPress Tags usually begins with the line

`<en><vn.m>¶`

which doesn't introduce a blank line in the input because both tags ignore the line ending.