

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

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

```
<\U $nnnn$ >
```

```
<\U+ $nnnn$ > ††
```

Insert Unicode special “character”, where *nnnn* is a 4-digit hexadecimal character code point like `<\U2122>` (the <sup>TM</sup> 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.