**HTML <small> Tag**

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**The <small> tag in**[**HTML**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-introduction/) is used to define smaller text, reducing font size. It decreases the font size by one size (from medium to small, from x-large to large). It has a [display](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-display-property/)property of inline.

The <small> tag also supports the [Global Attributes](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-global-attributes/) and [Event Attributes](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-event-attributes-complete-reference/) in [HTML](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-introduction/). This tag is not deprecated, but it is possible to achieve better results or nearly the same effect with [CSS](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css/).

**Syntax:**

<small> Contents... </small>

**Example 1:** In this example, we will implement the small tag in an HTML document.



1

<html>

2

​

3

<head>

4

<title>HTML small Tag</title>

5

</head>

6

​

7

<body>

8

<h1>

9

GeeksforGeeks

10

</h1>

11

<h2>

12

&lt;small&gt; Tag

13

</h2>

14

​

15

<!-- html small tag is used here -->

16

​

17

<small>

18

Welcome to GeeksforGeeks!

19

</small>

20

​

21

</body>

22

​

23

</html>

**Output:** 



**There are basically two ways in which you could use this <small> tag**

**1. In a Nested Form**

When you use the <small> tag in a nested form then the <small> tag will going to change the font size of the text in between it with respect to the parent element’s font size which means changing text with respect to its surroundings.

**Example 1**: In this example, we will implement the above form in an HTML document.



1

<!DOCTYPE html>

2

<html>

3

​

4

<head>

5

<title>HTML small Tag</title>

6

</head>

7

​

8

<body>

9

<h2>

10

Welcome To GFG

11

</h2>

12

<p style="font-size: 18px;">

13

Geeks For Geeks

14

<small>

15

krlo ho jayega!

16

</small>

17

</p>

18

​

19

​

20

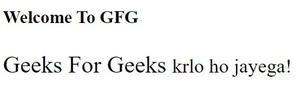
</body>

21

​

22

</html>



*tag in nested form*

**Note:** But when we increase the font size of the parent element, the <small> tag will automatically increase the font size of its text as well.

**Example 2:** In this example also, we will implement the small tag in an HTML document.



1

<!DOCTYPE html>

2

<html>

3

​

4

<head>

5

<title>GeeksForGeeks</title>

6

</head>

7

​

8

<body>

9

<h2>

10

Welcome To GFG

11

</h2>

12

<p style="font-size: 32px">

13

Geeks for Geeks

14

<small>

15

krlo ho jayega

16

</small>

17

</p>

18

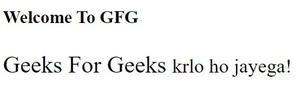
</body>

19

​

20

</html>



*tag in nested form*

**Note:** It means that the ratio between the font size of the nested <small> tag text and the parent element’s text is same.

**2. In a non-nested Form**

If the <small> tag is used as a separate element in the HTML document, then changing the font size of any element will not going to affect the font size of the <small>tag text.

**Example 1**: In this example, we will implement the above form in an HTML document.



1

<!DOCTYPE html>

2

<html>

3

​

4

<head>

5

<title>GeeksForGeeks</title>

6

</head>

7

​

8

<body>

9

<h2>Welcome To GFG</h2>

10

<p style="font-size: 18px">

11

Geeks For Geeks

12

</p>

13

<small>

14

Krlo ho jayega!

15

</small>

16

</body>

17

​

18

</html>

**Output:**



*tag in a non-nested form*

**Note :** But if we change the font size of the paragraph, it will not affect the font size of the <small> tag text.

**Example 2**: In this example, we will implement the above form in an HTML document.



1

<!DOCTYPE html>

2

<html>

3

​

4

<head>

5

<title>HTML small Tag</title>

6

</head>

7

​

8

<body>

9

<h2>

10

Welcome To GFG

11

</h2>

12

<p style="font-size: 32px">

13

Geeks For Geeks

14

</p>

15

<small>Krlo ho jayega!</small>

16

</body>

17

​

18

</html>



*tag in non-nested form*

**Example 2:** In this example we will use CSS property to set the font size smaller.



1

<!DOCTYPE html>

2

<html>

3

​

4

<head>

5

<title>small Tag</title>

6

<style>

7

body {

8

text-align: center;

9

}

10

​

11

h1 {

12

color: green;

13

}

14

​

15

.gfg {

16

font-size: smaller;

17

}

18

</style>

19

</head>

20

​

21

<body>

22

<h1>

23

GeeksforGeeks

24

</h1>

25

<h2>

26

font-size: smaller;

27

</h2>

28

<div class="gfg">

29

Welcome to GeeksforGeeks!

30

</div>

31

</body>

32

​

33

</html>

**Output:**



**Supported Browsers:**

* [Google Chrome](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/google-chrome-browser/)
* [Edge](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/microsoft-edge-browser/)
* [Firefox](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mozilla-firefox-browser/)
* [Opera](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/opera-browser/)
* [Safari](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/apple-safari-browser/)

**HTML <small> Tag – FAQs**

**How is the <small> tag different from using CSS to change the font size?**

*The <small> tag is a semantic element that conveys meaning—specifically that the text is secondary or less important. Using CSS to change the font size doesn’t provide this semantic context, which can be important for accessibility and search engines.*

**How many levels of text size reduction does the <small> tag provide?**

*The <small> tag typically reduces the text size by one level relative to the surrounding content. If nested, each additional <small> tag continues to reduce the size incrementally.*

**Can the <small> tag be used for legal text or disclaimers?**

*Yes, the <small> tag*