



Basic HTML Entities

Common Entities

Entity	Description
<code><</code>	Less Than (<)
<code>></code>	Greater Than (>)
<code>&</code>	Ampersand (&)
<code>"</code>	Double Quote (")
<code>'</code> or <code>&#39;</code>	Single Quote or Apostrophe (')
<code> </code>	Non-Breaking Space

Symbols and Accents

Currency Symbols

Entity	Description
<code>¢</code>	Cent Symbol (¢)
<code>£</code>	Pound Symbol (£)
<code>¥</code>	Yen Symbol (¥)
<code>€</code>	Euro Symbol (€)

Mathematical Symbols

Common Mathematical Entities

Entity	Description
<code>±</code>	Plus-Minus Sign (±)
<code>÷</code>	Division Sign (÷)
<code>×</code>	Multiplication Sign (×)
<code>√</code>	Square Root (√)
<code>∞</code>	Infinity (∞)
<code>≠</code>	Not Equal To (≠)

Other Useful Entities

Symbols and Characters

Entity	Description
<code>©</code>	Copyright Symbol (©)
<code>®</code>	Registered Trademark Symbol (®)
<code>™</code>	Trademark Symbol (™)
<code>§</code>	Section Sign (§)
<code>¶</code>	Paragraph Sign (¶)
<code>•</code>	Bullet Point (•)

Why Use Entities?

HTML entities are crucial for displaying characters that have special meanings in HTML (like `<`, `>`, and `&`) or are not readily available on standard keyboards. Using entities ensures that these characters are rendered correctly across different browsers and systems.

For example, if you want to display `2 < 3` in HTML, you should write `2 < 3` to prevent the browser from interpreting `<` as the start of an HTML tag.

Accented Characters

Entity	Description
<code>á</code>	a with acute accent (á)
<code>é</code>	e with acute accent (é)
<code>í</code>	i with acute accent (í)
<code>ó</code>	o with acute accent (ó)
<code>ú</code>	u with acute accent (ú)
<code>ç</code>	c with cedilla (ç)

Numeric Entities

Besides named entities like `´`, you can also use numeric entities. These are based on the character's Unicode value.

For example, `é` is the numeric entity for `é`.

Numeric entities are useful when a named entity doesn't exist for a specific character.